

Resettlement Work Plan (RWP)
for
Area 2-1
(The 100ha Initial Development Area of Zone B)
of
Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

August 2016

Yangon Region Government
Thilawa SEZ Management Committee

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Acronyms

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMTD	Aye Mya Thida
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
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
MOECF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry* ²
M/P	Master Plan
MSAG	Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OP	World Bank Operational Policy
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
RIC	Relocation Implementation Committee
RWP	Resettlement Work Plan
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SLRD	Settlement and Land Record Department
SPTY	Shwe Pyi Thar Yar
TKDC	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Development Company
TSMC	Thilawa SEZ Management Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development 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) renamed to Department of Urban and Housing Development (DUHD) in April 2016.
- *2 Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) renamed to Ministry of National Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) renamed in April 2016.

Acronyms

Project Affected Persons (or Households)	Persons (or households) affected by the development of 100 ha Initial Development Area (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 woman, disabled person and elderly (over 61 years old), a household including a member of disabled person or a household below poverty line or a household with a pregnant woman at the time of resettlement are regarded as vulnerable households.
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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. Since the development area is too large to develop all at once, the area is planned to be developed in incremental steps. In this context, Phase 1/ Zone A consisting of approximately 400 ha of Thilawa SEZ has started development as a priority area, and a part of Zone A was officially opened to operate in September 2015. Currently expansion of Zone A consisting of approximately 9 ha is implemented on the northern part of Zone A.

Following Zone A, the development of the remaining area of approximately 2,000 ha (the 2000ha Development Area) is now in the planning stage. The master plan of the 2000ha Development Area of Thilawa SEZ (M/P) has been finalized by Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (TSMC). Even though the measures to minimize relocation impacts have been taken into consideration, physical and economic displacement is unavoidable for the development of the 2000ha Development Area. Thus, the Framework for Resettlement Works for the 2000ha Development Area (the Framework) was prepared with the purpose of establishing a common assistance policy covering the entire 2000ha in February 2016.

Based on the current plan, the next development area is identified for an industrial area of approximately 262 ha, and the development plan is also being prepared. Additionally, out of 262 ha, approximately 100 ha is identified as the Initial Development Area of the Industrial Area (Area 2-1).

1.2 Location of Thilawa SEZ

Thilawa SEZ is located in Southern District, Yangon Region and about 20 km southeast side of Yangon city as shown in Figure 1-1. The area of Thilawa SEZ was officially defined by the Cabinet and its boundary was confirmed in the field in June 2015 by the National Survey Team in the Survey Department of Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECF).

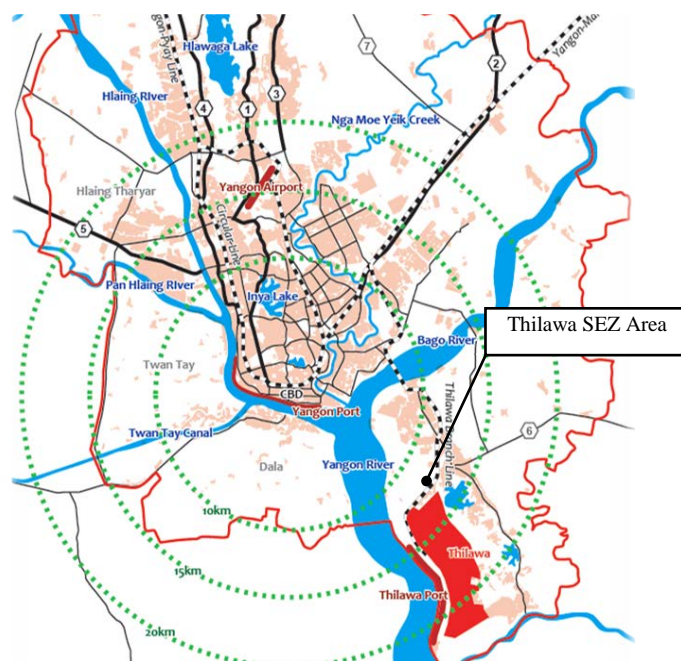


Figure 1-1 Location of Thilawa SEZ Development Area

1.3 Outline of the Overall Development Area

According to the M/P, the SEZ will be developed not only for an industrial area but also for commercial, residential and green and open areas as shown in the land use plan in Figure 1-2.

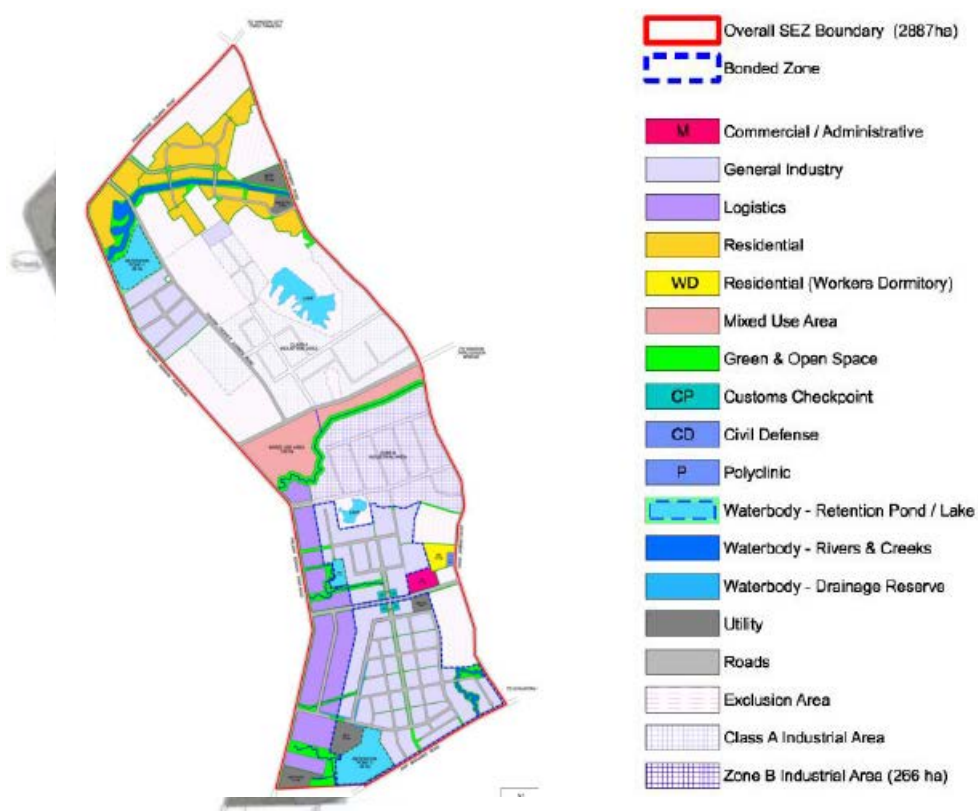


Figure 1-2 Land Use Plan of the Overall Development Area of Thilawa SEZ

1.4 Development Plan of Zone B Development Area and Area 2-1

A part of the 2000ha Development Area, the development plan of approximately 700 ha is now being formulated as Phase 2 / Zone B (the Zone B Development Area). The Zone B Development Area consists of approximately 262 ha of Industrial Area, 267 ha of Logistic Area and 169 ha of Residence & Commercial Area as shown in Figure 1-3. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies on the Zone B Development Area have been conducted in parallel with planning. A part of Industrial Area of the Zone B Development Area, approximately 100 ha is going to be developed in the early stage and considered as the Initial Development Area (Area 2-1) from the viewpoint of topographical and location advantages. The Resettlement Work Plans (RWPs) are prepared for Area 2-1 and also for the remaining area as the Second Development Area (Area 2-2) in Area 2 separately based on the contents stipulated in the Framework prepared in February 2016.

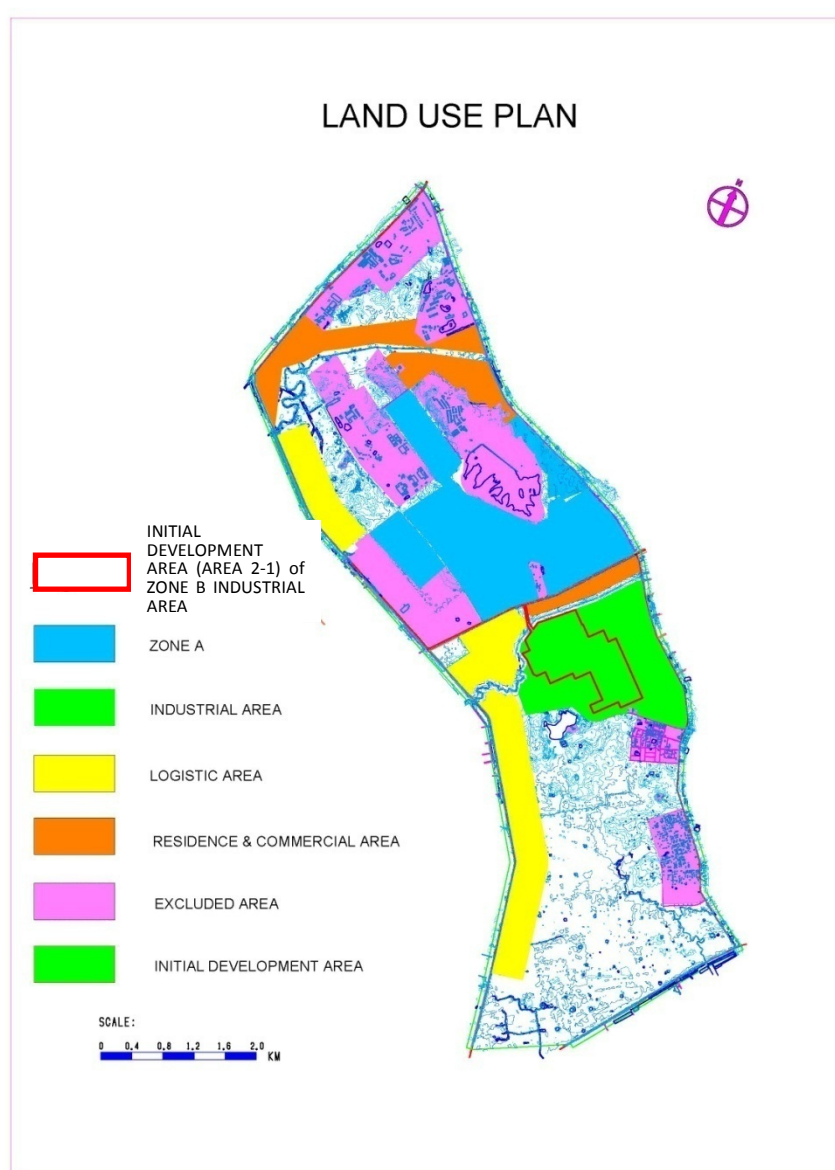
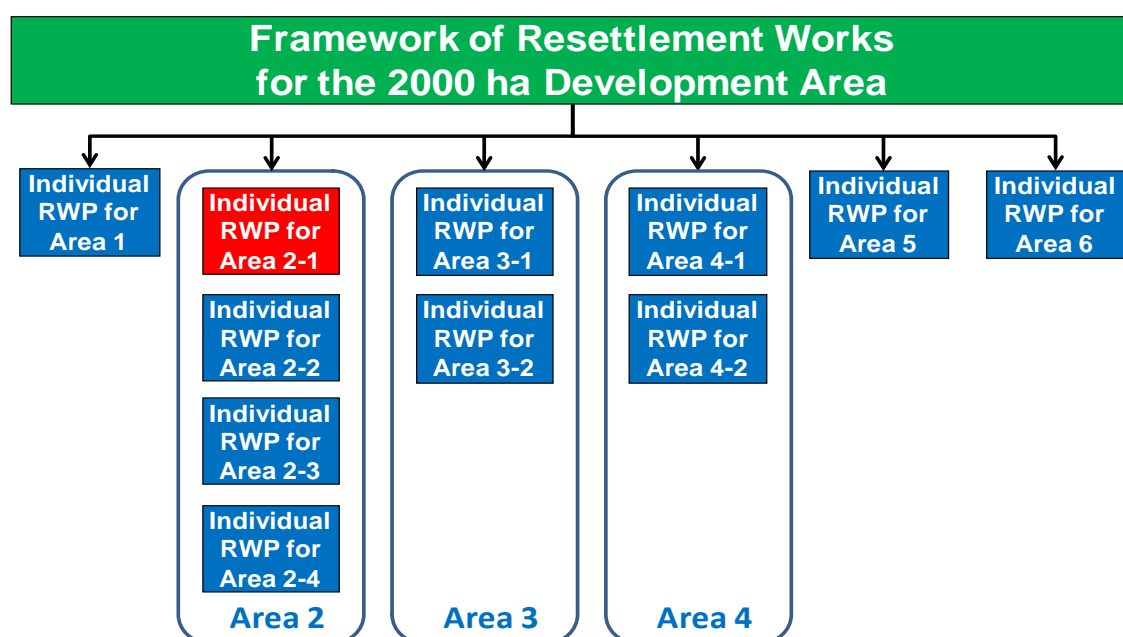


Figure 1-3 Development Plan of the Zone B Development Area of Thilawa SEZ

1.5 Scope of this RWP

As previously described, the 2000ha Development Area is planned to be developed in a phased manner since it is not feasible to develop 2000ha all at once. Correspondingly, resettlement works are also planned in steps since the scale of resettlement is expected to be large. Therefore, a common assistance policy for the entire 2000ha Development Area has been decided by preparing the Framework. Based on the Framework, specific and detailed contents on assistance and compensation (if applicable) are to be elaborated in the individual RWPs for the phased development area as shown in Figures 1-4 and 1-5.



Note: Figure shows the provisional plan of individual RWPs (RWP area), and it is subject to change due to future planning

Figure 1-4 Planned Structure of Framework and Individual RWPs

Figure 1-5 shows provisionally divided areas for preparation of individual RWPs (RWP areas). Area 1 to Area 4 comprise the Zone B Development Area. This RWP is prepared for Area 2-1.

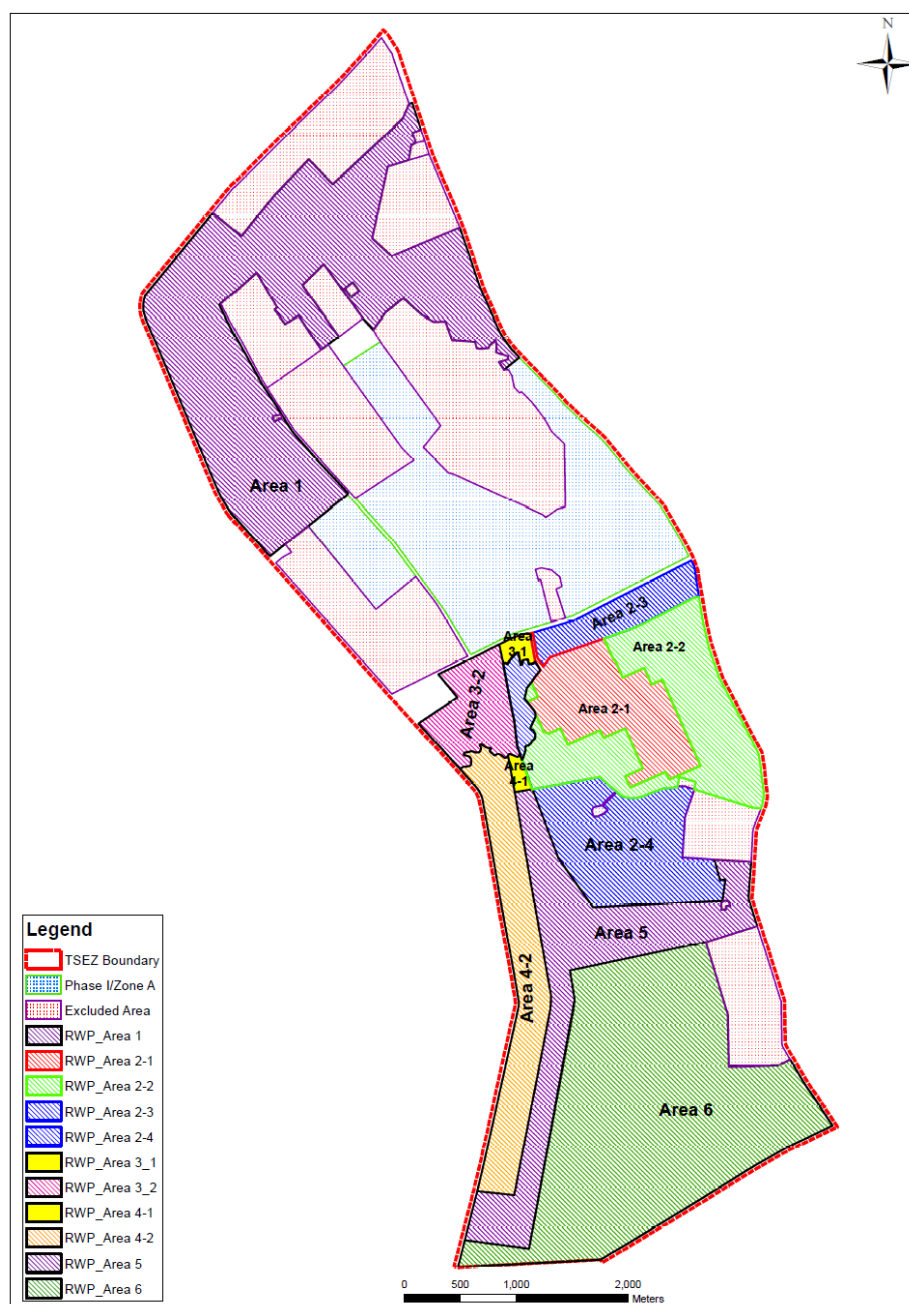


Figure 1-5 Provisional Areas for Preparation of Individual RWP¹

¹ The areas may be divided further in accordance with development schedule of the area, etc. As of July 2016, Area 2 is divided into four i.e. Area 2-1 (the Initial Development Area), Area 2-2 (the Second Development Area), Area 2-3 and Area 2-4.

1.6 Location of the Initial Development Area (Area 2-1)

Figure 1-6 shows provisional boundary of the Initial Development Area (Area 2-1) as of the end of July 2016 which is approximately 100ha in Area 2. The boundary is being fine-tuned through the land development plan and field measurement by the National Survey Team.

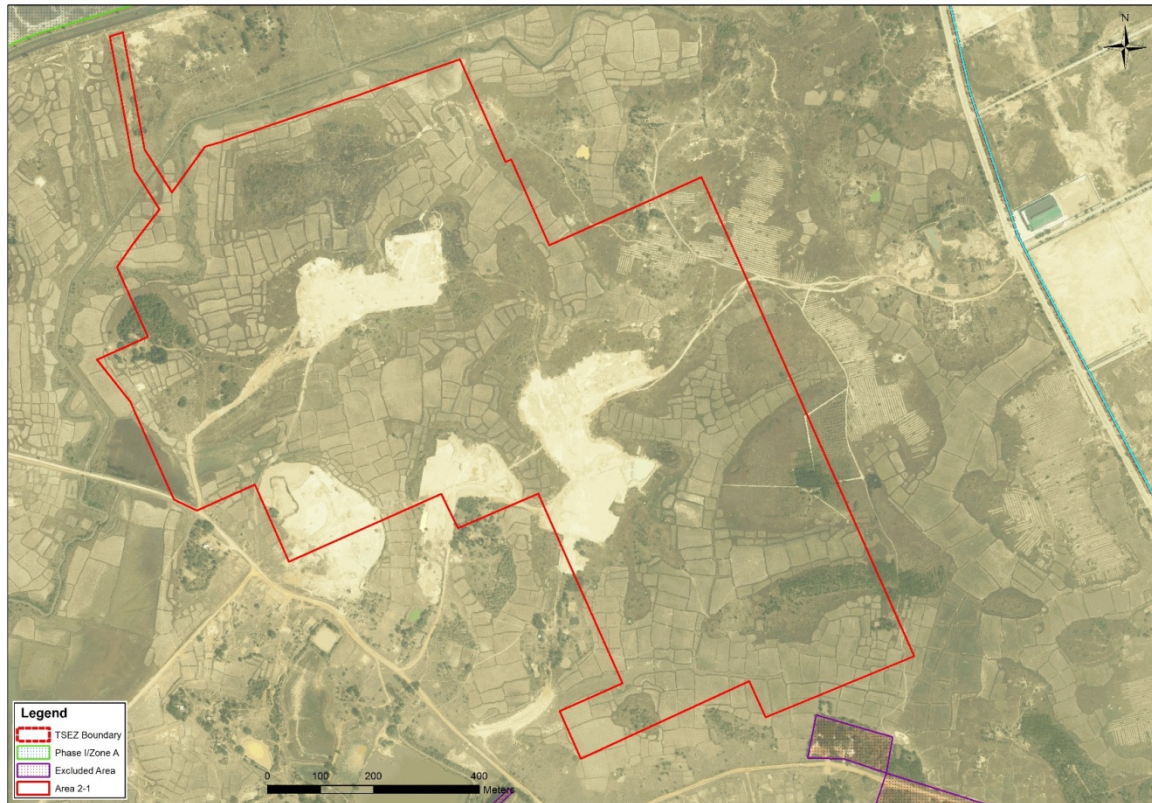


Figure 1-6 Location of the Initial Development Area (Area 2-1)

CHAPTER 2 LAND ACQUISITION AND RELOCATION SCOPE

2.1 Need for Land Acquisition for Initial Development Area (Area 2-1)

Approximately 87% of land inside the Thilawa SEZ Development Area was acquired by the Myanmar Government in 1997, in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 1894² or the government land such as pasture land. The land acquisition in 1997 was for the Thanlyin-Kyauktan Industrial Zone Development (1,230 ha), which was planned to be developed and managed by Thanlyin-Kyauktan Development Company (TKDC), a joint venture between Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development (DHSHD), Ministry of Construction (MOC) and SMD International Pte Ltd of Singapore. Although the Thanlyin-Kyauktan Industrial Zone Development did not happen, the land was first transferred to DHSHD, MOC between 1998 and 1999³. The land was then transferred to TSMC in March 2013⁴.

During the 1997 land acquisition, farmers and residents inside the proposed Thanlyin-Kyauktan Industrial Zone Development received compensation for their farmland, resettlement assistance, and were provided resettlement sites for their residences. However over the years, some of relocated farmers/residents migrated back to their original areas and resumed cultivation and other income generating activities.

On the other hand, according to the records of Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) of Thanlyin and Kyauktan townships, there is approximately 308 ha area where administrative procedures of land acquisition were not covered in 1997. This area is currently undergoing administrative acquiring procedures in accordance with Land Acquisition Act 1894 by Yangon Region Government (YRG). Area 2-1 falls in the area where land acquisition is not covered in 1997.

2.2 Necessity of Relocation

Initial efforts to avoid resettlement and other negative impacts were made at the onset of Thilawa SEZ development. Specifically, densely populated areas and areas with religious facilities or large scale facilities such as factories and university were excluded from the scope of development to minimize negative impacts. Figure 2-1 shows the areas excluded from Thilawa SEZ Development.

² Notices for acquisition were issued in accordance with Land Acquisition Act 1894, Article 9 (1), (3).

³ Based on letters issued by Yangon Southern District General Administration Department Land Acquisition Collector's Office (letter No.:4/6-3/Oo1, dated 11 June, 1998; letter no.:4/6-3/Oo1, dated 4 April, 1999; and other letters)

⁴ Based on letters issued by Yangon Southern District General Administration Department Administrator's Office (letter No.:4/2-32/Oo1(52), dated 14 March, 2013; letter No.:4/2-32/Oo1(53), dated 14 March, 2013)



Figure 2-1 Areas Excluded from Thilawa SEZ Development

Despite the efforts to minimize the negative impacts, 44 households will be affected by the development of Area 2-1. The Project Affected Households (PAHs) for Area 2-1 are divided into several groups depending on the types of impacts. Three criteria used to classify PAHs are: 1) whether PAH possesses land inside Area 2-1 or not⁵; 2) whether PAH lives inside Area 2-1 or not; and 3) whether PAH carries out cultivation inside Area 2-1 or not⁶. Out of seven possible combinations, PAHs fall into five groups as shown in Figure 2-2. The numbers of PAHs of each group together with number of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) are also shown in Figure 2-2. Among these groups, 6 PAHs living inside Area 2-1 (Groups C and D) will be physically displaced.

⁵ Private and informal land transfers are common in Myanmar, and therefore, de fact land owners and de jure land owners may not match. While acknowledging the informal nature of such land transfers, this RWP has been prepared based on the information of de fact land owners to reflect the latest situation on the ground. De fact land owners were identified by examining informal land transfers through a round of confirmation meetings with de jure land owners on the SLRD list. As a result, the list of land owner PAHs in this RWP (PAHs in Groups A and B) do not fully correspond to the list of de jure land owners who, according to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, are entitled to receive land compensation.

⁶ Paddy farmers, vegetable farmers and households who earn income from fruit and other trees inside Area 2-1 are considered as cultivators. However, this does not necessary mean that cultivation is a main income source of the household in question.

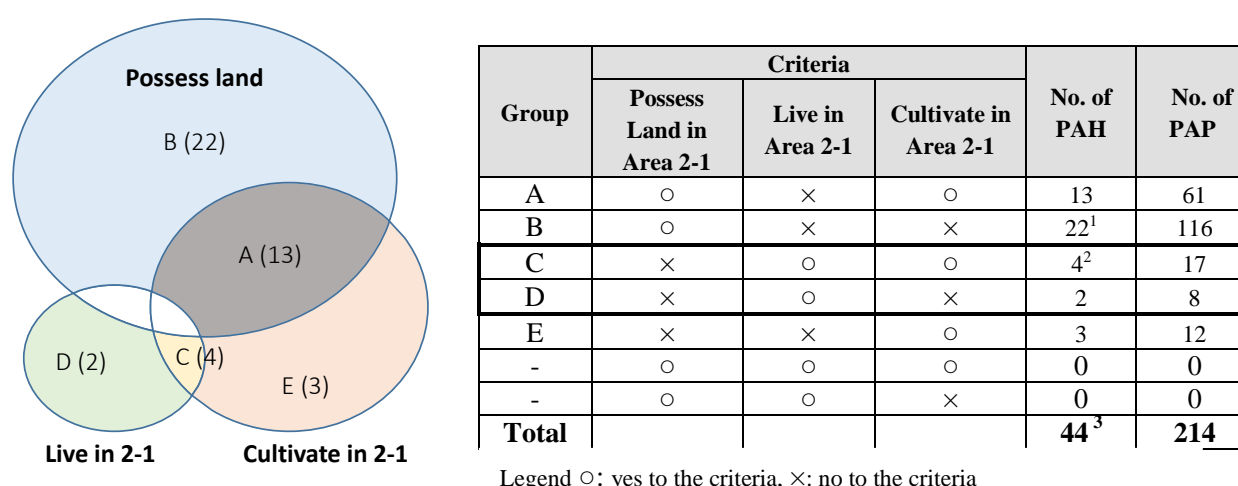


Figure 2-2 Group and Number of PAHs/PAPs

Note:

1. The owner(s) of three sub-Upaings⁷ cannot be obtained at the time of finalizing this RWP as their names are not listed in the SLRD list nor were their details obtained through the field surveys. No economic activity is being carried out in this area and therefore, these unidentified land owners belong to Group B.
2. For PAHs in Group C, cultivation is a main source of income for only one PAH.
3. Three households residing outside but near the boundary of Area 2-1 are not included in 44 PAHs. Depending on their preference, they may be relocated as well.

It is important to note that the above is the status at the time of DMS, and there have been several changes since then. The key changes that took place since the completion of DMS are summarized below.

- I. Out of six PAHs to be relocated (Groups C and D, highlighted in the Table above), only two PAHs live inside Area 2-1 as of July 2016 (one each in Groups C and D). Three PAHs already demolished their housing structures upon receipt of the eviction notice in 2013 and currently live outside Area 2-1. One PAH also has a main house outside Area 2-1 and only uses a house inside Area 2-1 occasionally.
- II. After the DMS, one household sold out his land (two Upaings) but he has not disclosed the information of the buyers. Since the identity of the current owner(s) is not known, the RWP has been prepared based on the information of the previous owner. Both the previous land owner and the unidentified land owner(s) belong to Group B because no income-generation activity is carried out in these Upaings.
- III. One PAP who was on the SLRD list passed away prior to the DMS. Since she had no relatives, the Government has confiscated her land, and therefore, she is not treated as PAP in this RWP.

⁷ In Myanmar, land is registered in the cadastral map per plot called Upaing. In some cases, one Upaing is further divided into several sub-Upaings based on ownership pattern.

CHAPTER 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 Previous Census and Socio-Economic Survey

From 4 to 26 April 2013 (April Census), field surveys were conducted for census and socio-economic information for all of households living inside the Thilawa SEZ Development Area by a survey team consisting of representatives from MOC, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, township level General Administration Department, Development Affairs, SLRD, Immigration Department, Police, and Ward/ Village Tract Administrators (the Government). All of households observed inside the SEZ area during the eight days of field survey were surveyed and data was recorded on pre-determined questionnaire form. According to the April Census, 1,066 households (HHs) were identified in the entire SEZ area. However, the houses already demolished, houses which were vacant, and households just doing agriculture without residence were not fully surveyed during the April Census.

3.2 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

3.2.1 Methods of DMS

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) was conducted to supplement information collected in the April Census and to confirm assets of PAHs/PAPs during May 2014 and October 2015 for the 2000ha Development Area. An additional DMS was also carried out in May 2016 for households who were not surveyed in DMS. The contents of DMS are summarized in Table 3-1, while the full DMS forms are enclosed in Annex-1.

DMS target households were classified as follows:

- i) Households that were covered in census and socio-economic survey including the April Census
- ii) Households that received the eviction notice in January 2013
- iii) Households whose structures were identified on the aerial photo at the time of Cut-off Date (COD)
- iv) Households whose habitation, income generation activities or structures inside the 2000ha Development Area were confirmed through a series of village meetings on eligibility confirmation

Although DMS and additional DMS were conducted in several rounds in order to cover target households as much as possible, some of them were not able to be surveyed since they were out of Myanmar, or had a conflict on their cultivating land, or had a garden land without cultivation for a long time. These households are to be treated for the proper land acquisition, compensation, relocation or income restoration procedure by using information provided by SLRD of Thanlyin and Kyauktan townships or other appropriate methods.

Table 3-1 Outline of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

	Items	Contents
1	Survey period	May 2014 to October 2015 and May 2016 (additional DMS)
2	Survey area	the 2000ha Development Area of Thilawa SEZ
3	Survey Methodology	Conducted by household head, Township representatives, SEZ Management Committee representatives and survey team jointly (Four Parties Measurement)
4	Survey Contents	
(1)	Census	- Confirmed family members, gender and age, education level, literacy rate, major occupation, etc. of PAHs
(2)	Inventory of Asset Loss	- Confirmed exact location of households and other structures of PAHs and cultivation areas with coordinates - Listed and measured the affected properties of PAHs on the ground - Confirmed types of structures (e.g. living structure, hut) - Confirmed paddy size, agriculture products and production of PAHs on the ground - Confirmed and listed movable assets such as livestock cow/buffalo and agricultural machine
(3)	Socio-Economic Survey	- (re) confirmed socio-economic information of PAHs including monthly or annual incomes and income sources, monthly or annual expenditures

3.2.2 Results of DMS for Area 2-1⁸

According to DMS, the number of PAHs and PAPs to be affected by the development of Area 2-1 is 44 and 214 respectively. As described in Chapter 2, these PAHs have been divided into several groups depending on the types of impacts. They are five groups, Groups A to E, in Area 2-1 as per DMS (see Figure 2-1).

(1) Profile of Project Affected Households

Demographic profile of PAHs is outlined in Tables 3-2 to 3-4.

Table 3-2 Ethnicity of PAHs

				Unit: Household
Group	Burmese	Hindu ¹	Chinese	Total
A	13	0	0	13
B	20	0	2	22
C	4	0	0	4
D	2	0	0	2
E	2	1	0	3
Total	41	1	2	44

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

⁸ The demographic and socio-economic profiles of PAHs are presented in subsequent sections of this chapter. The data is based on the information collected during DMS, and as such, they may not match the current situation.

Table 3-3 Religion of PAHs

Unit: Household

Group	Buddhist	Hindu	Other ¹	Total
A	13	0	0	13
B	20	0	2	22
C	4	0	0	4
D	2	0	0	2
E	2	1	0	3
Total	41	1	2	44

Note: 1. One is Christian and the other is Muslim. Both PAHs in Other category are Burmese.

Table 3-4 Literacy of PAHs

Unit: Household

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
A	0	1	3	9	13
B	0	1	4	17	22
C	0	0	2	2	4
D	0	1	0	1	2
E	0	1	1	1	3
Total	0	4	10	30	44

The literacy rate in Myanmar is 93.1%⁹. The literacy rate of household heads of PAHs (90.9%) 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 3-5.

Table 3-5 Type and Number of Large Size Livestock (Cow and Buffalo) Raised by PAHs

Unit: Number

Group (No. of HH)	Milk	Agriculture	Meat	Total ²
A (13)	0	44	0	44
B (22)	0	0	0	0
C (4)	1	0	2	3
D (2)	0	0	0	0
E (3)	6 ¹	42	0	48
Total (44)	7	86	2	95

Note: 1. Six cows raised for milk in category E are also used for agriculture.

2. The cows and buffalos not confirmed at the time of DMS are not included in the table.

The yield of rice, type and amount of crops and trees are presented in Table 3-6. The figure is the total volume of production including cultivation outside Area 2-1. For example, PAHs of Group B do not carry out any farming inside Area 2-1, but they do carry out farming outside Area 2-1.

⁹ Adult literacy rate in 2015 in Myanmar, according to UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

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

Group (No. of HH)	Rice Yield ¹ (basket)	Vegetable ²				Tree ³ (no.)
		Bean (plant)	Betel Leaf (pole)	Cucumber (plant)	Roselle (plant)	
A (13)	5,936	0	6,000	0	0	6,948
B (22)	1,450	0	0	0	0	1 ⁴
C (4)	0	0	15,000	0	0	13,272
D (2)	0	0	0	0	0	9 ⁵
E (3)	2,600	120	0	375	160	7,257
Total (44)	9,986	120	21,000	375	160	27,487

Note: 1. Annual yield of rice based on the interview during DMS. Since no household in Area 2-1 grow summer paddy, the yield is the volume of monsoon paddy only.

2. The amount of vegetable is based on the ground confirmation or interview during DMS.

3. The number of tree is calculated based on the interview, and it is the total amount of both fruit trees and non-fruit trees. Trees include bamboo, malaysia paduk, watermelon and banana, among others.

4. One mango tree was identified near a residence of one PAH (which is outside Area 2-1), but this PAH is not considered as a “cultivator” because they are not earning income from the mango tree.

5. Although PAHs of Group D do not carry out cultivation, several trees were confirmed near their residence which they use for firewood and other domestic purposes.

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, except for some agricultural equipment in case PAH cannot continue farming.

Table 3-7 Movable Assets of PAHs (1)

Unit: Number

Group (No. of HH)	Electric Fan	Fridge	Inverter	Small Generator	Battery	Air-con	Car	Bicycle	Motor- cycle
A (13)	4	6	1	8	2	0	5	9	10
B (22)	23	20	4	9	4	25	25	13	11
C (4)	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	4	4
D (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
E (3)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Total (44)	27	27	5	20	8	25	31	28	28

Table 3-8 Movable Assets of PAHs (2)

Unit: Number

Group (No. of HH)	Tractor	Water Pump	Other Agr Equipment ¹	Mobile Phone	TV	VCD/ Cassette	Solar	Sewing Machine	Land -line	Sky Net
A (13)	0	2	10	29	9	9	0	1	7	0
B (22)	2	3	2	66	28	24	0	1	14	4
C (4)	0	1	0	8	4	3	0	0	3	0
D (2)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
E (3)	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total (44)	2	6	12	107	42	38	1	2	24	4

Note: 1. Other Agricultural Equipment are log for iron teeth of harrow, plough and cart.

(3) Impacts on Livelihood and Income Sources

(3-1) Income Source

The main income source of household heads is shown in Table 3-9 and Figure 3-1. Self-employment is the most common source of income among household heads, followed by agriculture. One PAH to be relocated has land-based income (vegetable farmer in Group C), but non land-based income is a main source of income for most relocating PAHs.

Table 3-9 Main Income Source of Household Head

Unit: Person

Group	Paddy Farmer	Vegetable Farmer	Odd Job Worker	Wage Worker	Self- Employment	Other ¹	No Income ²	Total ³
A	6	0	0	2	4	0	1	13
B	0	0	1	1	9	2	8	21
C	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
D	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
E	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	8	1	4	4	15	2	9	43

Note: 1. Other includes unearned income from savings and equity. 2. Out of nine households without income, five are over 65 years old. 3. One household in Group B did not answer this question, hence the total number of PAHs is 43.

Excluding household heads, the number of PAPs is 170. Out of those, 112 are working age (between 18 and 64). Main income source of these working age PAPs is presented in Table 3-10 and Figure 3-2.

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

Unit: Person

Group	Paddy Farmer	Vegetable Farmer	Odd Job Worker	Wage Worker	Self-Employment	No Income ¹	Total
A	2	0	3	7	10	10	32
B	0	0	2	17	13	31	63
C	0	0	1	1	5	3	10
D	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E	2	0	0	1	0	3	6
Total	4	0	6	26	29	47	112

Note: 1. They are either dependent or jobless.

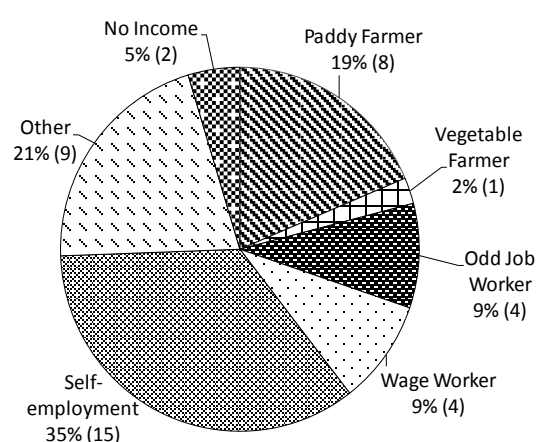


Figure 3-1 Main Income Source of Household Head

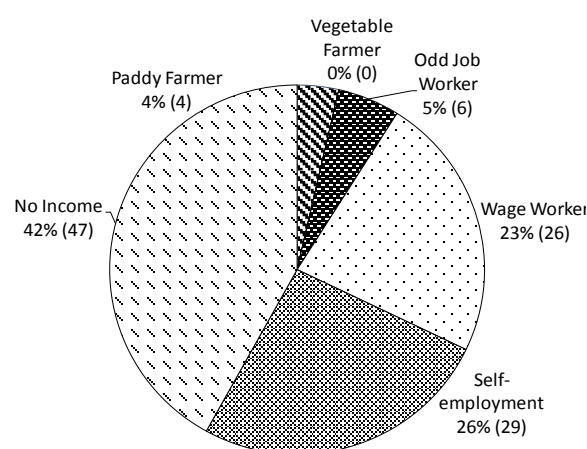


Figure 3-2 Main Income Source of Other Working Family Members

(3-2) Household Income

The median annual primary income of PAHs is 6,000,000 Kyats/year as shown in Table 3-11. Landowner PAHs, particularly those in Group B (who possess land inside Area 2-1 but do not live nor carry out economic activity within Area 2-1), have notably higher income compared with landless PAHs. The average annual primary income of PAHs who possess land inside Area 2-1 (landowner PAHs) is nearly eight times higher than that of PAHs who do not possess land inside Area 2-1 (landless PAHs). One household in Group B has primary income of 1,080,000,000 Kyats/year, which is by far the largest among PAHs.

Out of 13 PAHs who have secondary income, 11 (Groups A and B) are landowners. The median annual secondary income is 3,600,000 Kyats/year. On average, land owner PAHs are economically much better off compared with landless PAHs.

Combining the total income, the median annual income of PAHs is 7,200,000 Kyats per year. On a per capita basis, the figure is equivalent to 9,184,000 Kyat per year. This is about 40% lower than the national per capita Gross National Income (GNI) in Myanmar of 1,517,000 Kyats per year¹⁰.

Table 3-11 Annual Primary and Secondary Income of PAHs^{1,2}

Unit: Kyats/year			Unit: Kyats/year		
Group (No. of HH)	Annual Primary Income		Group (No. of HH)	Annual Secondary Income	
	Average	Median		Average	Median
A (13)	10,178,000	4,800,000	A (5)	3,380,000	3,600,000
B (22)	81,762,000	8,260,000	B (6)	5,767,000	2,400,000
C (4)	8,565,000	6,400,000	C (1)	16,200,000	16,200,000
D (2)	1,465,000	1,465,000	D (0)	-	-
E (3)	7,050,000	5,000,000	E (1)	250,000	250,000
Landowner (35)	54,918,000	7,200,000	Landowner (11)	4,682,000	3,600,000
Landless (9)	6,482,000	5,000,000	Landless (2)	8,225,000	8,225,000
Total (44)	44,286,000	6,000,000	Total (13)	5,227,000	3,600,000

Note: 1. Both primary and secondary incomes are self-reported figures obtained during the DMS without verification.
 2. One PAH of Group A and two PAHs of Group B did not answer the questions about their income.
 3. Since only two households are in Group D, the average and the median value 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. Expenditure on food accounts for more than 40% of the total expenditure of landless PAHs while the share is about 11% among landowner PAHs, suggesting that wealthier landowner PAHs can afford to spend more on non-essential goods. The share of expenditure on education is also much higher for landowner PAHs, particularly those in Group B.

Table 3-12 Average and Median of Annual Expenditure

Unit: Kyats/year		
Group	Average	Median
A (12)	11,515,000	10,187,000
B (21)	50,136,000	7,680,000
C (4)	3,830,000	4,920,000
D (2)	4,288,000	2,144,000
E (3)	7,543,000	2,695,000
Landowner PAHs (33)	36,092,000	8,907,500
Landless PAHs (9)	5,119,000	3,940,000
All Category (42) ¹	29,455,000	6,582,000

Note: 1. One PAH each in Groups A and B did not answer this question, and hence, the total number of PAHs for this question is 42.

¹⁰ 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 3-13 Average Annual Expenditure of Major Items

Unit: %

Group	Food	Health	Education	Commuting	Other ²
A (12)	26.9	9.2	5.7	11.1	47.1
B (21)	9.0	3.3	24.0	3.7	60.0
C (4)	41.4	10.8	6.9	11.6	29.3
D (2)	44.5	1.4	4.2	0.0	49.9
E (3)	39.2	4.2	3.1	1.6	51.9
Landowner PAHs (33)	11.1	4.0	21.8	4.5	58.5
Landless PAHs (9)	40.6	6.7	4.8	5.6	42.3
Average of All PAH (42) ¹	12.2	4.1	21.2	4.6	57.9

Note: 1. One PAH each in Groups A and B did not answer this question, and hence, the total number of PAHs for this question is 42. 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 line¹¹ 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 Area 2-1 per category of vulnerability. Over 90% of the vulnerable households (19 out of total 21) are landowner PAHs, and as such the vulnerability as defined in this RWP does not necessarily correspond to economic hardship.

Table 3-14 Summary of Vulnerable Households

Group (No. of HH)	Headed by woman	Headed by elderly	Headed by disabled	Below Poverty Line income	HH with a disabled member	HH with a pregnant woman at the time of relocation	Total Vulnerable households ¹
A (13)	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
B (22)	9	9	1	0	1	0	15
C (4)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
D (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E (3)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total (44)	11	13	1	0	1	1	21

Note: 1. The total number of vulnerable households does not match to the sum of each category because several PAHs fall under more than one category.

¹¹ 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.

CHAPTER 4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Relevant Laws and Regulations in Myanmar

Currently in Myanmar, there is no law comprehensively stipulating land acquisition and resettlement regulations. 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 Land Nationalization Act 1953.

Resettlement related issues are described in some existing laws and regulations. However, in most of the cases, details such as procedures and conditions related to resettlement issues are yet to be determined.

Table 4-1 indicates 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 2011• 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, 1879 (Amended in 1937 (Adaptation of Laws Orders), and 1940 (Burma Act 27)• 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, UNHABITAT

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)

In Myanmar, currently, the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (EIA Procedure) was issued as Notification No.618/2015 dated 29 December, 2015 under the Environmental Conservation Law enacted on 30 March, 2012. As per Chapter II Section 7 of the EIA Procedure, 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. JICA Guidelines cite WB Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12 Annex A for the preparation of the RWP.

4.3 JICA Policies on Relocation and Resettlement

JICA has policies on relocation, which are stipulated in JICA Guidelines. The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is 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 or 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.

4.4 Gap Analysis and Gap Filling Measures

The comparison between the Government's laws/regulations and JICA Guidelines is shown in Table 4-2. The overall policy for assistance package is considered based on the measures to fill the gaps.

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

No.	JICA Guidelines	Law in Myanmar	Gap Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Filling Gap
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 examines alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement impact..
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	Compensation or indemnity is provided for farmland acquisition for the interest of the State or public. (Farmland Law (2012) Art. 26, Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 64)	There is no difference.	–
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.
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	Land: Partial gap since the act lacks standard methodology in determining compensation, though it requires considering the market value.	Land: Needs to be compensated at replacement cost which generally consists of the market value and other transaction costs.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Law in Myanmar	Gap Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Filling Gap
		value calculated based on the average production of crops in the current market price of that area is provided. (Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 67)	Additionally, there would be a gap between the market value and full replacement cost. Crops: There is no significant difference.	
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.	Assistance is planned to be provided prior to displacement.
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.
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.	Consultations with PAPs have been organized in timely manner.
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 organized using understandable explanation methods.
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.	Participation of PAPs is secured by organizing consultations in timely manner.
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 from the date	The procedure of grievance in the Myanmar context is direct settlement at the court, which is not necessarily easy or accessible to PAPs.	The grievance redress mechanism is established by utilizing the existing administration system to be convenient for PAPs.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Law in Myanmar	Gap Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Filling Gap
		of compensation award, whichever period shall be first expire (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Art. 18)		
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, 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)	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 supplemental survey was conducted to the final boundary in May 2014 to September 2015 for identifying number of affected households as well as their socio-economic condition.
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)	Detail 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 stipulating to give land-based resettlement strategies.	Appropriate measures are provided to PAPs based on consultation with them.
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Not Applicable	There is no regulation stipulating to provide support for the transition period.	Sufficient support for the transition period is provided.
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly,	Not Applicable	There is no regulation stipulating to provide particular attention to	Additional support for the vulnerable groups is provided.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Law in Myanmar	Gap Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Filling Gap
	women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)		the vulnerable groups.	
16	For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25)	Not Applicable	There is no regulation stipulating to prepare resettlement plan.	The project requests more than 200 people of displacement, and prepares RWP accordingly.

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 package¹². The principles of eligibility for the compensation and/or assistance package are shown below:

- (1) Households living inside the Initial Development Area on the day of COD.
- (2) Households occupying some area inside the Initial Development Area on the day of COD by doing income generation activities or holding structures though living outside the Initial Development 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 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 2000ha 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 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.

¹² 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.

As a result of the above exercises, eligible households/peoples were confirmed on the ground as described in Table 3-1.

5.2 Principle of Compensation and Assistance Package

5.2.1 Land Compensation

Since Area 2-1 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 SLRD's list, 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.

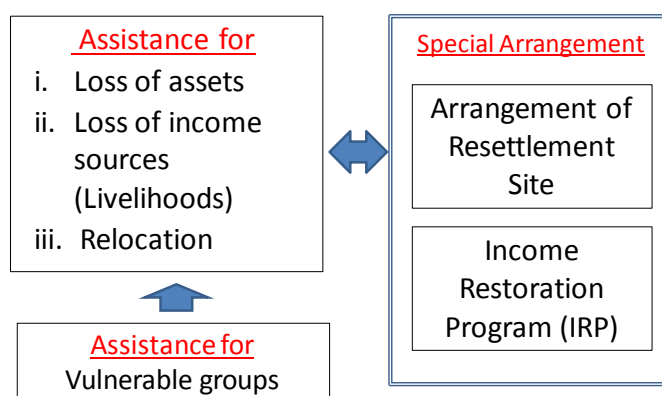


Figure 5-1 Overall Framework of Compensation and/or Assistance Package

(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. Assurances for losses of another fixed asset (livestock barn), movable assets for large livestock (buffalo and cow) and agriculture machines¹³ 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.

(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 3.5, 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.
- 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 or 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

¹³ Assistance for agriculture machines is provided only the case where using them after relocation is impossible.

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 Area 2-1 is presented in Table 5-1, which is developed based on the impact identified through DMS and the outcome of comparison between international practices and laws and regulations in Myanmar described in Chapter 4.

Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix 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 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 Area 2-1	Owners of the house upon submission of the sufficient evidence or confirmed their habitations through village meetings	- Cash assistance 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 Area 2-1 including house previously existed inside but demolished due to notices	Owners of the house at other than own garden land 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 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 (Kitchen or Toilet)	Other structures confirmed by DMS inside Area 2-1	Owners of a structure	- Cash assistance two (2) times of the current market price in case of 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 Area 2-1 which is affected by the project implementation	Those who cultivating rice/vegetable/trees inside 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 Area 2-1	Those who farming livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk) inside Area 2-1	- Cash assistance per animal	—
(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 Area 2-1	Those who obtain income from cultivating rice inside 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
(2) Vegetable/ Tree Farmer	Income obtained from vegetable and/or tree cultivated inside Area 2-1	Those who obtain income from cultivating vegetable and/or tree inside Area 2-1	- Cash assistance for three (3) years of yield amount for those who obtain income from vegetable and/or tree at own garden land, OR for four (4) years of yield amount for those who	- Assistance amount is calculated based on yield amount and/or number of trees confirmed at DMS

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
			obtain income from vegetable and/or tree at other than own garden land, AND - Participate in IRP	
(3) Livestock Farmer (cow and buffalo for milk)	Income obtained from livestock (cow and buffalo for milk) farmed inside Area 2-1	Those who obtain income from livestock (cow and buffalo for milk) farmed inside Area 2-1	- 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	- 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 Area 2-1	Those who run business inside Area 2-1	- Cash assistance equivalent to three (3) years of income from running business - Participate in IRP if interested	- Assistance amount is calculated based on income from income generating activities confirmed at DMS
3. Resettlement Assistance				
(1) Moving Cost	—	All households living inside 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 farer 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

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
	—	All school students whose study place become farer 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 Area 2-1 only)	- Assistance amount is provided per household regardless of size of a household
4. Assistance for Vulnerable Groups				
Vulnerable Groups	All household headed by woman, disabled person, elderly (over 61 years old), household including disabled member or household below poverty line of 2010 in Poverty Profile ² or household with pregnant woman at the time of relocation are defined as vulnerable households	<p>The following persons of vulnerable groups in Area 2-1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disabled person and one support person in a family (total two persons) - Elderly person and one support person in a family (total two persons) - Unemployed persons³ in a woman-headed household, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woman in the later stages of pregnancy at the time of relocation, AND - Unemployed persons in a household below poverty line of 2010³ in Poverty Profile - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-time cash assistance of 40,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per person (equivalent to one big bag, about 50kg, of rice per person), AND - Participate in IRP 	50kg of rice is based on calculation at about 15kg of rice per person for three (3) months

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
5. Special Arrangement				
(1) Arrangement of resettlement site	(see 1, Assistance for Loss of Assets (2) House)	(see 1, Assistance for Loss of Assets (2) House)	- To be arranged as part of assistance for loss of asset	- In kind assistance as a plot at resettlement site with necessary infrastructure
(2) Income Restoration Program (IRP)	Loosing 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.

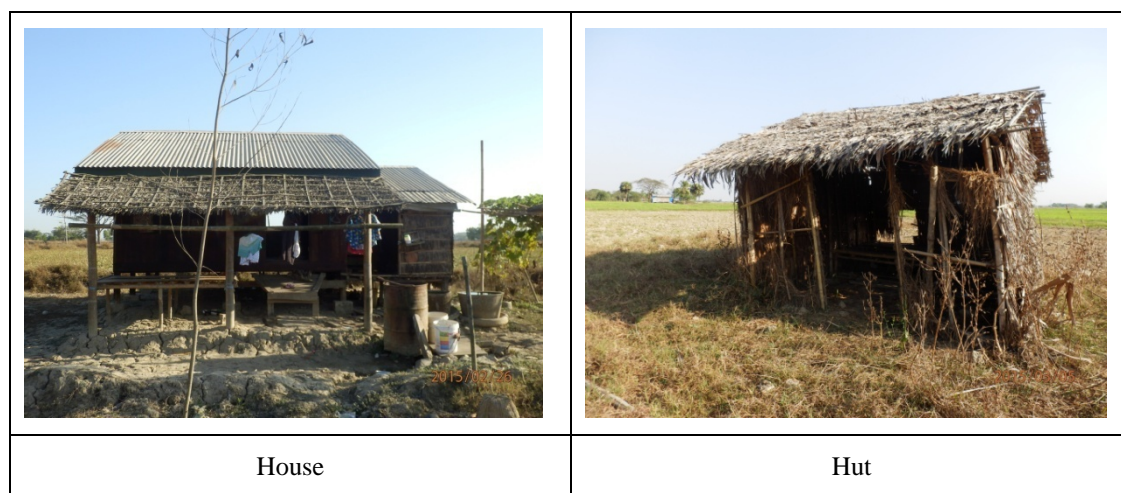


Photo 5-1 Example of House and Hut

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 Area 2-1

Currently, six (6) PAHs which have/had the residential structure (house) were identified inside Area 2-1 as applicable PAHs to be relocated to the resettlement site after the survey to confirm the exact boundary of Area 2-1 by the National Survey Team. After the survey, it was also identified that additional 3 PAHs who are residing outside but near Area 2-1 boundary could be relocated depending on their preference.

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), feedback workshops of the Framework and other occasional discussions. The location and specifications of the possible resettlement sites specifically for Area 2-1 were initially discussed in the PCMs held on 14 February 2016 and 27 March 2016 and other opportunities for opinion exchanging including village level meetings.

In the past discussions, among PAHs in the entire Thilawa SEZ area, there are overall 3 preferred options on the resettlement site(s): namely, 1) relocating to a place near their current residential area in the SEZ which is mostly observed in the PAHs living for a longer term as well as farmer PAHs cultivating within the SEZ area; 2) relocating to anywhere which is mainly observed in the PAHs living for a shorter term, and 3) some specific resettlement sites were identified and proposed by PAHs.

After continued discussions specifically with applicable PAHs in Area 2-1, 2 options for the resettlement site were identified by PAHs, namely the excluded areas in Aye Mya Thida (AMTD) Ward as the most preferred option and Shwe Pyi Thar Yar (SPTY) Ward as the secondary preferred option since they are closer to their current residences as shown in Figure 6-1. Several PAHs also mentioned if the excluded area is not possible, the currently available resettlement site in Myaing Tharyan Ward can be considered. After examining the availability of excluded areas and possibility of using it as a resettlement site, it was found that the two preferred options are not viable. 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 Tharyan Ward, Kyauktan Township, with proper access to social infrastructure. Discussions will be continued to finalize the location and the details about the resettlement site.

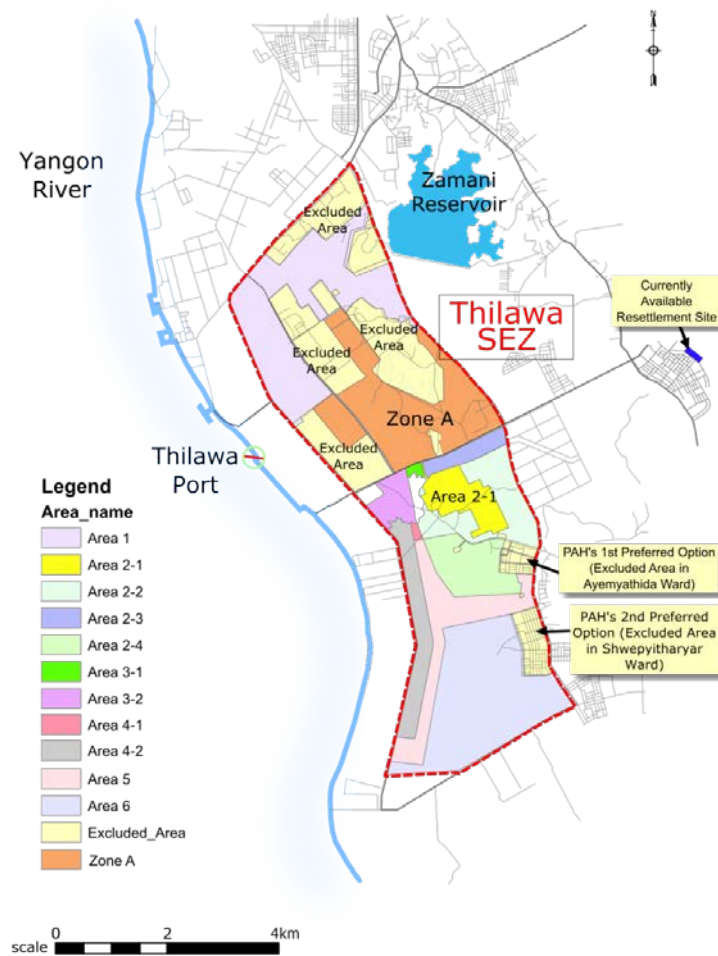


Figure 6-1 Location of Resettlement Site Options

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, and a part of the remaining area could be developed a resettlement site for entitled PAHs in Area 2-1. The resettlement site is approximately 4.5 to 8 km away from houses of PAHs who live in Area 2-1.

(2) Facilities

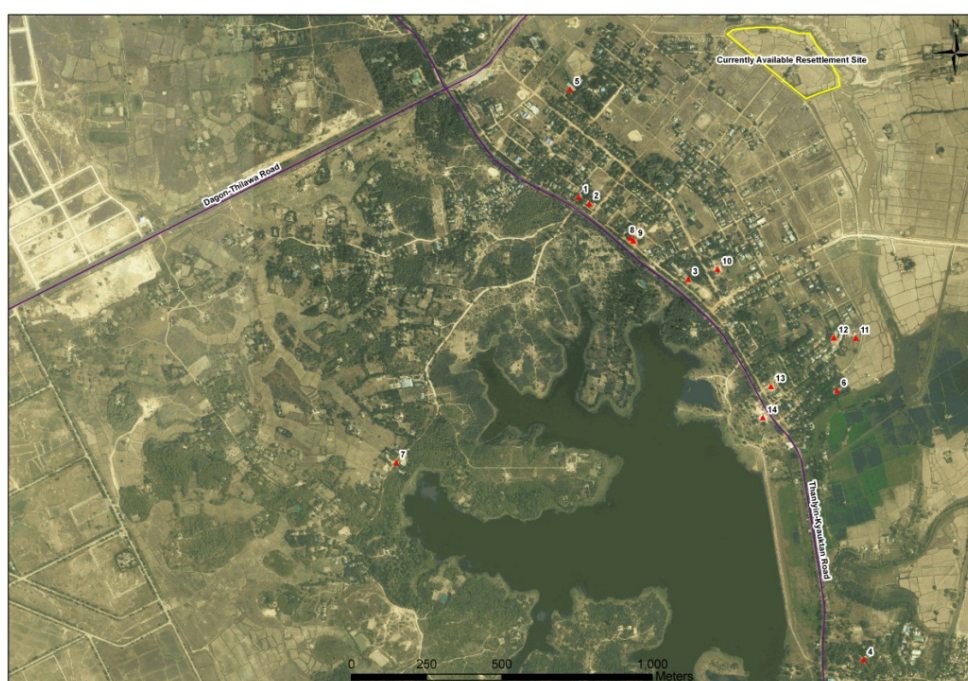
In the planned resettlement site, housing plots and necessary infrastructure such as roads, water supply facilities, electric-supply facilities, drainage ditch and common open spaces are planned to

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 is being developed beside the planned resettlement site.

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

Sr.	Description	Location
1	Myaing Thar Yar 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	Myaing Tharyar 2 area
11	Zambu Aye Monastery	Myaing Tharyar 1 area
12	Zamby 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 (under construction)	Myaing Tharyer 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
(as of February 2016)**

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.

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.	Appropriate assistant will be provided to those who need to be relocated according to international practices, if necessary.
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 between relocated PAPs and host communities since their living styles and conditions etc. may be different.	Consultation meetings will be held 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 will be provided. In addition, arrangement of ferry bus services to the resettlement site will be considered. As for vulnerable groups, supplemental assistance will be provided.
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.

Items	Evaluation	Management and Mitigation Measures
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 pits will be arranged at the resettlement site. Guidance for proper use and management of these pits will be provided to PAPs. 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 Area 2-1 is prepared based on international practices, the assistance policy of the Framework and lessons learned from Zone A precedence in this chapter. 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 continuous 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, and Component-2: as for PAPs who are resettled to new place, support for adapting environmental and social living conditions through community development. Regarding Component-2, basic components were prepared in accordance with the Framework, and its structure was updated based on the current situations. 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.

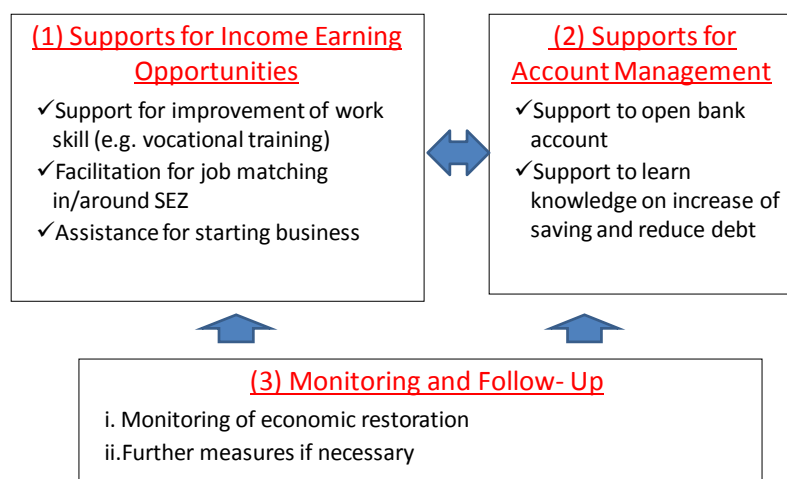


Figure 7-1 Basic Framework of Restoration of Economic Conditions (Component-1)



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

Table 7-1 shows examples of vocational trainings which were/are provided for PAHs of Zone A 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, and clean campaign (trash collecting campaign) of the resettlement site.

For Area 2-1, similar training programs are planned to be provided upon the PAHs' needs, and other types of training also could be provided upon request from PAHs. Training programs will be discussed and tailored in the continuous meetings and workshops until implementation of training, and also reviewed and updated during implementation.

Table 7-1 Summary of Past and Planned Vocational Training under the IRP for Zone A

No.	Contents	No. of Trainees	Status
1	Basis arithmetic training*	20	Provided between June and Aug 2015
2	Car driving training	6	Provided in Oct 2015
3	Tailoring technical training course	14	Provided in Oct 2015
4	Language skill training course (English)	1	Provided in Nov 2015
5	Computer skill training course	1	Provided in Nov 2015
6	Electricity installing training course	8	Provided in Nov 2015
7	Car repairing training	-	Planned
8	Cycle repairing training	-	Planned
9	Welding training	-	Planned
10	Dynamo repairing training	-	Planned
11	Printing training	-	Planned
12	TV repairing training	-	Planned

No.	Contents	No. of Trainees	Status
13	Security training*	7	Provided in Nov 2015
14	Mushroom plantation training	3	Provided in Feb 2016
-	Total	60	-

Note: * These trainings have been supported by Myanmar Japan Thilawa Development Limited (MJTD) and FUJIWORK CO., LTD.



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

7.3 Outline of IRP

7.3.1 Target of IRP

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

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

7.3.2 Proposed IRP Contents

The following contents and timeline are proposed for Area 2-1 based on the lessons learned from Zone A in implementation and international practices. The IRP contents were generally introduced and discussed in the PCMs held on 14 February 2016 and 27 March 2016, the preparatory workshop was organized on 28 May 2016 to start planning their income restoration. The details of the IRP 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 Phase 1/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 i) to understand the PAHs' preference, the job openings for PAHs or the general public which the Developers and the locators (SEZ tenants) could offer, and the qualifications for job openings and ii) to 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 the following

training 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 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, their lifestyle will be changed from a semi-rural life to a semi-urban life (i.e. living with other community members in 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. The following activities will be facilitated under the IRP.

- ✓ Support to creation of the sense of cooperation: PAHs will be living together and closely in the new resettlement site and have their own living standards and customs, a sense of cooperation needs to be built for comfortable environment for the community members.
- ✓ Support to establishment of internal rules and system: With respect to functions of community after its development, establishment of appropriate rules and system is necessary for the better community life as well as management of common social infrastructure such as common wells, waste collection, drainages and other common infrastructure.

- ✓ Support to training for sustainable resettlement site management: Creation of working groups for each task or activity of community management such as common well, waste collection and others community or social activities so that the peoples will be able to manage the community life in a sustainable manner.
- ✓ Support for enlightenment on appropriate environmental and hygienic management: 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, waste, and noise from individual houses to prevent diseases and nuisance noise and odour.
- ✓ Support to coordination with host communities: 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. 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.

(b) 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 Preparatory Workshop on IRP

The preparatory workshop on IRP was held with 15 PAHs of Area 2-1 in the meeting on 28 May 2016. PAHs were divided into 2 groups to have brainstorming discussions on their current income source, whether they need to change income sources/jobs or to what kind of income source/job they would like to change. The discussion outcomes were summarized in Table 7.2.

It needs to be noted that PAHs concluded that they would like to decide what to do for their future livelihood or new income source after understanding the exact amount of compensation, though 8 out of 15 PAHs expected working at Thilawa SEZ after land acquisition or resettlement. Therefore, future workshops on the IRP will be planned after consultation on compensation and assistance progresses.

Table 7-2 Summary of Discussions on the IRP

No.	Income Source	Land-based income			Non-land based income	Working at SEZ	Remarks
		Paddy	Tree	Vegetable			
1	What is current main income source?	3	1	3	7	1	
2	Will your current income source be changed by resettlement program?	Yes : 7 persons No: 7 persons					
3	What type of income source will you expect after resettlement program?	0	0	0	2	8	5 persons don't have idea so far.
4	What kind of support will you expect other than monetary assistance?	-To provide job matching support -To provide suitable training for working in SEZ -To share information on stock share of SEZ					
5	Others	-Participants stated that they want to decide their future income source after they know the exact amount of compensation. -It seems that farmers who attended in today's discussion prefer to work in SEZ rather than they continue farming.					



Photo 7-5 Workshop on IRP



Photo 7-6 Workshop on IRP

7.5 Provisional Implementation Schedule of IRP

Figure 7-3 shows a provisional implementation schedule of IRP activities for PAHs in Area 2-1. As per feedback from PAHs attended the workshop on 28 May 2016, series of workshops with PAHs are planned to exchange information and opinions to elaborate detailed IRP activities in line with PAHs' wishes.

Activities	Year Month	2016												2017				
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		
Preparatory Workshops		-----		-----	-----	-----	-----											
Component-1: Support for Restoration of Economic Conditions																		
(a) Supports for income earning opportunities																		
i) Technical support for improvement of work-skill (planning & attending vocational training)					-----	-----	-----									to be Continued		
ii) Facilitating job matching in and around the Thilawa SEZ area									-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	to be Continued		
iii) Assistance for starting small business (micro finance program including business plan preparation)									-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	to be Continued		
(b) Household account management								-----	-----									
Component-2: Support for Adopting Environmental and Social Living Conditions																		
(a) Supports for community development										-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	to be Continued		
(b) Supports for social integration with host communities										-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	to be Continued		

Note: — — Expected implementation period but subject to change due to consultation with PAHs

Figure 7-3 Provisional Implementation Schedule of IRP Activities (Area 2-1)

CHAPTER 8: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

8.1 Approach of Public Participation and Information Disclosure

Public participation is an important activity to secure transparency of the procedures for preparing the RWP including IRP by disseminating relevant information to public as well as PAPs in a timely manner. Effective public participation in planning of resettlement works helps to reflect PAPs' opinions concerning the impacts and benefits of the project into the RWP. It also enhances mutual understandings among peoples/organizations concerned on compensation and assistance package, timing of relocation, and contents of IRP.

In the course of development of the RWP, the following approaches were taken for securing meaningful public participation:

- (a) Held three consultation meetings (May 2014, Mar and Oct 2015) while DMS were being carried out.
- (b) Held a series of village level meetings at each village to enhance dialogue among peoples/organizations concerned on eligibility and assistance package after disclosing the eligibility list prepared from the DMS results between March 2015 and September 2015.
- (c) Held a series of village level meetings at each village to feedback the outcomes of the comments on the Framework between December 2015 and January 2016.
- (d) Held a PCM with PAHs and other stakeholders regarding contents of the draft RWP on 14 February 2016, and a follow up PCM on 27 March 2016.
- (e) Held four village level meetings in order to clarify the current entitlement of the land on 28 February, 1 and 7, 14 March 2016.
- (f) Held two village level meetings with PAHs to follow up discussions on the draft RWP in the PCM on 14 February 2016. Initially, it was organized on 15 March 2016, and upon request from PAHs, it was again organized on 20 March 2016.
- (g) Held one village level meeting with local villagers and PAHs to follow up discussions on the clarification on the unit rate of crops and trees as well as grazing activities on 28 May 2016.
- (h) Held one village level meeting to follow up discussions on the introduction of IRP activities on 28 May 2016.
- (i) Held one meeting on 31 July 2016 in which YRG Minister directly interacted with PAHs and listened to PAHs' concerns and aspirations. In this meeting, PAHs of Area 2-1 were also invited to submit their concerns and requests in writing.
- (j) Held two meetings on 12 and 17 August 2016 with applicable PAHs to discuss further about resettlement site.
- (k) Held one meeting on 20 August with applicable PAHs who possess land in Area 2-1.

- (l) Disclosing the draft RWP from 29 February to 8 April 2016 for 40 days to receive comments from the public and reflect them in the final RWP.

In conjunction with the RWP preparation, three meetings with local villagers including some PAHs were held to follow up discussions on the relocation of cemetery (shown as (m) in the Table below).

Table 8-1 Summary of Public Consultation Meeting and Other Meeting

Year	Item	2014	2015	Jan	Feb	Mar	2016	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Resettlement Framework for 2000 ha	(a)	●	● ●									
	(b)		△ ... △									
	(c)		○ ... ○									
RWP for Area 2-1	(d) (l)				●	■						
	(e)				△	△ △ △						
	(f)					○ ○						
	(i)										■	
Topic/group focused meeting	(g) (h)								△			
	(j)											■ ■
	(k)											■
	(m)								▲	▲		▲

Legend: ● : public consultation meeting; ○ village level feedback meeting; △ : village level informal meeting
 ■ meeting with YRG official; ▲ meeting on cemetery relocation
 ■ Public disclosure period (Resettlement Framework for 2000 ha and RWP for Area 2-1)

Out of these, (a), (b) and (c) were carried out during the preparation of the Framework and as such, targeted PAHs in the entire 2000 ha development area. Meanwhile, (d) to (k) targeted specifically PAHs in Area 2-1. The details of Area 2-1 specific consultations and disclosure including the summary of meetings on cemetery relocation are discussed below.

8.2 Method of Public Consultation Meeting (PCM)

The PCM for Area 2-1 was held to explain the project brief, the expected scope of relocation, the proposed entitlement matrix on the compensation and assistance package, possible resettlement sites, and the planned schedule. Since the estimated number of the participants was relatively smaller, (less than 100), one meeting was held at Ordination Hall, AMTD Ward (Phalan), Kyauktan Township on weekend to ensure the participation of the PAHs who are not available during weekdays. The venue was selected in terms of easy accessibility from villages in Area 2-1 and around Thilawa SEZ area and the meeting room capacity of the building.

TSMC invited PAHs of Area 2-1, relevant governmental organizations, and anyone, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), who are interested by sending the invitation letters to each PAH identified by DMS and posting the notice on the PCM at the village tract offices etc. The invitation letter on the meeting was delivered to each PAH and posted in each village tract one week in advance.

The presentation and handout were prepared and explained in Myanmar language. The opinions from the participants were received in the question and answer session of the PCMs, and feedback forms were additionally provided to the participants so that the people who hesitate to speak out in public can share their views and comments. As the special arrangement for the vulnerable group, assistants were available to fill out the form in case the participant needs assistance in writing/reading and, female assistants were also available for the female participants who need any assistance.

8.3 Results of Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs)

The PCMs for the Draft RWP were held on 14 February 2016 and 27 March 2016 at Ordination Hall, AMTD Ward (Phalan), Kyauktan Township. The summary of the PCMs is presented in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3 respectively, and the record of meeting and the participants list are included in Annex-2.

Table 8-2 Summary of Public Consultation Meeting for Draft RWP on 14 February 2016

Items	Contents
1. Date and Time	14:00 – 16: 30, Sunday, 14 February 2016
2. Venue	Ordination Hall, AMTD Ward (Phalan), Kyauktan Township
3. Invitee	PAHs for Area 2-1
4. Participant	15 PAHs and 76 other participants; 91 persons as a total
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. Village Administrator, Shwe Pyi Thar Yar (SPTY) Ward 4. Village Administrator, Aye Mya Thida (AMTD) Ward 5. 100 /10 household head leader, SPTY Ward 6. 100 /10 household head leader, AMTD Ward 7. Villagers from SPTY Ward 8. Villagers from AMTD Ward 9. Other organizations and individuals who are interested in the project
6. Main Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background and RWP activities 2. Area of 100ha Initial Development Area (Area 2-1) 3. Eligible households for Area 2-1 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 the participants and responds	<p>Q-1: How will a cemetery in Area 2-1 be affected? A-1: The boundary will be fixed on the ground. If the cemetery will be inside the boundary, the issues will be discussed with concerned persons/ authorities.</p> <p>Q-2: How will cows/buffalos on pasture land be affected? A-2: The number of cows/buffaloes will be taken into consideration to mitigate negative impacts.</p> <p>Q-3: When National Gazette was published in May 2013, a total of 1,280 acres in Thilawa Project area remained uncompensated. However, only 760 acres of land</p>

Items	Contents
	<p>has been identified as land for indemnity. It is important to identify the owners and location of missing 500 acres to avoid potential conflict during the land acquisition. The issue of missing area should be clarified before the project begins.</p> <p>A-3: Thilawa SEZ was divided into three Divisions: A, B and C. Compensation for Zone A was already finished and La Na 39 has been issued. Division B has already been compensated but La Na 39 has not yet issued. For Division C, neither compensation nor La Na 39 are made. Hence, 760 ha area of Division C needs to be compensated. The proof of the above-mentioned transaction is available. This demarcation originates from the initial effort to develop Thilawa in 1996 when DUHD started the project with Singapore and then with China. The initial effort, however, was not successful and the project was re-started in 2011.</p> <p>Q-4: Why do we need to pay the tax after La Na 39 was issued?</p> <p>A-4: The tax you mentioned is the tax on crops.</p> <p>Q-5: We have sent a letter on our comments about three month ago; however, there is no reply so far.</p> <p>A-5: It will be checked, and we (TSMC) will update you soon.</p> <p>Comment: A monk said that there may be different options and conflicts but PAPs do not need to mention about the past government. Instead, they need to focus on what they will need. Speaking about the survey on PAPs in 400 ha area of Zone A, which he did in end of December last year, he noted that their income has been getting higher and higher. At the same time, however, the expenses have also increased compared to pre-resettlement period. Hence, he iterated that PAPs should pay attention to income as well as expenses as they are both important factors affected the livelihood. He concluded that PAPs need to prepare for challenges about life changes ahead.</p>



Photo 8-1 PCM on 14 February 2016

During the consultation meeting, feedback forms were distributed to the participants to receive frank comments and opinions from participants, especially vulnerable groups. However, no comments and opinions were submitted in the collected feedback forms.

Table 8-3 Summary of Public Consultation Meeting for Draft RWP on 27 March 2016

Items	Contents
1. Date and Time	9:00– 10:30, Sunday, 27 March 2016
2. Venue	Ordination Hall, AMTD Ward (Phalan), Kyauktan Township
3. Invitee	PAHs for Area 2-1
4. Participant	30 PAHs and 41 other participants; 71 persons as a total
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. Village Administrator, SPTY Ward 4. Village Administrator, AMTD Ward 5. 100 /10 household head leader, SPTY Ward 6. 100 /10 household head leader, AMTD Ward 7. Villagers from SPTY Ward 8. Villagers from AMTD Ward 9. Other organizations and individuals who are interested in the project
6. Main Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Background and RWP activities 11. Summary of the past consultation meetings incl. village level meetings 12. Eligible households for Area 2-1 13. Proposed compensation and assistance package with detailed assistance allowances 14. Possible resettlement sites 15. Planned IRP activities 16. Planned implementation organization 17. Proposed grievance redress mechanism 18. Further steps and expected timeline for Area 2-1 19. Other activities for Area 2-1 in the near future 20. Q & A
7. Major opinions and comments from the participants and responds	<p>Q-1: A male participant from AMTD Ward explained that the entire 700ha should be implemented together. Separating only 100ha out of 700ha is not acceptable. A-1: TSMC responded that if the 100ha development is successful, the entire 700ha will be developed.</p> <p>Q-2: A male participant from the 2000ha of Thilawa SEZ (from Area 6) said that where people will be relocated and how much land compensation local people will get should be explained to local people. A-2: Regarding the land compensation, TSMC responded that Southern District will start the negotiation with entitled households of land after the Water Festival, since Southern District has the responsibility for land acquisition and compensation. Regarding the resettlement site, TSMC is trying to get the areas that local people proposed. TSMC submitted the letter to concerned departments for that matter. However, TSMC didn't receive any reply yet and would like to request local people to wait for a moment.</p> <p>Q-3: A male participant from AMTD Ward would like to know why his name is mentioned together with another person in the invitation letter. A-3: There are ownership conflicts over the land observed since the time of DMS. Since the conflict is not solved and final decision is not made yet, both households are invited mentioning their name in the invitation letter together. Ownership conflict must be solved at Village Farmland Management Body first. If someone doesn't satisfy the decision of Village Farmland Management Body, they can proceed to Township Farmland Management Body, District Farmland Management Body and Regional Farmland Management Body, step by step.</p> <p>Q-4: A male participant from AMTD Ward said that regarding the cemetery and</p>

Items	Contents
	<p>big tree should be relocated together to the place nearby.</p> <p>A-4: TSMC said that cemetery issue will be discussed with local people including GAD, Municipal Department and religious leader.</p> <p>Q-5: A male participant from the 2000ha of Thilawa SEZ (from Area 6) heard that land compensation will be around 100 lakhs. And six years of crop compensation will be provided for farmers whose lands had been compensated in 1996-97 with 20,000 kyats per acre. As IRP aims, to restore their pre-project level is impossible in that situation.</p> <p>Q-6: A male participant from AMTD Ward said that he asked TSMC about whether the unit price for farmland and garden land will be same or not. One garden land has been sold with 1,500 lakhs per acre near TSEZ. That's why they are demanding 1,500 lakhs per acre.</p> <p>A-5 & -6: A venerable monk stated that according to the idea of developer and current government, the land has been already acquired and compensated. But local people are saying that they cannot accept the compensation of 1996-97 and they want to get more. It will be difficult to proceed the activities unless that issue is solved. That issue needs to be figured out among the developers, community representatives, TSMC, and other concerned social organizations.</p> <p>TSMC cited that since new government will come out within a few days, the land issue will be better to be discussed with new government. It also explained that land compensation is not related to IRP. Compensation and assistance must be negotiated with the government who will provide compensation and assistance. IRP activities provide the alternative ways to substitute the loss of jobs and livelihood activities, technical skills.</p> <p>Q-7: A participants from SPTY Ward said that he would like to suggest IRP should be planned before resettlement.</p> <p>A-7: TSMC said that IRP will be started immediately after the resettlement. IRP program will be planned in parallel with negotiation.</p> <p>Q-8: A male participant from the 2000 ha of Thilawa SEZ (from Area 6) said that since the project is conducted in Myanmar, they would like the project to be implemented in accordance with 2012 Farmland Law. If the project is to be implemented in accordance with international standards, it will be difficult to proceed.</p> <p>A-8: TSMC explained that in Myanmar 1894 Land Acquisition Act is still active until now. In 2012 Farmland Law, resettlement and assistance are not mentioned in that Law, but to compensate the land with current market price. Even in the 2012 Farmland Law, people don't have the ownership right. It was also mentioned in that Law that the ultimate owner of the land is Government. Therefore, implementing the project in accordance with the international standards will be better for people.</p> <p>Q-9: A male participant from the 2000 ha of Thilawa SEZ (from Area 6) said that he cannot accept the explanation that constructing living structures inside the farmland area is not allowed. Some people are living inside the farmland with fine houses since their ancestors.</p> <p>A-9: A representative of YRG explained that if the law is strictly followed, people don't have the right to construct the living structure inside the farmland area, except agricultural hut. Since activities should be proceeded by negotiation, if people are sticking in their point of view, without having flexible, it will be difficult to do the activities.</p>



Photo 8-2 PCM on 27 March 2016

During the consultation meeting, feedback forms were distributed to the participants to receive frank comments and opinions from participants. As a result, four feedback forms were submitted to TSMC as follow:

Table 8-4 Excerpt from Feedback Forms

No.	Contents
1	I suggest that compensation should be provided in accordance with 2012 Farmland Law. Since TSMC said that compensation will be provided in accordance with 2012 Farmland Law, I want to have compensation at current market price. (a male resident from Thida Myaing Village Tract, around Area 6)
2	I would like to request to consider for the farmers to get better standard of living than current situation and to have sustainable development. (a female resident from SPTY Ward)
3	I think that trying to relocate the local people before the resettlement site is confirmed is wrong. There are many laws stipulated to the project implementation. These laws might be for the developers and companies. (a male resident from Thilawa)
4	Resettlement, compensation and assistance should be discussed and negotiated among TSMC, local people's organizations, and NGOs. (Remarks) - To negotiate the land compensation should be prioritized and to confirm the resettlement site. (a male resident from Alunsut Village Tract around Area 1)

8.4 Results of Land Entitlement Confirmation Village Level Meetings

In order to clarify the current entitlement of the land within 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 Southern District. It was also attended by SLRD and/or TSMC. The summary of the meetings is presented in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5 Summary of Village Level Meetings for Land Entitlement Confirmation

Date	Outcomes
28 February 2016	Concerned persons attended for 25 land plots.
1 March 2016	Concerned persons attended for 13 plots.

Date	Outcomes
7 March 2016	Concerned persons attended for 1 plot.
14 March 2016	Concerned persons attended for 2 plots.

8.5 Results of Follow-up Village Level Meetings

(1) Village Level Meeting for Draft RWP

In order to follow up the PCMs held on 14 February, village level meetings were held on 15 and 20 March 2016. The summary of the village level meetings is presented in Table 8-6.

Table 8-6 Summary of Village Level Meetings for Draft RWP

Items	Contents
1. Date and Time	(1) 10:00 - 12: 00, Sunday, 15 March 2016 (2) 10:30- 11:30, Sunday, 20 March 2016
2. Venue	(1) Meeting Room, TSMC temporary office, Kyauktan Township (2) Meeting Room, TSMC temporary office, Kyauktan Township
3.Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAHs • Officer from TSMC • Observer: JICA Expert Team
4. Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up explanation on the Draft RWP • Discussion on the Draft RWP • Q&A
5. Major opinions and comments from the participants	<p><u>Comments from PAHs:</u></p> <p>1: It is better for only people affected in Area 2-1 to be invited for discussion on RWP and compensation from now on. In the case that there are other villagers at the meeting such as at the PCM on 14 February 2016, PAHs at Area 2-1 are difficult to speak out opinion freely. Other villagers who are not PAHs at Area 2-1 tend to dominate the discussion and make the relocation process delayed and complicated, which is not what we want.</p> <p>2: When I get the house plot at the resettlement site, I prefer to build house by myself with my own design and material (not built by Myanmar Government).</p> <p><u>Q &A:</u></p> <p>Q-1. Farmers who live in Area 2-1 would like to know whether those people should start preparation of their farm for the monsoon paddy this year.</p> <p>A-1: At the PCM to be held on 27 March, the answer will be given.</p> <p>Q-2: When the field marking will be done? Since it is difficult for PAHs to understand the area to be affected with the map, PAHs would like to see the boundary on the ground.</p> <p>A-2: The field marking is planned to be conducted before water festival.</p> <p>Q-3: We do not read such a document (i.e. RWP) but would like to know when the individual negotiation can be started.</p> <p>A-3: RWP is an important plan for PAHs to understand the resettlement works. After PAHs understand RWP, the compensation and assistance unit rates would be discussed and negotiated between the Government of Myanmar and PAH group. Then, the individual negotiation can be started.</p>

(2) Village Level Meeting on Specific Topics

In addition to the formal consultation and village level meetings discussed above, several village level meetings to discuss specific issues, such as the unit price of crops/trees and IRP activities, were also arranged. The summary of these meetings is shown in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7 Summary of Village Level Meeting for Crop Unit Rate and Grazing Activities

Items	Contents
1. Date and Time	10:30 - 11: 15, Saturday, 28 May 2016
2. Venue	Meeting Room, TSMC temporary office, Kyauktan Township
3. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 PAHs • 3 local government officers (YRG/Township/village) • Observer: JICA Expert Team members
4. Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification about eligibility for different compensation and assistance • Unit rates of selected items (e.g. crops/trees) • Grazing within Area 2-1 • Q&A
5. Major opinions and comments from the participants	<p>[Unit Rate of Crop/Tree]</p> <p><u>Comments from PAHs:</u></p> <p>Most of the raised comments are the requests to set the appropriate or higher unit rate for crops as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banana should be compensated with the unit rate more than 7,200 Kyats (PAHs later agreed with the proposed unit rate after it was confirmed that compensation will be paid for three years of yield amount) 2. Bamboo should be compensated with the unit rate at least 700 Kyats 3. For the compensation of Malaysia Padauk (Malaysia Gum-kino), the unit rate should be 5,000 Kyats because these trees have been planted since 1996 and most of the trees are old enough to use as wood for building house 4. The unit rate of watermelon for the compensation should be considered and provided in the presentation <p>Officer answered that they will discuss the received comments internally and will reply later.</p> <p><u>Q & A:</u></p> <p>Q-1: Regarding the amount of compensation for crops and trees in the presentation, is it per one year or three years?</p> <p>A-1: All the amount of compensation for crops and trees is set for one year.</p> <p>Q-2: My understanding is that the amount of compensation for crops and trees in the presentation is for one year, and that for paddy is for three years. What is the difference between crops & trees and paddy?</p> <p>A-2: All the explained amounts of the compensation are for one year (unit rate per year). It is multiplied by three for the compensation for three year's yields.</p> <p>[Grazing Activities]</p> <p>It was informed to the participants that grazing livestock shall be carried out outside Area 2-1 since the area will be prioritized for the development. There was no comment from participants in response to this announcement.</p>



Presentation



Discussion Participants

Photo 8-3 Village Level Meeting for Discussion on Crop Unit Rate and Grazing Activities

Village level meeting on IRP was held on 28 May 2016 as discussed in Chapter 7. After the brief introduction of IRP, the group discussion was made in two groups. As a result of the discussion, all PAHs expected non-land based income source or working in the Thilawa SEZ after the resettlement. For the expected support to be provided other than monetary assistance, participants stated that they want to decide their future income source after they know the exact amount of compensation. In addition, it is found that farmers who attended this discussion seemed to prefer to work in SEZ rather than continuing farming.

8.6 Results of Meeting with YRG Officials

(1) Meeting between YRG Minister and PAHs

YRG Minister invited all PAHs to a meeting to better understand key concerns of PAHs as summarized in Table 8-8. After brief presentation about past activities for Zone A and ongoing activities for Area 2-1, PAHs were invited to present their concerns and opinions. At the end of the meeting, PAHs were requested to submit their concerns and opinions in writing.

Table 8-8 Summary of Meeting between YRG Minister and PAHs

Items	Contents
1. Date and Time	9:00 - 11: 00, Sunday, 31 July 2016
2. Venue	Meeting Room, TSMC temporary office, Kyauktan Township
3. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAHs (48 PAHs from Area 2-1 and 40 PAHs from other areas of SEZ) YRG Minister and Deputy Director, District and Township-level officers, TSMC officer
4. Agenda	Sharing PAHs concerns and opinions with YRG Minister
5. Major comments and questions from the participants	<p><u>Comments and Questions from PAHs of Area 2-1:</u></p> <p>1: I am not growing paddy this year in view of upcoming construction activity of Area 2-1, and hence, additional one year of paddy compensation should be provided.</p> <p>2. I want to know the unit price of crops, vegetables and trees. Also, I would like to know whether the land will be compensated at the current market price or not.</p> <p>3. I would like to know the location of resettlement site. Also, details of IRP should</p>

Items	Contents
	<p>be disclosed to PAHs.</p> <p>4. I submitted letter with suggestions for compensation and assistance, but have not received response yet.</p> <p>4. I have land ownership conflict in Area 2-1 and would like to know how YRG addresses the matter in the process of calculating and providing land compensation.</p> <p><u>Comments and Questions from Other Participants:</u></p> <p>1. IRP should be planned in advance.</p> <p>2. Involvement and participation of local people in Resettlement Implementation Committee should be expanded.</p> <p>3. Who (which organization) is going to provide compensation and assistance?</p> <p>4. Resettlement of Area 2-1 may face same difficulties as the Resettlement of Zone A because the organizational structure for RWP implementation is the same as that of Zone A</p> <p>5. Presidential Notification in May 2016 stipulates that land acquisition should be suspended until land conflicts are solved.</p>



Participants



PAH asking a question

Photo 8-4 Meeting between YRG Minister and PAHs

A total of 29 letters was submitted by the deadline of 5 August 2016. PAHs' opinions and suggestions are mainly about i) unit price of land and possibility of additional solatium for PAHs who live/use the land for long-term; ii) resettlement site location and plot size; and iii) approach to handle compensation and assistance for areas with ownership conflict. YRG reviewed these comments to refine their approach for negotiating with PAHs and decided to have additional meetings with PAHs to be resettled and PAHs who possess land inside Area 2-1.

(2) Meetings on Resettlement Site

YRG held two meetings with PAHs to be resettled on 12 and 17 August to discuss further about resettlement site options and other issues related to resettlement. The summary of the two meetings are presented in Table 8-9. In the meetings, YRG proposed that YRG will provide the resettlement site, which is located in Myaing Tharyar Ward, Kyauktan Township, with proper access to social

infrastructure. Discussions will be continued to finalize the location and the details about the resettlement site.

Table 8-9 Summary of Meetings on Resettlement Site

Items	Contents
1. Date and Time	13:00-15:00, Friday, 12 August and 10:00-12:00, Wednesday 17 August 2016
2. Venue	Meeting Room, TSMC temporary office, Kyauktan Township
3. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAHs to be resettled • YRG Deputy Director, Township-level officers, TSMC officer
4. Agenda	Resettlement site location and plot size
5. Major issues discussed at the meetings	1. YRG explained that applicable PAHs are planned to be resettled to the currently available resettlement site, which is located in Myaing Tharyar Ward, Kyauktan Township. 2. The resettlement site will be properly prepared with infrastructures such as water and electricity. 3. PAHs are going to construct the house by themselves with financial assistance. 4. Discussion will be continued to finalize the location and the details about the resettlement site as well as the terms and schedule for resettlement.



Meeting on 12 August, 2016



Meeting on 17 August, 2016

Photo 8-5 Meetings with PAHs to be Resettled

(3) Meeting on land compensation

YRG convened a meeting with PAHs who possess land inside Area 2-1 to discuss land compensation on August 20, 2016. In addition to PAHs and government officials, one witness, a member of a local NGO, attended the meeting to ensure transparency of the meeting. The summary of the discussion is presented in Table 8-10.

Table 8-10 Summary of Meeting on Land Compensation

Items	Contents
1. Date and Time	9:30-11:30, Friday, 20 August 2016
2. Venue	Meeting Room, TSMC temporary office, Kyauktan Township
3. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAHs who possess land in Area 2-1 • YRG Deputy Director, Township-level members

Items	Contents
	• Witness: Capacity Building Initiative (local NGO)
4. Agenda	Land compensation for Area 2-1
5. Major issues discussed at the meetings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government officials and PAHs discussed the unit price of land. PAHs are of the opinion that the unit price proposed by YRG, which is based on the review by the pricing body, is lower than expected and that there is room for raising the unit price. 2. PAHs requested YRG to consider factors such as difference between farmland and garden land, locations of land to be compensated, and prevailing market price of land in nearby area. 3. Meanwhile, PAHs welcomed the opportunity to discuss land compensation at a face-to-face meeting. 4. YRG acknowledged their opinions and inform them that the next meeting will be convened after YRG examines PAHs' opinions. 5. The discussion will be continued to seek mutually agreeable resolution.



Briefing of YRG



Discussion

Photo 8-6 Meetings on Land Compensation

8.7 Summary of Meetings on Relocation of Cemetery

The cemetery located in Area 2-1 (AMTD cemetery) was officially cancelled in 2013 when the area was upgraded to urban area. However, the relocation of the cemetery to the new “Myo Ma” cemetery has not yet completed and the local villagers including some PAHs continue using AMTD cemetery. Three meetings were held to discuss this matter. The summary of three meetings is presented in Table 8-11.

Table 8-11 Summary of Meetings on Relocation of Cemetery

Items	Contents
1. Date	27 May, 20 June and 20 August 2016
2. Venue	Meeting Room, TSMC temporary office, Kyauktan Township (27 May and 20 June 2016) and Ordination Hall, AMTD Ward (20 August 2016)
3. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers living near AMTD cemetery (users of AMTD cemetery) • Government officers (YRG/Township/village) • TSMC officer • Witness: Capacity Building Initiative (local NGO)
4. Agenda	Relocation of AMTD cemetery

Items	Contents
5. Major topics of discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officers explained that AMTD cemetery was officially canceled in 2013, and that villagers were requested to use “Myo Ma” cemetery. Concerned authorities and TSMC can figure out the necessary measures and assistance to mitigate any difficulties associated with the relocation, such as transportation service and the usage of the new cemetery without fee. Officers also proposed a possibility of keeping the existing cemetery as a memorial park. Throughout the discussion, officers reiterated that the decision in 2013 is final and cannot be changed unless overwritten by a new decision at the union level. Some villagers appeared to have accepted the proposal from the government officers, but others are against the relocation and demanded the repeal of the decision in 2013. Main issues they raised are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “Myo Ma” cemetery is far and the direction from AMTD Ward is not good according to their custom. Their ancestors are buried in AMTD cemetery and thus they want to keep using it. Other nearby areas can/should be used as the location of new cemetery <p>For the last point, officers requested villagers to propose specific locations with consent of local residents in the area, based on which the government may consider the idea. Meanwhile, the officers requested villagers to stop using AMTD cemetery while the solution is being sought. The discussion will be continued to find mutually agreeable solution.</p>

8.8 Disclosure of the Draft RWP

The Draft RWP was disclosed from 29 February to 8 April 2016 at the places listed in Table 8-12. In addition, the Draft RWP both in English and Myanmar language was uploaded on the website of TSMC.

Table 8-12 Draft RWP Disclosure Places

1. Office of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (temp)
2. Office of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee, Thilawa SEZ
3. Office of DUHD of MOC in Yangon
4. Administrative office of Kyauktan Township
5. Administrative office of Thanlyin Township
6. Administrative office of Aye Mya Thida Ward
7. Administrative office of Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward

8.9 Comments on the Draft RWP

Major comments received at the disclosure places or by e-mail during the information disclosure of the Draft RWP and responses to the comments are summarized in Table 8-13.

Table 8-13 Summary of Public Comments on the Draft RWP for Area 2-1 and Responses

No.	Summary of Public Comments	Responses
1	<p><u>Chapter 2 Relocation Scope, Section 2.1 Status of Thilawa SEZ Development Area</u></p> <p>We found in draft RWP that approximately 77% of land inside the Thilawa SEZ Development Area was acquired</p>	The land inside Area 2-1 is currently undergoing administrative acquiring procedures in accordance

No.	Summary of Public Comments	Responses
	by the Myanmar Government in 1997, in accordance with Land Acquisition Act 1894. The 1997 land acquisition was for the Thanlyin-Kyauktan Industrial Zone Development (1,230 ha), which was planned to be developed and managed by TKDC, a joint venture between DHSHD of MOC and SMD International Pte Ltd of Singapore. We also found that the Thanlyin-Kyauktan Industrial Zone Development did not happen. In accordance with Farmland Law 2012, Section 32, 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 before the land acquisition. Since RWP for Area 2-1 (draft) is not correct, I request you to correct this.	with Land Acquisition Act 1894 by YRG. As for Farmland Law 2012, Section 31, if the farmland is not started to be used within six months in the prescribed manner from the date of permission order in accordance with the Section 30 of this law, or not completed within the prescribed period, the said farmland will be confiscated by Central Farmland Management Body.
2	<u>Chapter 2 Relocation Scope, Section 2.1 Status of Thilawa SEZ Development Area</u> Although we found out in the draft RWP that there is approximately 550 ha where administrative procedures of land acquisition was not conducted, there are only 760 acres left to be compensated in the official announcement by TSMC. Therefore, this announcement should be correct and more accurate. Actually, 550 ha meant to be over 1,300 acres.	The figures will be corrected. According to the records of SLRD of Thanlyin and Kyauktan townships, there is approximately 308 ha area where administrative procedures of land acquisition were not conducted in 1997.
3	<u>Chapter 3 Socio-Economic Profile, Section 3.1 Previous Census and Socio-Economic Survey</u> It describes that land ownership conflicts of PAHs would be solved by SLRD of Thanlyin and Kyauktan townships. We suggest that this solution should be correct and accurate. We also offer you to survey and provide information. We are ready to accompany with you if necessary.	The land ownership conflicts will be solved in a fair and equitable manner in cooperation with concerned parties and peoples. The relating information will be also disclosed.
4	<u>Chapter 3 Socio-Economic Profile, Section 3.2 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)</u> In profile of PAHs, we request to describe resettlement of separate families as well.	Section 3.2 describes the results of DMS which were conducted from May 2014 to October 2014. If the surveyed families were split after DMS, it is not reflected in RWP.
5	<u>Chapter 3 Socio-Economic Profile, Section 3.2 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)</u> Table 3.2 shows that there are 16 HHs. We suggest to implement measurement and marking in more specific manner.	Table 3-2 shows number of PAHs by ethnicity based on the results of DMS. 16 HHs are Burmese, but there are other PAHs, one PAH of Hindu and one other PAH (total 18 PAHs).
6	<u>Chapter 4 Legal Framework, Section 4.3 JICA Policies on Relocation and Resettlement</u> Although the draft RWP describes that people who need to be resettled involuntary and people whose measures of livelihood will be hindered, or involve losses which must be sufficiently compensated and supported, we do not find these information in the draft RWP. So, please describe specific amount of compensation in RWP.	Assistance package is described in Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix in Section 5.3, Chapter 5. Assistance policy and some specific amounts are described in Entitlement Matrix.
7	<u>Chapter 4 Legal Framework, Section 4.3 JICA Policies on Relocation and Resettlement</u> In addition to the above policies, JICA also applies the policies stipulated in WB OP 4.12. Among these policies, (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.	As responded by comment of No.1, the land inside Area 2-1 is currently undergoing administrative acquiring procedures in accordance with Land Acquisition Act 1894 by YRG. The RWP recognized all households living in Area 2-1 at the time of COD and households who demolished their housing structure due to notice prior to COD as PAPs regardless of legal rights to land, and describes assistant policy for them in the

No.	Summary of Public Comments	Responses
	So, all households living in the 2000ha Development area are entitled households and please describe the specific land compensation. (d) Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). But, this program is not mentioned in RWP. So, please include this program with exact procedure.	Entitlement Matrix As for the support for the transition period, assistance for loss of livelihood as mentioned in Entitlement Matrix, and IRP which is in-kind assistance, will be provided in order to restore and stabilize income source of PAPs as described in Chapters 5 and 7 of this RWP.
8	<u>Chapter 5, Compensation and Assistance Package for the PAPs, Section 5.2 Principle of Compensation and Assistance</u> Section 5.2.2 describes that 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. If so, a plan for mental hurt would be likely to request to restore at better condition mainly.	RWP describes assistance for loss of assets, income sources, and relocation, and also assistance for vulnerable groups and special arrangement to restore at least to the pre-displacement level. As for mental hurt, a monk or CSOs are conducting mental care of the PAPs by listening to their sufferings for Zone A. For the A2-1 area, the same activities are expected to be done.
9	<u>Chapter 5, Compensation and Assistance Package for the PAPs, Section 5.2 Principle of Compensation and Assistance Package</u> Regarding income not concerning with land use, although "The Resettlement Framework for 2000ha Development Area" describes details to understand easily, the draft RWP for Area (2-1) didn't show clearly. Therefore, clear description for RWP for Area (2-1) is suggested.	Assistance package is described in Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix in Section 5.3, Chapter 5. Assistance policy and specific amount are described in Entitlement Matrix.
10	<u>Chapter 5 Compensation and Assistance Package for the PAPs, Section 5.3 Entitlement Matrix</u> Table 5.1 describes the following items: (1) One-time cash assistance (lump-sum) per household for moving cost (2) One-time cash assistance (lump-sum) per wage worker and per school student for commuting assistance (3) One-time cash assistance (lump-sum) per household for cooperation allowance For these above three descriptions, please show the exact amount of cash assistance.	Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix of this RWP describes the exact amount of cash assistances for moving cost, commuting assistance and cooperation allowance.
11	<u>Chapter 6 Resettlement Site Plan, Section 6.2 Location and Specification of Resettlement Site</u> So far, PAH's general preference for alternative resettlement sites were discussed by various PAHs in the past PCMs. Relocation should be done after discussing and confirming with corresponding households only. But also basic social infrastructures (playgrounds, schools, rural health centers and clinic, library, administration office, parks, markets) are to be included in resettlement site plan.	YRG proposed that YRG will provide the resettlement site, which is located in Myaing Taryar Ward, Kyauktan Township. Resettlement site is to be finalized based on meaningful discussions between YRG and applicable PAHs. Housing plots and necessary infrastructure such as roads, water supply facilities, electric-supply facilities, drainage ditch and common open spaces are planned to be arranged at the resettlement site. Various social infrastructures (e.g. school, health center, administrative office, monastery, and pagoda) are available around the above-mentioned resettlement site.
12	<u>Chapter 7 Income Restoration Program (IRP), Section 7.2 Past and Planned Vocational Training under the IRP for Zone A</u> Resettlement should be started only after planning agenda and exact time of IRP with PAH's preference.	Contents of IRP will be elaborated reflecting PAH's preference through participatory workshops etc. before relocation starts.
13	<u>Chapter 9, Institutional Arrangement, Section 9.1 Official Implementing Committees</u>	

No.	Summary of Public Comments	Responses
	Though Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC) and Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC) are organized by many concerned government authorities, there are only a few representatives from villages in the project area. So, organizing committees with equal ratio would be requested.	Main functions of RIC and IRPIC are to coordinate various governmental organizations as well as other stakeholders to implement relocation and IRP activities. Representative villagers, CSOs, and other concerned parties will be involved in RIC and IRPIC. Opinions from villagers and CSOs, etc. will be reflected into the activities of RIC and IRPIC through the inputs from them.
14	<u>Chapter 10, Grievance Redress Mechanism</u> As the natives are really affected persons, the constitution of grievance redress mechanism should be organized with a role with community representatives who have authority to make decision.	Amended grievance redress mechanism is proposed taking into account received comment and discussions among stakeholders to set up additional contact points which PAPs can contact more easily. In this regard, community representatives will be also involved as one of the contact points as described in Chapter 10 of this RWP.
15	<u>Chapter 12, Monitoring and Evaluation, Section 12.1 Purpose and Outline of Monitoring and Evaluation</u> To describe experiences for the strength and weakness of monitoring and evaluation from Zone A.	When monitoring for Area 2-1 will be conducted, lessons learnt from Zone A monitoring will be taken into consideration.
16	<u>Others</u> When will the development of Thilawa SEZ Zone B start? How can I buy share of Thilawa SEZ? What is the smallest amount of share to buy? How many percent of profit will I get if I buy a share?	The information of Thilawa SEZ development is available on the web-site of TSMC. The URL is as follows: http://www.myanmarthilawa.gov.mm/ The contact address of TSMC is also available on the web-site of TSMC.

8.10 Disclosure of the Final RWP

The RWP was finalized 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 8-14. In addition, the final RWP both in English and Myanmar language will be uploaded on the website of TSMC.

Table 8-14 Final RWP Disclosure Places

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (temp) 2. Office of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee, 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

CHAPTER 9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.1 Official Implementing Committees

Two committees, namely Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC) and Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC), have been established as the supporting organizations for implementing relocation/resettlement works including IRP activities of the entire Thilawa SEZ (2,400ha) according to the decisions issued by YRG¹⁴. These organizations will be also in-charge of actual resettlement works for Area 2-1.

In July 2016, YRG established Resettlement and Income Restoration Supervisory Committee (Steering Committee), as a supervising body to oversee the activities of the two committees mentioned above¹⁵. This Steering Committee is expected to supervise and support those two committees. Figure 9-1 shows the structure of the Steering Committee, RIC and IPRIC.

While three committees in Figure 9-1 function for supporting implementation, Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (MSAG) was established for advising the resettlement works during the implementation of Zone A resettlement. Broader stakeholder engagement will assist in making progress of resettlement works and resolving some of the challenges, as well as providing lessons learned from Zone A to the implementation of resettlement for Area 2-1. In RIC, IRPIC and MSAG, representatives from villages who are selected among villagers are involved as members to reflect the public opinion into the resettlement process.

¹⁴ Letter No.: 2/3-13(1)/Eco, dated 23rd September, 2013

¹⁵ Pursuant to instruction from YRG, TSMC submitted list of committee members in Letter No: ThiLaWa-2/TSEZ/2016(364) dated 7 July, 2016

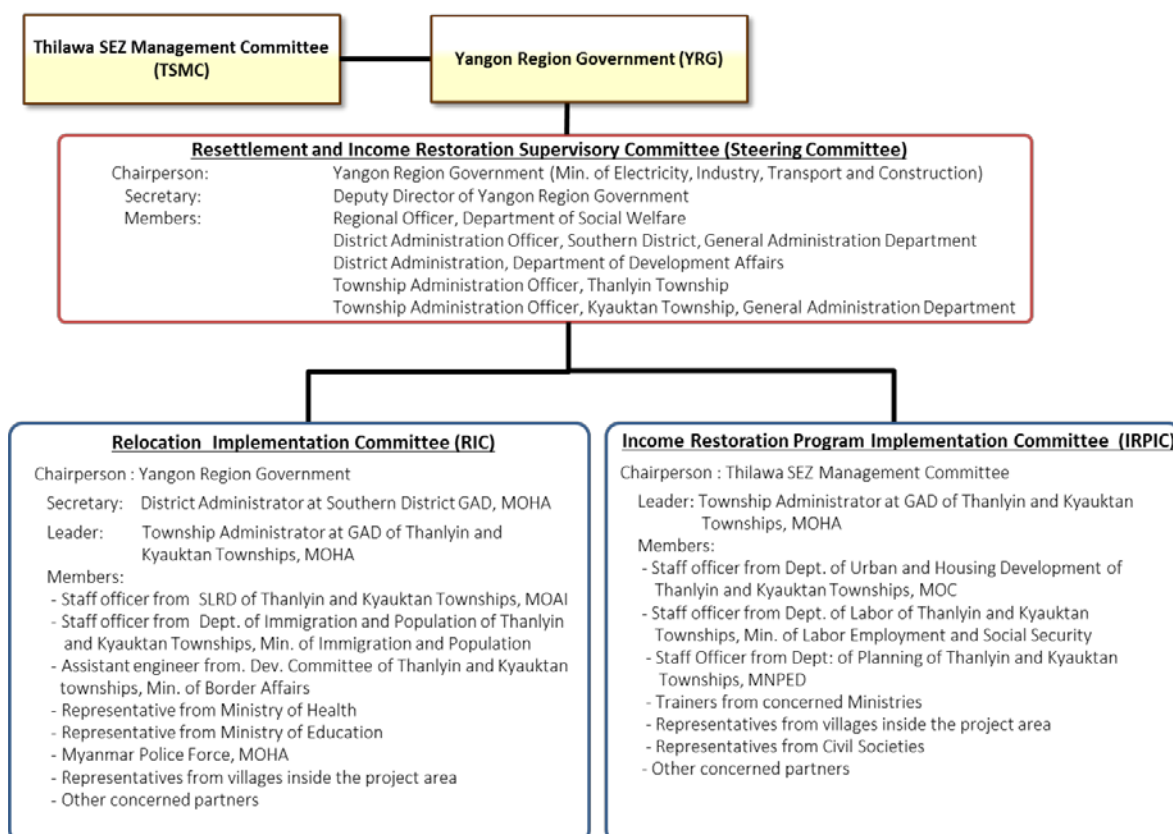


Figure 9-1 Structure of Implementing Resettlement Works for Initial Development Area (Area 2-1)

9.2 Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (MSAG)

During Zone A implementation, MSAG was established to advise on the implementation of the Thilawa SEZ Zone A development and to respond to the recommendations from external monitoring and evaluation conducted for Zone A resettlement works, civil society interest and concern about IRP. MSAG consists of representatives from TSMC, IRPIC, developer, PAPs, mediators, local and international NGOs such as Paung Ku and Earth Rights International, and Thilawa Social Development Group (a local residents' organization), and Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business (a CSO) for ensuring effective and transparent dialogue. Four meetings have been held as of July 2016¹⁶, and the meeting minutes are posted on the website of Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business.

¹⁶ 15 May, 2 September and 15 December in 2015 and 17 March 2016. In addition, an informal meeting to prepare for the MSAG was held on 19 February 2015.

CHAPTER 10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Regarding Zone A, issues on RWP and IRP from PAPs, in practice, have been conveyed to TSMC or other relating organizations such as developers. These channels have been emerged not only during the resettlement works of Zone A but also public participation exercises of the preparation of the Framework because TSMC and developers have made the community level supports for PAPs as well as led the dialogs and meetings with PAPs. Taking into account these on-going practices on the ground, TSMC and other relating organizations could be the contact points for direct lodging of issues from PAPs who would like to convey their issues to them directly. These existing practices will be applied in the grievance redress mechanism of the RWP for Area 2-1 as well. However, it has been discussed among stakeholders to establish additional contact points which PAPs can contact more easily in order to establish more effective grievance redress mechanism. In this regard, community representatives, who are selected by mutual vote of residents, will be also involved in the grievance redress mechanism as one of the contact points (as part of so called “the Community-based Grievance Redress Mechanism”).

On the other hand, since village officers i.e. a village administrator, 100-householdhead and 10-householdhead are regarded as customary leaders in a community in Myanmar, generally they are the focal point between administrative side and PAPs. In a customary way, grievance from PAPs, especially formal/governmental issues on compensation and assistance package and relocation and assistance after relocation, is expected to be lodged to village officers first. If village officers are not able to manage the received issues, it will be forwarded to the upper administrative levels, i.e. townships or YRG including Southern District. Then, it will be forwarded up to the union level or the district court step by step if it is not resolved. This grievance redress mechanism is regarded as “the Formal Mechanism”.

The grievance redress mechanism to be proposed in the RWP for Area 2-1 is shown in Figure 10-1.

Firstly, the issues can be received from the complainants (PAPs) by community representatives, TSMC, and/or other relating organizations in addition to village officers. These organizations attempt to resolve the issues at their levels as much as possible with assistance from concerned parties. If each contact point is not able to resolve the received issues, it will be forwarded to TSMC. If required, CSO support the complainants (PAPs) to raise the issues, while the religious leader advises to resolve the issues. The issues which are received by village offices are forwarded to TSMC or the Formal Mechanism according to its' nature.

Secondly, TSMC coordinates with concerned parties to resolve the issues which are not able to be resolved by each contact point. According to its' nature, the issues are forwarded to the Formal Mechanism or the less formal grievance redress mechanism.

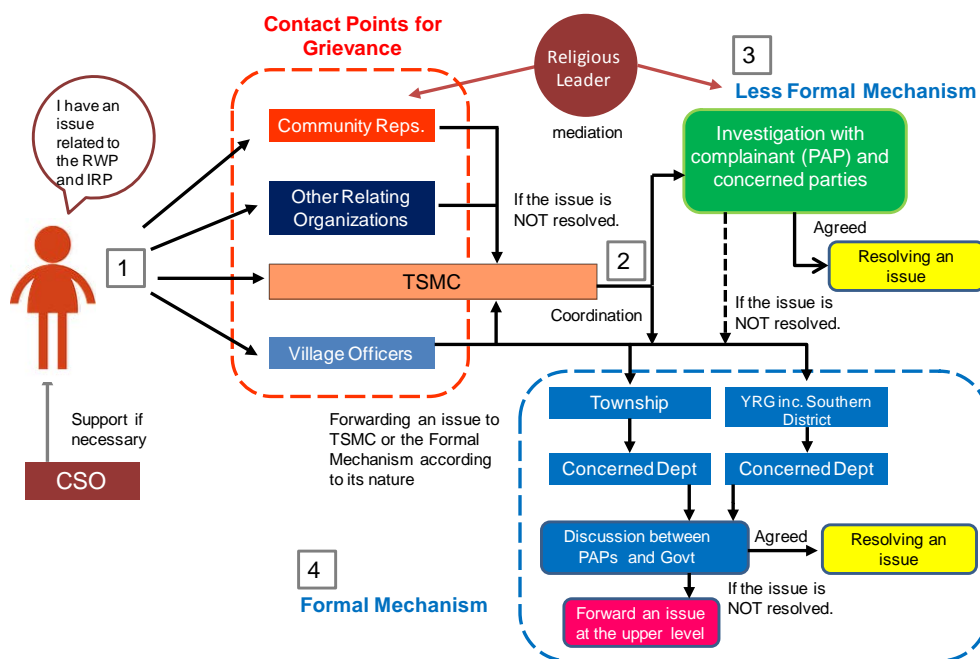


Figure 10-1 Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism for Area 2-1

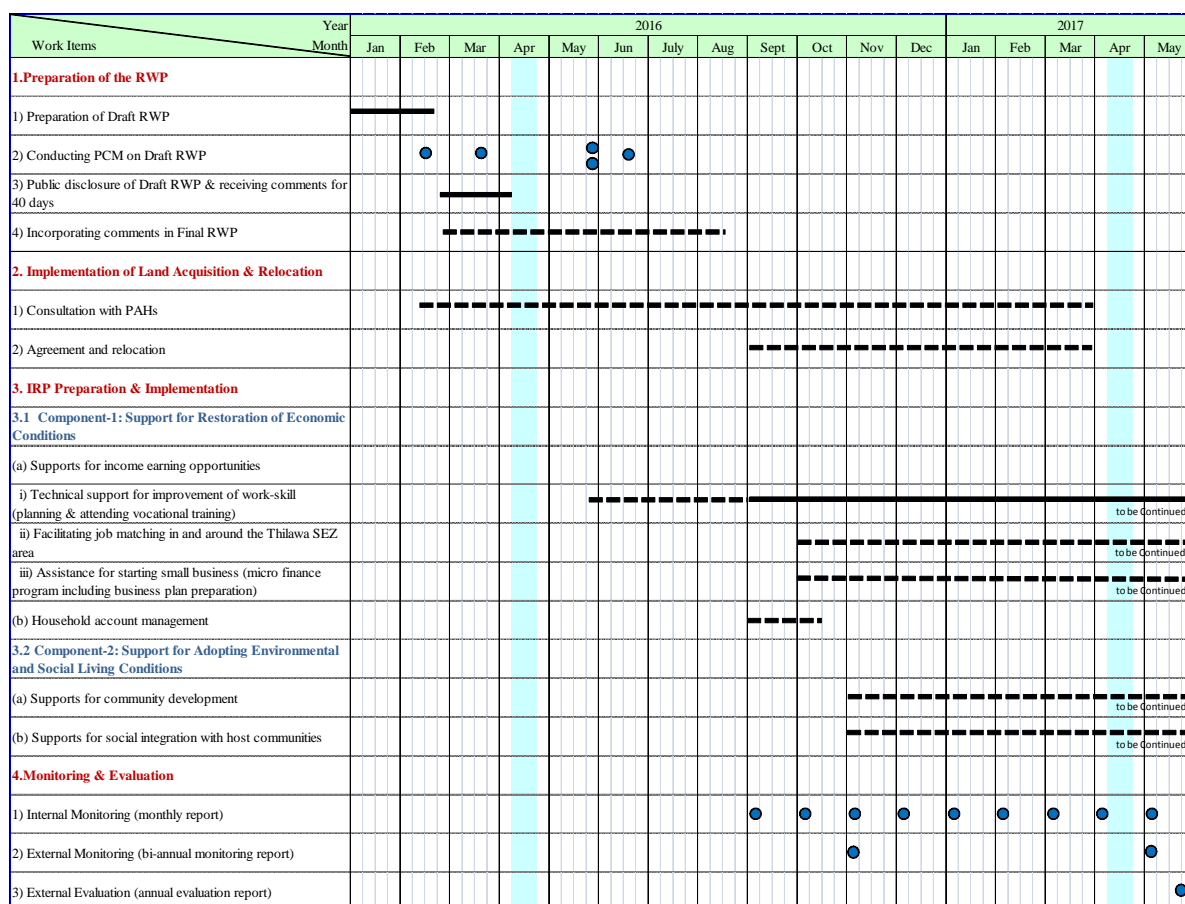
Thirdly, if the above issues are considered as “less formal” ones such as the social facility in the resettlement site or any other daily issues, they are investigated with the complainant (PAP) and concerned parties, and also the remedy/resolution is discussed and identified in the Less Formal Mechanism. Again, if required, the religious leader advises to resolve the issues.

Fourthly, if the above issues are not resolved in the Less Formal Mechanism or considered as “formal” ones, such as ones related to compensation and assistance package, as well as relocation and assistance after relocation, which need to be resolved by the respective government, such issues are forwarded to the Formal Mechanism.

The results of the above grievance redress mechanizes are reported to RIC/IRPIC for further actions and consideration, and also shared with the MSAG members for their effective dialogues.

CHAPTER 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The resettlement works for Area 2-1 mainly consist of award of compensation and assistances for loss of assets and income source/livelihood, arrangement of the resettlement site, actual relocation, implementation of IRP, and monitoring and follow-up of the resettlement implementation activities. 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 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 due to consultation with PAHs

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

CHAPTER 12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Purpose and Outline of Monitoring and Evaluation

In general, monitoring aims at; (1) verifying whether project activities are being effectively implemented in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness and (2) assessing whether and how well these activities are achieving the stated goal and purpose of the project. Thus, effective monitoring will usually provide good opportunities and the necessary baseline data for problem/constraint identification, analysis and preparation of corrective measures during implementation of the work.

For resettlement implementation, monitoring also provides systematic information/data on resettlement activities and enables YRG, TSMC and other concerned parties to make daily decisions and corrective measures on resettlement activities.

According to the Draft Guidelines on Monitoring & Evaluation of Resettlement (21 April 2003, ADB), a 2 tier monitoring and evaluation system, internal monitoring by the project proponent and the external one by an independent agency is suggested for effective and transparent monitoring. Moreover, there are 2 types of the monitoring stages, such as monitoring before relocation (mostly the pre-construction stage) and monitoring after relocation (mostly during construction), so called post-resettlement monitoring.

Additionally, evaluation is also commonly conducted in addition to monitoring, and evaluation is more comprehensive analysis to assess effectiveness, analyze challenges and make recommendations by the independent expert based on the available monitoring reports and other additional information collected from the interviews, site visits and focus group discussions.

All the monitoring and evaluation activities are summarized in Table 12-1 and also elaborated in the following sections.

Table 12-1 Outline of Internal and External Monitoring

Stage	Monitoring	Major Objectives	Monitoring Item	Frequency	Implementation
During relocation	Internal	- Confirmation of progress and issue of relocation	- Progress of payment of assistance amount - Progress of relocation - Grievance raised by PAPs and other concerned parties	Every month up to completion of relocation and payment of assistance amount	RIC together with TSMC
	External	- Examination of procedure and effectiveness of RWP	- Contents and process of preparing RWP - Effectiveness of relocation - Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism - Necessity of further measures	Twice a year	External monitoring experts (individual or firm/NGO)
After relocation (resettlement, IRP)	Internal	- Confirmation of progress and issues of IRP and management of resettlement site	- Progress of IRP - Issues on management of resettlement site - Grievance raised by PAPs and other concerned	Every month up to completion of IRP	IRPIC together with TSMC

Stage	Monitoring	Major Objectives	Monitoring Item	Frequency	Implementati on
			parties		
	External	- Examination of procedure and effectiveness of IRP	- Restoration of socio-economic condition of PAPs - Effectiveness of IRP - Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism - Necessity of further measures	Twice a year	External monitoring experts (individual or firm/NGO)
Evaluation	External	- Examination of procedure and effectiveness of RWP including IRP	- Overall effectiveness of RWP and IRP - Any identified issues and emerging challenges - Lessons learned and recommendations	Once a year	External monitoring experts (individual or firm/NGO) If appropriate, it can be done together with the external monitoring.

12.2 Internal Monitoring

RIC in cooperation with YRG and TSMC serves as the internal monitoring body during the relocation phase. After the relocation phase, IRPIC is the main body of internal monitoring.

(1) Monitoring during the Relocation Phase

The objectives of the monitoring during the relocation phase are: i) to monitor whether assistance is provided in accordance with RWP, and ii) to examine unforeseeable issues on assistance package at the time of planning it. The principal items to be checked at internal monitoring include the following:

- Timely and complete disbursement of compensation & assistance amount to each PAH in accordance with agreed conditions between YRG and each PAH
- Timely development and allocation of the relocation site
- Participation of PAPs into preparation and implementation of RWP
- Information disclosure and consultation procedures
- Effectiveness of grievance mechanism and raised issues
- Unforeseeable issues or additional measures to be taken

RIC submits internal monitoring reports to YRG and TSMC during the relocation phase including the following:

- Status of disbursement of assistance amount to PAHs
- Status of relocation progress
- Issues raised at the grievance mechanism and measures taken

(2) Monitoring after the Relocation Phase

The objectives of the monitoring after the relocation phase are: i) to monitor progress of IRP, ii) to monitor settlement status after relocation, and iii) to examine further measures if necessary. The principal items to be checked by internal monitoring include the following:

- Effectiveness of grievance mechanism and raised issues
- Status of implementing IRP
- Issues for implementing IRP (i.e. implementation schedule, budget or personnel, personnel capacity, facilitation among relevant parties) and proposed remedial measures

IRPIC submits internal monitoring reports to YRG and TSMC after the relocation phase including the following:

- Course of IRP and number of participants
- Status/progress of IRP
- Settlement status at the resettlement site
- Issues raised at the grievance mechanism and measures taken

12.3 External Monitoring

(1) Objectives

The main objectives of external monitoring are to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of: (i) achievement of resettlement objectives; (ii) restoration of the economic and social base of PAPs; (iii) effectiveness and sustainability of entitlements; and (iv) the needs for further mitigation measures. These objectives will be achieved through the following activities:

- a) Review internal monitoring reports, existing baseline data and gather additional socio-economic information.
- b) Identify any discrepancy between assistance package agreed in the RWP and its actual implementation.
- c) Evaluate the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of resettlement activities, management and procedure.
- d) Provide recommendations in the implementation of the RWP and IRP to improve effectiveness.

(2) Scope of Works of External Monitoring expert(s)

External monitoring expert(s) will address the following specific issues, while TORs for the external monitoring experts(s) are attached in Annex 3.

- a) Relocation procedure including payment as per the agreed in RWP
- b) Effectiveness and efficiency of grievance redress mechanism (documentation, process, resolution)
- c) Effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements and IRP, and the need for further improvement and mitigation measures

- d) Procedure and quality of the resettlement site and housing
- e) Level of settlement at the resettlement site
- f) Level of restoration/re-establishment of livelihoods and living standards
- g) Institutional capability, internal monitoring and reporting
- h) Any impacts caused during relocation activities
- i) Participation of PAPs to preparation and implementation of RWP

(3) External Monitoring Methodology

External monitoring will commence when relocation procedure starts. External monitoring expert(s) conduct monitoring and evaluation of implementing RWP based on desk review and field visits, meeting with relevant authorities and PAPs. The methods to be applied for external monitoring are outlined as follows:

- a) During the relocation phase: i) review of DMS documents including socio-economic survey for establishing a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits, ii) review internal monitoring report to confirm progress and raised issues at document level, iii) interview with relevant authorities involved into implementation of relocation to confirm actual situation at the field level, and iv) interview with PAPs if necessary.
- b) After relocation phase: i) interview with PAPs to examine restoration/rehabilitation of their livelihood, ii) review internal monitoring report to confirm the progress of IRP at document level, and iii) interview with relevant entities involved into implementation of IRP to confirm actual situation at the field level and with PAPs to confirm level of livelihood restoration (special attention will be paid to the inclusion of vulnerable groups).

(4) External Monitoring Period and Reporting

External monitoring activities will be carried out for a period of three years in principle. Frequency of monitoring will be biannually basis at the after relocation phase. The report to be prepared at each monitoring period will summarize the findings including: (a) progress of implementing RWP including any deviations from the provisions of the plan, (b) progress of implementing IRP including level of livelihood restoration and community formulation/stabilization, (c) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions, (d) identification of specific issues on vulnerable groups, as relevant, (e) report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous reports. The sample monitoring forms are as per attached in Annex 4.

12.4 Overall Monitoring Structure

During the relocation phase, RIC will compile the result of internal and external monitoring into a report, and submits it to YRG. YRG will share the monitoring report with TSMC. After the relocation phase, IRPIC will compile internal and external monitoring results into a report, and reports it to YRG. YRG will share the monitoring report with TSMC. Figures 12-1 and 12-2 show the procedure of monitoring and reporting.

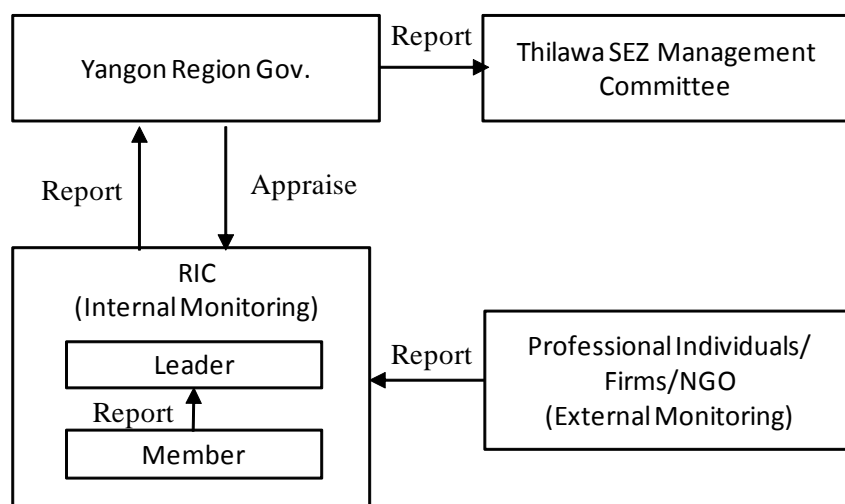


Figure 12-1 Monitoring and Reporting Procedure during Relocation Phase

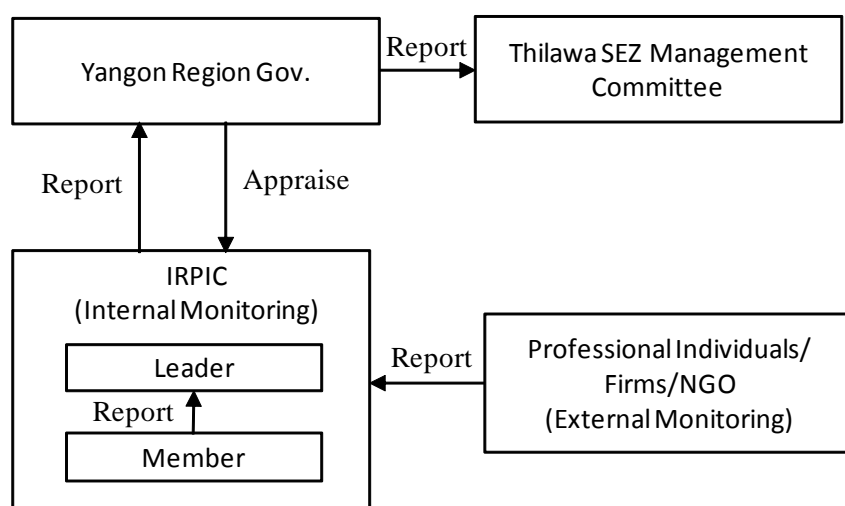


Figure 12-2 Monitoring and Reporting Procedure after Relocation Phase

12.5 Evaluation

The methodology for evaluation is based mainly on a comparison of socio-economic status of PAHs prior to and following displacement and level of satisfaction taking into consideration external conditions. Socio-economic status and level of satisfaction will be examined through interview with PAPs at each period of external monitoring. If the findings would indicate that the objectives of RWP or IRP have not been achieved, IRPIC and TSMC or YRG would propose appropriate additional measures to support PAPs to rehabilitate themselves to at least their pre-project situation. For this purpose, the evaluation will be done 2 times (one time when relocation is completed and three years after relocation) in principle or whenever it is considered necessary.

Strategic lessons for future policy formulation and implementing relocation or livelihood restoration to be implemented at the surrounding area of the project area will also be drawn from the monitoring and evaluation of relocation/resettlement throughout the monitoring process.

ANNEXES

ANNEX-1

QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS USED FOR DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS)

Questionnaire Forms Used for Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

PART 1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

A: Profile of household

	Item	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey		
1	Survey Date	No information			
2	Name of interviewee	No information			
3	NRC No. of interviewee	No information			
4	Relationship with HH head (select appropriate answer)	No information	1) HH head	2) Other -	
5	2013 April Census Survey or not		1) Yes	2) No	
5-a	If yes, household number				
6	Name of HH head				
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census (if any)			
7	Farther Name of HH Head				
8	NRC No. of HH Head				
9	Religion/Ethnic Group of HH Head	No information			
10	Contract Phone Number of HH Head or Interviewee	No information	(1) Yes	(2) No	
10-a	If yes, please provide contact phone number	No information	PH:		
			1) HH head' phone	2) Other' phone-	
11	Availability of HH certificate (Form 10)	No information	(1) Yes	(2) No	
11-a	If yes, please show us (take photo)	No information	(1) Yes	(2) No	
12	Availability of Guest list sheet (if answer of Q-11 is no)	No information	(1) Yes	(2) No	
12-a	If yes, please show us (take photo)	No information	(1) Yes	(2) No	
13	2011 Census Surveyed or Not	No information	1) Yes	2) No	
13-a	If yes, household number	No information			
14	Received Notification on 31st January 2013 or Not	No information	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Not sure
15	Address of permanent Resident (village, ward, village tract, township)	No information			
16-a	Address of current Resident (village, ward, village tract, township)	No information			
16-b	Month, year of using the current address by HH Head	No information	Month	Year	
17-a	The answer of Q 16-b is before April 2013 or not (check by surveyor)		1) Yes, before April 2013	2) No	

	Item	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey																								
17-b	Address of actual living structure at the time of April 2013 census (village, ward, village tract, township) Note: check with 2013 census result	No information																									
17-c	Month, year of using the 2013 April Census address by HH Head		Month	Year																							
17-d	Answer of 16-a and 17-b (check by surveyor)	No information	1) Yes, same	2) No, different																							
17-e	If not same, the reason for change																										
18-a	HH member using the current living structure before HH Head or not	No information	(1) Yes	(2) No																							
			Answer -																								
18-b	Name of HH member using the current living structure before HH head	No information																									
18-c	Month, year of using the current structure by HH member before HH Head	No information	Month	Year																							
18-d	Relationship with HH Head	No information																									
19	Relocation in 1997	No information	1) Yes	2) No																							
20-a	Moving out from the survey target area	No information	1) Yes	2) No																							
			If No, going to Q-22																								
20-b	If yes, when?	No information	Month	Year																							
20-c	If yes, why?	No information	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1) due to relocation in 1997</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2) due to stop irrigation instruction</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3) due to notification of 31st January 2013</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4) Other</div>																								
			Answer-																								
21-a	Moving (or retuning) to the survey target area	No information	1) Yes	2) No																							
21-b	If yes, when?	No information	Month	Year																							
21-c	If yes, why?	No information																									
22	Number of Persons Living Together in a House by category <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate number of persons in the HH as per categories indicated right HH head shall count himself/herself also. If other, please specify 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Qty</th> <th>No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HH head</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wife</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Son</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Qty	No.	HH head			Wife			Son			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Qty</th> <th>No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HH head</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wife</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Son</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Qty	No.	HH head			Wife			Son		
	Qty	No.																									
HH head																											
Wife																											
Son																											
	Qty	No.																									
HH head																											
Wife																											
Son																											

	Item	April 2013 Census Result			Supplemental Survey																				
	Note: If women headed HH, no number in role of wife	Daughter			Daughter																				
Father				Father																					
Mother				Mother																					
G son				G son																					
Gdaughter				G daughter																					
Other 1				Other 1 (specify)																					
Other 2				Other 2 (specify)																					
Other 3				Other 3 (specify)																					
Other 4				Other 4 (specify)																					
Total				Total																					
23	Name of school, grade and school children	No information			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of school</th> <th>Grade</th> <th>Qty</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Name of school	Grade	Qty															
Name of school	Grade	Qty																							

Potential answer for Q-24

(A) Relationship with HH head		
1) Wife	4) Father in law, Mother in law	7) Grand son, grand daughter
2) Son, daughter	5) Nephew, niece	8) Grand father, grand mother
3) Father, mother	6) Son in law, daughter in law	9) Other

(B) Education	(C) Daily language	(F) Marital status
1) No education	1) Myanmar	1) Married
2) Monestry education	2) Hindu	2) Single
3) Primary school	4) Other (specify)	3) Divorced
4) Middle school		4) Widow
5) High school	(D) Daily language ability	5) Other (specify)
6) University	1) Not able to speak, read or write	
7) Graduate	2) OK to speak, but not able to read or write	
	3) OK to speak, but read and write a little	
	4) Speak, read and write fluently	

(E) Myanmar language ability	(G) Characteristic
1) Not able to speak, read or write	
2) OK to speak, but not able to read or write	1) Physically Disable 4) No significant characteristic
3) OK to speak, but read and write a little	2) Illness 5) Other (specify)
4) Speak, read and write fluently	3) Orphan

(H) Type of income source		
1) Odd job	8) Farming (Fruit trees)	15) Helping parent business
2) Daily wage	9) Farming (other trees)	16) Keeping house
3) Daily wage – paid monthly	10) Farming (other crops such as vegetables, fruits but not grow as trees)	17) No job (18 yr old and above)
4) Wage – paid monthly	11) Farming aquaculture	18) Dependent
5) Farming rice (summer)	12) Government staff	19) Other (specify)
6) Farming rice (monsoon)	13) Retire	
7) Farming rice (summer+monsoon)	14) Own business	

(I) Business Sector		
1) Agriculture	5) Industrial	9) Government
2) Livestock	6) Garment	10) Education

3) Fishery	7) IT related	11) Trading/shopping
4) Construction	8) Transportation	12) Other



(J) Commuting mode (to work/to school)			
1) Walk	3) Motobike	5) Motobike taxi	7) Ferry (work, school)
2) Bicycle	4) Public bus	6) Taxi	8) Other

24	HH member information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill age of HH family member; Select respective answer from A to I for each person living together. • If one person has more than 3 jobs/income sources, use the separate sheet to indicate information of other jobs/income sources.

HH member number	(A) Relationship with HH head	Sex; Male (1) – Female (2)	2013 Census		Supplemental Survey																		
			Age	Education	Age	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	Highest income						Second highest income					
						Education	Daily language	Daily language ability	Myanmar language ability	Material status	Characteristic	(H)	(I)	Address of work place (township)	(J)	Travel time to work	Yearly income (ks/year)	(H)	(I)	Address of work place (township)	(J)	Travel time to work	Yearly income (ks/year)
												Income source	Business sector		Communting mode			Income source	Business sector		Communting mode		
01																							
02																							
03																							
04																							
05																							
06																							
07																							
08																							
09																							
10																							

[illegible]

(B) Socio-economic information of HH

Sr	Item	2013 April Census	Supplemental Survey																																							
25	Total HH annual income (Kyat)	Ks/year	Ks/year																																							
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census (if any)																																								
26	Number of Persons Living Together Who Are Working or Gaining Income	No Information	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Number of members have more than one works</div> <div></div> </div>																																							
27	Borrowing Money <i>Note: method of pay-off mean by cash, in-kind (e.g. agriculture products) etc.,; Expected pay-off time mean, 1, 2, 3 months etc</i> Note-1: This question is not to pay for the borrowed money, but just to know the socio-economic condition of the HH. <i>Note-2: If more than two tables, note seperately</i>	No information	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Borrowing money pr not</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">If yes, please continue</td></tr> <tr> <td>Purpose</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Source</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Amount</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Method of pay-off</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Expeced pay-off time</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">If purpose and source more than one,</td></tr> <tr> <td>Purpose</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Source</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Amount</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Method of pay-off</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Expeced pay-off time</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> </table>	Borrowing money pr not	Yes	No	If yes, please continue			Purpose			Source			Amount			Method of pay-off			Expeced pay-off time			If purpose and source more than one,			Purpose			Source			Amount			Method of pay-off			Expeced pay-off time		
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Expeced pay-off time																																										
28-a	Origin of HH food (rice) consumption	No information	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>(1) Mostly grown in own farm</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) More than half own farm grown</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Less than half own farm grown</td></tr> <tr><td>(4) Mostly buy</td></tr> <tr><td>(5) Other</td></tr> <tr><td>Answer</td></tr> </table>	(1) Mostly grown in own farm	(2) More than half own farm grown	(3) Less than half own farm grown	(4) Mostly buy	(5) Other	Answer																																	
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28-b	Origin of HH food (other crops) consumption	No information	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>(1) Mostly home grown</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) More than half home grown</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Less than half home grown</td></tr> <tr><td>(4) Mostly buy</td></tr> <tr><td>(5) Other</td></tr> <tr><td>Answer</td></tr> </table>	(1) Mostly home grown	(2) More than half home grown	(3) Less than half home grown	(4) Mostly buy	(5) Other	Answer																																	
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Answer																																										
29-a	Average Monthly HH Expenditure for Daily Life	No information	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Item</th><th style="width: 50%;">Expenditure</th></tr> </table>	Item	Expenditure																																					
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Sr	Item	2013 April Census	Supplemental Survey																																
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			Food																																
			Fuel																																
			Water																																
			Electricity																																
			Transportation cost –daily life																																
			Transportation cost – commuting school																																
			Health																																
			Education related																																
			Other 1 (specify)																																
			Total																																
29-b	Average HH expenditure related to IG (one production circle) for cultivating rice	No information	A) Agriculture related <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Expenditure (ks/month)</th><th>No.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cost for cow rental</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost for agriculture labour</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Seed</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Nurcery plant</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Pesticide/ Fertilizer</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Equiments</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Period of season</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Item	Expenditure (ks/month)	No.	Cost for cow rental			Cost for agriculture labour			Seed			Nurcery plant			Pesticide/ Fertilizer			Equiments			Other (specify)			Total			Period of season		
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Period of season																																			
29-c	Average HH expenditure related to IG (one production circle) for cultivating fruit tree, other trees and other crops	No information	B) Agriculture related (crop other than rice) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Expenditure (ks/month)</th><th>No.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cost for cow rental</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost for agriculture labour</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Seed</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Nurcery plant</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Pesticide/ Fertilizer</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Equiments</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Item	Expenditure (ks/month)	No.	Cost for cow rental			Cost for agriculture labour			Seed			Nurcery plant			Pesticide/ Fertilizer			Equiments											
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29-d	Average HH expenditure related to IG (one production circle) other than agriculture	No information	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">1) Livestock</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 70%; text-align: center;">Item</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">Expenditure (ks/month)</td> </tr> <tr><td>Animal feed</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Vaccination</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Other (specify)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">2) Aquaculture</td> </tr> <tr><td>Feed</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Other (specify)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">3) Shop</td> </tr> <tr><td>Purchasing commodity</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Cost for labor/ staff</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Water</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Electricity</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">4) Transportation</td> </tr> <tr><td>Commuting to work</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">5) Other</td> </tr> <tr><td>Specify</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Specify</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total</td> </tr> </table>	1) Livestock		Item	Expenditure (ks/month)	Animal feed		Vaccination		Other (specify)		2) Aquaculture		Feed		Other (specify)		3) Shop		Purchasing commodity		Cost for labor/ staff		Water		Electricity		Other		4) Transportation		Commuting to work		5) Other		Specify		Specify		Total										
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30	HH Possession Note : Please take photos of each agricultural asset and put at the photo book section in "Additional Information Related to Household" Note: purpose mean for agriculture product	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Item</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Qty</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Gondow</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Water pump</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Electric fan</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Fridge</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Inverter</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Battery for inverter</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Solar panel</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Generator</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>TV</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Qty	Gondow		Tractor		Water pump		Electric fan		Fridge		Inverter		Battery for inverter		Solar panel		Generator		TV		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Item</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Qty</th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Purpose Own (1) Rent (2) Lease (3)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Gondow</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Water pump</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Electric fan</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Fridge</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Inverter</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Battery for inverter</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Solar panel</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Qty	Purpose Own (1) Rent (2) Lease (3)	Gondow			Tractor			Water pump			Electric fan			Fridge			Inverter			Battery for inverter			Solar panel		
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Sr	Item	2013 April Census		Supplemental Survey		
		VCD		Generator		
		Bicycle		TV		
		Motorbike		VCD		
		Car		Bicycle		
		Mobile Phone		Motorbike		
		Landline Phone		Car		
		Others (specify)		Mobile Phone		
		Others (specify)		Landline Phone		
		Others (specify)		Others (specify)		
		Others (specify)		Others (specify)		
				Others (specify)		
				Others (specify)		
				Others (specify)		

Part II: INVENTORY OF ASSET LOSS

(A) Land size in using area

1. If there are more than one land used option, ask one option for one question set of land use of using area.
2. In case the project boundary is not clearly identified at the site, survey is conducted around the planned project boundary.

Answer Option for land use category and usage frequency																	
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7	If yes, what kind of document-																															
2	Total acerage of using area (acre)																															

Sketches of Using Areas (location, boundary, shape and area information)

(B) Agriculture Products

(B-1) Rice

- Describe information of monsoon rice in the previous harvest season
- If cultivated summer rice in same land area before monsoon rice, indicate last year's summer rice information
- In case the project boundary is not clearly identified at the site, survey is conducted around the planned project boundary.

Table (B-1) Paddy field inside and border of survey target area

Township	Kwin	U-Paing	Area (Acre)				Product variety name	Total yield per season		Remark
			Current interview	April 2013	SLRD Record	Arial photo		Amount	Unit	
Monsoon rice (cultivated in previous season)										
Summer rice (cultivated in the last season)										

Table (B-2) Paddy field outside survey target area

Township	Kwin	U-Paing	Area (Acre)				Product variety name	Total yield per season		Remark Current interview
			Current interview	April 2013	SLRD Record	Arial photo		Amount	Unit	
Monsoon rice (cultivated in previous season)										
Summer rice (cultivated in the last season)										

(B-2) Other Crops

- Describe current information of fruit trees and other trees inside and at vicinity of the survey target area.
- Describe information of other crops (vegetable and fruits not grow as tree) inside and at vicinity of the survey target area in the current and the last harvest season.
- Other crop (vegetable and fruits not grow as tree) information in the last season is referential information only
- Measuring length of one row does not mean confirmation of cultivating area, but is just for referential information as the indicative information for production.
- In case the project boundary is not clearly identified at the site, survey is conducted around the planed project boundary.

2)-1 Fruit Trees

No	Tree Name	Variety	Local Name (type in English)	Purpose (selling, domestic consumption etc.)	Unit (tree, plant, acre, etc)	No. of Tree	Tree Age		Total production a year per unit for type of product mentioned left		Total production per product in a year	Harvesting Season	Amount for Domestic Consumption in a year		Total sale amount in a year (ks/year)	To Whom Products were sold	To Where Products were sold (in township, outside township)	Location of the Tree (farm land, structure area, other lands)
						No.	Qty	Unit	Qty	Unit	Qty	months	Qty	Unit				
1	Example) Mango	Sentalon		Selling	tree	10	15	yr	600	fruit	6000	May-Jun	100	Fruit	295,000	middleman	Market in township	Farm land
2	Mango	Sentalon		Selling	tree	3	10	yr	200		600	May – Jun	500	Fruit	10,000	neighbor	At home	Structure area
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		
15																		

2)-2 Other Tree

No	Tree Name	Variety	Scientific Name (fill later)	Local Name (type in English)	Purpose (selling, domestic consumption etc.)	Use (fruit, seed, leave, nursery tree, wood, timber, fire wood, etc.)	Unit (tree, plant, acre, etc)	No. of Tree	Tree Age		Total No. of Tree in Same Species	Location of the Tree (farm land, structure area, other lands)
								No.	Qty	Unit	No.	
1	Example) Bamboo							1	10	yr	3	Structure area
2	Bamboo							1	3	yr		Structure area
3	Bamboo							1	3	yr		Farm land
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												

2)-3 Other Crops (vegetables, fruits (but not grow as trees)

	Crop Name	Type of Crops (annual crop, perennial crop)	Crop Unit (tree, plant, acre, etc)	Total No.	Purpose of usage (selling, domestic consumption, others)	Type of Products harvested (vegetable, fruit, seed, leave, wood, timber etc.)	Total production a year per crop unit for type of product mentioned left		Total production per product in a year (calculating total amount of one specie)	Cultivated/Cultivating Season	No. of Cultivating Row and Average Length of One Row			Amount for Domestic Consumption in a year		Total sale amount in a year (ks/year)	To Whom Products were sold	To Where Products were sold (in township, outside township)	
							Amount	Unit			Year & Month	No. of Row	Average Length of One Row		Amount				Unit
													Amount	Unit					
1	example) Eggplant	Annual crop	Plant	50	Selling	vegetable	20	Piece	1,000	Apr. – May, 2013				30	Piece	47,000	middle man	market in township	
2	Gourd		Plant	5	Domestic consumption	vegetable	20	Piece		Mar. – May 2014				20	Piece	0			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			

Draw locations, shapes boundary of paddy field, crop cultivation areas and tree planting area

(C) Large Size Livestock (cow, water buffalo)

Note: Confirm the current livestock information

Table C-1: Large Size Livestock

Sr	Category (1) Cow (2) Water Buffalo (3) Other (specify)	(1) male (2) female	Ages (month)	Purpose(raising - usage)		Income (Kyat)			Frequency of lease in a year	Expenditure for raising livestock (ks/year)	Sold/lease (1) relative (2) villager (3) agent (4) market (5) other(specify)	Plase to sold (1) village (2) Town (3)other town (4) Other(specify)	How to sold (1) Live (2) meat (3) milk (4) other(specify)
				(1) Sales (2) leasing (3) Domastic use (4) Other(specify)	(1) Milk (2) Meat (3) Farm (4) Other(specify)	Sales	Lease	Other (specify)					
	E.g.) (1)	F	20	Domestic use	milk	0	0	0	0	30,000	-	-	-
	(2)	M	13	lease	Agriculture	0	50,000	0	5	10,000	relative	Alunsut	-
Total number of cow					Total number of baffelo				Total number of				

AN1-21

(D) Small to Middle Size Livestock

Note: Confirm the current livestock information

Reason of raising		
(1) Milk	(3) selling meat	(5) Other (specify)
(2) Selling egg	(4) Domestic consumption	

Item	Purpose	Total Number of Livestock Raised (owned)	Total Number of Livestock Sold in a year	Total Income (sales) from Livestock in a Year	Total expenditure for Livestock in a Year
Chicken					
Duck					
Pig					
Goat					
Other (specify)					
Other (specify)					

(E) Aquaculture

Note: Confirm the current aquaculture information

Reason of raising		
(1) Selling	(2) Domestic consumption	(3) Other(specify)

Species	Purpose	Total Number of Aquaculture Raised (viss)	Total Number of Aquaculture Sold in a year (viss)	Total Income (sales) from Aquaculture in a Year (Kyat)	Total expenditure for raising aquaculture in a Year (Kyat)

(D) Structure

Sr	Items	April 2013 Status	Supplemental Survey
1	Total Number of Building Structure Owned by HH		
2	Total Number of Building Structure inside the survey target area Owned by HH		
<i>If toilet is attached, no need to count sepearte structure</i>			

(1) Overall Layout Sketch of Owned Structures (Indicate the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and afterward structures.)

Table D-1: Structure inside Survey Target Area (1st structure)

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey														
1	Year Structure was Constructed																
2	Structure Usage and Purpose (may be more than one answer)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>(1) House</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) Shop</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Barn/ shed for agriculture</td></tr> <tr><td>(4) Barn/ shed for livestock</td></tr> <tr><td>(5) Other</td></tr> </table> <p>Answer-</p>	(1) House	(2) Shop	(3) Barn/ shed for agriculture	(4) Barn/ shed for livestock	(5) Other	<table border="1"> <tr><td>(1) Permanent living</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) Temporal living</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Shop</td></tr> <tr><td>(4) For large size livestock</td></tr> <tr><td>(5) For small size livestock</td></tr> <tr><td>(6) For agriculture equipment</td></tr> <tr><td>(7) Toilet</td></tr> <tr><td>(8) Kitchen</td></tr> <tr><td>(9) Other (specify)</td></tr> </table> <p>Answer-</p>	(1) Permanent living	(2) Temporal living	(3) Shop	(4) For large size livestock	(5) For small size livestock	(6) For agriculture equipment	(7) Toilet	(8) Kitchen	(9) Other (specify)
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5	Number of floor																
6	Material usage	2013 April Census	Supplemental Survey														
	1 Roof	1	1														
	2 Ceiling	2	2														
	3 Frame	3	3														
	4 Wall	4	4														
	5 Door	5	5														
	6 Floor	6	6														
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			Answer - If answer "3", number of structure is -					
10	Kitchen	No information	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(1) Yes</td><td>(2) No</td></tr> </table> Answer-	(1) Yes	(2) No			
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Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey	
			Dimension	
			Length	Width

Draw location and floor plan of structure and indicate GPS recording of structure position

Table D-2: Structure inside Survey Target Area (2nd structure)

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey																																				
1	Year Structure was Constructed																																						
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Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey					
			Answer - If answer "3", number of structure is -					
10	Kitchen	No information	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(1) Yes</td><td>(2) No</td></tr> </table> Answer-	(1) Yes	(2) No			
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Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey	
			Dimension	
			Length	Width

Draw location and floor plan of structure and indicate GPS recording of structure position

Table D-3: Structure inside Survey Target Area (3rd structure)

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10-b	Kitchen Dimension	No information	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Length</td><td>Width</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Length	Width			
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10-c	Kitchen heat, energy source	No information	<table border="1"> <tr><td>(1) Firewood</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) Charcoal</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Gas</td></tr> <tr><td>(4) Kerosene</td></tr> <tr><td>(5) Other -</td></tr> </table> Answer -	(1) Firewood	(2) Charcoal	(3) Gas	(4) Kerosene	(5) Other -
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Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey	
			Dimension	
			Length	Width

Draw location and floor plan of structure and indicate GPS recording of structure position

Table D-4: Structure inside Survey Target Area (4th structure)

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10-b	Kitchen Dimension	No information	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Length</td><td>Width</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Length	Width			
Length	Width							
10-c	Kitchen heat, energy source	No information	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(1) Firewood</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2) Charcoal</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3) Gas</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4) Kerosene</td></tr> <tr> <td>(5) Other -</td></tr> </table> Answer -	(1) Firewood	(2) Charcoal	(3) Gas	(4) Kerosene	(5) Other -
(1) Firewood								
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11	Other hut (if attached or adjoin to this facility)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(1) Hut for large animal (cow, buffalo, pig)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2) Hut for small animal (chicken, duck)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3) Hut for agriculture equipment</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4) Hut for temporal staying/living</td></tr> <tr> <td>(5) Other-</td></tr> </table> Answer -	(1) Hut for large animal (cow, buffalo, pig)	(2) Hut for small animal (chicken, duck)	(3) Hut for agriculture equipment	(4) Hut for temporal staying/living	(5) Other-
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(3) Hut for agriculture equipment								
(4) Hut for temporal staying/living								
(5) Other-								

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey	
			Dimension	
			Length	Width

Draw location and floor plan of structure and indicate GPS recording of structure position

Table D-5: Structure inside Survey Target Area (5th structure)

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey																																				
1	Year Structure was Constructed																																						
2	Structure Usage and Purpose (may be more than one answer)	<div> <div>(1) House</div> <div>(2) Shop</div> <div>(3) Barn/ shed for agriculture</div> <div>(4) Barn/ shed for livestock</div> <div>(5) Other</div> </div> <div>Answer-</div>	<div> <div>(1) Permanent living</div> <div>(2) Temporal living</div> <div>(3) Shop</div> <div>(4) For large size livestock</div> <div>(5) For small size livestock</div> <div>(6) For agriculture equipment</div> <div>(7) Toilet</div> <div>(8) Kitchen</div> <div>(9) Other-</div> </div> <div>Answer-</div>																																				
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census-																																					
3	Status of Structure Currently Using	No information	<div> <div>(1) Owning</div> <div>(2) Renting</div> <div>(3) Other</div> </div> <div>Answer</div>																																				
4	Structure Usage Status	<div> <div>(1) Existing and in use</div> <div>(2) Existing, but not in use</div> <div>(3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year)</div> </div> <div>Answer -</div>	<div> <div>(1) Existing and in use</div> <div>(2) Existing, but not in use</div> <div>(3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year)</div> </div> <div>Answer-</div>																																				
5	Number of floor																																						
6	Material usage	2013 April Census	Supplemental Survey																																				
	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Roof</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Ceiling</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Frame</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Wall</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Door</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Floor</td></tr> </table>	1	Roof	2	Ceiling	3	Frame	4	Wall	5	Door	6	Floor	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		4		5		6		<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		4		5		6	
1	Roof																																						
2	Ceiling																																						
3	Frame																																						
4	Wall																																						
5	Door																																						
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4																																							
5																																							
6																																							
7-a	Outer Floor Size of Structure	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td>Length</td><td>Width</td></tr> <tr> <td>First floor</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		Length	Width	First floor			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td>Length</td><td>Width</td></tr> <tr> <td>First floor</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		Length	Width	First floor																										
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	Length	Width																																					
First floor																																							

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey																				
7-b	Dimension of Wall (rapid measurement)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>wall</th><th>Length</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Front</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Back</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Left</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Right</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	wall	Length	Front		Back		Left		Right		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>wall</th><th>Length</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Front</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Back</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Left</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Right</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	wall	Length	Front		Back		Left		Right	
wall	Length																						
Front																							
Back																							
Left																							
Right																							
wall	Length																						
Front																							
Back																							
Left																							
Right																							
8	Drinking Water Source (select primary and secondary source)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>(1) Well</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) From neighbourhood lake</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) From neighbourhood river</td></tr> <tr><td>(4) Monestary</td></tr> <tr><td>(5) Factory</td></tr> <tr><td>(6) Purchase</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answer</p>	(1) Well	(2) From neighbourhood lake	(3) From neighbourhood river	(4) Monestary	(5) Factory	(6) Purchase	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>(1) Well privately owned</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) Well commonly shar with neighbourhood</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Rain barral</td></tr> <tr><td>(4) From neighboured lake</td></tr> <tr><td>(5) From neighboured river</td></tr> <tr><td>(6) Monestary</td></tr> <tr><td>(7) From well in a factory (Free of charge)</td></tr> <tr><td>(8) From well in a factory (charge)</td></tr> <tr><td>(9) Buy bottle of water</td></tr> <tr><td>(10) Other (specify)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answer 1 - Answer 2 -</p>	(1) Well privately owned	(2) Well commonly shar with neighbourhood	(3) Rain barral	(4) From neighboured lake	(5) From neighboured river	(6) Monestary	(7) From well in a factory (Free of charge)	(8) From well in a factory (charge)	(9) Buy bottle of water	(10) Other (specify)				
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(10) Other (specify)																							
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census																					
		-																					
9-a	Toilet	To be confirmed with Q9-b	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1) Yes</td><td>(2) No</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answer</p> <p>Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census</p>	(1) Yes	(2) No																		
(1) Yes	(2) No																						
9-b	Toilet type	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>(1) No toilet</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) Hole type toilet</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Pest control toilet</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answer</p>	(1) No toilet	(2) Hole type toilet	(3) Pest control toilet	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>(1) Hole type toilet</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) Pest control toilet</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Other (specify)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answer</p>	(1) Hole type toilet	(2) Pest control toilet	(3) Other (specify)														
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(3) Other (specify)																							
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census																					
9-c	Toilet location	No information	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>(1) No toilet within the using area/ shared toilet with neighbors</td></tr> <tr><td>(2) Attaching to the 1st structure</td></tr> <tr><td>(3) Attaching to another structure</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	(1) No toilet within the using area/ shared toilet with neighbors	(2) Attaching to the 1st structure	(3) Attaching to another structure																	
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Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey				
			<div>(4) Locating independently within the using area</div> <div>Answer -</div> <div>If answer "3", number of structure is</div> <div>-</div>				
10	Kitchen	No information	<div> <div>(1) Yes</div> <div>(2) No</div> </div> <div>Answer-</div>				
10-a	Kitchen location	No information	<div>(1) No kitchen/shared kitchen with neighbors</div> <div>(2) Kitchen attached with first structure</div> <div>(3) Kitchen inside the 1st structure</div> <div>(4) Kitchen attached with other structure</div> <div>(5) Separate structure</div> <div>Answer-</div> <div>if answer "4", number of structure is-</div>				
10-b	Kitchen Dimension	No information	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Length</td><td>Width</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Length	Width		
Length	Width						
10-c	Kitchen heat, energy source	No information	<div>(1) Firewood</div> <div>(2) Charcoal</div> <div>(3) Gas</div> <div>(4) Kerosene</div> <div>(5) Other -</div> <div>Answer -</div>				
11	Other hut (if attached or adjoin to this facility)		<div>(1) Hut for large animal (cow, buffalo, pig)</div> <div>(2) Hut for small animal (chicken, duck)</div> <div>(3) Hut for agriculture equipment</div> <div>(4) Hut for temporal staying/living</div> <div>(5) Other-</div> <div>Answer -</div>				

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey	
			Dimension	
			Length	Width

Draw location and floor plan of structure and indicate GPS recording of structure position

If there are more than five structures add the form for the sixth structure and onward.

Above information was confirmed at the site among the concerned parties whose names are indicated below.
Based on the necessity, the confirmed contents shall be further scrutinized and checked with other source of information/ evidences.

Head of Household
(Sign, Full name)

**Resettlement
Implementation Sub-
Committee Representative
(Township Representative)**
(Sign, Full name, Position)

**Thilawa SEZ
Management
Committee
Representative**
(Sign, Full name,
Position)

Leader of Survey Team
(Sign, Full name)

Signed Date:

Additional Information related to Household

1. Photos

a. Photo of Household Head

Household Head	Household Certificate or other relevant documents

Photo Date:

b. Photo of 1st Structures (Indicate Major dimensions and/ or poles which dimensions can be estimated)

Front View	Side View (Right)
Side View (Left)	Rear View
Inside View	Others

Photo Date:

- c. Photo of 2nd Structures (Indicate Major dimensions and/ or poles which dimensions can be estimated)

Front View	Side View (Right)
Side View (Left)	Rear View
Inside View	Others

Photo Date:

- d. Photo of 3rd Structures (Indicate Major dimensions and/ or poles which dimensions can be estimated)

Front View	Side View (Right)
Side View (Left)	Rear View
Inside View	Others

Photo Date:

- e. Photo of 4th Structures (Indicate Major dimensions and/ or poles which dimensions can be estimated)

Front View	Side View (Right)
Side View (Left)	Rear View
Inside View	Others

Photo Date:

- f. Photo of 5th Structures (Indicate Major dimensions and/ or poles which dimensions can be estimated)

Front View	Side View (Right)
Side View (Left)	Rear View
Inside View	Others

Photo Date:

g. Photo of Agricultural Crops/ Trees / Livestock / Agricultural Machines

Photo Date:

2. Boundary Information

Aerial Photo Indicating Using Area (boundary, type and area information)



ANNEX-2

RECORDS OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

2-A: Records of Public Consultation Meetings

2-B: Records of Village Level Consultation Meeting

2-A: Records of Public Consultation Meetings

Record of 1st Consultation Meeting

Date	- 14 February 2016 (Sunday)
Place	- Ordination Hall, Aye Mya Thida Ward (Phalan), Kyauk Tan Township
Agenda	- Attached
Objectives	- To explain about the draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) for Initial Development Area, Zone B, Thilawa SEZ (Area 2-1)

Opening Speech

Dr. Than Aung, Secretary of Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee (TSMC), gave the opening speech on behalf of U Soe Min, Minister of Yangon Region Government (YRG), who is a chairperson of Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC). Regional Administrator of General Administration Department (GAD) of YRG is secretary and Southern District Administrator is a member of two committees. TSMC is just coordinating between government and developers while decisions are made by the government.

He stated that the purpose of the consultation meeting is to explain the draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) for the 100 ha area (the Initial Development Area), Zone B, Thilawa SEZ (Area 2-1) so that participants can provide feedback, comments and suggestions on the draft RWP. He also elaborated the list of issues to be discussed in the meeting, such as relocation, eligibility for and contents of compensation and assistance, grievance redress, implementation process and next steps. He also noted that the issue related to land compensation needs to be discussed with Yangon district deputy commissioner.

Presentation by TSMC

Dr. Than Aung started his presentation with brief explanation of the history of Thilawa SEZ development. He said that he appreciated feedbacks from PAPs and CSO to the Resettlement Framework and asked participants to continue to share their views. He also recalled the meeting for land compensation with about 50-60 elderly PAPs at Department of Urban and Housing Development (DUHD) and noted their request for receiving compensation as soon as possible so that they can use the money. Speaking about the letters from PAPs he received, he responded:

- The issue of uncompensated households will not be discussed today as the issue needs to be resolved by District Administration Office.
- Regarding complaint letter from PAPs who are not included in the list, he will meet with TSMC for resolution.
- He understands that not all PAPs are satisfied with the location of the relocation site. He already asked authority from Thanlyin to provide the map so that he can submit villagers' preferred relocation sites to the Regional Government for their consideration.
- One third of the households (44) have agreed to move to new location. He already asked JICA Expert Team to start making necessary arrangements for relocation.

He stated that the consultation meeting would focus on the issues related to the development of the 100 ha area (the Initial Development Area), Zone B, Thilawa SEZ (Area 2-1). He noted that the number of households to be resettled may change as the boundary of the 100 ha area is yet to be finalized. Then he gave a detailed presentation about the contents of the draft RWP, which is summarized below.

Eligibility

- Households eligible for compensation and assistance were identified in several ways, namely: 1) HH identified in population census conducted by the government in 2013 and socio-economic surveys; 2) HH which received noticed letter issued in January 2013; 3) HH identified through aerial photo; and 4) HH confirmed with village meetings.
- Eligible households will receive compensation for affected structures and crops cultivated within the project area and other economic activities to be affected by the project.
- Any discrepancy between the official record of land registration department and the actual situation on the ground will be resolved through meeting with relevant stakeholders (i.e. HH listed in the record), HH occupying/using the land, village administrator, Southern District Administrator and member of Management Committee.

Compensation and Assistance

- The key principle underlying the compensation policy is to support PAPs so that they can recover their original pre-project conditions. Relocation could affect livelihood due to the loss of cultivated crops and space for cow rearing. These issues will be considered in finalizing the compensation package.
- Compensation covers the following categories: 1) cash equivalent to full replacement cost for land and house; 2) double amount of cash at current market price for other structure such as hut, kitchen and toilet; 3) cash for livestock; and 4) current market price for agriculture equipment/machine in case it cannot be used after relocation. To be classified as house, structure must satisfy the following conditions: 1) documentation of living with Form 10 or guest stay permission; 2) post, tie, rafter, and purlin included in structure; 3) kitchen and bed room/place included in structure; and 4) evidence of people living there. Structures that do not meet the conditions will be considered as farm hut.
- For loss of income, they will be compensated as follows: 1) three times of total production volume to be paid at current market price for farmer; 2) three times of total production volume to be paid at current market price cash crop cultivation; 3) three times of annual income from livestock; 4) three times of annual income from fish and prawn farming; and 5) 7-days of income for daily workers.
- Additional support will be provided to vulnerable households, such as households with disabled persons, headed by woman or elderly, or poor people's households.
- Other support includes assistance for relocation/transport, commuting and cooperation allowance
- Retail and wholesale prices in the area surrounding Thilawa SEZ have been collected from different locations and different sources for estimation of the market price. The market price will be determined based on the collected primary data and in consultation with relevant organizations and local people.
- Social infrastructures such as road, electricity and hand pump for water, will be provided in the relocation site if the site is not equipped with such facilities today. Households to be relocated will be consulted during the process of finalizing the location of the relocation site.

He said that special support, which included relocation program and support after relocation, has already been discussed a lot for relocation. It showed that some people want to go some places but some people request for another two locations. He said that by getting the information from the participants, he will report about the requests to Management in order for them to consider it.

Income Restoration Program (IRP)

- Details of IRP will be elaborated through discussion with affected households in February 2016 and onwards. IRP will be implemented under four principles. They are:
 - The target of IRP is working-age adult (both male and female) in all households in the area
 - IRP activities will be implemented through coordination with respective Ministries, District and Township Departments and CSO
 - IRP will include vocational training education, assistance for better managing family financial situation, economic training at company
 - Development at the relocation site (provision of various social infrastructure).

Implementation Mechanism

- To facilitate the implementation, Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC) and Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC) have been established. Those two Committees are under the management of Yangon Regional Government and Thilawa SEZ Management Committee.
- In addition, the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MSAG) was also established for giving necessary advice related to relocation.

Grievance Redress

- Two channels of grievance redress mechanism have been proposed. One for judicial and official issues related to compensation and assistance package and the other for community-related and day-to-day operational matters.
- For the former, households can contact respective village administrative and Thilawa SEZ Management Committee. For the latter, households can submit grievances through village leaders, religious leaders and CSO. In case the grievance is not redressed at village-level, it will be transferred to the higher level for resolution.

Next Steps

- Activities related to the development of the 100ha area that are to be implemented from February onwards are:
 - Detailed discussion on the draft RWP at respective village, including discussion about potential impact on cemetery
 - Workshop for elaborating the details of IRP and assistance/support
 - Selection of relocation site in consultation with affected households to be relocated
 - Disclosure of the draft RWP from mid-February to mid-March for feedback

After the presentation, Dr. Than Aung opened the floor for questions and comments.

Questions and Answers

Question (1): A person from AMTD Ward (Phalan)

A cemetery which is important for his village is within the 100ha development area. Since the construction work will start from the middle of the area, people living around the area may be affected during construction period.

Answer (1): TSMC

Whether the cemetery will be affected or not will be confirmed after the field measurement to finalize the boundary is carried out. Potential issues during the construction work such as dust will be considered during the implementation of the project.

Question (2): A person from AMTD Ward (Phalan)

There are many pasturelands in the 100 ha area. The owners of cows or buffaloes in Kwin No.609 could face problems and difficulties when they are lost.

Answer (2): TSMC

By nature, buffalos need natural ground for breeding but cows do not. As such, the number of buffaloes will be considered for pasturelands

Question (3): A person from Thilawa Social Development Group (TSDG)

When National Gazette was published in May 2013, a total of 1,280 acres in Thilawa Project area remained uncompensated. However, only 760 acres of land has been identified as land for indemnification. It is important to identify the owners and location of missing 500 acres to avoid potential conflict during the land acquisition. The issue of missing area should be clarified before the project begins. Other suggestions/comments include:

- The term, “restoration of standard of living and income opportunities”, should be changed because the living standard of the PAPs should be improved with the implementation of the project.
- For resettlement, the relocation site should be designed/developed based on the desire of households to be relocated, and the details of the relocation site should be disclosed to the PAPs as soon as possible.
- IRP should be implemented in a fair manner. Also, IRP should be practical and implementable.
- RWP for the entire Zone B should be published prior to the relocation of households within 100 ha area.
- For land acquisition, a notice has to be issued based on 1894 Land Acquisition Law and then in National Gazette published by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this country, the land can be acquired only by 1894 Land Acquisition Law. After the land acquisition, La Na 39 is necessary if the land is used in a different way, but it is not necessary to publish National Gazette for La Na 39. So, why was it published in the National Gazette again?

Answer (3): TSMC

Originally, Thilawa SEZ was divided into three Divisions: A, B and C. Compensation for Zone A was already finished and La Na 39 has been issued. Division B has already been compensated but La Na 39 has not yet been issued. For Division C, neither compensation nor La Na 39 are made. Hence, 760

ha area of Division C needs to be compensated. The proof of the above-mentioned transaction is available. This demarcation originates from the initial effort to develop Thilawa in 1996 when DUHD started the project with Singapore and then with China. The initial effort, however, was not successful and the project was re-started in 2011.

Question (4): A person from TSDG

Just four farmers should not be selected for relocation. Since majority of the villagers are farmers, the resettlement site should be selected by farmers. Also, the location of the relocation site should be announced as many villagers are concerned about it. Also, concern was raised regarding the status of the letters that the community submitted that request more explanation about project-related matters. It was noted that no responses have been made so far. Also, clarification regarding the ground-rent and La Na (39) was sought. Since the slip was issued in 2011, a question was raised if the PAP has to pay ground-rent continuously up to 2012.

Answer (4-1): TSMC

The slip is for what someone cultivates and is not related to the land. The bill had to be paid only for cultivation and different kind of harvests. The descriptions can be found on the slip.

Answer (4-2): TSMC

Due to the changes of Government, current priority is to start from the 100 ha out of the 700 ha area, and thus the relocation of 4-6 households will be necessary. La Na (39) is for implementing the project. Before the project starts, the farmers are allowed to grow their harvests. At that time, the community leaders selected randomly neighboring persons to cultivate on the land. So, the conflicts may come between land owners and peasants. Cultivation was promoted for increasing individual income through the 30-mile greening project of YRG.

Comments

A monk said that there may be different options and conflicts but PAPs do not need to mention about the past government. Instead, they need to focus on what they will need. Speaking about the survey on PAPs in the 400ha area of Zone A, which he made at end of December last year, he noted that their income has been getting higher and higher. At the same time, however, the expenses also keep increasing as the living standard in city is more costly. Hence, he reiterated that PAPs should pay attention to income as well as expenses as they are both important factors affected the livelihood. He concluded that PAPs need to prepare for challenges about the changes ahead.

Closing Speech

Dr. Than Aung made closing remarks. He thanked the participants for the participation in this meeting. He explained that U Kyaw Thant will manage responses to the submitted letters and also said that he will check again the usage of "restoration of a standard of living and income opportunities". He said again that he is very glad to meet all of the people attending at this meeting.

**Agenda of 1st Public Consultation Meeting
for the Draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP)
for the Initial Development Area (Area 2-1) of Thilawa SEZ**

Date: 14 February 2016 (Sunday)

Venue: Ordination Hall, Aye Mya Thida Ward (Phalan), Kyauktan Township

No.	Time	Subject	Responsibility
-	13:30 – 14:00	Registration	
1	14:00 – 14:10	Opening Speech	YRG
2	14:10 – 14:40	Background and RWP Activities	TSMC
		Area of 100ha Initial Development Area (Area 2-1)	
		Eligible Households for Area 2-1	
		Proposed Framework of Assistance and Compensation	
		Planned Implementation Organization	
		Planned Grievance Redress Mechanism	
		Further Steps	
3	14:40 – 15:20	Questions and Answers	ditto
4	15:20 – 15:30	Closing Speech	ditto

Record of 2nd Public Consultation Meeting

Date	- 27 March 2016
Place	- Ordination Hall, Aye Mya Thida Ward (Phalan), Kyauk Tan Township
Agenda	- Attached
Objectives	- To explain about the draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) for Initial Development Area, Zone B, Thilawa SEZ (Area 2-1)

Opening Speech

Dr.Than Than Thwe, Joint Secretary of Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee (TSMC) said that she would deliver the opening speech since Dr.Than Aung is on leave and U Soe Min, Minister from Yangon Regional Government (YRG), is not available today. She expressed her sincere thanks to Sayardaw U Sandar Wara for attending the meeting.

Presentation by TSMC

Then Dr.Than Than Thwe requested the participants asking questions: 1) to state their name, villages' name and how they were affected by the project in terms of living, cultivation or having land in Area 2-1, 2) to listen carefully to speakers/other participants, and 3) to listen carefully to other participants' questions to avoid repeating the same question in order to discuss more questions from participants in a limited time. She said that this public consultation meeting is to ensure transparent consultation and planning procedure for the Resettlement work plan. The three major objectives of this meetings are: 1) to disseminate information on the project in respect to the expected scale of resettlement, proposed compensation & assistance package, planned schedule, planned grievance redress mechanism and others. 2) to offer PAPs opportunities to voice their concerns on resettlement caused by the Project during the planning stage, and 3) to receive views and opinions from PAPs and other stakeholders to improve the RWP. Then she explained about Zone B Development Plan (Approx. 700 ha) and its three development categories: 1) industrial area – approximately 262 ha (in yellow green), 2) logistic area – approximately 267 ha (in yellow), and 3) residence & commercial area – approximately 169 ha (in orange). Among these areas, the 100 ha will be developed first as it was appropriated in February. It is shown in red in the map.

She said that as we had the first public consultation meeting on 14 February 2016, and altogether (89) participants attended. Dr.Than Aung already explained about Area 2-1 of Zone B by covering the scope of land acquisition and resettlement, eligible households, planned compensation and assistance package, possible resettlement site options, proposed grievance redress mechanism, planned activities and others. Also on 28 February 2016 and 1,7,14 March 2016, he held meetings with land owners to confirm the current land ownership. And on 15 March 2016, village level follow-up meeting was held with 7 PAHs at Ordination Hall to discuss more on details of the draft RWP and participants' questions. On 20 March 2016, village level follow-up meeting with 7 PAHs at MOC temporal office was held to discuss on the further activities and participants' questions as requested on 15 Mar 2016.

Then She explained that the eligible households for respective compensation and/or assistance included: 1) Households that were covered in the census and socio-economic survey including the 2013 April Census by the Government 2) Households that received the eviction notice in January 2013 3) Household whose structures were identified on the aerial photo at the time of COD, or 4) Households whose habitation, income generation activities or structures inside Area 2-1 at the time of COD were confirmed through a series of village meetings on eligibility confirmation, confirmed jointly with community representatives, village authorities, TSMC and concerned HHs.

TSMC said that there are four kinds of eligible persons: 1) farmers without land, 2) residents without land, 3) current land owner not listed in the SLRD list since the official land transfer procedure was not done (e.g. succession case), and 4) official land owner listed in the SLRD list. Then she said to think about 2000 ha as a framework for resettlement which is divided into six areas, and we are now starting with Area 2-1 shown by the red colors. These areas can be changeable according to the plan.

Regarding the assistance for Area 2-1, TSMC explained about compensation/assistance for assets as cash compensation at full replacement cost for land and house, cash compensation in double 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 agriculture machines are not able to be used after relocation. Then she explained about compensation/assistance for income loss as cash assistance for 3 years of yield amount in total at the current market price for paddy farmer, cash assistance for 3 years of yield amount and/or number of trees in total at 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 of approx. 4,857 Kyats/day/person (34,000 Kyats in total per person) for non-working period for moving (i.e. 7 working days) for contracted worker, daily worker, self-employed.

Regarding the special assistance for vulnerable groups which can be also called as social allowance, TSMC explained about special arrangement and allowance as One-time cash assistance of 182,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per household for moving cost for moving allowance because of inflation rate even though 150,000 Kyats had been provided for HHs from Phase I/Zone A. One-time cash assistance of 87,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per wage worker and 12,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per month per school student for commuting cost for commuting assistance for the remaining academic year, In kind assistance as IRP to enhance vocational opportunities of those PAPs who are interested. She said that many trainings and job opportunities for interested persons under IRP will be provided. And there are so many persons working in TSEZ. She said that there is one young girl, who passed 7th Grade only and was working at the gloves factory in TSEZ, but got the opportunity to learn in Vietnam and when she came back to Myanmar, she got a superior job position. There are many people who get jobs in doll factory, garment factory, TSMC and MJTD. Then one-time cash assistance of 100,000 Kyats per household will be provided as cooperation allowance for those who cooperate on time relocation (for PAHs living in the Area 2-1 only). Then she explained about special assistance for vulnerable groups as One-time cash assistance of 40,000 Kyats per person equivalent to one big bag of rice (equivalent to 50 kg of rice) to persons like 1) disabled person and one support person in a household, total 2 persons, 2) elderly person and one support person in a household, total 2 persons, 3) unemployed persons (i.e. workable age but not employed) in a woman-headed household, and 4) unemployed persons in a household below poverty line for vulnerable groups (poor people's household, woman headed household, household with disabled or elderly person).

TSMC said that for resettlement site, TSMC is also working on it but it will take some time. Then she explained about resettlement options for entitled persons who are landless PAHs but who live in Area 2-1 and will be physically relocated from Area 2-1. The resettlement site options are being discussed with PAHs for Area 2-1. Social infrastructure will be provided in the resettlement site, only if it does not have such infrastructure (e.g. road, hand-pumped wells, or electric transmission line) later playgrounds and ordination halls will be included. Then as a principle of IRP, in-kind assistance will be provided to all working age PAPs in Area 2-1 regardless of sex in order to restore and stabilize livelihood to at least pre-project level. For Income restoration programs, there are so many training programs like food and beverage training for women, like driving, carpenter, furniture, for men. For

educated persons, there are programs like Japanese language training and computer training. She said that she is so glad to see some are really interested to get computer training at MCC, Thanlyin. IRP will be implemented collaborating with concerned ministries, district and township departments and NGOs. Planned contents include household account management, vocational training, and learning business rules at a company and community development at new living places. Fuji Works, one of the factories in TSEZ is giving training on how to behave when working at the factories and companies.

As everybody knows, resettlement and Implementation Organization were managed by Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Breeding from YRG, but new Minister appointed by new Chief Minister of YRG will be replaced in his position from 1 April 2016. TSMC said that that new Minister will be invited to attend the future meetings. Resettlement activities and IRP activities will be implemented in collaboration with Yangon Regional Government and TSMC. She said that we will always need to follow the instruction of Yangon Regional Government, since this project is located inside Yangon Region. Then SMC explained that there are 2 channels for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): Channel 1) official GRM, for more official issues on compensation and assistance package, relocation and assistance after relocation. The first contact point for PAHs is 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 attending office at TSMC temporary office (UHDD, MOC) to Dr. Than Aung; and Channel 2) Community-based GRM as follows: 1) 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/IRPC or concerned organization (Steps 1), 2) a person/ organization which receives the grievance will work with the community and other stakeholders to resolve the matter (Step 2), 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 (Steps 3, 4 & 5). Finally, it will be coordinated with YRG.

Regarding the future steps for Area 2-1, in March and April 2016, agreement and finalization of RWP between PAHs and TSMC/YRG is expected as Step 1. As for Step 2, consultation/negotiation on the unit rates of land, structure and crops by group/PAH representative will be conducted. At the same time, consultation on resettlement site options will be made with PAPs. In 2016 April and May, it is expected that determination of the amount of compensation and assistance will be made as Step 3 and at the same time, workshops to plan IRP programs will be held with PAPs. Finally, payment of compensation and assistance will be made and proceed resettlement after payment and the resettlement site is ready, and that will be probably after June 2016 (expected). At the same time, IRP activities will be started such as opening a bank account, so that people can be familiar with banking system and payment will be transferred to that bank account, and providing training of household account management, so that people can manage their income and expenditure properly. During that time, continuous consultation between concerned PAHs and TSMC will be conducted.

Draft RWP has been disclosed to the public from 29 February 2016 to 28 March 2016. If necessary, it will be extended up to 1 April. Before Water Festival, field measurement and marking of Area 2-1 boundary will be conducted. After that, survey team from MOECAF will confirm the boundary. Supplemental DMS survey to HHs newly identified based on the SLRD list will be conducted as well. If people have inquiry or want to complain, they can submit a letter to TSMC temporary office. Regarding the cemetery inside Area 2-1, that will be discussed and handled with concerned departments and local people later. GAD, Municipal Department and religious leaders are necessary to gain consensus to relocate the cemetery.

Questions & Answers

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

Question (1) : A farmer from AMTD Ward (Phalan) said that he is cultivating paddy and dry field. Public consultation meetings should not be held without arranging anything exactly about resettlement. If only the new minister can make the exact decision about these issues, they would like to discuss with that new minister. The entire 700 ha should be implemented together. Separating only 100 ha out of 700 ha is not acceptable.

Answer (1): While TSMC answered that, according to the international practices, projects are implemented phase by phase. If 100 ha is successful, the other phase will be developed continuously. The most important thing is the successful development of the project. By developing the project by phase, the developer has to invest only for the first phase and villagers who want to continue living in the area can live in the area longer, considering the least impact of the project implementation. If 100 ha development is successful, the entire 700ha will be developed in a short period, like 400 ha. Since 400 ha development is successful, development is expanded to other areas. The developer has to construct the infrastructures such as water pipelines, waste water treatment system, waste collection system, roads and other related facilities. It is difficult for developer to develop those kinds of facilities without investors.

She said that TSEZ is not only concerned with two countries (Myanmar and Japan), but local people also have a chance to invest in the project. Even some people relocated from 400ha bought shares and they received benefits from the project to some extent. If the project is not successful, it will negatively impact to not only investors, but also local people. She said she always asks local people to buy shares so that they can get benefit in the future. Considering local people as priority, she came up to Thilawa area together with the bank, when shares for 400 ha were sold to the public, so that local people could buy shares conveniently. TSEZ project is the project that people can be involved in. If the project is successful, it is not difficult to develop 700 ha within a short period. Foreign investments will come only when infrastructure are developed perfectly. Therefore, she requested both sides to consider this.

Regarding the assistance and compensation, she said it was included in the presentation, except land compensation. She cannot talk about land compensation, because it is only the responsibility by Southern District, and it will start negotiation with concerned land owners after Water Festival.

Question (2) : A farmer in the 2000ha of Thilawa Special Economic Zone said that his idea is the same as the participant who asked the previous question that separating only 100 ha cannot be accepted. Local people will accept only if the entire 700 ha is implemented at the same time. Even though series of consultation meetings have been conducted by TSMC since several months ago, they don't know exactly and clearly about land compensation and resettlement. Where people will be relocated to and how much land compensation local people will get should be explained to local people. Only then, they can decide whether they can accept or not. Without this information, holding consultation meetings is just wasting the time of local people. They will attend the meetings in the future if this information is explained. If not, they will not attend the meetings in the future.

Answer (2): Regarding the land compensation, she heard that Southern District will start the negotiation with land owners after Water Festival, since Southern District has the responsibility for land acquisition and compensation.

Regarding the relocation site, actually TSMC is trying to get the relocation areas that the local people proposed. He submitted the letter to concerned departments for that matter. However, he didn't receive any reply yet. TSMC requested local people to wait for a while.

Question (3): A person from, AMTD Ward (Phalan) said that like the participant who asked the previous question already said, even though exact information is not explained to local people, there will be some more confusion coming up. He would like to know why his name is mentioned together with another person in the invitation letter.

Answer (3): TSMC explained that there are ownership conflicts over the land observed since the time of DMS. Since the conflict is not resolved and final decision is not made yet, both households are invited mentioning their name in the invitation letter together. If only one household is invited, the other household will complain. In this case, his relatives are complaining over the farmland that the participant is cultivating. To solve the ownership conflict, TSMC is not in the position to decide who is the actual owner, but village level Farmland Management Body. Ownership conflict must be resolved at Village Farmland Management Body first. If someone doesn't satisfy the decision of Village Farmland Management Body, they can proceed to Township Farmland Management Body, District Farmland Management Body and Regional Farmland Management Body, step by step. During that period, both households must be invited. After final decision is made, only the entitled household will be invited.

Question (4): A farmer in the 2000ha of Thilawa Special Economic Zone said that according to the description on page no. 8, Chapter 2 of Draft Resettlement Work Plan for 100ha, land in TSEZ has been acquired in 1997 in accordance 1894 Land Acquisition Act. He would like to know which department acquired these lands and whether land acquisition was conducted in accordance with Land Acquisition Act or not.

Question (5) : A farmer, AMTD Ward (Phalan) said that regarding the cemetery, they cannot accept that the cemetery is relocated far from its location, and there are big trees over 30 or 40 years near the cemetery. These trees should also be relocated as they are.

Answer (5): TSMC said that cemetery issue will be negotiated with local people including GAD, Municipal Department and religious leaders.

A representative from YRG added that to relocate the big trees together with the cemetery is not the right thing to say like that. As far as she knows, new cemetery has been identified since relocation to AMTD Ward. Since AMTD became ward and part of urban area of Kyauktan Township, it was decided to use the cemetery with an crematorium in Kyauktan.

Question (6): A farmer in the 2000ha of Thilawa Special Economic Zone said that it was mentioned in the draft RWP that IRP activities are planned to restore their livelihood conditions to at least pre-project level. He thinks that was wrong, because TSMC replied, when they claim about 600 to 800 lakhs per acre for land compensation, that was impossible, and they heard that land compensation will be around 100 lakhs. And six years of crop compensation will be provided for farmers whose lands had been compensated in 1996-97 with 20,000 Kyats per acre. To restore their pre-project level is impossible in that situation.

Question (7): A person from (AMTD Ward), Phalan said that he asked TSMC about whether the unit price for farmland and garden land will be same or not, and he answered that the price will be the same. In this regard, one garden land has been sold with 1500 lakhs per acre near TSEZ. If necessary, they can show that land. That's why, they are demanding 1500 lakhs per acre.

Comments: Venerable monk said that he would like to discuss about misunderstandings on both sides. Issue is local people don't know clearly so far on how much land compensation they will get. According to the idea of developer and current government, the land has been already acquired and compensated. But local people are saying that they cannot accept the compensation of 1996-97 and they want to get more. It will be difficult to proceed with the project activities unless that issue is solved. He thinks that before this kind of consultation meetings, that issue needs to be figured out among the developers, community representatives, TSMC, and other concerned social organizations. Only after the agreement is made, it should be disclosed to the project affected households. According to the explanation of TSMC, there are some activities to be conducted before Water Festival. The government will be changed within a few days. Not only the developer side, but also the community side need to explain the current situations to the new Yangon Regional Government. Government has the responsibility. Instead of arguing here, people should seek to get the best solution and to proceed with the activities in line with that solution.

In a question from **a farmer in the 2000ha of Thilawa Special Economic Zone**, he mixed up IRP activities and land compensation. Land compensation is not related to IRP. Compensation and assistance must be negotiated with the government who will provide compensation and assistance. IRP activities provide the alternative ways to substitute the loss of jobs and livelihood activities, technical skills.

Compensation must be negotiated until the agreement is reached. Even if the demand of local people is not possible to agree, it is the responsibility of the government to explain the reason why it is impossible.

He heard that land compensation will be about 100 lakhs, which is calculated in accordance with international standards. Calculation method should be transparently explained to local people. Other experts or organizations, who know about the international standards very well, should be invited to convince local people, in case people don't accept the amount calculated in line with the international standards.

Question (8): A person from SPTY Ward said that he would like to suggest IRP should be planned before resettlement.

Answer (8): TSMC said that IRP will be started immediately after the resettlement. Nine trainings out of 15 trainings proposed were provided at that time of 400ha. IRP program will be planned in parallel with negotiations. Local people are getting jobs in the factories in TSEZ. Community Relations Officer (CRO), MJTD is introducing job opportunities to local people as priority. If anyone wants to get the job, CV form should be sent to her and she will introduce a suitable one.

Question (9): A farmer in the 2000ha of Thilawa SEZ said that they don't know about the international standards and they don't know whether these international standards can suit with the local people or not. Since the project is in Myanmar, they would like the project to be implemented in accordance with 2012 Farmland Law enacted by Myanmar Government. The entire 2000ha, including 100ha, should be implemented in accordance with that law. They don't want different rules or policies for each different implementation phase. The same rules or policies should be applied for the entire

project area. If the project is to be implemented in accordance with international standards, it will be difficult to proceed.

Answer (9): A representative from YRG said that the same participant always asked the questions and she encouraged other participants to ask the questions as well. TSMC already explained that the project will be implemented in accordance with international standards. In Myanmar, 1894 Land Acquisition Act is still active until now. Since this Act was enacted after British Imperialism and may have some weaknesses, it was decided to implement the project in accordance with international standards. If local people don't know about these international standards, they can learn. They can hear explanations about the international standards. Although it can be implemented in accordance with the laws in Myanmar, Myanmar government agreed to implement the project in accordance with international standards, because it will be better for people.

In 2012 Farmland Law, resettlement and assistance are not mentioned, only to compensate the land at the current market price. At that time, whether current market price is reasonable or not will be taken into consideration. That can negatively impact to local people.

According to 2012 Farmland Law, people who are cultivating have the right to sell, mortgage, inherit and transfer the land officially. Before that Law, people didn't have the right to do these activities officially, only the right to cultivate. Even in the 2012 Farmland Law, people don't have ownership right. Before that law, only the person who is cultivating has the right to cultivate. If the father can't cultivate, his eldest son cultivates and then only his eldest son has the right to cultivate and other sons and daughters don't. It is not fair for other sons and daughters. Therefore, the right to inherit the land is officially allowed in 2012 Farmland Law. It was also mentioned in that Law that the ultimate owner of the land is Government. Therefore, implementing the project in accordance with international standards will be better for people. There might be some points that people don't agree with, but these can be addressed by negotiation. In the negotiation, there must be flexibility from both sides.

In the TSMC presentation, she has explained as much as possible in detail including implementation schedule. Concerned authorities will consult with local people in each step.

Regarding the structures in the farmland, if the law is strictly followed, people don't have the right to construct residence structure inside the farmland area, except an agricultural hut. Residential area in village land was identified. If people are scattering over the farmlands, it is difficult for the administration for security reasons. Since activities should be addressed by negotiation, if people are sticking in their point of view, without having flexibility, it will be difficult to do the activities.

Question (10): A farmer in the 2000ha of Thilawa SEZ said that he cannot accept the explanation that constructing residence structures inside the farmland area is not allowed. Some people are living inside the farmland in fine houses since their ancestor's time. Also, according to TSMC's explanation, investors don't have sufficient money to invest for 700 ha. If they don't have money, they don't have to come.

Answer (10): TSMC said that she didn't mean investors don't have sufficient money. What she means is that they also have limitations and several things to consider. The decision to proceed with the other areas depends on the success of 100 ha. Therefore, people are requested to consider both sides, not just one side.

Closing Remark

Then Dr. Than Than Thwe concluded by saying that Thilawa SEZ Project has to be developed and become as successful as we all expected since 2004. Currently, it is just a little successful. Then she said she is so glad to see all of the participants are asking questions since it means that participants are very interested in the project too.

**Agenda of 2nd Public Consultation Meeting
for the Resettlement Work Plan
for the Initial Development Area (Area 2-1) of Thilawa SEZ Zone B**

Date: Sunday, 27 March 2016

Venue: Ordination Hall, Aye Myar Thida Ward, Kyauktan Township

	Time	Subject	Responsibility
0	8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
1	9:00 – 9:10	Opening Speech	YRG
2	9:10 – 9:40	Project Information Recap of previous consultation and village meetings Proposed Compensation and Assistance Package Resettlement site options Implementation Mechanism Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism Further Steps ■ Piling (confirming the boundary) ■ Additional DMS ■ Continued discussion on compensation and assistance	TSMC
3	9:40 – 10:20	Questions and Answers	ditto
4	10:20 – 10:30	Closing Speech	ditto

2-B: Records of Village Level Consultation Meeting

Record of Village Level Meeting for Crop Unit Rate and Grazing Activities

Date	- 28 May 2016 (Saturday)
Place	- TSMC temporary office
Objectives	- To discuss crop unit rate and grazing activities inside Area 2-1

Opening Speech by Kyauktan Township

Administrator of Kyauktan Township said that the purpose of today's consultation meeting is to discuss the proposed unit price of compensation for trees and vegetables. He also suggested the participants discuss and negotiate at a fair price. He advised the participants to consider that their good cooperation helps the country's important project because the project will reduce our country's poverty by creating job opportunities.

Presentation by TSMC

TSMC explained about the objective of today's meeting, assistance policy, assistance for income loss, unit rate for trees and crops inside Area 2-1, special arrangement and allowance, special assistance for vulnerable groups. She also explained that some villagers might think that they are explained the same things again and again. However, if they listen carefully, they will realize that activities are moving forward. Therefore, she suggested that the participants cooperate fully and attend every consultation meeting if it is possible.

Questions and Answers

Question (1): A participant asked if the mentioned rate of compensation for crops and tree is for one year or for three years.

Question (2): A villager said that compensation for crops and trees would be for one year and compensation for paddy is for three years. What is the difference between them?

Answer (1) and (2): TSMC answered that all mentioned prices are compensation for one year and it will be multiplied by three for three years.

Question (3): A villager said that compensation for banana should be more than that amount, 7200 Kyats. (After the villager understood that the compensation for banana was to be provided for 3 years, the proposed rate of 7200 Kyats was accepted).

Question (4): Another participant said that compensation for bamboo should be at least 700 Kyats.

Question (5): Some participants said compensation for Malaysia Padauk (Malaysia Gum-kino) should be 5,000 Kyats for all trees, because they planted these trees since 1996 and most trees are old enough to use as wood in building house. Since they grow these trees for commercial purposes, they want to be compensated at that price, regardless of tree age.

Answer: TSMC said that all participants agree on the unit rate of all crops and trees, except Malaysia Padauk (Malaysia Gum-kino), and concluded what villagers demands will be reported to concerned authorities and that they will get back with answers soon.

Question (6): One of the HHs in Area 2-1 said that he is cultivating watermelon, but unit price for watermelon was not included in the list.

Answer: She said this will be checked and unit price for watermelon will be informed soon.

ANNEX-3

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING

1. Introduction

Households living or engaged in income generation activities inside the project area, the Initial Development Area of Zone B (Area 2-1) in Thilawa SEZ (hereafter referred to as “the Project”), will be affected due to implementation of the Project. In order to restore their livelihood, the Project will provide applicable compensation and/or assistance package including: i) compensation and/or assistance for loss of assets and income source, and resettlement, ii) assistance for vulnerable groups, and iii) special arrangement (arrangement of the resettlement site and income restoration program). In order to implement activities planned in the package, regular and occasional monitoring of progress and appropriateness by the project implementing agency itself (i.e. internal monitoring) and by the third party (i.e. external monitoring) is necessary. These terms of reference (TORs) were prepared specifically to cover conducting external monitoring including external evaluation (hereinafter referred to as the “Work”) by the contracted expert(s) or organization (hereafter referred to as the “Contractor”) for the project.

2. Work Site

The project area is approximately 100 ha of the Initial Development Area of Zone B (Area 2-1) stretching over Kyauktan Township (Figure-1) and the resettlement site which will be decided in consultations with applicable PAHs and relevant stakeholders. At this moment, one of the candidate resettlement sites is identified in Kyauktan Township which is near the resettlement site for Phase 1/Zone A (Figure-2). The Work shall cover both the Thilawa SEZ as well as the resettlement site for Area 2-1.

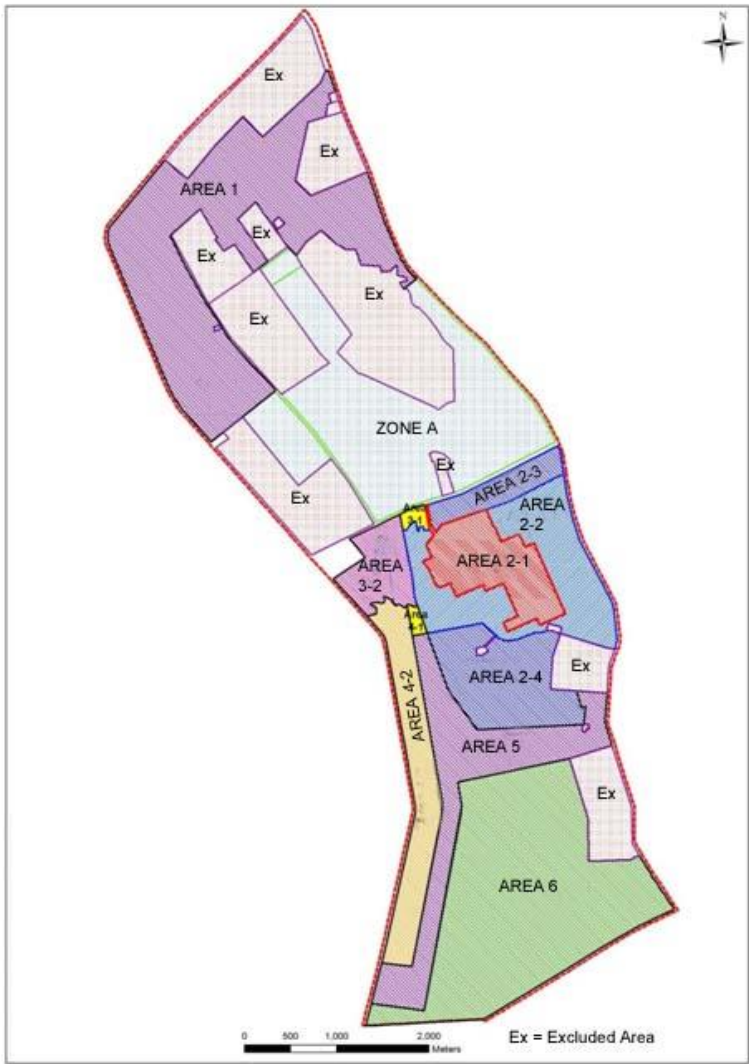


Figure-1 Location of Zone B Development Area (Area 2-1)

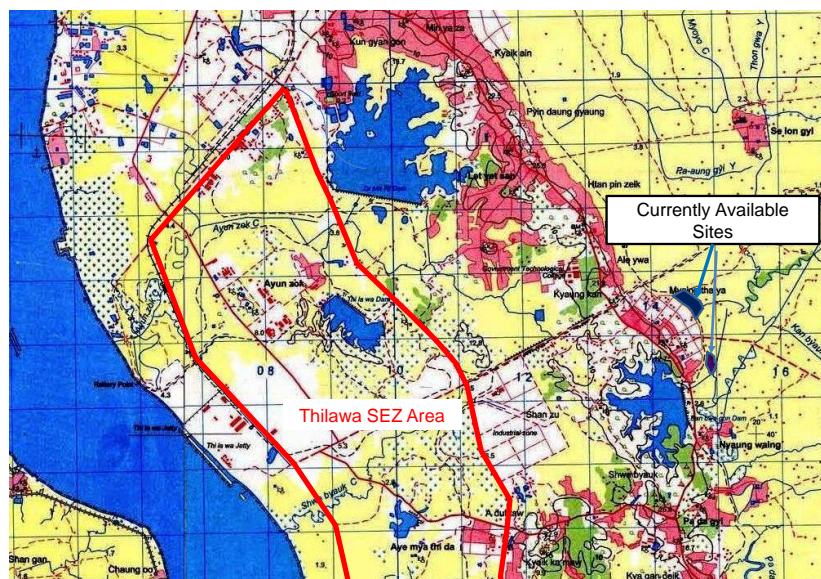


Figure-2 Location of Currently Available Resettlement Sites

3. Objectives

The objectives of external monitoring are: i) to assess the achievement of resettlement objectives comparing the actual situation and the plan in the RWP, ii) to evaluate the current restoration status of the economic and social base of the PAPs, iii) to evaluate effectiveness and sustainability of entitlements, and iv) to analysis needs for further mitigation measures from the independent periodic viewpoint.

4. Scope of Works

External monitoring is periodically required while implementing resettlement and IRP, and there are mainly 3 stages as described in Table 1. First, regular external monitoring shall be started when implementing resettlement focusing more on the process and progress of land acquisition and relocation and compliance review of PAH's entitlements and grievance redress mechanism as proposed in the RWP. Second, regular external monitoring shall continue after relocation but focus on impacts on PAPs' livelihood, compliance review of PAH's entitlement (i.e. IRP provision and any issues of the resettlement site) and grievance redress mechanism as proposed in the RWP. Lastly, external monitoring shall be conducted as occasional and comprehensive evaluation when relocation is completed and three years after relocation to examine the positive and negative impacts on PAHs/PAPs in a longer term.

Table-1 Outline of External Monitoring

Type	Stage	Major Objectives	Monitoring Item	Frequency	Implementation
Regular External Monitoring	During relocation	- Regular examination of procedure and effectiveness of RWP	- Review of the internal and external monitoring reports for compliance review - Contents and process of preparing RWP - Effectiveness of relocation - Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism - Necessity of further measures	Twice a year	External monitoring experts (individual or firm/NGO)
	After relocation (resettlement, IRP)	- Regular examination of procedure and effectiveness of IRP	- Review of the internal and external monitoring reports for compliance review - Restoration of socio-economic conditions of PAPs - Effectiveness of IRP - Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism - Necessity of further measures	Twice a year	External monitoring experts (individual or firm/NGO)
Evaluation - special external monitoring	when relocation is completed and three years after relocation	- Occasional and comprehensive examination of procedure and effectiveness of RWP including IRP	- Review of the internal and external monitoring reports for compliance review - Overall effectiveness of RWP and IRP - Any identified issues and emerging challenges - Lessons learned and recommendations	The regular external monitoring can be conducted as external evaluation when relocation is completed and 3 years after relocation	External monitoring experts (individual or firm/NGO)

The following are the expected tasks for the entire resettlement works including IRP activities. The regular monitoring needs to cover respective RWP activities as shown in Table-2 in the past 6 months. However, for external evaluation, analysis should be more comprehensive and longer term: namely (1) between the commencement of relocation and the end of relocation, and (2) 3 years after relocation.

Table-2 List of Tasks

No.	Main Tasks	Contents of Tasks
1	Review and examine profile of PAPs	Review relevant reports such as RWP, IRP, internal monitoring reports and existing external monitoring reports to collect baseline information of PAHs/PAPs and their socio-economic conditions. Conduct an interview survey to collect socio-economic baseline data of PAPs if necessary.
2	Review participation of PAPs to prepare and implement RWP	Review participation of PAPs for preparation and implementing RWP from the available data.
3	Confirm resettlement progress based on the indicators provided by the employer	Confirm relocation progress from available data such as internal monitoring reports and existing external monitoring reports in order to cover monitoring items defined in the monitoring form.
4	Conduct interviews with relevant officers for RWP implementation based on the items provided by the employer	Conduct interviews with relevant officers in the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) or Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC): i) to confirm issues on RWP implementation structure, and ii) to confirm other issues if any. Interview topics should cover at minimum monitoring items defined in the monitoring form to be provided by the employer.
5	Conduct interviews or focus group discussion(s) with PAPs based on the items provided by the employer	Conduct interviews or focus group discussions with PAPs to confirm their opinion on the compensation and/or assistant package, their current living condition and any difficulties unforeseeable at the time of preparing RWP. Interview or discussion topics should cover at least monitoring items defined in the monitoring form.
6	Examine gap of compensation policy at RWP and actual situation	Examine gap of assistance policy between RWP and actual situation to confirm: i) whether resettlement is conducted in accordance with RWP or not, ii) appropriateness of compensation and/or assistant policy planned in RWP, and iii) recommendations to improve the current situation if gap is identified.
7	Examine effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism	Confirm the record of grievance redress to examine: i) whether grievance redress mechanism works effectively and ii) raised grievance is settled properly.
8	Examine level of livelihood restoration	Examine the level of livelihood restoration based on interviews with PAPs. Interview topics should cover at minimum monitoring items defined in the monitoring form to be provided by the employer.
9	Examine level of community formulation/stabilization	Examine level of community formulation and stabilization based on interviews with PAPs and concerned administrative staff. Interview topics should cover at minimum monitoring items defined in the monitoring.
10	Examine effectiveness of IRP	Examine effectiveness of IRP based on 8 and 9 above.
11	Preparation of monitoring	Prepare a monitoring report at each monitoring time based on the

No.	Main Tasks	Contents of Tasks
	report	monitoring results and findings and including recommendations. The monitoring report form defining items to be described is provided by the employer.

5. Output

The Contractor shall submit the following reports:

- 1) Inception Report
- 2) Progress Reports
- 3) Completion Report

6. Tentative Work Schedule

External monitoring shall be conducted biannually from commencement of relocation until three years after relocation.

ANNEX-4

SAMPLE OF MONITORING FORMS

I. Sample Form of Internal Monitoring (Applicable items should be recorded in accordance with the implementation stage)

Monitoring Period: dd/mm/yyyy to dd/mm/yyyy

Prepared by: _____

No.	Resettlement Activities	Unit	Progress against the Plan in/after RWP in %	Progress in Narrative	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks
1. Land Acquisition/Relocation						
1-1	Land Acquisition	ha and %				
1-2	Payment of Compensation and/or Assistance Amount	%	(1)Land owners: (2)Landless farmers: (3)Landless residents:			
1-3	Construction of Infrastructure at Resettlement Site	%				
1-4	Construction of Houses at Resettlement Site	%				
1-5	Relocation of Physically Displaced Households	Households and %				
1-6	No. of Consultation Meetings Organized	No. and %	(1)No. of Formal Meetings: (2)No. of Informal Meetings:			
1-7	No. of Submitted, Solved and Pending Grievances	No. and %	(1)No. of Grievance Received: (2)No. of Grievance Solved: (3)No. of Pending Grievance:			
2. Income Restoration Program (IRP)						
2-1	Component-1: Support for Restoration of Economic Conditions					
(1)	Vocational Training Name	%				
	No. of Persons Attending Trainings	Participants (Persons)				

No.	Resettlement Activities	Unit	Progress against the Plan in/after RWP in %	Progress in Narrative	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks
(2)	Name of Job-matching Activities (e.g. preparing the brochure, factory visit, assistance in CV preparing and job interviews)	%				
	No. of Persons Attending Activities	Participants (Persons)				Accumulated achievement (if applicable): (1) No. of PAPs had an interview (2) No. of PAPs obtained a new job (if applicable):
(3)	Activities for assistance in starting business (e.g. Micro-financing)	%				
	No. of Persons Attending Activities	Participants (Persons)				
(4)	Household Account Management (e.g. assistance in opening bank account and household budget management)	%				
	No. of Persons Opening Bank Account	Participants (Persons)				
	No. of Persons Attending Trainings	persons				
2-2	Component-2: Support for Adopting Environmental and Social Living Conditions					
(1)	Environmental and Hygienic Management (e.g. Common wells, private toilets, garbage, and noise from neighbors' houses)	%				
	No. of Persons Attending Training	Participants (Persons)				
(2)	Formulation of Working Groups for Common Social Facility Management and Solving Community Problems	%				
	No. of Groups Formulated	No.				
	No. of Meetings Organized	Participants				

No.	Resettlement Activities	Unit	Progress against the Plan in/after RWP in %	Progress in Narrative	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks
		(Persons)				
(3)	Social Integration Activities	%				
	No. of Meetings Organized	Participants (Persons)				
2-3	No. of Consultation Meetings Organized besides the above-mentioned activities	No. and %	(1)No. of Formal Meetings: (2)No. of Informal Meetings:			
2-4	No. of Grievances Submitted, Solved and Pending	No. and %	(1)No. of Grievances Received: (2)No. of Grievances Solved: (3)No. of Pending Grievances:			

Other Significant Issues Found during Monitoring

No.	Issues	Raised/Found by	Required Measures	Responsible Party for Taking Measures
1				
2				
3				

II. Sample TOC of the External Monitoring Report

The external monitoring report shall include the following but not limited to:

- 1 Introduction
 - 1.1 Background of Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
 - 1.2 Resettlement and IRP Activities Planed in RWP
 - 1.3 Current Status of Resettlement and IRP Activities
- 2 Objectives of the External Monitoring
 - 2.1 Overall Objectives of External Monitoring
 - 2.2 Summary of the Previous External Monitoring
 - 2.3 Specific Objectives of the Current External Monitoring (If any)
- 3 Scope of Monitoring
 - 3.1 Work Period
 - 3.2 Methodology Used and Sources of Information
 - 3.3 Monitored Parameters
 - 3.4 Targeted Groups for Monitoring
 - 3.5 Organization of the Survey Team
- 4 Process of Monitoring
 - 4.1 Existing Data Review
 - 4.2 Preparation of the Field Activities (e.g. site visits, socio-economic survey)
 - 4.3 Additional Data Collection and Data Entry
 - 4.4 Interviews with Stakeholders
 - 4.5 Data Analysis
 - 4.6 Structure of the Report
 - 4.7 Limitations
- 5 Results of Monitoring
 - 5.1 Institutional Preparedness (including capability assessment of key relevant entities involved in resettlement and income restoration program)
 - 5.2 Compliance Review of RWP Implementation (including progress of implementing resettlement and IRP including any deviations from the provisions of the plan. In principle, the items covered in the sample form of the internal monitoring need to be covered.)
 - 5.3 Impact Monitoring of RWP Implementation (including the socio-economic survey and outcomes of the interviews and focus group discussions)
- 6 Conclusions and Recommendations (including the level of satisfaction of PAHs if appropriate)

Appendices

1. Questionnaire Forms of the Socio-economic survey
2. Data of the Socio-economic survey in Excel Format
3. List of persons met for Interviews and Focus Group Discussions (including name of organization, date and venue of meeting. If PAP states address), questionnaires used (if applicable), photos, and maps (if applicable).
4. List of Reviewed Documents and Reports
5. Reference documents