Resettlement Work Plan (RWP)

for

Area 3-1 and Related Area of

Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

January 2019

Yangon Region Government

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List of Abbreviations

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

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

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

Acronyms

Project Affected Persons (or Households)	1 about X ha Development Area (Area 3-1 and Related Ar		
Cut-Off Date (COD)	The cut-off date is the date when the project is formally declared by the relevant authorities to stakeholders. Generally, the cut-off date is the date when census begins. Persons who occupy the project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for resettlement assistance.		
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	The detailed survey of affected assets in order to examine impact to be caused due to project implementation		
Entitlement	Range of assistance measures including: i) assistance for loss of assets, loss of income sources, and relocation, ii) assistance for vulnerable groups, and iii) special arrangement of resettlement site and income restoration program, in accordance with the nature of loss, to restore their economic and social base		
Relocation	Physical displacement from the original location to the relocation site and economic displacement		
Replacement Cost	For land and assets, replacement cost is generally defined as the cost which is sufficient to replace assets without considering depreciation, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement, such as the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. Specifically, for houses and other structures, replacement cost is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.		
Resettlement	Settlement of the displaced persons at the resettlement site, and economic and social activities to restore their livelihood including award of assistance and income restoration activities		
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from relocation effects. A household headed by a woman, a household including a member of the disabled person or the elderly (61 years old and over), a household below poverty line, or a household with a pregnant woman at the time of resettlement are regarded as vulnerable households.		

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Under the former 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, the development of Thilawa SEZ, which covers approximately 2,400 ha has started. Since the development area is too large to develop all at once, the area is planned to be developed in incremental steps. At first, Zone A consisting of approximately 400 ha of Thilawa SEZ was developed as a priority area and officially opened to operate in September 2015.

Following development of Zone A, Zone B is now in the planning and/or development stage. Currently Zone B Phase 1 (about 100 ha), which covers parts of Area 2-1 and Area 2-2 East, and Zone B Phase 2 (about 70 ha) covering also parts of Area 2-1 and Area 2-2 East are being developed. In addition, the development of Zone B Phase 3, which covers the rest of Area 2-1 and some expanded areas of Area 2-1, has just started. In parallel, infrastructures development relating to Zone B Phase 3 development such as access road connecting Zone A and Zone B, installation of underground pipelines along the Dagon-Thilawa Road are planned. Then, it is required to prepare Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) of the Area 3-1 and Related Area (Area 3-1) which contains these development areas.

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.

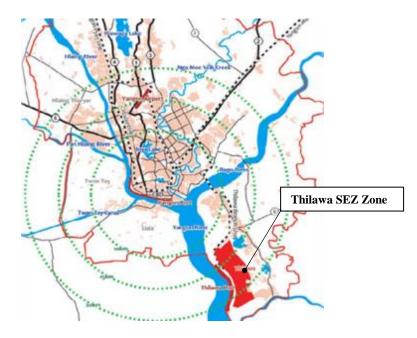


Figure 1-1 Location of Thilawa SEZ Development Area

1.3 Outline of the Overall Development Area

Thilawa SEZ is planned to 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.

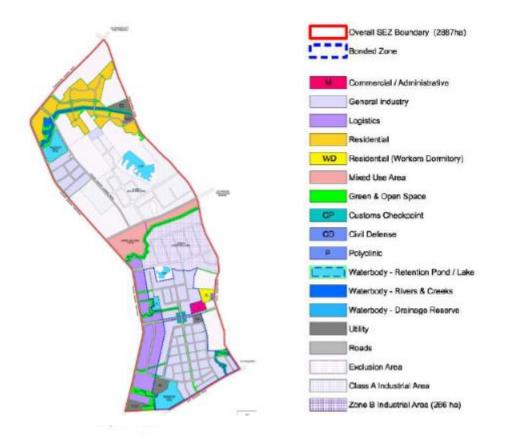


Figure 1-2 Current Land Use Plan of the Overall Development Area of Thilawa SEZ

1.4 Development Plan of Zone B Development Area

A part of the 2000ha Development Area, the development plan of approximately 700 ha has been formulated as Zone B Development Area (Zone B). Zone B 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) study on the Zone B development was also conducted in parallel with planning. Zone B development is being implemented with three phases: Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3.

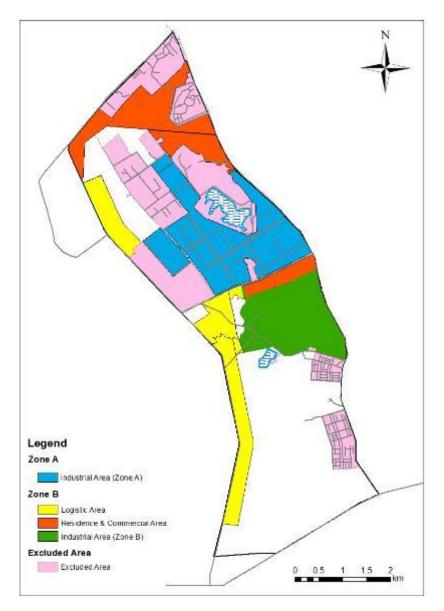
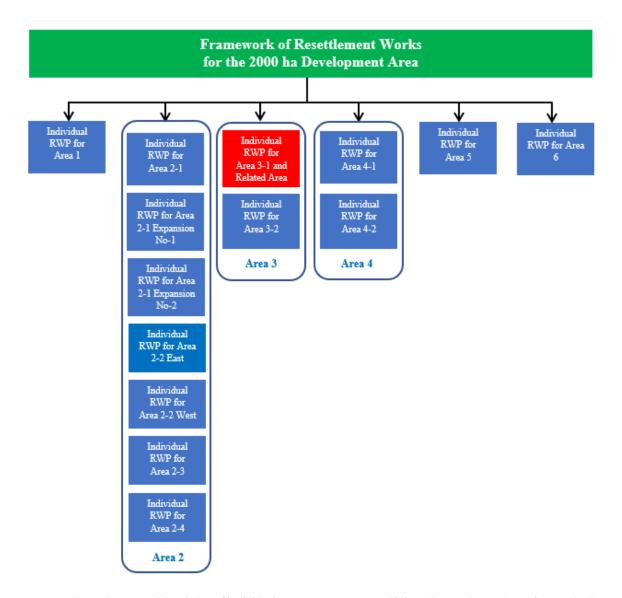


Figure 1-3 Development Plan of the Zone B Development Area of Thilawa SEZ

1.5 Scope of this RWP

The 2000ha Development Area is planned to be developed in a phased manner since it is not feasible to develop 2,000 ha 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 established through preparation of 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 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 Area¹.

Reflecting the requests of Area 2-2 East Project-Affected Households (PAHs) for early implementation and the updated development schedule, it was decided that the RWP for Area 2-2 has been divided into several RWPs, namely RWP for Area 2-2 East, Area 2-1 Expansion No.1, Area 2-1 Expansion No.2, and RWP for Area 2-2 West.

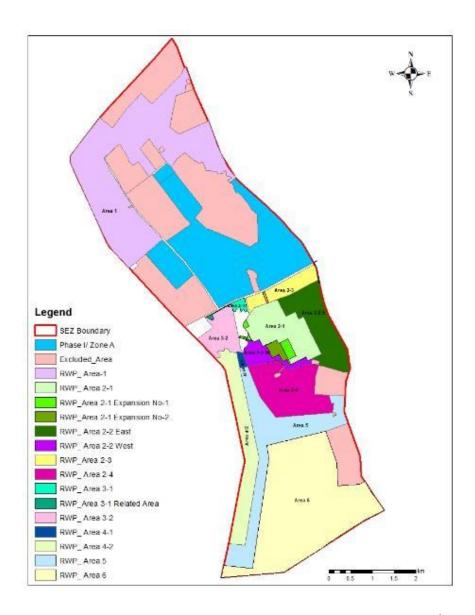


Figure 1-5 Provisional Areas for Preparation of Individual RWPs²

1.6 Location of Area 3-1 and Related Area

Area 3-1 is about 8 ha of land. Figure 1-6 shows provisional boundary of Area 3-1 as of September 2018. The area includes latest main gate access road³, underground pipelines installation area and land of the food center etc.⁴ The boundary is being fine-tuned through the land development plan and field measurement by the National Survey Team.

² The areas may be divided further in accordance with development schedule of the area, etc.

In previous RWP of Area 2-1, gate access road was planned as bending shape. However, latest line shape of the road is changed to straight to the Dagon-Thilawa Road.

The food center was established to accommodate street stalls along the Dagon-Thilawa Road.

Table 1-1 Areas and Locations of Area 3-1 and Related Area

Name	Area (ha)	Location
Area3-1	6.0	Area adjacent to west side of Area 2-1
Related Area	1.7	Underground pipelines installation along the Dagon-Thilawa Road
		and the land of the food center
Total	7.7	-

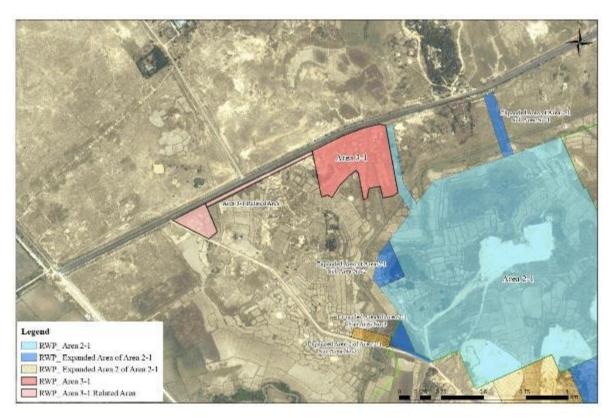


Figure 1-6 Provisional Location of Area 3-1 and Related Area

CHAPTER 2 RELOCATION SCOPE

2.1 Status of Thilawa SEZ Developmenet Area

Basically, all of lands inside Area 3-1 were acquired by the Myanmar Government in 1997, in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 1894⁵. Therefore, current legal ownership of the land is within the hand of the Myanmar Government.

This 1997 land acquisition was aimed for the Thanlyin-Kyauktan Industrial Zone Development (1,230 ha), which was planned to be developed and managed by the Thanlyin-Kyauktan Development Company (TKDC), a joint venture between the 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 was not materialized after the land acquisition, the land was first transferred to the DHSHD, MOC between 1998 and 1999⁶. The land was then transferred to the Thilawa SEZ Management Committee in March 2013⁷.

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

2.2 Resettlement Scope

In consideration of the past and current prevalent situations surrounding the Project and the Project Area the resettlement principle of the Project is summarized as follows:

- In principle, compensation of land in Area 3-1 had been completed in 1997 and land compensation will not be covered in the assistance package for PAPs.
- People and households either that lived or utilized the land inside Area 3-1 on Cut-off Date (COD) are eligible for entitlement of assistance (refer 5.1 for details).
- All eligible PAPs losing assets or income sources (livelihood) will be assisted so that they can improve or at least to restore, their former economic and social conditions (refer 5.2 for details).

Taking in to account the above resettlement principles and results of the detail measurement survey (DMS) (refer 3.2 for details), the resettlement scope of the Project, in terms of PAHs/Project Affected

⁵ Notices for acquisition were issued in accordance with Land Acquisition Act 1894, Article 9 (1), (3).

⁶ Based on Letters issued by Yangon South 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)

⁷ 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)

People (PAPs) is total 5 households with total population of 21⁸. Status of 3 PAHs who live inside Area 3-1 consist of 1 PAH who is doing cultivating activities inside Area 3-1 as well and 2 PAHs who are not cultivating activities, while 2 PAHs live outside Area 3-1 but are cultivating activities inside Area 3-1.

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 $^{^{8}\,}$ No. of Persons (PAPs) is counted at the time of DMS conducted between May 2014 to October 2015.

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 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 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

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 December 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 the 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.

Table 3-1 Outline of DMS

	Items	Contents
1	Survey period	May 2014 to October 2015
2	Survey area	The 2000ha Development Area of Thilawa SEZ
3	Survey	Conducted by household head, Township representatives, Thilawa SEZ Management
	Methodology	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	- 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 3-19

According to DMS, the number of PAHs and PAPs to be affected by the development of Area 3-1 are 5 and 21, respectively as of December 2016¹⁰.

(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

	Table 3-2 Eu	inicity of 1 Alis	
		-	Unit: Household
Burmese ¹	Hindu ²	Chinese	Total
5	0	0	5

Note: 1. Although ethnicity of two PAPs are not classified in DMS, it is supposed by their religion.

2. This is the term commonly used in Myanmar to refer to people of Indian origin.

Table 3-3 Religion of PAHs

	Unit: Household		
Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Total
5	0	0	5

Table 3-4 Literacy of PAHs

Unit: Household

Not able to speak, read and write	Able to speak, but not to read and write	Able to speak, but read and write little ¹	Speak, read and write fluently	Total
0	1	4	0	5

⁹ The demographic and socio-economic profiles of PAHs presented in subsequent sections of this chapter are based on the information collected during DMS, and as such, they may not match the current situation.

10 There is a possibility that the small of DAY and the current situation.

There is a possibility that the number of PAHs and PAPs will be more than 5 and 21 since households who only do economic activities such as crop/tree cultivation or grazing livestock inside Area 3-1 may be found after finalization of RWP. Accordingly, the number of un-surveyed households may increase if households above mentioned exist.

(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

Milk	Meat	Agriculture	Total ¹
1	0	3	4

Note: 1. One PAH have cows for milk for sales and domestic farming (agriculture).

The number and type of small size livestock raised by PAHs is shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Type and Number of Small Size Livestock Raised by PAHs

Unit: Number

Chicken	Duck	Pig	Goat	Total
65	0	0	6	71

The yield of rice, type and the amount of crops and trees are presented in Table 3-7. The figure is the total volume of production in Area 3-1.

Table 3-7 Rice Yield, Type and Amount of Vegetable and Tree Grown by PAHs

	Dies Vield						
(basket)	Betel Leaf (plant)	Lady finger (plant)	Cucumber (plant)	Bean (plant)	Roselle (plant)		
1,040	5,700	58	375	120	160		
	Fruit/ Non-Fruit Tree						
Bamboo (tree)	Carallia brachiate (plant)	Malaysia Gum Tree (tree)	Microcos paniculate (plant)	Na Bae (tree)	Tamarind (plant)	Banana (plant)	Mango (plant)
229	50	131	400	50	50	22	6

Vegetable^{2,3}

Note: 1. Annual yield of rice based on the interview during DMS. Since no household in Area 3-1 grow summer paddy, the yield is the volume of monsoon paddy only.

- 2. The amount of vegetable is based on the interview during DMS.
- 3. Beside four types of crop, roselle and water cress is grown by one PAH. In the DMS of one household, the number of plants is not mentioned and only the amount of crop yield per year is described. Therefore, the number of plants could not be confirmed since it was already harvested for domestic consumption at the time of DMS.

Inventory of movable assets of PAHs is summarized per PAH group as shown in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Movable Assets of PAHs¹

Unit: Number

Car	Generator	Landline	Mobile Phone	
1	1	2	2	
Bicycle	Motor Bike	TV	VCD/Cassette	Other
3	1	1	3	2

Note: 1. The data is based on survey conducted in 2014.

2. "Other" indicates cow cart which PAHs possess.

(3) Impacts on Livelihood and Income Sources

(3-1) Income Source

The main income source of all household heads is farming of monsoon rice and odd job worker. Excluding household heads, the number of PAPs is 16. Out of them, only 7 are working age (between 18 and 64 as of the day which DMS was conducted) and 5 in 7 peoples have income source. Main income source of the other working age PAPs is presented in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Main Income Source of Other Working Family Members

Unit: Person

Government staff	Odd ich	Overn husimass	Wage worker	Total
Government stan	Odd job	Own business	wage worker	Total
1	1	1	2	5

(3-2) Household Expenditure

Both average and median of the annual expenditure of PAHs are around 1.6 million Kyats/year and 1.3 million Kyats/year respectively.

The breakdown of expenditure per major items are presented in Table 3-10. Expenditure on food account for more than 50%, followed by the expenditure on health which accounts for about 16%.

Table 3-10 Average Annual Expenditure of Major Items

Unit: %

	Electricity	Food	Fuel	Transportation	Health	Education	Other ¹
ĺ	0.6	53.9	0.7	2.2	16.0	9.0	17.6

Note: 1. Other includes cost such as 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 3-11 outlines vulnerable households for Area 3-1 per category of vulnerability. One PAH was categorized as vulnerable households.

Table 3-11 Summary of Vulnerable Households

(Unit: household)

				(Oiit	. Household)
Headed by woman	Headed by elderly	Headed by disabled	Below Poverty Line income	HH with a disabled member	Total Vulnerable households
0	0	0	0	1	1

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 Panning 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

There is no law that governs the whole procedures of land acquisition and resettlement in a comprehensive manner in Myanmar. The Land Acquisition Act, enacted in 1894, is still the legal basis for land acquisition in current Myanmar. The Land Nationalization Act 1953 which was repealed by the Farmland Law 2012, determines nationalization of farmlands and procedures for conversion of farmlands to other purposes (La Na 39). The land acquisition for Thilawa SEZ development area has been mainly done in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and the Farmland Law 2012. Resettlement related issues are described in some other existing laws and regulations including the Special Economic Zone Law 2014¹². In most of the cases; however, details such as procedures and conditions related to resettlement issues are yet to be determined.

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

Table 4-1 Major Laws for Land Acquisition/ Resettlement

- · Farmland Law, 2012
- · Farmland Rules, 2012
- · Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law, 2012
- · Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Rules, 2012
- · Special Economic Zone Law 2014
- · Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 2008
- · Transfer of Immovable Property Restriction Law, 1987
- · The Law Amending the Disposal of Tenancies Law, 1965
- · The Lower Burma Town and Village Land Act, 1899
- Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Amended by the Government of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Orders, 1937 and Burma Act 27, 1940)
- The Land and Revenue Act 1876 (Amended in 1945 (Burma Act No 12), 1946 (Burma Act No 64), and 1947 (Burma Act No 6)
- · The Lower Burma Land Revenue Manual, 1876
- · Development Committee Law, 1993
- · Directions of Central Land Committee
- Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, 2015

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

¹² Article 80 (b) stipulates that "the developer or the investors shall, to relocate the persons so as not to lower their original standard of living, to fulfill the fundamental needs and for facilitating such works, coordinate and carry out with the relevant Management Committee as may be necessary"

The RWP has been prepared in accordance with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Guidelines which cite WB Safeguard Policy, World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 Annex A as a benchmark.

4.2 International Practicies on Relocation and Resettlement

Most international funding organizations and donors have developed polices 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) WB Safeguard Policy: Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)¹³
- (2) JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, April, 2010 (JICA Guidelines)
- (3) ADB Safeguard Policy: Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS)

4.3 JICA Policies on Relocation and Resettlement

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

- a) Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- b) When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
- c) People who must be resettled involuntary 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.

¹³ The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) was launched on 1 October, 2018 by the WB. One of the contents of the ESF is the 10 Environmental Social Standards (ESS) which includes Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement as ESS5. This RSS5 is also referred.

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

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

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

4.4 Gap Analysis and Gap Filling Measures

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

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

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

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

No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws in Myanmar	Gaps Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Fill Gaps
	alternatives. (JICA Guidelines: JICA GL)			
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 preproject levels in the Myanmar legal framework.	Assistance for improving or restoring livelihood at least to pre-project level is provided through IRP as well as provision of various forms of allowances. The progress of IRP will be monitored periodically.
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	Land: Market-value compensation (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Art.9, 23 (1) and 23(2)) Crops: Compensation at three times of the value calculated based on the average production of crops in the current market price of that area is provided. (Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 67)	Land: Partial gap since the act lacks standard methodology in determining compensation, though it requires considering the market value. Additionally, there would be a gap between the market value and full replacement cost. Crops: There is no significant difference.	In addition to official land compensation as determined by Yangon Region Government (YRG), additional assistance is provided by the project implementation body to ensure that the total compensation is full replacement cost.
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	When compensation is not paid on or before land acquisition, compensation amount awarded with interest rate must be paid.	There is no clear indication about timing of compensation payment in the Myanmar legal framework.	YRG has decided to provide compensation and assistance prior to displacement. Land compensation will also be provided before the land is acquired.
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	Not applicable	There is no regulation which mentions or requests to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood means.	RWP is prepared in consultation with PAPs and will be disclosed to the public.

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

No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws in Myanmar	Gaps Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Fill Gaps
	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 Annex A Para.6)	convenient place in the concerned municipality. (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 4)		Supplemental survey was conducted to the final boundary in May 2014 to September 2015 for identifying number of affected households as well as their socioeconomic 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 requiring to give preference to land-based resettlement strategies.	The possibility of land- for-land compensation was explored by YRG which concluded the option not viable.
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Not Applicable	SEZ law 2014 requires investors to relocate the persons so as not to lower their original standard of living (Art.80 b).	Support for the transition period is provided through IRP and other related activities. The details are presented in Chapter 7.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws in Myanmar	Gaps Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Fill Gaps
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)	Not Applicable	There is no regulation stipulating to provide particular attention to the vulnerable groups.	Additional support for the vulnerable groups is provided as discussed in Chapter 5.

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

5.1 Eligibility of Compensation and Assistance Package

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 package ¹⁴. The principles of eligibility for the compensation and/or assistance package are shown below:

- (1) Households living inside Area 3-1 on the day of COD.
- (2) Households occupying some area inside Area 3-1 on the day of COD by doing income generation activities or holding structures though living outside Area 3-1.

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 activates 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, Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (TSMC), village authorities and a civil society group from each village.

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

¹⁴ Persons/households doing income generation activities inside the project area but living outside the project area is also eligible for assistance according to OP4.12.

5.2 Principle of Compensation and Assistance Package

5.2.1 Contents of Assistance Package

Physical and economic displacement may bring life-change to PAPs to some extent, and such changes need to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore them to the pre-project levels. 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 IRP for applicable PAHs/PAPs) as shown in Figure 5-1.

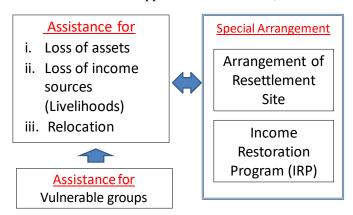


Figure 5-1 Overall Framework of Compensation and/or Assistance Package

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

- Loss of house is assisted by providing a substitute house or room at the resettlement site. If the floor area of a substitute house or room at the resettlement site is smaller than a currently living house, the difference is assisted by providing the current market price of materials for the different floor area. Assistances for losses of another fixed asset (e.g. livestock barn), movable assets for large livestock (buffalo and cow) and agriculture machines¹⁵ are also provided. As for standing crops, if the standing paddy is affected by the project implementation, loss of the said standing paddy 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.

¹⁵ Article 80 (b) stipulates that "the developer or the investors shall, to relocate the persons so as not to lower their original standard of living, to fulfill the fundamental needs and for facilitating such works, coordinate and carry out with the relevant Management Committee as may be necessary"

 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 practices and past experiences.

(3) Special arrangement (arrangement of resettlement site and IRP)

- Resettlement site with a house or room and necessary infrastructure is provided near the project area in order to keep the similar living and social conditions, which will be decided as per consultation with applicable PAHs. In principle, provision of the resettlement site is prioritized since in-kind assistance is encouraged rather than cash assistance in terms of PAHs' better livelihood restoration as per the international practice. However, in case, a PAH has a special and considerable reason (e.g. preference to live near other remaining family, relative or community members or to live near the remaining farm land) and requests self-relocation to another location besides the resettlement site, such a request by a PAH will be carefully considered by the township level committee of the RIC and reported to and concurred by YRG. After submission of the adequate supporting documents/evidences to purchase a land plot and construct a house on the land plot, the cash assistance which is equivalent to a land plot in the resettlement site will be provided to respective PAHs.
- IRP will be provided to enhance vocational opportunities of PAPs (See 5.2.3 and Chapter 7).

5.2.2 Contents of Income Restoration Program (IRP)

- 1. 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.
- 2. Main income sources of some of PAPs derive from farming such as cultivation of paddy rice and cash crops. Most farmers, in particular, will lose the current earning source for relocation. IRP supports PAPs in necessary techniques to obtain new income earning activities and empowers people to find stable jobs through a series of vocational trainings, technical advice, and so on. IRP assists PAPs to especially have the job opportunities in/around Thilawa SEZ as skilled labor, and to be engaged in small scale business and factory.
- 3. 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

- 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 3-1 is presented in Table 5-1. The matrix is developed based on $\,i\,$) the outcome of comparison between international practices and laws and regulations in Myanmar described in Chapter 4, $\,ii\,$) the entitlement matrix of the Framework for 2,000 ha and $\,iii\,$) the expected impacts identified through DMS of the identified PAHs for Area 3-1 and it contains all the possible entitlements identified with the available PAH data.

Resettlement Work Pla or Area 3-1 and Related Area of Thilawa SE

Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix of Area 3-1

Category fo		Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
1. Assistance fo		of Assets			
1-1. Fixed Asset	ts				
(1) House		House inside Area 3-1 including house previously existed inside but demolished due to the notices	Owners of a house upon submission of the sufficient evidence such as family certificate or guest list or confirmed their habitation through village meetings	 A substitute house or room with necessary infrastructure in a resettlement site, OR cash compensation at full replacement cost, 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
(2) Hut		Structures defined as huts and confirmed by DMS inside Area3-1	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.
(3) Other Struct (e.g. Barn)	cture	Other structures confirmed by DMS inside Area 3-1	Owners of a structure	- Cash assistance two (2) times of the current market price, OR in kind assistance at a resettlement site	- Assistance amount is calculated based on the floor area and materials of a structure confirmed at DMS.
(4) Standing (Rice)	Crops	Rice grown inside Area 3-1 which is affected by the project implementation	Those who cultivating rice/vegetable/trees inside Area 3-1	- Cash assistance per yield amount	- Assistance amount is calculated based on yield amount confirmed at site
1-2. Movable A	ssets				
(1) Livestock (cow/buffa agriculture milk)		Livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk) farmed inside Area 3-1	Those who farming livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk) inside Area3-1	- Cash assistance per animal	- Assistance amount is calculated based on the number and type of livestock confirmed at DMS

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
(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
		ds (regardless of main or secon	dary income)	
2-1. Land-Based Incom (1) Paddy Farmer	Income obtained from rice cultivated inside Area 3-1	Those who obtain income from cultivating rice inside Area 3-1	Cash assistance for six (6) years of yield amount in total in the current market price, 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 3-1	Those who obtain income from cultivating vegetable and/or tree inside Area 3-1	 Cash assistance for four (4) years of yield amount and/or number of trees in total in the current market price, AND Participate in IRP 	- Assistance amount is calculated based on yield amount and/or number of trees confirmed at DMS
(3) Livestock Farmer (cow and buffalo for milk)	Income obtained from livestock (cow and buffalo for milk) farmed inside Area3-1	Those who obtain income from livestock (cow and buffalo for milk) farmed inside Area 3-1	 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 I	ncome			
(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 3. Assistance for Reloc	Income obtained from business owned inside Area3-1	Those who run business inside Area 3-1	 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

For Area 3-1 and Related Area of Thilawa SEZ	
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Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
(1) Moving Cost	_	All households living inside Area3-1	- One-time cash assistance of 200,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per household	- Assistance amount is calculated based on the market price 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 on commuting cost
		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 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 3-1)	- Assistance amount is provided per household regardless of size of a household
4. Assistance for Vul	nerable Groups			
Vulnerable Groups	A household headed by a woman, a household including a member of the disabled person or the elderly (61 years old and over), a household below poverty line of 2010 in Poverty Profile ² , or a household with a pregnant woman at the time of	The following persons of vulnerable groups in Area3-1: - Disabled person and one support person in a family (total two persons), - Elderly person and one support person in a family (total two persons),	- 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	- 50 kg of rice is based on calculation at about 15 kg of rice per person for three (3) months

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
	relocation are defined as vulnerable households	 Unemployed persons³ in a woman-headed household, AND Unemployed persons in a household below poverty line of 2010 in Poverty Profile 		
5. Special Arrangemen			T = .	
(1) Arrangement of resettlement site or assistance for self relocation	(see 1, Assistance for Loss of Assets (1) House)	(see 1, Assistance for Loss of Assets (1) House)	 To be arranged as part of assistance for loss of asset; OR In case, a PAH has a special and considerable reason to relocate to another place other than the resettlement site, if such a PAH's request is accepted of the RIC and YRG, the assistance for the resettlement site will be provided by cash at the rate which is equivalent to a land plot in the resettlement site. 	 In kind assistance as a plot or room at resettlement site with necessary infrastructure. In principle, provision of the resettlement site is prioritized since in-kind assistance is encouraged rather than cash assistance for PAH's better livelihood restoration as per the international practice. However, in case, PAH has a special and considerable reason and requests self-relocation to another location besides the resettlement site, such as request by a PAH will be carefully considered by the township level committee of the RIC and reported to and concurred by YRG. As for self-relocation, after submission of the adequate supporting documents/

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SEZ	Plan

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
				evidences to purchase a land plot and construct a house on the land plot, the cash assistance which is equivalent to a land plot in the resettlement site will be provided to respective PAHs.
(2) 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 Panning 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 inside Area 3-1

Currently, 5 PAHs which have/had the residential structure (house) were identified inside Area 3-1¹⁶ as applicable PAHs to be relocated to the resettlement site.

6.2 Location and Specification of Resettlement Sites

6.2.1 Process to Determine Resettlement Sites

So far PAHs' general preference for alternative resettlement sites was discussed by various PAHs in the past PCMs for the RWPs for Area 2-1 including Expansion Area and Area 2-2 East and the draft RWP for Area 2-2, feedback workshops of the Framework and other occasional discussions. The location and specifications of the possible resettlement sites specifically for the Area 3-1 was discussed in the PCM to held on 23 September 2018.

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

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

For Area 3-1, the resettlement site in Myaing Tharyar Ward is planned due to past acceptance of PAHs of Area 2-1 and Area 2-2 East and government land availability. Besides, an apartment complex near Thilawa SEZ is also proposed as resettlement site due to the request for nearer resettlement site from Thilawa SEZ in the past consultation meetings. It was explained in the PCMs held on 23

Actually, houses of 2 PAHs are located outside Area3-1. However, as their income sources (livelihoods) inside Area 3-1 will be affected by the project, they are applicable PAHs to be relocated to the resettlement site.

September 2018 and 26 December 2018 will be confirmed in the continuous consultation meetings. In the PCM, there was no comment on the resettlement site options.

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

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

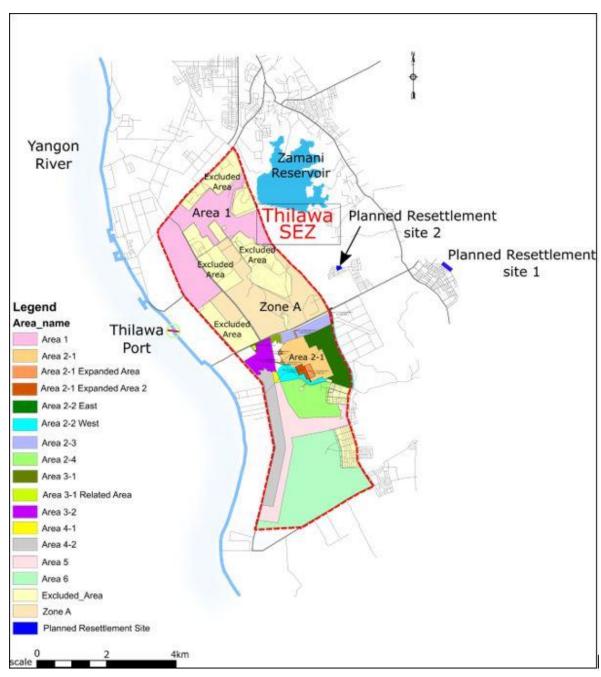


Figure 6-1 Location of Resettlement Site Options

6.2.2 Planned Resettlement Site 1

(1) Location

The first option for resettlement (Planned Resettlement Site 1) is located in Myaing Tharyar Ward, Kyauktan Township as indicated in Figure 6-1. The site belongs to MOC. Currently, approximately 24 acres of land is considered as resettlement site. Out of 24 acres, 3 acres were already developed for entitled PAHs of Zone A, additional 3 acres were provided to Zone A PAHs as common land, 9.25 acres for PAHs of Zone B Phase 1 and Phase 2 and a part of the remaining area could be developed as resettlement site for entitled PAHs Area 3-1. The Planned Resettlement Site 1 is approximately 6 km away from houses of PAHs who live in Area 3-1.

(2) Facilities

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

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

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

Location of Planned Resettlement Site 1 and available/ accessible social service infrastructure are shown in Figure 6-2.



Figure 6-2 Location of Existing Social Infrastructure near the Planned Resettlement Site 1

(3) Environmental and Social Considerations on Resettlement Site 1

The Planned Resettlement Site 1 is mainly open space or abandoned paddy, but will be altered to residential use. The environmental and social considerations on this resettlement site arrangement are summarized in Table 6-2. By now, approximately, over 150 households are residing in the resettlement site for Zone A and Zone B.

Table 6-2 Major Environmental and Social Considerations on the Planned Resettlement Site 1

Items	Evaluation	Management and Mitigation Measures				
1. Natural Enviro	onment					
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						

Items	Evaluation	Management and Mitigation Measures
Involuntary Resettlement	There is no household currently occupying the area which is planned to be used for resettlement site for Area 3-1, nor doing income generating activities there.	Appropriate assistance 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	Some part of the planned resettlement site of resettlement which are currently used as paddy and residence will be changed to a resettlement site.	Open spaces which can be used commonly by the PAPs will be secured at the resettlement site.
Conflict of interest within the region	There is a possibility to arise a conflict among relocated PAPs, and between relocated PAPs and host communities since their living styles and conditions etc. may be different.	Consultation meetings will be held among relocated PAPs and also with host communities to avoid any unnecessary conflicts and to facilitate harmonization and cooperation among them.
Consideration for women, children and vulnerable groups	Changes of commuting to work or school would be required after resettlement due to change of living places. There is a risk for vulnerable groups to face economic difficulty more than general PAPs.	Commuting allowance for school children and wage workers will be provided as per the entitlement matrix. In addition, arrangement of ferry bus services to the resettlement site will be considered. As for vulnerable groups, the livelihood will be monitored after resettlement and supplemental assistance will be provided.
Security	After the resettlement site for Zone B was developed there would be some security issues by unknown outsiders.	Awareness raising for security needs to be provided through the community meeting and it is advised to keep personal belongings within the house.
3. Pollution		
Water Pollution	Negative impacts on surrounding water environment such as river and underground water for water supply would be made by construction, however they are temporal and negligible as construction is to be done during the dry season. On the other hand, generation of domestic waste water 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 will be provided.
Noise and Vibration	Impacts on noise and vibration by construction activities are temporal and negligible as construction will be done daytime only. On the other hand, neighborhood noise issues are anticipated due to noise from home electronics such as TV after resettlement.	Guidance or awareness raising activities for adjusting PAP's attitude to the new life will be provided through the community leader or a community group.
Solid Waste	Generated waste during construction is temporal and limited. On the other hand, generation of solid waste is anticipated from each household at some extent after resettlement.	Solid waste generated by PAPs will be collected regularly, based on the existing solid waste collection system operated at the resettlement site.

6.2.3 Planned Resettlement Site 2

(1) Location

The second option for resettlement (Planned Resettlement Site 2) is located in Latt Yat San village tract, Thanlyin Township as indicated in Figure 6-1. The site belongs to MOC is being developed as an apartment complex with some social infrastructure for residential and commercial use mainly for workers of Thilawa SEZ. Some of the apartment housing of the complex buildings may be allocated for resettlement of PAPs. Planned Resettlement Site 2 is approximately 6km away from houses of PAHs who live in Area 3-1.

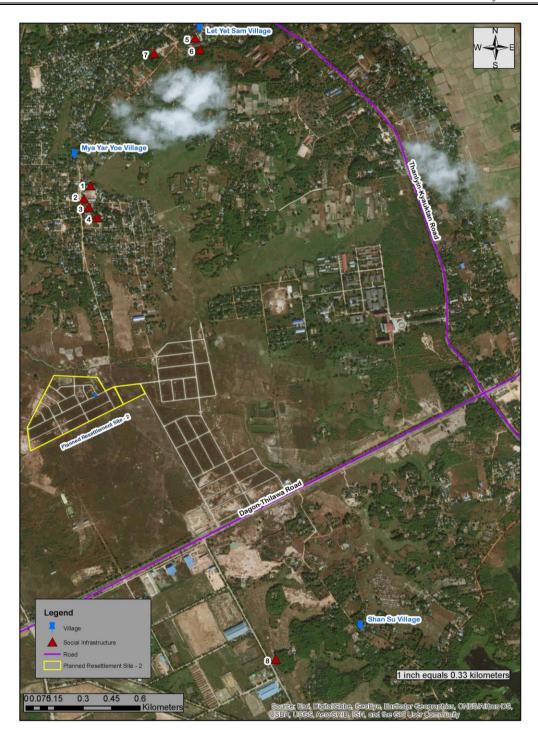
(2) Facilities

In Planned Resettlement Site 2, apartments and necessary infrastructure such as roads, water supply facilities, electric-supply facilities, drainage ditch are being arranged, and some social infrastructure such as clinic, library, school (primary and junior high school), and park will be constructed. At this moment, various social infrastructures (e.g. school, health center, monastery, and pagoda) are already available mainly along the Thanlyin- Kyauktan road and the road from Mya Yar Yoe village to Htan Pin Sait village as shown in Table 6-3. These existing social infrastructures are able to be used or will be expanded/ enhanced if necessary.

Table 6-3 Existing Social Infrastructure near the Planned Resettlement Site 2

Sr.	Description	Location
1	School (kinder garden to grade 11)	MyaYarYoe Main Road
2	Free funeral services	MyaYarYoe Main Road
3	Kyae Sin La Min Kindergarten	MyaYarYoe Main Road
4	Kyaung Thit Kyaung Monastery	MyaYarYoe Main Road
5	Lay Myat Nar Pagoda	MyaYarYoe Main Road
6	Aung Da Ma Yeat Thar Monastery	MyaYarYoe Main Road
7	Lay Yin Pyan Monastery	MyaYarYoe Main Road
8	Minn Private health center	KaNaungMinTarGyi Road

Location of Planned Resettlement Site 2 and available/ accessible social service infrastructure are shown in Figure 6-3.



Note: Planned Resettlement Site 2 shown in Figure 6-3 shows the entire area of apartment complex. Some of the apartment housing will be provided for resettlement of PAPs.

Figure 6-3 Location of Existing Social Infrastructure near the Planned Resettlement Site 2

(3) Environmental and Social Considerations on the Planned Resettlement Site 2

The apartment complex covering Planned Resettlement Site 2 is already being developed for residential and commercial use. The environmental and social considerations on this resettlement site arrangement are summarized in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Major Environmental and Social Considerations on the Planned Resettlement Site 2

Items	Evaluation	Management and Mitigation Measures
1. Natural Envir	onment	
Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity The area covering Planned resettlement site 2 has been already developed as apartment complex for mainly workers of SEZ, thus limited negative impact by resettlement of PAPs in this site is expected.		Guidance for proper use and management of the surrounding natural resources will be provided to PAPs.
2. Social Environ	nment	
Involuntary Resettlement	There is no household currently occupying the planned resettlement site, nor doing income generating activities there.	Nil
Local Economy	Positive impacts after resettlement are anticipated by creating job opportunities in and around the resettlement site including Thilawa SEZ which is easy to access from Planned Resettlement Site 2.	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	It has been already developed as apartment complex, thus no land use change is expected by resettlement of PAPs in this site and no impact on land use is expected.	Nil
Conflict of interest within the region	There is a possibility to arise a conflict among relocated PAPs and between relocated PAPs and host communities or new residents since their living styles and conditions etc. may be different.	Consultation meetings will be held among relocated PAPs and also with host communities and new residents to avoid any unnecessary conflicts and to facilitate harmonization and cooperation among them.
Consideration for women, children and vulnerable groups	Changes of commuting to work or school would be required after resettlement due to change of living places. There is a risk for vulnerable groups to face economic difficulty more than general PAPs.	Commuting allowance for wage workers and school children will be provided as per the entitlement matrix. As for vulnerable groups, the livelihood will be monitored after resettlement and supplemental assistance will be provided.
Security	There would be some security issues by unknown outsiders.	Awareness raising for security will be provided through the community meeting and it is advised to keep personal belongings within the house.
3. Pollution	T	
Water Pollution	Generation of domestic waste water is anticipated at some extent after resettlement.	A proper sewage treatment system will be arranged.
Noise and Vibration	Neighborhood noise issues are anticipated due to noise from home electronics such as TV after resettlement.	Guidance or awareness raising activities for adjusting PAP's attitude to the new life will be provided through the community leader or a community group.
Solid Waste	Generation of solid waste is anticipated from each household at some extent after resettlement.	Solid waste generated by PAPs will be collected regularly.

CHAPTER 7 INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

7.1 Approach of Income Restoration Program (IRP)

IRP is planned to restore and stabilize livelihood of displaced PAHs at least to pre-project level after relocation and resettlement as "in-kind assistance" taking advantage of economic activities being developed in and around the Thilawa SEZ area. The approach of IRP for the Area 3-1 is prepared based on international practices, the assistance policy of the Framework and lessons learned from Zone A precedence¹⁷, and will be further updated in consultation with PAHs and stakeholders. Since IRP includes a wide range of activities, such as household account management, vocational training, learning business rules at a company and community development at new living place, the details of each IRP program will be further examined and fine-tuned in consultation with PAHs as well as the stakeholders.

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

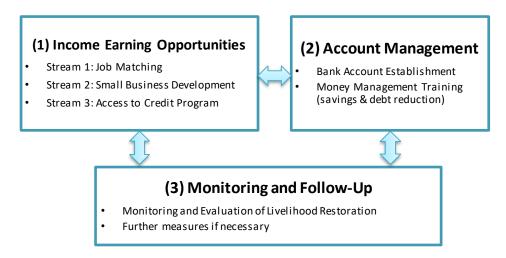


Figure 7-1 Basic Framework of Restoration of Economic Conditions (Component-1)

¹⁷ One of examples is that in case Zone A, it was happened that some PAHs spent received compensation and assistance money in a short period and then ran into debt. In order to avoid such situation, account management consisting of bank account establishment and money management training was specifically enhanced.

(1) Community Development

- Community Infrastructure & Service Development
- Support for Governance Structures at Resettlement Site and Host Community

(2) Awareness Raising & Integration

- Training for Resettlement Site Management
- Environmental & Hygiene Management at Resettlement Site
- Integration with Host Community



(3) Monitoring and Follow-Up

- Monitoring of Social and Environmental Living Conditions at Resettlement Site and Host Community
- · Further measures if necessary

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

7.2 Past Activities under the IRP for Zone A and Zone B Phases 1 and 2

The vocational training has been provided for PAHs of Zone A and Zone B in consultation with PAHs in addition to other IRP activities such as participatory workshops for IRP, household account management training, job matching support, seminar on standard code of conduct for working in a company/factory, site tour (factory visit) to Thilawa SEZ, sewing training, and support PAHs to acquire driving license. Awareness raising activities for resettlement site management has been provided for PAHs such as planning of micro finance program, infrastructure improvement, clean campaign (trash collecting campaign) of the resettlement site.

The similar activities options can be offered to the PAHs of the Area 3-1after discussions with PAHs. Additionally, the other training opportunities can be tailored by incorporating PAHs' requests, analyzing existing sources of income, and current economic conditions, as well as identifying new opportunities.



Photo 7-1 Needs Survey on Training



Photo 7-2 Tailoring Technical Training





Photo 7-3 Mushroom Plantation Training

Photo 7-4 Site Tour to Thilawa SEZ

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

7.3 Outline of IRP

7.3.1 Target of IRP

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

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

7.3.2 On-going and Proposed IRP Contents

The following contents are proposed for Area 3-1 based on the lessons learned from implementation of Zone A and Zone B Phases 1 and 2, and international practices. The IRP contents will be discussed with PAHs/PAPs in consultation meetings.

- (1) Component-1: Support for Restoration of Economic Conditions
- (a) Supports for income earning opportunities

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Supports for household account management

As for supports for household account management, two types of supports will be included in order to manage income and expenditure properly to avoid spending without proper plan: i) support to open a bank account not only to receive compensation and assistance money in safe but also to save money, avoid misuse and earn interest, and ii) support to learn knowledge on increase of saving and reduce of debt.

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

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

(a) Support for community development

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

Since generally the PAPs have existing living standards and customs, harmonization with host communities (i.e. existing communities around/in the resettlement site) and PAHs to be resettled at the same resettlement site, is an important factor to develop social living conditions. With respect to functions of community after its development, establishment of appropriate rules and system is necessary. To realize these important factors, the following supports will be offered; i) support to creation of the sense of cooperation with peoples from the host communities, and ii) support to coordination with host communities through having the meetings and discussions among the host communities around the resettlement site, the PAHs of Zone A and Zone B Phase1 and Phase2, and PAHs to be resettled from Area 3-1.

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

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

(b) Support for awareness raising

Similarly, after resettlement, as relatively densely populated conditions are expected at the resettlement site, environmental and hygienic management will be required such as management of common wells, private toilets, garbage, and noise from neighbors' houses. For this, raising of awareness on their life style change from the rural lifestyle to the semi-urban lifestyle at the resettlement site becomes important to maintain the resettlement site in a sustained manner with

community members. Therefore, i) supports for enlightenment on appropriate environmental and hygienic management is to be included as part of the supports for awareness raising. In addition, ii) support for training for sustainable resettlement site management are to be included, which include creation of working groups against each issue so that the peoples will be able to deal jointly with the issues.

(3) Monitoring and Follow-up

Progress and issues of both components, (namely restoration of economic conditions and adapting to environmental and social living conditions), will be monitored as part of internal and external monitoring (see Chapter 12). It is planned that internal monitoring will be conducted by the village administrator as a representative of 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 Further Activities of IRP

The detail contents and activities of IRP will be elaborated through a series of participatory workshops by confirming and examining needs and capacity of PAPs and availability of training courses. A series of participatory workshops will be started once relocation schedule is particularly fixed, and registration and implementation of IRP will be started accordingly when IRP is finalized.

CHAPTER 8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

8.1 Approach of Public Participation and Information Disclosure

Public participation is an important activity to secure transparency of the procedures for preparing the RWP including IRPs by disseminating relevant information to public as well as PAHs/PAPs in 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, some of the consultation had taken as follows:

- (a) Held a series of consultation meetings at respective timings to explain plan and progress of field survey (DMS), and contents of assistance package.
- (b) Held a series of village level meetings at each village to enhance dialogue among peoples/organizations concerned on eligibility and assistance package.
- (c) Disclosed the various information such as lists of eligible households for confirming eligibility with public.
- (d) Held a PCM to discuss the contents of the draft RWP for Area 3-1 on 23 September 2018.
- (e) Disclosed the draft RWP from 24 September to 8 October for 2 weeks¹⁸ to receive comments from the public and reflect them in the final RWP.
- (f) Held Supplemental PCM to explain the contents of the draft RWP on 26 December 2018.

8.2 Results of Public Consultation Meetings for Framework of Resettlement Works for the 2000ha Development Area

Framework of Resettlement Works for the 2000ha Development Area (Framework) is a designed plan which established a common assistance policy covering the entire 2000ha development of Thilawa SEZ. During the preparation of the Framework, total three consultation meetings were held to explain outline of the RWP area, COD and DMS mainly. The outline of the consultation meetings is summarized in Table 8-1.

 Table 8-1
 Summary of Public Comments and Responses

Items	1st Consultation Meeting	2nd Consultation Meeting	3rd Consultation Meeting
1. Date and Time	26 and 27 April 2014	7 and 8 March 2015	10 and 11 October 2015
2. Venue	Thilawa Management	Thilawa Management	Thilawa Management
	Committee office (Temporal)	Committee office (Temporal)	Committee office (Temporal)

 $^{^{18}}$ At the house of 100 Household Head in Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward, disclosure period was set from 25 September 2018 to 9 October 2018.

Items	1st Consultation Meeting	2nd Consultation Meeting	3rd Consultation Meeting
3. Invitee	PAPs	PAPs	PAPs
4. Purpose	Explanation of RWP area and COD, and request for cooperation for conducting DMS	Explanation of outlines of DMS results and eligibility with draft eligible household lists	Explanation on contents of the Draft Framework
5. Participant	Total 992 persons	Total 1,404 persons	Total 1,284 persons
6. Main	1) YRG	1) YRG	1) YRG
invitees/participants from	2) TSMC	2) TSMC	2) TSMC
government/others	3) Township General	3) Township General	3) Township General
	Administration Dept. (GAD) 4) Village Administrator	Administration Dept. (GAD) 4) Village Administrator	Administration Dept. (GAD) 4) Village Administrator
7.Main Agenda	1) Area of RWP	1) Area of RWP	1) Framework and individual
	2) Socio-Economic Survey in	2) COD	RWPs
	April 2013	3) Outline of DMS results	2) Outline of DMS results
	3) COD	4) Eligibility	3) Eligibility
	4) Request cooperation to	5) Further schedule	4) Framework of Assistance
	supplemental socio-economic	6) Question and Answer	5) Arrangement of
	survey (DMS)		Resettlement Site
	5) Further schedule		6) IRP
	6) Question and Answer		7) Further schedule8) Question and Answer
8. Major opinions and comments from participants	- Clarification of reason why number of invited households was smaller than previously surveyed households	Request for providing appropriate assistance for loss of income sources Land use issue between the previous and current users	 Request for providing appropriate assistance for loss of income sources and for vulnerable groups Request to consider
	- Clarification of treatment of households already	- Request to clarify contents of assistance	reflecting changes in living situation of PAHs from
	relocated due to the notice in	- Request for informing	COD on the assistance
	2013	relocation timing in order to	package
	- Confirmation of enrollment new school semester from	repair the current house	- Request for explaining the
	June 2014	before starting the rain	compensation for garden land
		season Degreest for elegifying the	
	- Clarification of eligible households for	- Request for clarifying the reason not included in the	- Request for arrangement of other resettlement sites
	compensation in the case of	draft eligible list	- Land use issue between the
	plural households in one	Grant Original Hist	previous and current users
	structure		- Request for clarifying the
	- Request for informing the		reason not included in the
	location of resettlement site		draft eligible list
	and contents of IRP		- Request to extend disclosure period of the Draft Framework

After consultation meetings, draft Framework were disclosed from 22 October 2015 to 30 November 2015. As one of the methods to receive public comment from the public, feedback workshops were held in village level administration office. Workshop for Shwe Pyauk Village which covers the area of RWP Area3-1 were held on 7th January 2016. Then, total 141 people participated.

Major comments were such as request of quick compensation and movement, providing distinguished assistance considering situations of the PAHs and reflecting changes of living situation of PAHs after DMS conducted.

8.3 Result of Public Consultation Meeting for Draft RWP

The PCM for draft RWP was held on 23 September 2018 at the office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township. The presentation and handout during PCM was prepared and explained in Myanmar language. The opinions from the participants were received in the question and answer session of the PCM, and feedback forms were also 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. The summary of the PCM is presented in Table 8-2, while the records of meeting are included in Annex 2.

Table 8-2 Summary of Public Consultation Meeting for draft RWP (Area 3-1 and Related Area)

Items	Contents		
1. Date and Time	Date: 23 September 2018 (Sunday)		
	Time: 11:00-12:30		
2. Venue	Office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township		
3. Invitees	PAHs of Area 3-1 and Related Area		
4. Participants	Approximately 26 persons		
5. Main invitees/	1. Administrator, General Administration Department, Kyauktan Township		
participants from	2. Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee		
government/others	3. Village Administrator, Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward		
	4. Village Administrator, Aye Mya Thida Ward		
	5. 100/10 household head (HH), Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward		
6. Villagers from Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward			
7. Other organizations and individuals who are interested in the r			
6. Main Agenda	1. Project Information		
	2. Eligible households		
	3. Proposed compensation and assistance package		
	4. Implementation organization		
	5. Grievance redress mechanism		
	6. Further steps		
7. Q & A			
7. Major opinions	Q-1: I would like to know whether the garden land owned by my father was		
and comments	compensated in 1996/97.		
from participants A-1: We will check the past compensation record.			
and responses			





Photo 8-1 PCM on 23 September 2018 for Area 3-1 and Related Area

Since 2 PAHs were identified after the PCM held on 23 September 2018 in Area 3-1 and Related Area, supplemental PCM for draft RWP was held on 26 December 2018 at the office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township as summarized in Table 8-2.

Table 8-3 Summary of Supplemental Public Consultation Meeting for draft RWP (Area 3-1 and Related Area)

Items	Contents				
1. Date and Time	Date: 26 December 2018 (Wednesday)				
	Time: 10:00 – 11:30				
2. Venue	Office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township				
3. Invitees	PAHs of Area 3-1 and Related Area				
4. Participants	9 persons				
5. Main invitees/	1.Village Administrator, Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward				
participants from	2. Villagers from Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward				
government/others	3.Other organizations and individuals who are interested in the meetings				
6. Main Agenda	1.Project Information				
	2.Eligible households				
	3.Proposed compensation and assistance package				
	4.Implementation organization				
	5.Grievance redress mechanism				
6.Further steps					
	7.Q & A				
7. Major opinions	Q-1: One of the residents from Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward said that she is eligible				
and comments	as labor barrack category. Hence, she would like to know the reason why her				
from participants	category is labor barrack although she and her family are living in her ow				
and responses	structure.				
A-1: TSMC answered that they will re-check her eligibility regarding					
	barrack category.				





Photo 8-2 Supplemental PCM on 26 December 2018 for Area 3-1 and Related Area

8.4 Disclosure of the Draft RWP

The draft RWP for Area 3-1 was disclosed at several places in and around Area 3-1 from 24 September 2018 to 8 October 2018 for 2 weeks¹⁹. The newspaper advertisement was also posted in 24 September 2018. In addition, draft RWP both in English and Myanmar language was uploaded on the website of TSMC.

Public comments were accepted by receiving the comment form at the disclosure places or by e-mail either in Myanmar language and English. After the disclosure of the draft RWP, major comments received at the disclosure places or by e-mail during the information disclosure of the draft RWP for Area 3-1 and responses to the comments were summarized and incorporated into Final RWP.

 Table 8-4
 Draft RWP Disclosure Places (Area 3-1 and Related Area)

- Office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township (previous TSMC temporal office)
- 2. Office of TSMC, Thilawa SEZ
- 3. Office of DUHD of MOC in Yangon
- 4. Administrative office of Southern District
- 5. Administrative office of Kyauktan Township
- 6. Administrative office of Thanlyin Township
- 7. Administrative office of Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward
- 8. Houses of Administrators and 100 Household Heads of above Wards

¹⁹ At the house of 100 Household Head in Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward, disclosure period was set from 25th September 2018 to 9th October 2018.

8.5 Comments on the Draft RWP

During disclosure period of draft RWP for Area 3-1, feedback form distributed during PCM and comment form located in disclosure places were acceptable to receive frank comments and opinions from public. Major comment and opinion written in the collected feedback form and comment form (total one feedback form was submitted) is summarized in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5 Summary of Comments on the Draft RWP for Area 3-1 and Related Area

No.	Summary of Comments	Response		
1	I live in Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Village. One of	As for support for vulnerable people including		
	my family member is sick and another person is disabled. I also own the large livestock. So, please consider our assistance and compensation.	diseased person ²⁰ , assistance package is summarized in Entitlement Matrix of the RWP, i.e. one-time cash assistance of 40,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per person (equivalent to one big bag, about 50kg, of rice per person is provided/ As for compensation for livestock, assistance package is also summarized in Entitlement Matrix. The amount of compensation is considered based on the result of DMS.		

8.6 Disclosure of Final RWP

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

²⁰ Illness people are included in vulnerable people according RWP practice.

CHAPTER 9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The organizational structure applied in the resettlement works of Area 3-1 follows the procedures of previous RWP of Zone B, and YRG is mainly implementing the resettlement works body for the Area 3-1. The Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC) and the Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC) are the supporting organizations for implementing relocation/resettlement works including IRP activities of the entire Thilawa SEZ (2,400 ha), supervised and supported by the Resettlement and Income Restoration Supervisory Committee (Steering Committee).

Structure of implementing resettlement works for Area 3-1 is shown in Figure 9-1.

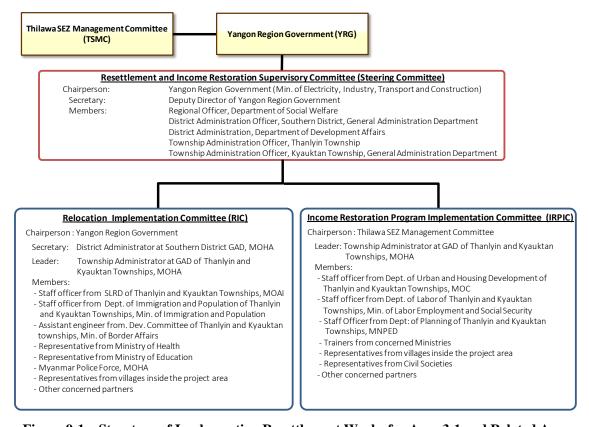


Figure 9-1 Structure of Implementing Resettlement Works for Area 3-1 and Related Area

CHAPTER 10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Though the complaints on relocation/resettlement works and IRP had been managed by YRG and TSMC since the first resettlement occurred in 2013, an integrated and more systematic procedure as grievance redress mechanism was required as the needs of local resident. One of the needs was to set a number of channels clearly that can be used by communities easily. In response to these needs, TSMC and MJTD have adopted newly developed complaint management procedure since November 2017. The procedure is named as Thilawa SEZ Complaints Management Procedure (TCMP). In the process of the TCMP development, the series of workshops and discussions were conducted with stakeholders, such as PAPs resettled and communities affected by SEZ Zone A and Zone B development, locators of SEZ and CSOs in Thilawa between October and November 2017.

The TCMP is to cover not only issues related to relocation/resettlement works and IRP, but also general concerns and complaints of stakeholders on the activities related to the Thilawa SEZ. In this chapter, the TCMP is summarized, though detailed contents and procedures are explained in a document of the TCMP which is available in Thilawa Resettlement Income Restoration Program homepage (the document is seen at http://irp.myanmarthilawa.gov.mm/) and MJTD homepage (http://mjtd.com.mm/community-engagement).

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

Objectives of the TCMP are to:

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

Various approaches are applied for implementing the TCMP as follows:

- (a) TCMP is accessible to all, including ethnic, religious, and other special groups.
- (b) TCMP focuses not only on raising/receiving complaints but also on ensuring complaints are resolved.

- (c) TCMP implementation will be supported by an information campaign and training program for communities and other stakeholders e.g. locators and construction contractors.
- (d) Designated responsible parties are tasked with "investigating" and "resolving" complaints. Responsible parties include: YRG, TSMC, One-Stop Service Center (OSSC) Labour & Environment, MJTD, Locator Companies, Construction Company, Main Contractor.
- (e) Dedicated Joint TSMC/MJTD Community Relations Team (CRT) assigned to implement and monitor the complaints management process.

10.2 Channels for Raising a Complaint

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

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

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

10.3 Steps for Resolving Complaints

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

(1) Receive

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

(2) Assess and Assign

The leader of CRT makes an initial assessment of severity and assigns the complaint to a responsible party. The CRT leader and the responsible party agree the timelines for an investigation and any follow up actions including resolutions. The CRT officer provides access to all relevant documentation to the Responsible Party, and continues to monitor the complaint until closed out.

(3) Acknowledge

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

(4) Investigate

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

(5) Respond and Resolve

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

(6) Follow up and Close out

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

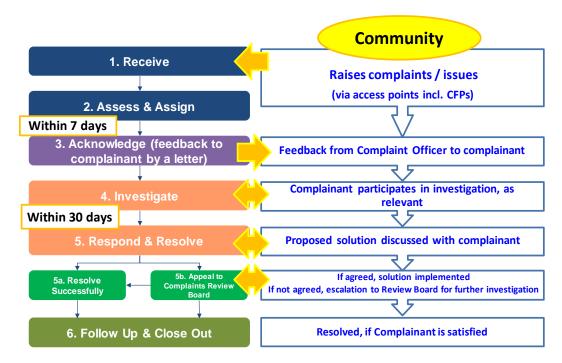


Figure 10-1 Interface between Communities and TCMP

CHAPTER 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The resettlement works for Area 3-1 mainly consist of preparation of RWP including consultation with PAPs and its disclosure, consensus building and award of compensation and assistances for loss of assets and income source/livelihood, and implementation of relocation, IRP and monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement implementation activities. The implementation schedule of the works is prepared based on the above contents of the resettlement works and IRP activities. The provisional implementation schedule of the resettlement works and IRP activities for Area 3-1 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 and IRP implementation.

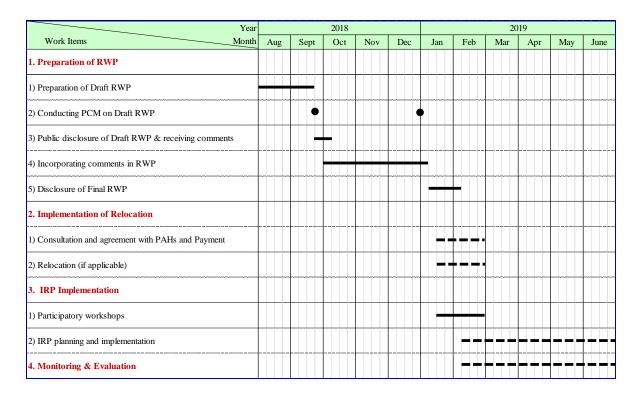


Figure 11-1 Provisional Implementation Schedule of Resettlement Works for Area 3-1 and Related Area

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	Monitori ng	Major Objectives	Monitoring Item Frequency	Implementati on
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 effectives of RWP	- Contents and process of preparing RWP - Effectiveness of relocation - Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism - Necessity of further measures	External monitoring experts (individual or firm/NGO)

Stage	Monitori ng	Major Objectives		Monitoring Item	Frequency	Implementati on
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 parties	Every month up to completion of IRP	IRPIC together with TSMC
	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 effectives 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 socioeconomic 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 4.

- 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 relocation 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 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.

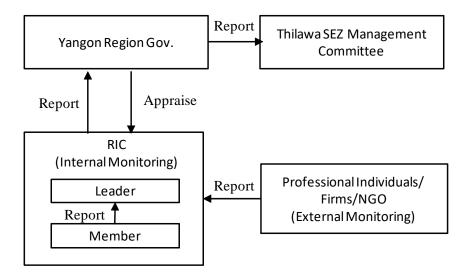


Figure 12-1 Monitoring and Reporting Procedure during Relocation Phase

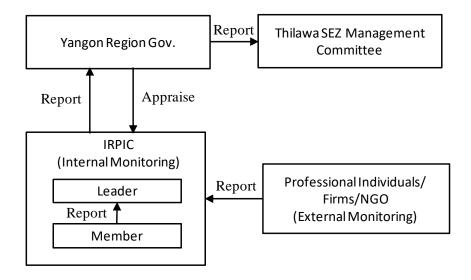


Figure 12-2 Monitoring and Reporting Procedure after Relocation Phase

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.

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) Oth	er -	
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 20:	L3 Census (if a	iny)			
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) Oth	er' pho	ne-
11	Availability of HH certificate (Form 10)	No information	(1) Yes	.) Yes		(2) No	
11-a	If yes, please show us (take photo)	No information	(1) Yes) Yes		(2) No	
12	Availability of Guest list sheet (if answer of Q-11 is no)	No information	(1) Yes	!) 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) sure	Not
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	Month		Year	
17-a	The answer of Q 16-b is before April 2013 or not (check by surveyor)		1) Yes, befor April 2013	e	2) No		

	Item	April 20	013 Census F	Result	Supplen	nental Survey				
	Address of actual living structure at the time of April 2013 census (village, ward, village tract, township) Note: check with 2013 census result	No informat	tion							
17-c	Month, year of using the 2013 April Census address by HH Head				Month	Year				
	Answer of 16-a and 17-b (check by surveyor)	No informat	tion		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 informat	tion		(1) Yes Answer -	(2) No				
	Name of HH member using the current living structure before HH head	No informat	tion							
	Month, year of using the current structure by HH member before HH Head	No informat	tion		Month	Year				
18-d	Relationship with HH Head	No informat	tion			1				
19	Relocation in 1997	No informat	tion		1) Yes	2) No				
20-a	Moving out from the survey target area	No informat	tion		1) Yes	2) No				
					If No, going to Q	-22				
20-b	If yes, when?	No informat	tion		Month	Year				
20-с	If yes, why?	No informat	tion		1) due to relocation in 1997					
					2) due to stop irrigation instruction					
					3) due to notification of 31st January 2013					
					4)Other					
					Answer-					
21-a	Moving (or retuning) to the survey target area	No informat	tion		1) Yes	2) No				
21-b	If yes, when?	No informat	tion		Month	Year				
21-c	If yes, why?	No informat	tion							
22	Number of Persons Living Together in a House by category		Qty	No.		Qty No.				
	 Indicate number of persons in the HH as per categories indicated right 	HH head			HH head					
	HH head shall count	Wife			Wife					
	himself/herself also.	Son			Son					
	If other, please specify	Daughter			Daughter					

	Item	April 2013 Census R	esult	Supple	emental S	urvey	
	Note: If women headed HH, no number	Father		Father			
	in role of wife	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		Name of sch	ool (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) Maritial 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		
1) Not able to speak, read or write	(G) Characteristic	
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	7) Ferry (work, school)									
2) Bicycle	4) Public bus	6) Taxi	8) Other							

- 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.

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

			2013 (Census		Supplemental Survey																		
						(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F) (G) Highest income Second highest in					Highest income							ncome		
												(H)	(1)		(1)			(H)	(1)		(1)			
HH member number	(A) Relationship with HH head	Sex; Male (1) – Female (2)	Age	Education	Age	Education	Daily language	Daily language ability	Myanmar language ability	Material status	Characteristic	Income source	Business sector	Address of work place (township)	Commuting mode	Travel time to work	Yearly income (ks/year)	Income source	Business sector	Address of work place (township)	Commuting mode	Travel time to work	Yearly income (ks/year)	

(B) Socio-economic information of HH

Sr	Item	2013 April Census	Supplemental Survey								
25	Total HH annual income	Ks/year	Ks/year								
	(Kyat)	Reasons of changes from April 2013 Censu	nsus (if any)								
26	Number of Persons Living Together Who Are Working or Gaining Income	No Information	Number of members have more than one works								
27	Borrowing Money 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 Note-1: This question is not to pay for the borrowed money, but just to know the socio-economic condition of the HH. Note-2: If more than two	No information	Borrowing money pr not If yes, please continue Purpose Source Amount Method of pay-off Expeced pay-off time If purpose and source more than one,								
20.0	tables, note seperately Origin of HH food (rice)		Purpose Source Amount Method of pay-off Expeced pay-off time								
	consumption	No information	(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								
28-b	Origin of HH food (other crops) consumption	No information	(1) Mostly home grown (2) More than half home grown (3) Less than half home grown (4) Mostly buy (5) Other Answer								
29-a	Average Monthly HH Expenditure for Daily Life	No information	Item Expenditure								

Sr	Item	2013 April Census	Suppleme	ental Su	rvey	
					(ks/n	nonth)
			Food			
			Fuel			
			Water			
			Electricity			
			Transportation cost –da	ily life		
			Transportation cost –			
			commuting school			
			Health			
			Education related			
			Other 1 (specify)			
				Total		
29-b	Average HH expenditure related to IG (one production	No information	A) Agriculture related			
	circle) for cultivating rice		Item	Expend	diture	No.
				(ks/m	onth)	
			Cost for cow rental			
			Cost for agriculture			
			labour			
			Seed			
			Nurcery plant			
			Pesticide/ Fertilizer			
			Equiments			
			Other (specify)			
			Total			
			Period of season			
29-с	Average HH expenditure related to IG (one production	No information	B) Agriculture related	(crop ot	her than	rice)
	circle) for cultivating fruit tree, other trees and other		Item		nditure nonth)	No.
	crops		Cost for cow rental			
			Cost for agriculture labour			
			Seed			
			Nursery plant			
			Pesticide/ Fertilizer			
			Equiments			
			<u> </u>			

Sr	Item	2013 April Cen	sus	Supplementa	al Survey	•
				Other (specify)		
				Total		
				Period of season		
29-d	Average HH expenditure	No information		1) Livestock		
	related to IG (one production circle) other than agriculture			Item	1	enditure /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		
30	HH Possession	Item Gondow	Qty	Item	Qty	Purpose Own (1) Rent (2)
	Note : Please take photos of each	Tractor		Gondow		Lease (3)
	agricultural asset and put at the photo book section in	Water pump		Tractor		
	"Additional Information Related	Electric fan		Water pump		
	to Household"	Fridge		Electric fan		
	Note: purpose mean for agriculture product	Inverter		Fridge		
	agriculture product	Battery for inverter		Inverter		
		Solar panel		Battery for inverter		
		Generator		Solar panel		
		I V				

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)

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 u	se category and usage frequency
(A) Land use category	(B) Usage frequency
(1) Structure	(1) Parmenant
(2) Paddy field (summer rice only)	(2) Seasonal usage only
(3) Paddy field (monsoon rice only)	(3) No usage
(4) Paddy field (summer and monsoon rice only)	(4) Other (specify)
(5) Other crops	
(6) Tree/tree planting	
(7) Pasture land	
(8) Aquaculture	
(9) Vacant (not using)	
(10) Other (specify)	

Ask la	and usag	e for part of land size				
1-a Land use of using area 1	1	A) Land use category (Select	from b	ox)	
	2	Land use type	using	'	leasing	tenanting
	3	B) usage frequency (se	elect fro	om box	i)	
	4	Month / year started usin	ng the l	and		1
	5	Location (GPS point)		N -	·	
				E -		
		Document for usage o			yes	2) No
	7	If yes, what kind of do	cumen	t-		
1-b Land use of using area 2	1	A) Land use category (Select	from b	ox)	
	2	Land use type	using	1	leasing	tenanting
	3	B) usage frequency (se	elect fro	om box)	
	4	Month / year started usin	ng the I	and		
	5	Location (GPS point)		N -		
		-	<u> </u>	E -		1-1
		Document for usage o			yes	2) No
		If yes, what kind of do	cumen	<u>t</u> -		
1-c Land use of using area 3	1	A) Land use category (Select	from be	ox)	

	Note 1: using area 1 mean for the land	2	Land use type	using	1	leasing	ter	anting
	existed with structure live by interviewee	3	B) usage frequency (se	elect fro	om box	κ)		
	Note 2: get photo for document for usage of land	4	Month / year started usi	ng the la	and			
		5	Location (GPS point)		N -	•		
				E -				
		6	Document for usage o	nent for usage of land			2) N	0
		7	If yes, what kind of do	cumen	t-			
1-d	Land use of using area 4	1	A) Land use category (Select -	from b	ox)		
	Note 1: using area 1 mean for the land	2	Land use type	using		leasing	ter	anting
	existed with structure live by interviewee	3	B) usage frequency (se	elect fro	om box	()	,	
	Note 2: get photo for document for usage	4	Month / year started usi	ng the la	and			
	of land	5	Location (GPS point)		N -			
					E -			
		6	Document for usage o	f land	1) yes	2) N	0
		7	If yes, what kind of do	cumen	t-			
1-e	Land use of using area 5	1	A) Land use category (Calaat	from h	ov)		
				1		-		
	Note 1: using area 1 mean for the land		Land use type	using		leasing	ter	anting
	existed with structure live by interviewee	3	B) usage frequency (se	ency (select from box)				
	Note 2: get photo for document for usage	4	Month / year started usi	ng the la	and			
	of land	5	Location (GPS point)	(GPS point)				
		6	Document for usage o	ment for usage of land) yes	2) N	0
		7	If yes, what kind of do	cumen	t-		ı	
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 seaso	Remark	
		, and the second	Current interview	April 2013	SLRD Record	Arial photo		Amount	Unit	
Monsoo	n rice (culti	vated in pre	vious seaso	on)						
Summer	rice (cultiv	ated in the l	ast season		l	1				

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

Township	Kwin	U-Paing		Area	(Acre)		Product variety	Total yield seaso	Remark	
			Current interview	April 2013	SLRD Record	Arial photo	name	Amount	Unit	Current interview
Monsoon	rice (cultiv	ated in prev	ious seasor	1)	•					
Summer r	ice (cultiva	ted in the la	st 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 consumpti on etc.)	Unit (tree, plant, acre, etc)	No. of Tree	Tree		To produ a yea unit typo proo menti	r per for e of duct	Total produ ction per produ ct in a year	Harvesti ng Season	Amour Dome Consun in a y	estic nption	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	frui t	6000	May- Jun	100	Fruit	295,000	middlema n	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	Unit (tree, plant, acre, etc)	No. of Tree		e Age	Total No. of Tree in Same Species	Location of the Tree (farm land, structure area, other lands)
						wood, etc.)		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)	No. of usa (sellir domes consun on,	Purpose of usage (selling, domestic consumpti on.	Products harvested (vegetable, fruit, seed,	Total production a year per crop unit for type of product mentioned left		Products a year per unit for ty vegetable, ruit, seed, mentione		r crop production ype of per product uct in a year ed left (calculating		Iltivat No. of Cultivating Row Amount for John Culti and Average Length of One Row Consumption in a year		Domestic sale Consumptio amount in a year (ks/year		Domestic sale Who consumptio amount pro in a year (ks/year so		To Whom Produ cts were sold	To Where Products were sold (in township, outside
		,	,		others)	wood, timber etc.)	Amount	Unit	total amount of	Year & Month	No. of Row	Averge I of One		Amo unt	Unit)		township)		
									one specie)			Amou nt	Unit							
1	example) Eggplant	Annual crop	Plant	50	Selling	vegetable	20	Piece	1,000	Apr. – May, 2013				30	Piec e	47,000	middle man	market in township		
2	Gourd		Plnat	5	Domestic consumpti on	vegetable	20	Piece		Mar. – May 2014				20	Piec e	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 baffalo)

Note: Confirm the current livestock information

Table C-1: Large Size Livestock

				Purpose(raising - u	ısage)	Income (Kyat)			Frequency of			Plase to sold	How to sold
Sr		(1) male (2) female	(month)	(2) leasing	1 - 7 -		Lease		lease in a year	(ks/year)	(1) relative (2) villager (3) agent (4) market	(1) village (2) Town (3)other town (4)	(1) Live (2) meat (3) milk (4) other(specify)
	E.g.)	F	20	Domestic use	milk	0	0	0	0	30,000	-	-	-
	(1)												
	(2)	М	13	lease	Agriculture	0	50,000	0	5	10,000	relative	Alunsut	-
Tota	number of cow				Total numbe	r of baffelo			Total nimbe	r of			

(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	Total Number of Livestock Sold in a	Total Income (sales) from Livestock in a	Total expenditure for Livestock in a
		(owned)	year	Year	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							
If toil	If toilet is attached, no need to count sepearte structure							

(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)

		2, 14.800, 1104 (= 00.4004.0)	
Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey
1	Year Structure was		

Sr	Measu	rement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013		Cor	nfirmation in S	Suppleme	ntal Survey		
	Constructe	ed								
2	(may be mo	Isage and Purpose ore than one	(1)	House			(1) Permanent living			
	answer)		(2)	Shop			(2)	Temporal living		
			(3)	Barn/ shed for	agriculture		(3)	Shop		
			(4)	Barn/ shed for	· livestock		(4)	For large size liv	estock	
			(5)	Other			(5)	For small size liv	estock	
			Ansv	wer-			(6)	For agriculture	equipment	
							(7)	Toilet		
							(8)	Kitchen		
							(9)	Other (specify)		
							Ansv	wer-		
				ons of changes	s from April	2013 Census	-			
3	Status of St Using	ructure Currently	No ir	nformation			(1)	Owing		
	6						(2)	Renting		
							(3) Other			
							Ans	wer		
4	Structure U	sage Status	(1) Existing and in use				(1)	Existing and in ι	ıse	
			(2)	Existing, but n	ot in use		(2)	Existing, but not	t in use	
			(3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year)			(3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year)			shing	
			Answer -			Answer-				
5	Number o	f floor								
6	Material u	ısage	2013	3 April Censu	S		Supp	olemental Surv	/ey	
	1 Ro	of	1				1			
	2 Ce	iling	2				2			
	3 Fra	ame	3				3			
	4 Wa	all	4				4			
	5 Do	or	5				5			
	6 Flo	oor	6				6			
7-a	Outer Floor	Size of Structure	<u> </u>				<u> </u>			
			Firs	t floor	Length	Width	Firs	t floor	Length	Width
7-b	Dimension of Wall (rapid measurement)			wall	Le	ngth		wall	Le	ngth

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey
		Front	Front
		Back	Back
		Left	Left
		Right	Right
	Drinking Water Source (select primary and secondary source)	(1) Well	(1) Well privately owned
		(2) From neighbourhood lake	(2) Well commonly shar with neighbourhood
		(3) From neighbourhood river	(3) Rain barral
		(4) Monestary	
		(5) Factory	(4) From neighboured lake (5) From neighboured river
		(6) Purchase	
		Answer	(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)
			Answer 1 - Answer 2 -
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Censu	s
		-	
9-a	Toilet	To be confirmed with Q9-b	(2) 11
		10 be confirmed with Q9-b	(1) Yes (2) No
			Answer
			If Yes, go to Q9-b
9-b	Toilet type	(1) No toilet	(1) Hole type toilet
		(2) Hole type toilet	(2) Pest control toilet
		(3) Pest control toilet	(3) Other (specify)
		Answer	Answer
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Censu	S
9-с	Toilet location	No information	(1) No toilet within the using area/
			shared toilet with neighbors
			(2) Attaching to the 1st structure
			(3) Attaching to another structure
			(4) Locating independently within the
			using area
			Answer -
			If answer "3", number of structure is
<u> </u>			

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey		vey	
			-			
10	Kitchen	No information	(1)	Vac	(2) No	
				Yes	(2) No	
			An	swer-		
10-a	Kitchen location	No information	(2)	No kitchen/shar neighbors Kitchen attached structure		
			(3)	Kitchen inside th	ne 1st structure	
				Kitchen attached		
			(5)	Separate structu	ire	
			Ansv	wer-		
			if an	swer "4", number	of structure is-	
10-b	Kitchen Dimension	No information		Length	Width	
10-c	Kitchen heat, energy source	No information	(1)	Firewood		_
				Charcoal		
			(3)	Gas		
			(4)	Kerosene		
			(5)	Other -		
			Ansv	wer -		
11	Other hut					
	(if attached or adjoin to this facility)		(1) pig	Hut for large anim)	nal (cow, buffalo,	
	racincy		(2) dud	Hut for small anim	nal (chicken,	
			(3)	Hut for agriculture	e equipment	
			(4)	Hut for temporal s	staying/living	
			(5)	Other-		
			Ansv	ver -		_
			Dim	ension		
				Length	Width	

 $\label{lem:continuous} \textbf{Draw location and floor plan of structure and indicate GPS recording of structure position}$

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				
2	Structure Usage and Purpose (may		(4) Paramarant III in a		
	be more than one answer)	(1) House	(1) Permanent living		
		(2) Shop	(2) Temporal living		
		(3) Barn/ shed for agriculture	(3) Shop		
		(4) Barn/ shed for livestock	(4) For large size livestock		
		(5) Other	(5) For small size livestock		
		Answer-	(6) For agriculture equipment		
			(7) Toilet		
			(8) Kitchen		
			(9) Other-		
			Answer-		
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census	-		
3	Status of Structure Currently Using	No information	(1) 0 :		
			(1) Owing		
			(2) Renting		
			(3) Other		
			Answer		
4	Structure Usage Status	(1) Existing and in use	(1) Existing and in use		
		(2) Existing, but not in use	(2) Existing, but not in use		
		(3) Demolished (Specify demolishing	(3) Demolished (Specify demolishing		
		year)	year)		
		Answer -	Answer-		
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		
7-a	Outer Floor Size of Structure	Length Width	Length Width		
		First floor	First floor		
7 1-	Dimension of Wall				
/-b		wall Length	wall Length		
	(rapid measurement)				

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey
		Front	Front
		Back	Back
		Left	Left
		Right	Right
8	Drinking Water Source (select primary and secondary source)	(1) Well	(1) Well privately owned
		(2) From neighbourhood lake	(2) Well commonly shar with
		(3) From neighbourhood river	neighbourhood
		(4) Monestary	(3) Rain barral
		(5) Factory	(4) From neighboured lake
		(6) Purchase	(5) From neighboured river
		Answer	(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)
			Answer 1 - Answer 2 -
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census -	
9-a	Toilet	To be confirmed with Q9-b	(1) Yes (2) No
			Answer
			If Yes, go to Q9-b
9-b	Toilet type	(1) No toilet	(1) Hole type toilet
		(2) Hole type toilet	(2) Pest control toilet
		(3) Pest control toilet	(3) Other (specify)
		Answer	Answer
		December of shanges from April 2012 Consus	
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census	
9-c	Toilet location	No information	
			(1) No toilet within the using area/ shared toilet with neighbors
			(2) Attaching to the 1st structure
			(3) Attaching to another structure
			(4) Locating independently within the
			using area
			Answer -
			If answer "3", number of structure is

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey
			-
10	Kitchen	No information	(1) Yes (2) No
			Answer-
10-a	Kitchen location	No information	(1) No kitchen/shared kitchen with neighbors (2) Kitchen attached with 1st structure (3) Kitchen inside the 1st structure (4) Kitchen attached with other structure (5) Separate structure Answer- if answer "4", number of structure is-
10-b	Kitchen Dimension	No information	Length Width
10-с	Kitchen heat, energy source	No information	(1) Firewood (2) Charcoal (3) Gas (4) Kerosene (5) Other -
11	Other hut (if attached or adjoin to this facility)		(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- Answer - 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)

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)	(1) House (2) Shop (3) Barn/ shed for agriculture (4) Barn/ shed for livestock (5) Other Answer-	(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-
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census	<u> </u> -
3	Status of Structure Currently Using	No information	(1) Owing (2) Renting (3) Other Answer
4	Structure Usage Status	(1) Existing and in use (2) Existing, but not in use (3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year) Answer -	(1) Existing and in use (2) Existing, but not in use (3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year) Answer-
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
7-a	Outer Floor Size of Structure	Length Width First floor	Length Width First floor

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013			Confirmation in Supplemental Survey		
7-b	Dimension of Wall	wall	Length	1	wall	Length	
	(rapid measurement)	Front		Fr	ont	1	
		Back		Ba	ack	+	
		Left		Le	ft	1	
		Right		Ri	ght		
8	Drinking Water Source (select						
	primary and secondary source)	(1) Well) Well privately o		
		(2) From neighbourho	ood lake) Well commonly eighbourhood	shar with	
		(3) From neighbourho	ood river) Rain barral		
		(4) Monestary) From neighbour	red lake	
		(5) Factory) From neighbour		
		(6) Purchase			i) Monestary		
		Answer			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	actory (Free of	
					(7) From well in a factory (Free of charge) (8) From well in a factory (charge)		
				(8			
				(9) Buy bottle of wa	ater	
				(1	0) Other (specify))	
				An	swer 1 -	Answer 2 -	
		Reasons of changes fro	om April 2013 Censu:	S			
9-a	Toilet	To be confirmed with	Q9-b	(1)	Yes	(2) No	
				An	ıswer		
				If Ye	es, go to Q9-b		
9-b	Toilet type	(1) No toilet		(1)	Hole type toilet		
		(2) Hole type toilet		(2)	Pest control toile	et	
		(3) Pest control toile	t	(3)	Other (specify)		
		Answer		Ans	wer		
		Reasons of changes fro	om April 2013 Censu:	S			
9-c	Toilet location	No information) No toilet within ared toilet with n		
			(2) Attaching to) Attaching to the	1st structure	
				(3	other structure		
) Locating indepe sing area	ndently within the	

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	(1) Yes (2) No Answer-		
10-a	Kitchen location	No information	(1) No kitchen/shared kitchen with neighbors (2) Kitchen attached with first structure (3) Kitchen inside the 1st structure (4) Kitchen attached with other structure (5) Separate structure Answer-		
10-b	Kitchen Dimension	No information	if answer "4", number of structure is-		
10-c	Kitchen heat, energy source	No information	(1) Firewood (2) Charcoal (3) Gas (4) Kerosene (5) Other -		
11	Other hut (if attached or adjoin to this facility)		(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-		

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	

Measurement Items

Table D-4: Structure inside Survey Target Area (4th 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)	(1) House (2) Shop (3) Barn/ shed for agriculture (4) Barn/ shed for livestock (5) Other Answer-	(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-
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census	
3	Status of Structure Currently Using	No information	(1) Owing
			(2) Renting (3) Other Answer
4	Structure Usage Status	(1) Existing and in use (2) Existing, but not in use (3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year) Answer -	(1) Existing and in use (2) Existing, but not in use (3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year) Answer-
5	Number of floor		
6	Material usage 1 Roof 2 Ceiling 3 Frame 4 Wall 5 Door 6 Floor	2013 April Census 1 2 3 4 5 6	Supplemental Survey 1 2 3 4 5
7-a	Outer Floor Size of Structure	Length Width First floor	Length Width First floor

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013			Confirmation in Supplemental Survey		
7-b	Dimension of Wall	wall	Length	1	wall	Length	
	(rapid measurement)	Front		Fr	ont	1	
		Back		Ba	ack	+	
		Left		Le	ft	1	
		Right		Ri	ght		
8	Drinking Water Source (select						
	primary and secondary source)	(1) Well) Well privately o		
		(2) From neighbourho	ood lake) Well commonly eighbourhood	shar with	
		(3) From neighbourho	ood river) Rain barral		
		(4) Monestary) From neighbour	red lake	
		(5) Factory) From neighbour		
		(6) Purchase			i) Monestary		
		Answer			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	actory (Free of	
					(7) From well in a factory (Free of charge) (8) From well in a factory (charge)		
				(8			
				(9) Buy bottle of wa	ater	
				(1	0) Other (specify))	
				An	swer 1 -	Answer 2 -	
		Reasons of changes fro	om April 2013 Censu:	S			
9-a	Toilet	To be confirmed with	Q9-b	(1)	Yes	(2) No	
				An	ıswer		
				If Ye	es, go to Q9-b		
9-b	Toilet type	(1) No toilet		(1)	Hole type toilet		
		(2) Hole type toilet		(2)	Pest control toile	et	
		(3) Pest control toile	t	(3)	Other (specify)		
		Answer		Ans	wer		
		Reasons of changes fro	om April 2013 Censu:	S			
9-c	Toilet location	No information) No toilet within ared toilet with n		
			(2) Attaching t) Attaching to the	the 1st structure	
				(3	other structure		
) Locating indepe sing area	ndently within the	

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	(1) Yes (2) No Answer-
10-a	Kitchen location	No information	(1) No kitchen/shared kitchen with neighbors (2) Kitchen attached with first structure (3) Kitchen inside the 1st structure (4) Kitchen attached with other structure (5) Separate structure Answer-
10-b	Kitchen Dimension	No information	if answer "4", number of structure is-
10-c	Kitchen heat, energy source	No information	(1) Firewood (2) Charcoal (3) Gas (4) Kerosene (5) Other -
11	Other hut (if attached or adjoin to this facility)		(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-

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	(Confirmation in Sup	plemental Survey
			Din	nension	
				Length	Width
Draw	location and floor plan of structure and	indicate GPS recording of structure position	l		

Measurement Items

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)	(1) House (2) Shop (3) Barn/ shed for agriculture (4) Barn/ shed for livestock (5) Other Answer-	(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- Answer-
		Reasons of changes from April 2013 Census	3-
3	Status of Structure Currently Using	No information	(1) Owing (2) Renting (3) Other Answer
4	Structure Usage Status	(1) Existing and in use (2) Existing, but not in use (3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year) Answer -	(1) Existing and in use (2) Existing, but not in use (3) Demolished (Specify demolishing year) Answer-
5	Number of floor		
	Material usage 1 Roof 2 Ceiling 3 Frame 4 Wall 5 Door 6 Floor	2013 April Census 1 2 3 4 5 6	Supplemental Survey 1 2 3 4 5 6
7-a	Outer Floor Size of Structure	Length Width First floor	Length Width First floor

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or S	tatus in April 2013	Confirmation in Su	upplemental Survey
7-b	Dimension of Wall	wall	Length	wall	Length
	(rapid measurement)	Front	Length	Front	- 5
		Back		Back	
		Left		Left	
		Right		Right	
8	Drinking Water Source (select primary and secondary source)	(1) Well		(1) Well privately ov	vned
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(2) From neighbourho	ood lake	(2) Well commonly	shar with
		(3) From neighbourho		neighbourhood	
		(4) Monestary		(3) Rain barral	
		(5) Factory		(4) From neighboure	ed lake
		(6) Purchase		(5) From neighboure	ed river
				(6) Monestary	
		Answer		(7) From well in a fa	ctory (Free of
				(8) From well in a fa	ctory (charge)
				(9) Buy bottle of wa	ter
				(10) Other (specify)	
				Answer 1 - A	Answer 2 -
		Reasons of changes fro	om April 2013 Census	5	
9-a	Toilet	To be confirmed with	Q9-b	(1) Yes	(2) No
				Answer	
				Reasons of changes fro	om April 2013 Census
9-b	Toilet type	(1) No toilet		(1) Hole type toilet	
		(2) Hole type toilet		(2) Pest control toile	t
		(3) Pest control toile	t	(3) Other (specify)	
		Answer		Answer	
		Reasons of changes from	om April 2013 Census	5	
9-c	Toilet location	No information		(1) No toilet within t	
				(2) Attaching to the	1st structure
				(3) Attaching to ano	ther structure
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1			

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey
			(4) Locating independently within the using area
			Answer -
			If answer "3", number of structure is
			-
10	Kitchen	No information	
			(1) Yes (2) No
			Answer-
10-a	Kitchen location	No information	(1) No kitchen/shared kitchen with
			neighbors
			(2) Kitchen attached with first structure
			(3) Kitchen inside the 1st structure
			(4) Kitchen attached with other structure
			(5) Separate structure
			Answer-
			if answer "4", number of structure is-
10-b	Kitchen Dimension	No information	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			Length Width
10-с	Kitchen heat, energy source	No information	(1) Firewood
			(2) Charcoal
			(3) Gas
			(4) Kerosene
			(5) Other -
			Answer -
11	Other hut		(1) Hut for large enimal face huffels
	(if attached or adjoin to this		(1) Hut for large animal (cow, buffalo, pig)
	facility)		(2) Hut for small animal (chicken, duck)
			(3) Hut for agriculture equipment
			(4) Hut for temporal staying/living
			(5) Other-
			Answer -

Sr	Measurement Items	Census Result or Status in April 2013		Confirmation in Sup	plemental Survey	/
			Dir	mension		
				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 SubCommittee 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:

-	dditional Information related to Household 1. Photos	
a.	Photo of Household Head	
	Household Head	Household Certificate or other relevant docuemnts
]	Photo Date:	
h	Photo of 1st Structures (Indicate Major dim	ensions and/ or poles which dimensions can be
U	estimated)	ensions and of poles which difficultions can be
[estillated)	
	Front View	Side View (Right)
	Side View (Left)	Rear View
ŀ	Side view (Leit)	Real view

Inside View

Others

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	

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
Inside View	Others

Photo of 4th Structures (Indicate Major dimensions and/ or poles which dimensions can be estimated)		
Front View	Side View (Right)	
	D. W.	
Side View (Left)	Rear View	
Inside View	Others	

f.	Photo of 5th Structures (Indicate Major dimen estimated)	sions and/ or poles which dimensions can be
	Front View	Side View (Right)
	Side View (Left)	Rear View
	Side View (Leit)	Keai view
	Inside View	Others

ζ.	Photo of Agricultural Crops/ Trees / Livestock	/ Agricultural Machines
_		
-		
L		
l		

2. Boundary Information						
Aerial Photo Indicating Using Area (boundary, type and area information)						

ANNEX-2 RECORD OF CONSULTATION MEETING

Public Consultation Meeting for Area 3-1 and Related Area Meeting Minutes

Date - 23 September 2018 (11:00 am – 12:30 pm)
Place - Meeting Hall of DUHD (Thanlyin-Kyauktan)

Objectives - To explain the contents of Draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) of Area 3-1

and Related Area

Opening Remarks

Dr. Than Than Thwe, Joint Secretary of Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee (TSMC), expressed her sincere thanks to all participants for attending the meeting.

Presentation by Deputy Director of Southern District

U Kaung Myat Hein Thu introduced himself as Deputy Director of Southern District (DD), Yangon and requested the public consultation meeting participants 1) to state their name, village' name and how they affected by the project depending on the situation such as living, cultivation in Area 3-1 and Related Area (Area 3-1) when asking question, 2) to listen carefully to speakers/other participants and 3) to listen carefully to other participants' questions to avoid asking the same question in order to discuss more questions from participants in a limited time. Afterward, he explained that this Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) is being conducted to ensure the transparent consultation and planning procedure for the RWP. 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 and planned grievance redress mechanism, 2) to offer Project Affected Persons (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 to improve the RWP by stakeholders. Then, he requested all participants to listen carefully. He explained that Zone A operation has been already started successfully since 23 September 2015, and Zone B with approximately 700 ha is under development, of which about 180 ha is under construction as Phase 1 and Phase 2. He further explained that the framework of resettlement work covers overall resettlement and assistance policy for 2000 ha of Thilawa SEZ area and the individual RWPs which will be prepared based on the Framework. Then, he explained the steps for preparation of individual RWP at each development area. He noted that the topic for today's meeting is the Resettlement Work Plan for Area 3-1.

Then, he explained that the eligible households for respective compensation and/or assistance were 1) Households that were covered in 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 cut-off date (COD), and 4) Households whose habitation, income generation activities or structures inside Area 3-1 at the COD that were confirmed through a series of village meetings on eligibility confirmation, confirmed jointly with community representatives, village authorities, TSMC and concerned households.

Regarding the assistance for Area 3-1, he explained that cash compensation/assistance for assets were as follows: (1) At full replacement cost for house, (2) Cash compensation in 2 times of the current market price for other structures, (3) Cash assistance per animal for large size livestock (cow and buffalo only), and (4) Cash assistance for agriculture machines calculated by the current market price if they are not able to use after relocation. Then, he explained about the difference between house and hut by pictures. He said that a house is defined by document which explains family information and structure. The house should have a pillar, roof, wall, floor and door, kitchen (inside or outside the structure), sleeping place, and sufficient equipment for continuous residency.

After that, he continued the explanation of cash compensation/assistance for income loss as follows: (1) for 6 years of yield amount in total in the current market price for farmer who obtain income from cultivating rice, (2) cash assistance for 4 years of yield amount and/or number of trees in total in the current market price for vegetable/tree farmer, (3) cash assistance for 3 years of income from cow and buffalo for milking for livestock farmer, (4) cash assistance of 34,000 kyats for non-working period for moving (i.e. 7 working days) for contracted workers, daily workers and self-employed, and (5) cash assistance equivalent to 3 years of income from running business inside Area 3-1. These compensations are provided upon submission of the adequate evidence for income. Regarding resettlement assistance, he explained it as one-time cash assistance of 200,000 kyats per household for moving cost, one-time cash assistance for commuting cost as per the number of workers and students, one-time cash assistance of 100,000 kyats for those who cooperate on time relocation for cooperation assistance, and in-kind assistance for loss of assets. If PAH has a special/considerable reason to relocate another place and such requests, it is considered by township level committee of the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and reported and collaborated with YRG and in-kind assistance as IRP to enhance vocational opportunities of those PAPs who are interested. Then, he explained that special assistance for vulnerable groups (i.e. the poor household, woman headed household, household with disabled or elderly persons) is provided as one-time cash assistance of 40,000 kyats per person (equivalent to one big bag of rice, which is 50kg of rice) to persons.

For resettlement site options, he explained that applicable households will be physically relocated from Area 3-1. Then, he said that resettlement site options are to be discussed with PAHs of Area 3-1 from October 2018 (planned). Social infrastructure will also be provided in the resettlement site if it does not have such infrastructure (e.g. road, hand-pumped wells, or electric transmission line).

For IRP, in-kind assistance will be provided to all working age of PAPs in Area 3-1 regardless of sex in order to restore and stabilize livelihood at least pre-project level. IRP will be implemented as a collaboration with ministries, district, townships and NGOs. Planned contents include household account management, job matching, site tour to Thilawa SEZ which were undertaken for applicable PAHs for Zone A and partially for Zone B. Detailed contents will be further discussed with PAPs of Area 3-1.

Then, he explained that implementation would be managed by two committees namely Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC) and Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC) as the supporting organizations for implementing relocation works and IRP activities.

Furthermore, he explained the key characteristics of Thilawa SEZ Complaints Management Procedures (TCMP) such as multiple channels to submit complaints as follows: a) in person to a SEZ official at the community, b) in person at the SEZ, c) suggestion boxes at village/ward offices, d) via Community Focal Points in each community, e) in writing to the SEZ, and f) at a community meeting. He continued that TCMP can be used to inquire issues related to RWP as well as general issues concerning Thilawa SEZ and Joint TSMC/MJTD Community Relations Team has already been established to implement and monitor TCMP. Detail information is available at TSMC/MJTD website.

Finally, he explained further steps for finalizing RWP of Area 3-1 as follows: 1) Disclosure of draft RWP for 2 weeks from 24th September 2018 to 8th October 2018 to receive comments and feedbacks, 2) Finalization of RWP by incorporating comments and feedbacks received during the above-mentioned disclosure period, 3) Continued consultations and negotiations for compensation and assistance package and resettlement site options from October 2018 (planned), 4) IRP Workshops to discuss the contents of vocational training and other available assistance programs are planned from December 2018.

Questions & Answers

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

Question (1): Resident in Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward said that she owns the garden land inside Area 3-1. Currently other person lives on her land. The land is listed with the name of her farther, who already passed away. There are also pond and trees inside her land. She said that she is not included in the invitee list but she thinks that her land is not compensated yet.

Answer (1): TSMC answered that the land plots inside Area 3-1 were already compensated in 1996/97. Therefore, land compensation cannot be provided for Area 3-1. However, for those who cultivates inside Area 3-1 before COD are eligible to receive the crop compensation. Moreover, TSMC will re-check the past compensation record and will show it if necessary.

Closing Remarks

Deputy Director said thanks to all participants for attending the meeting and giving their time.

Supplemental Public Consultation Meeting Meeting Minutes

Date - 26 December 2018 (10:00 am – 11:30 am)
Place - Meeting Hall of DUHD (Thanlyin-Kyauktan)

Objective - To explain the contents of Draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) of Area 3-1

and Related Area

Presentation by TSMC

Daw Ai Ai Khaing, member of TSMC made the presentation to the participants. In the presentation, she explained regarding the project information, eligible households for Area 3-1 and Related Area, proposed compensation and assistance package, implementation organization for Area 3-1 and Related Area, Grievance Redress Mechanism and schedule after RWP disclosure.

Then, she continued that the eligible households for respective compensation and assistance were 1) Households that were covered in 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 cut-off date (COD), and 4) Households whose habitation, income generation activities or structures inside Area 3-1 at the COD that were confirmed through a series of village meetings on eligibility confirmation, confirmed jointly with community representatives, village authorities, TSMC and concerned households.

Afterward, she briefly explained about the basic framework of assistance, special arrangements regarding support for relocation and support after relocation for resettlement. For resettlement site options, she explained that the applicable households are requested to be physically relocated from Area 3-1. The provision of resettlement site is encouraged for PAH's better livelihood restoration as per the international practice. Hence, the applicable households can choose the resettlement site at Myaing Thar Yar Ward and/or the apartment complex which is located at Lat Yat San village tract as resettlement site options. However, if PAHs request for self-relocation due to considerable reasons such as preference to live near the family, relative or community member's place or they have their own life or business plan to live at the certain places, such request will be considered by the Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC). Then, she continued that in-kind assistance for IRP program will be provided to all working age of PAPs in order to restore and stabilize livelihood at least to pre-project level. IRP program will be implemented as a collaboration with ministries, district, townships and NGOs.

Furthermore, she continued explaining about the supporting organizations for implementing relocation works and IRP activities and the key characteristics of Thilawa SEZ Complaints Management Procedures such as multiple channels to submit the complaints. Finally, she explained further steps for finalizing RWP of Area 3-1 and Related Area.

Questions & Answers

Question (1): One of the residents from Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward asked the reason why he is only eligible as labor barrack although he and his family are living in his own structure.

Answer (1): TSMC answered that he was only eligible as labor barrack in the eligibility list but the reason will be re-checked why he was eligible in labor barrack category.

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 are affected due to development of Area 3-1 in Thilawa SEZ (hereafter referred to as "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 8 ha of Area 3-1 stretching over Kyauktan Township (Figure-1). As for the resettlement site, it will be decided in consultations with applicable PAHs. There are two candidate resettlement sites, one is located in Kyauktan Township which is near the resettlement site for Phases 1 and 2 in Zone B, and the other is an apartment complex which is located in Latt Yat San village tract, Thanlyin Township (see the Figure 6-1 in Draft RWP). The Work shall cover both Area 3-1 and the resettlement sites.

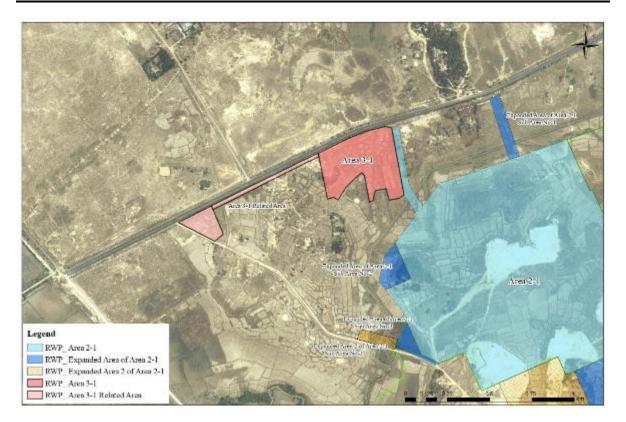


Figure-1 Location of Area 3-1 and Related Area

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. <u>First</u>, external monitoring shall be started when implementing relocation/resettlement focusing more on the process and progress of resettlement of PAHs including those who receive cash compensation and compliance review of PAH's entitlements and grievance redress mechanism as proposed in the RWP. <u>Second</u>, external monitoring shall continue after relocation but focus on impacts on PAPs' livelihood, compliance review of PAH's entitlements (i.e. IRP provision and any issues of the resettlement site) and grievance redress mechanism as proposed in the RWP. <u>Lastly</u>, external monitoring shall be

conducted as occasional and comprehensive evaluation when relocation is completed and three years after relocation to examine the impacts on PAHs/PAPs in a longer term.

Table-1 Outline of External Monitoring

Type	Stage	Major Objectives	Monitoring Item	Frequency	Implementation
External Monitoring	During relocation	- Examination of procedure and effectives 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 (resettlem ent, IRP)	- Examination of procedure and effectiveness of IRP	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	-	- Examination of procedure and effectives 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.

The following are the expected tasks for the actual resettlement works including IRP activities. The regular monitoring needs to cover respective RWP activities as shown in Table-2.

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 PAHs/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 relocation/resettlement progress	Confirm relocation/resettlement progress from available data such as internal monitoring reports and existing external monitoring reports.
4	Conduct interviews with relevant officers for RWP implementation	Conduct interviews with relevant officers of the RIC or IRPIC
5	Conduct interviews or focus group discussion(s) with PAPs	Conduct interviews or focus group discussions with PAPs to confirm their opinion on the implementing of compensation and/or assistant package, their current living condition and any difficulties unforeseeable at the time of preparing RWP.
6	Examine gap of compensation policy of	Examine gap of assistance policy between RWP and actual situation to confirm: i) whether relocation/resettlement was conducted in

No.	Main Tasks	Contents of Tasks
	RWP and actual situation	accordance with RWP or not, ii) appropriateness of compensation and/or assistant policy of 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.
9	Examine level of community formulation/stabilization	Examine level of community formulation and stabilization based on interviews with PAPs and concerned administrative staff.
10	Examine effectiveness of IRP	Examine effectiveness of IRP based on 8 and 9 above.
11	Preparation of monitoring report	Prepare a monitoring report at each monitoring time based on the monitoring results and findings and including recommendations.

ANNEX-4 SAMPLE OF MONITORING FORMS

I. Sample Form of Internal Monitoring (Applicable items should be recorded in accordance with the implementation	mplementation st	the imr	rdance with	d in acco	e recorde	should	items s	olicable	(Ap	onitoring	nal M	of Interna	le Form	Sam	I.
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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. Reloca	ation/Resettlement					
1-1	Payment of Compensation and/or Assistance Amount	%				
1-2	Construction of Houses or Available Rooms	%				
1-3	Construction or Availability of Infrastructure	%				
1-4	Relocation of Physically Displaced Households	Households and %				
1-5	No. of Consultation Meetings Organized	No. and %	(1)No. of Formal Meetings: (2)No. of Informal Meetings:			
1-6	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. Incom	e Restoration Program					
2-1	Component-1: Support for Restoration of Economic Co	nditions				
(1)	Vocational Training (Name)	%				
	No. of Persons Attending Trainings	Participants (Persons)				
(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				Accumulated

	For
	Area
	3-1
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	Resettlement Work Plan For Area 3-1 and Related Area of Thilawa SEZ
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No.	Resettlement Activities	Unit	Progress against the Plan in/after RWP in %	Progress in Narrative	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks
		(Persons)				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 groups for solving community problems	%				
	No. of Groups Formulated	No.				
	No. of Meetings Organized	Participants (Persons)				
(3)	Social Integration Activities	%				
	No. of Meetings Organized	Participants (Persons)				
2-3	No. of Consultation Meetings Organized besides the	No. and %	(1)No. of Formal			

Area 3-1	
and	
Related	1
Area	Resettl
Area 3-1 and Related Area of Thilawa SEZ	Resettlement Work Plan
SEZ	Plan

No.	Resettlement Activities	Unit	Progress against the Plan in/after RWP in %	Progress in Narrative	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks
	above-mentioned activities		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				
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 <u>Objectives of the External Monitoring</u>
 - 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 <u>Conclusions and Recommendations</u> (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