

Yangon Region Government

Resettlement Work Plan (RWP)

for

Development of Phase 1 Area

Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

November 2013

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
COD	Cut-off Date
DHSHD	Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FY	Fiscal Year
GAD	General Administration Department
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOM	The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
IRP	Income Restoration Program
IRPISC	Income Restoration Program Implementation Sub-Committee
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOL	Inventory of Loss
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JV	Joint Venture
MITT	Myanmar International Terminals Thilawa
MMK	Myanmar Kyat
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOECAF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fishery
MONPED	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OP	World Bank Operational Policy
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
RISC	Relocation Implementation Sub-Committee
RWP	Resettlement Work Plan
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SLRD	Settlement and Land Record Department

TOR	Terms of Reference
TKDC	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Development Company
TSMC	Thilawa SEZ Management Committee
YRG	Yangon Region Government
WB	The World Bank

Acronyms

Project Affected Persons (or Households)	Persons (or households) affected by the project (Phase 1)
Cut-Off Date	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, income source and resettlement, ii) assistance for vulnerable groups, and iii) special arrangement of relocation 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
Replacement Cost	Cost of replacing loss of assets without considering depreciation
Resettlement	Comprehensive social and economic activities to restore livelihood at the relocation site including payment of assistance amount, relocation activity (i.e. physical displacement from the original location to the relocation site), income restoration program and monitoring
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. A household headed by woman, disabled person and elderly (over 61 years old) and a household including a member of disabled person are regarded as the vulnerable group in this project.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Myanmar has been showing rapid progress towards democratization and market economy since new administration led by President H.E. Thein Sein was established in November 2011. With the target of achieving sustainable economic development, Myanmar government is considering the necessity of economic restructuring from the current structure that mainly depends on agriculture, forestry, and fishery like many other countries, to a new structure that focuses on labor-intensive industries such as manufacturing and services. To boost such economic restructuring, it has been proposed to attract direct investment and a market entry by companies from developed countries that have important resources such as technology, capital, management skills, and sales skills. Under the circumstances, Myanmar government places a priority on attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in order to achieve an economic development, especially in Thilawa, Dawei, and Kyaukphyu as Special Economic Zone (SEZ). SEZ is expected to play an important role which promotes the investment environment for private investors. The Union Government of Myanmar is now promoting the development project of Thilawa SEZ as one of its priority policies for inviting direct investment to the country. The Thilawa SEZ development has been proposed to provide foreign investors with land for factories, promoting the country's industrialization as well as generating jobs for the Myanmar people. Through this project, it is expected that the whole country will achieve sustainable economic development with improved people living standards and expanded industries meeting domestic demand represented by retail and service industries.

1.2 Location of Thilawa SEZ

Thilawa SEZ is located in Yangon Region and about 20 km southeast side of Yangon city as shown in Figure 1-1. Thilawa SEZ covers an area with about 2,400 ha along the Thilawa port.

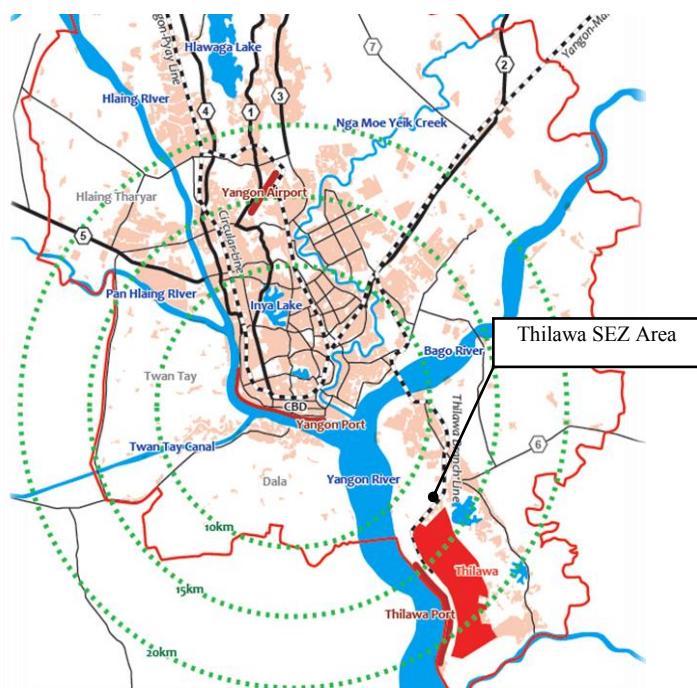


Figure 1-1 Location of Thilawa SEZ Development Area

1.3 Outline of the Project (Phase 1)

The land use plan for the entire development area of Thilawa SEZ has been prepared based on the development concept and development frame. The development area is classified into Phase 1 (Class A) and Phase 2 (Class B) areas. These areas differ in development priority and investment attraction.

The Phase 1 area has been selected to be developed with priority. This is because this area is relatively nearer to Yangon city and continuous and relatively good shaped land to prepare efficient infrastructure could be secured. In addition, this area has higher ground elevation with a low risk of flood, as a result, the land filling costs could be minimized. The location of Phase 1 development areas is shown in Figure 1-2.

The target development of the Phase 1 area will be in 2015 as advanced development area. The Phase 1 area is planned to be developed as a base in receiving aggressive investment from the Japanese companies. This area also aims to attract international brand companies (anchor tenants), which will become the core of Thilawa SEZ. With a view of Myanmar's future economic development, by attracting anchor tenants, SEZ is expected to progress the development of supporting industries integrated in the supply chain of the factories. It is also expected that these activities will comprehensively produce great labor demand that could lead to economic attraction and efficiency.

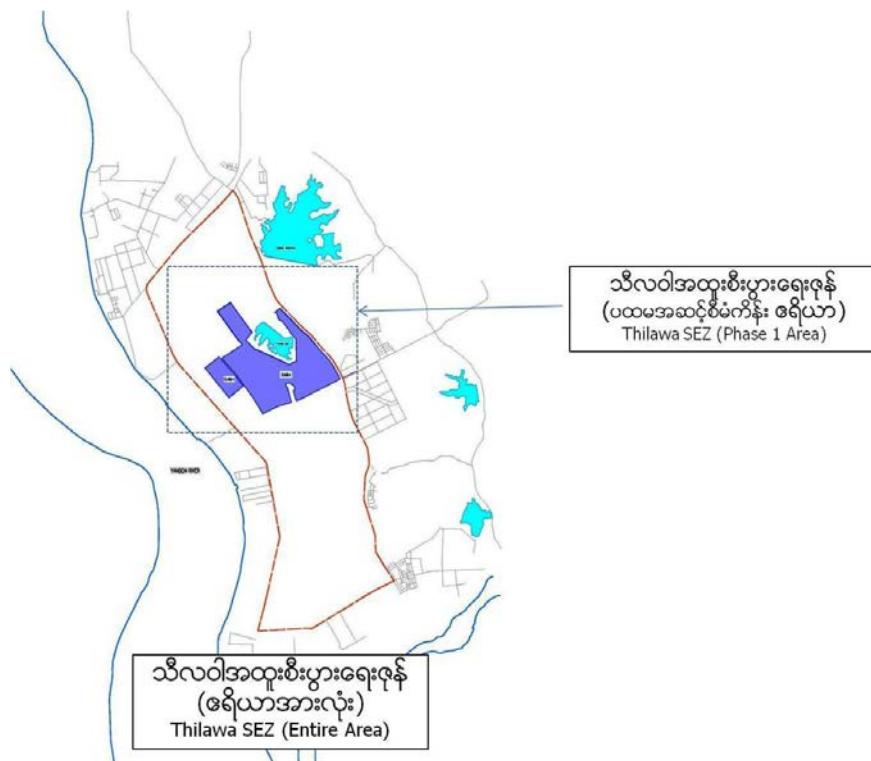


Figure 1-2 Location of Phase 1 Development Area

1.4 Measures Considered to Minimize Resettlement

In order to mitigate impacts incorporating appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures, Phase 1 area is selected to be developed as a priority. In addition, Phase 1 area is taken account to minimize Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The finalized development area of Phase 1 is shown in Figure 1-3.

Besides the Phase 1 area, there are the areas possessed by Ministry of Industry (MOI). Since these areas are not included in Thilawa SEZ, the households and cultivating areas in these areas are expected to remain in the future.

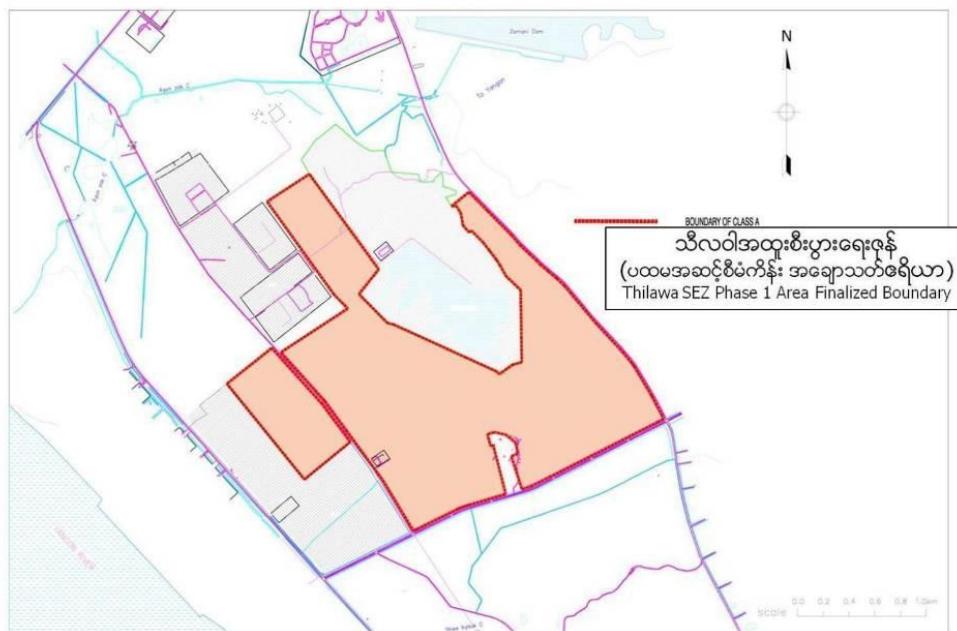


Figure 1-3 Finalized Development Area of Phase 1

1.5 Necessity of Resettlement

Although the above measures have been taken into consideration in the project area planning, resettlement of 65 households is unavoidable for the development of Phase 1 area. In addition, 16 households, which are located outside of the Phase 1 area, are cultivating in the Phase 1 development area. These areas will be also affected by the development of the Phase 1 area.

CHAPTER 2 RESETTLEMENT SCOPE

2.1 Status of the Project Area

Basically, all of lands inside the Project Area (Phase 1) were acquired by the Myanmar Government in 1997, in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 1894¹. 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 1999². The land was then transferred to the Thilawa SEZ Management Committee in March 2013³.

During the 1997 land acquisition, farmers and residents inside the proposed Thanlyin-Kyauktan Industrial Zone Development received compensation for the farmland, resettlement assistance, and provided relocation 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, 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 the Project Area (Phase 1) had been completed in 1997 and compensation of Phase 1 land area will not be covered in the assistance package for PAPs.
- Persons and households either that lived or utilized the land inside the Project Area (Phase 1) on the cut-off date 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).

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

² 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)

³ Based on Letters issued by Yangon South 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)

Taking in to account of the above resettlement principles and results of the detailed measurement survey (refer 3.2 for details), the resettlement scope of the Project, in terms of Project Affected Households (PAHs)/PAPs is summarized in Table 2-1:

Table 2-1 Project Resettlement Scope

Category	No. of Households (PHAs)	No. of Persons (PAPs)
A: Households living inside Phase 1 area (Paddy farmer, Livestock Farmer, Vegetable Farmer, Wage Worker (self-employed, contracted worker, daily worker), no-job, pension receivers)	65	292
B: Households cultivating inside Phase 1 area but living outside Phase 1 area (but living inside SEZ area) (Basically paddy farmers)	5	22
C: Household cultivating inside Phase 1 area but living outside Phase 1 area (and living outside SEZ area) (Basically paddy farmers)	11 ¹	68 ²
Total	81	382

Remarks

1: Two households cultivating one area is counted as one household based on the discussion at the time of DMS.

2: It includes total number of persons in two households mentioned in Remark No.1.

CHAPTER 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 Census and Socio-economic Survey (April, 2013)

From 4 to 26 April, 2013, field surveys of census and socio-economic survey (April Census) for all of households living inside Thilawa SEZ development area (approximately 2,400 ha) was conducted by a survey team consisted of representatives from MOC, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, township level General Administration Department, Development Affairs, Land Record Department, Immigration Department, Police, and Ward/ Village Tract Administrators. All of households observed inside SEZ area during the eight days of field survey were surveyed and recorded based on pre-determined questionnaire form. According to the April Census, 1,066 households (HHs) were identified in the entire SEZ area. However, houses already demolished and houses which were vacant were not full surveyed during the April Census.

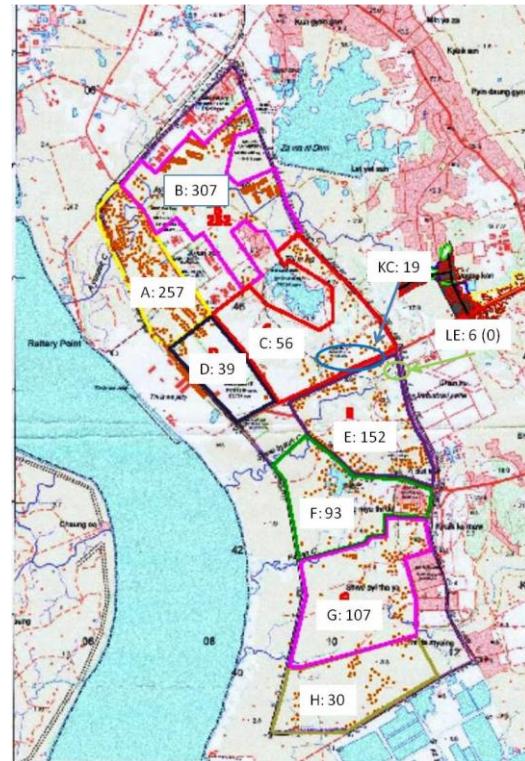


Figure 3-1 Household Distributions of April Census

Breakdown and locations of households surveyed in the April Census and households which are inside Phase 1 area (90: indicative as of April Census) are described in Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1 Number of Households (HHs) Surveyed in April Census and Assumed Phase 1 HHs

Group	HH Number	Existing HH Number	Assumed Phase 1 HH ¹	Remarks
A	A1- A269	257	1	
B	B1- B345	307	9	
C	C1- C61	56	59	3 un-surveyed HHs 7 demolished HHs were confirmed
KC	KC1- KC25	19	21	2 un-surveyed HHs and 2 demolished HHs were confirmed
D	D1- D48	39		
E	E1- E167	152		
LE	LE1- LE6	6 ²		all demolished ²
F	F1 – F143	93		
G	G 1- G110	107		
H	H1- H55	30		
Total		1,066	90	

Remark 1: The number of households assumed living inside Phase 1 boundary at the time of 4 April 2013.

3.2 Detailed Measurement Survey (June, July and August 2013)

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), aimed to supplement the April Census's socio-economic survey (Census) and to confirm assets of PAHs, was conducted between June and August 2013 to the final Phase 1 boundary determined in early July 2013. A framework of the DMS is summarized in Table 3-2. DMS forms are enclosed in Annex 1.

Table 3-2 Summary of Detailed Measurement Survey

Items		Description
1	Survey period	June 18 to July 26, 2013 and August 20 and 21, 2013
2	Survey area	Final Phase 1 boundary
3	Survey methodology	Conduct by household head, Township representatives, SEZ Management Committee representatives and survey team jointly (Four Parties Measurement)
4	Survey contents	Confirmation of location of each HH (with coordinate), house/hut and other structures Confirmation of inventory of eligible people Detail survey of income and its earning source(s) or production levels

3.2.1 Number of Project Affected Households and Persons

Based on conditions for cut-off date of eligibility (refer 5.1) and results of the DMS, PAHs are broadly divided into following three PAH categories.

- A: Living Inside Phase 1 (relocation required)
- B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1
- C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1

As of the end of September 2013, a total of 81 households are regarded as eligible PAHs, with total population of 382. Out of 81 households, 28 households cultivate farmland, total of approximately 202 acres, inside the Project Area. A PAH category-wise outline of PAHs is described in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Outline of Project Affected Households

Category	No of Households	No. of Persons	No. of Workers	No. of Households with farmland inside Phase 1	Farmland (Acre)
A: Living Inside Phase 1	65	292	99	14	132.67
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	5	22	8	5	34.41
C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	11	68	23	9	35.10
Total	81	382	130	28	202.18

Remark: The phase 1 boundary was finalized at the time of DMS, and exact location of PAHs was confirmed with coordinates. Since the phase 1 boundary was slightly modified from the one at the time of April Census, number of affected households and area of affected farmland were modified accordingly.

3.2.2 Profile of Project Affected Households

Profiles of project affected households (PAHs) identified through DMS are shown in Tables 3-4 to 3-7.

Table 3-4 Ethnicity of PAHs

Category	Burma	Hindu	Thamee	Total
A: Living Inside Phase 1	49	15	1	65
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	3	2	0	5
C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	7	4	0	11
Total	59	21	1	81

Table 3-5 Religion of PAHs

Category	Buddhist	Others	Total
A: Living Inside Phase 1	65	0	65
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	5	0	5
C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	11	0	11
Total	81	0	81

Table 3-6 Daily Language used by PAHs

Category	Myanmar	Myanmar & Hindu	Total
A: Living Inside Phase 1	65	0	65
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	3	2	5
C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1 ¹	7	4	11
Total ¹	75	6	81

Table 3-7 Education Level of PAHs

Category	No Education	Monastery Education	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Total
A: Living Inside Phase 1	13	9	29	8	59
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	0	0	4	0	4
C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	n.a	n.a	2	n.a	n.a
Total	13	9	35	8	-

Remark: Information of education is based on Census in April 2013. Thus, information of education on PAHs classified into C is not available. In addition, information at some of households living inside SEZ area is not available.

3.2.3 Inventory of Assets of PAHs (Structures, Crops and Trees, etc.)

Table 3-8 shows total house-floor size including earth floor of PAHs living inside Phase 1 and SEZ (outside of Phase 1 but inside SEZ) separately. According to DMS results, range of floor size inside Phase 1 is from around 45 ft² to 627ft² with an average of around 200ft².

Table 3-8 Type and Average Floor Size of Structures of PAHs

Category	House (ft ²)	Other Housing Structure (ft ²)	Agriculture Structure (ft ²)
A: Living Inside Phase 1	200	58	227
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	215	0	228
C: Living Outside Phase 1 & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	184 ¹	n.a.	110 ²

Remark 1: Information from 2 households is available.

2: Information from 2 households is available.

Type and number of livestock raised by PAHs are outlined in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Type and Number of Livestock Raised by PAHs

Category	Livestock (Large)		Livestock (Small)		
	Cow (no)	Buffalo (no)	Goat (no)	Chicken/ Duck (no)	Pig (no)
A: Living Inside Phase 1	146	35	66	923	1
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	21	0	10	93	0
C: Living Outside Phase 1 & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	23	0	18	62	1
Total	190	35	94	1,078	2

The types and quantities of trees/ crops were identified during DMS. Table 3-10 summarizes PAH category-wise crop and tree quantities.

Table 3-10 Crop and Tree Grown by PAHs

Category	Paddy (basket)	Vegetable		Tree (no)
		Betel Leaf (pole)	Other (plant)	
A: Living Inside Phase 1	4,170	23,211	5,527	1,589
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	1,731	0	0	35
C: Living Outside Phase 1 & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	1,919	3,017	100	24
Total	7,820	26,228	5,627	1,648

Inventory of movable assets of PAHs were also made and summarized by PAH category in Tables 3-11 to 3-13. Basically most of movable assets can be relocated or used even after resettlement, except for some agricultural equipment in case PAH cannot continue farming.

Table 3-11 Movable Assets of PAHs (1)

Category	Electric fan	Fridge	Inverter	Small generator	TV 14 inch	TV 21 inch	TV over 21 inch
A: Living Inside Phase 1	0	0	4	6	11	6	1
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1
C: Living Outside Phase 1 & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	2	1	1	1	1	5	0
Total	3	1	5	8	13	13	2

Table 3-12 Movable Assets of PAHs (2)

Category	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Gondow (handy tractor)	Tractor
A: Living Inside Phase 1	43	12	1	0
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	4	2	2	1
C: Living Outside Phase 1 & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	5	3	0	0
Total	52	17	3	1

Table 3-13 Movable Assets of PAHs (3)

Category	Phone	Water Pump	Sewing Machine	Solar	Battery	Radio	Washing Machine
A: Living Inside Phase 1	7	5	1	2	1	2	0
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
C: Living Outside Phase 1 & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	10	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	21	9	1	2	1	2	2

3.2.4 Impacts on Livelihood and Income Sources

(1) Income Source

Among the PAPs, the odd job (casual labor) dominates the project area. As for main income source, 46.8% of PAHs rely on the odd job. The second dominant income source is rice farming in which 20.6% of PAHs are engaged. See Table 3-14 for the details.

Table 3-14 Major Income Source of PAHs

Type of occupation	Main Income Source (HH)		Second Income Source (HH)		Total		Remarks
	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Odd job	37	45.7	22	48.9	59	46.8	casual labor
Wage worker	3	3.7	9	20.0	12	9.5	contracted worker
Rice farming	24	29.6	2	4.4	26	20.6	
Cash crops	6	7.4	7	15.6	13	10.3	
Livestock	2	2.5	1	2.2	3	2.4	
Public servant	1	1.2	1	2.2	2	1.7	
Others	7	8.7	3	6.7	10	7.9	fishery, carpenter, small shop etc
No job	1	1.2	-	-	1	0.8	Supported financially by a daughter
Total	81	100	45	100	126	100	

(2) Household livelihood

The annual household income of PAHs is a range of 180,000-54,000,000 Kyats with the average of 1,464,217 Kyats for the main income and 498,265 Kyats for the secondary income as shown in Table 3-15.

Table 3-15 Average Household Income of PAHs

Average	Main Income (Kyat)	Secondary Income (Kyat)
Annual average	1,464,217	498,265
Monthly average	122,018	41,522

(3) Household Expenditure

The annual expenditure and pattern of expenditure provides an indication for assessing standard of living of a household. Non-food items consist of expenditure on education, medical treatment, cloths, agricultural activity and so on. The ratios between food and non-food expenditure are given in Table 3-16.

Table 3-16 Average Annual Food and Non-food Expenditure of PAHs

Annual Food Expenditure		Annual Non-food Expenditure	
Kyat	%	Kyat	%
1,229,723	49.3	1,263,290	50.7

3.2.5 Vulnerable Households

Since there is no official definition of vulnerable groups in Myanmar, 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 line⁴ as vulnerable households by referring international practices. Table 3-17 outlines vulnerable households of the Phase 1 area (including households living outside Phase 1 but doing agriculture activity inside Phase 1).

Table 3-17 Outline of Vulnerable Households

Category	No. of Households
Households headed by woman	3
Households headed by disabled person	2
Households headed by elderly	7
Households below the poverty line ⁵	10
Households including a member of disabled person	1
Total	23

⁴ Integrated Household Living Conditions and Survey in Myanmar (2009-2010) was conducted by UNDP, UNICEF, SIDA and Ministry of National Panning and Economic Development, and survey result was publicized as Poverty Profile in June 2011. Poverty line as of 2010 was defied as 376,151 kyats per adult equivalent per year in Poverty Profile, and this amount is referred as poverty line in many reports. This project also regards 376,151 kyats per adult equivalent per year as the poverty line.

⁵ Total of food and non-food expenditure is compared with 376,151 kyats per adult equivalent per year defined in Poverty Profile prepared by UNDP, UNICEF, SIDA and Ministry of National Panning and Economic Development as mentioned in the footnote No.4.

CHAPTER 4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Relevant Laws and Regulations in Myanmar

Currently in Myanmar, there is no law stipulating land acquisition and resettlement comprehensively. 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 for other purposes (La Na 39). The land acquisition of the Project Area has been mainly done in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and the Land Nationalization Act 1953.

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

Table 4-1 indicates relevant Myanmar laws and regulations for land acquisition and resettlement which are applicable to lower Myanmar where the Project 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 2011
• Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 2008
• Forest Law, 1992
• Transfer of Immovable Property Restriction Law, 1987
• The Law Amending the Disposal of Tenancies Law, 1965
• The Lower Burma Town and Village Land Act, 1899
• Land Acquisition Act, 1879 (Amended in 1937 (Adaptation of Laws Orders), and 1940 (Burma Act 27)
• The Land and Revenue Act 1876 (Amended in 1945 (Burma Act No 12), 1946 (Burma Act No 64), and 1947 (Burma Act No 6)
• The Lower Burma Land Revenue Manual, 1876
• Development Committee Law, 1993
• Directions of Central Land Committee

Source: Prepared based on “Guidance Note on Land Issues Myanmar” UNHCR, UNHABITAT

4.2 International Practices on Resettlement

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

- World Bank (WB) Safeguard Policy : Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

- JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy: Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS)

In Myanmar, currently, ADB's safeguard policy is often referred, especially for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), in the developing projects, but not much applied for resettlement issues in Myanmar yet. JICA Guidelines cite WB Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12 Annex A for the preparation of the resettlement action plan.

4.3 JICA Policies on Resettlement

JICA has policies on resettlement, which are stipulated in JICA Guidelines on Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2012). The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

- a) Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- b) When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
- c) People who must be resettled involuntary and people whose measures of livelihood will be hindered or 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 include elements laid out in the WB Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex.
- g) In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be prompted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- h) Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

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

- i) 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.
- j) Eligibility of Benefits include, 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.
- k) Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.

- l) Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
- m) 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.
- n) For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

4.4 Gap Analysis and Gap Filling Measures

The comparison between the Government's laws/regulations and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010) are shown in Table 4-2. Annex 2 shows gap analysis between the Government's laws/regulations, World Bank Safeguard Policy and ADB Safeguard Policy.

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

No.	JICA Guidelines	Law in Myanmar	Gap Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Filling Gap
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA Guidelines: JICA GL)	Not applicable	There is no regulation which mentions or requests to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood means.	The project examines alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement impact as described in Section 1.4.
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	Compensation or indemnity is provided for farmland acquisition for the interest of the State or public. (Farmland Law (2012) Art. 26, Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 64)	There is no difference.	-
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	Damages to standing crops/trees, lands, movable/immovable properties, relocation cost, economic activities are requested to compensate. (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Art. 23, Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 67)	There is no stipulation of improving or at least restoring living standard, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels in the Myanmar legal framework.	Assistance for improving or restoring livelihood at least to pre-project level is provided.
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	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.	There is no significant difference.	-

No.	JICA Guidelines	Law in Myanmar	Gap Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Filling Gap
		(Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 67)		
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	When compensation is not paid on or before land acquisition, compensation amount awarded with interest rate must be paid.	There is no clear indication about timing of compensation payment in the Myanmar legal framework.	Assistance is planned to be provided by dividing in a few times (not providing all amount in one time before displacement) in order to manage provided assistance amount properly.
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.	Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) is prepared in consultation with PAPs and will be disclosed to the public.
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	Not applicable	There is no regulation requesting to organize consultations with PAPs.	Consultations with PAPs have been organized in timely manner.
8.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)	Not applicable	Ditto	Consultations with PAPs have been organized using understandable explanation methods.
9.	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	Not applicable	There is no regulation requesting participation of PAPs into planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement action plans.	Participation of PAPs is secured by organizing consultations in timely manner.
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)	1) Notice of compensation amount to PAPs directly: appeal to the court within 6 weeks from the date of compensation award 2) Notice of compensation amount to representatives of PAPs: i) within 6 weeks of receipt of compensation notice, or ii) within 6 months from the date of compensation award, whichever	The procedure of grievance in the Myanmar context is direct settlement at the court, which is not necessarily easy or accessible to PAPs.	The project establishes the grievance redress mechanism by utilizing the existing administration system to be convenient for PAPs.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Law in Myanmar	Gap Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines	Measures to Filling Gap
		period shall be first expire (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Art. 18)		
11.	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	A notification of land acquisition or public purposes is published in the Gazette, which is also published at the convenient place in the concerned municipality. (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 4)	There is no specific description of identifying affected people as early as possible in the national law.	Census was initially conducted at the preliminary delineated boundary in April 2013, and supplemental survey was conducted to the final boundary in June to August 2013 for identifying number of affected households as well as their socio-economic condition.
12.	Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.(WB OP4.12 Para.15)	Occupiers/stakeholders of lands to be acquired are explained about acquisition and claims to compensations. (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 9)	Detail procedures as well as eligibility criteria are not clearly defined. Also there is no specific indication about displaced persons without titles.	The project establishes eligibility for assistance to all households whose income sources or assets are confirmed as affected due to project implementation.
13.	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para.11)	Not Applicable	There is no regulation stipulating to give land-based resettlement strategies.	Appropriate measures are provided to PAPs based on consultation with them.
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Not Applicable	There is no regulation stipulating to provide support for the transition period.	Sufficient support for the transition period is provided.
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic	Not Applicable	There is no regulation stipulating to provide particular attention to the vulnerable groups.	Additional support for the vulnerable groups is provided.

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

CHAPTER 5 ASSISTANCE PACKAGE FOR THE PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLES (PAPs)

5.1 Eligibility of Assistance Package

The cut-off date (COD) is the day to determine eligibility for entitlement assistance. Persons (or households) living or doing income generation activities inside the project area on the COD are eligible for assistance package⁶. The delineated project area is disseminated to public in order to avoid influx of population into the project area, and persons who occupy the project area after COD are not eligible for resettlement assistance. The COD is normally the day of census begins according to World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12. Based on this concept, the COD for this project is declared on 4 April 2013. The COD is announced formally by the Yangon Region Government through the notice on the boards in the public area.

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

In the light of these concerns, types of households eligible for assistance package are shown below:

- a) Households surveyed by the Census of April 2013 and live inside Phase 1 area
- b) Households not surveyed by the Census of April 2013, but confirmed habitation inside Phase 1 area on the cut-off date
- c) Households surveyed by the Census of April 2013 though they did not live inside Phase 1 area at that time due to demolishing houses by the Notice on January 2013 or natural disaster
- d) Household cultivating area or having structure inside Phase 1 area but living outside of Phase 1 area on the cut-off date

⁶ 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 Assistance Package

5.2.1 Contents of Assistance Package

Assistance package of the project is the combination of: i) assistance for loss of assets, income sources/livelihood and resettlement, ii) assistance for vulnerable groups and iii) special arrangement (arrangement of relocation site and income restoration program).

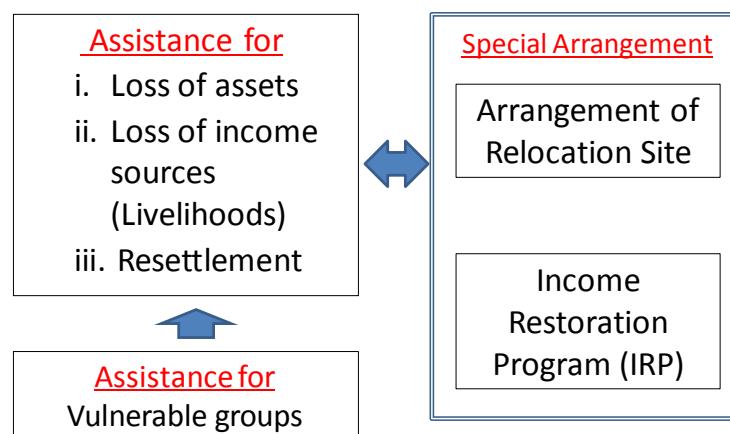


Figure 5-1 Framework of Assistance Package

i) Assistance for loss of assets, income source, and resettlement:

- Loss of house is assisted by providing substitute house at the relocation site or necessary amount of house construction costs for those who prefer to construct a house at the relocation site by themselves. In the latter case, the houses are constructed based on specifications provided by YRG. Necessary construction cost is provided according to progress of house construction. If floor area of a substitute house at the relocation site is smaller than a currently living house, difference is assisted by providing the current market price of materials for different floor area. Assists for losses of another fixed asset (livestock barn), movable assets for large livestock (buffalo and cow) and agriculture machines⁷ are also provided.
- Loss of means of livelihood is assisted for land-based or non land-based income sources with an adequate monetary approach for improving or restoring livelihood to at least pre-project level. As for land-based income source, assistance of a yield by referring national regulations and international practices is provided. As for non land-based income source, sufficient allowance of wage for the period of disrupting income generation activity due to relocation is provided.
- In addition to assistance for loss of assets and income sources, monetary assistance for moving, commuting and cooperation for relocation is provided to enhance smooth relocation and to support commuting after relocation.

⁷ Assistance for agriculture machines is provided only the case where using them after relocation is impossible.

ii) Assistance for vulnerable groups

- Assistance for vulnerable groups is provided since relocation affects vulnerable groups more severely than those that are better off. As mentioned in Section 3.2.4, the project defines a household headed by woman, disabled person or elderly (over 61 years old), a household including a member of disabled person or a household below the poverty line as vulnerable groups by referring international practice.

iii) Special arrangement (arrangement of relocation site and income restoration program)

- Relocation site with house and necessary infrastructure is provided near the project area in order to keep the similar living and social conditions.
- Income restoration program is provided to enhance vocational opportunities of PAPs (See 5.2.2).

5.2.2 Contents of Income Restoration Program (IRP)

- i) Income Restoration Program (IRP), which is in-kind assistance, is provided in order to restore and stabilize income source of PAPs.
- ii) In the project area, main income sources of PAPs derive from daily casual work and farming, such as cultivation of paddy rice and cash crops. Most farmers, in particular, will lose the current earning source from relocation. IRP supports the PAPs in necessary techniques to get 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 get the job opportunities in/around Thilawa SEZ as skilled labor, and to be engaged in small scale business and factory.
- iii) IRP will be provided to the following PAPs.
 - a) Farmers who need to alter income earning activity from farming to another activity
 - b) Daily casual 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

5.3 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix shows the following: 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 the project is presented in Table 5-1, which is developed based on the impact identified through census conducted in April 2013, DMS conducted in June, July and August 2013 (DMS), records of Settlement, Land and Resettlement Department (SLRD) in respective townships and the outcome of comparison between international practices and laws and regulations in Myanmar as described in Section 4.3.

Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
1. Assistance for Loss of Assets				
1-1. Fixed Assets				
(1) House	House inside the Phase 1 area	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A substitute house with necessary infrastructure in a relocation site, OR - Cash assistance for house construction for those who prefer to construct a house by themselves, AND - Cash assistance to difference in floor area if it is smaller in a substitute house than a currently living house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - YRG arranges a relocation site, constructs houses and necessary infrastructure. - For those who construct a house by themselves, house construction costs are provided if a house satisfies specifications given by YRG.
	House previously existed inside the Phase 1 area but demolished due to notices or natural disaster	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A substitute house with necessary infrastructure in a relocation site, OR - Cash assistance for house construction for those who prefer to construct a house by themselves, AND - Cash assistance to difference in floor area if it is smaller in a substitute house than a previously living house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ditto
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivating inside the Phase 1 area, AND - Locating a house outside the Phase 1 area but inside SEZ area 	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A substitute house with necessary infrastructure in a relocation site, OR - Cash assistance for house construction for those who prefer to construct a house by themselves, AND - Cash assistance to difference in floor area if it is smaller in a substitute house than a previously living house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ditto - For those who prefer to move to a relocation site under this assistance package are provided houses at a relocation site.

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
(2) Other Structures (livestock barn)	Livestock barn inside the Phase 1 area	Owner of the livestock barn	- Cash assistance in 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) Standing Rice/Vegetable/Trees	Rice/vegetable/trees grown inside the Phase 1 area	Those who cultivating rice/vegetable/trees inside the Phase 1 area	- To be assisted as a part of assistance for loss of income sources	
1-2. Movable Assets				
(1) Livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk)	Livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk) farmed inside the Phase 1 area	Those who raising livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk) inside the Phase 1 area	- Cash assistance per animal	
(2) Agriculture Machines or Other Assets	Agriculture machines or other assets which are not able to be used after relocation	Owners of agriculture machines or other assets	- Cash assistance in the current market price	- Assistance amount is calculated based on the number and type of agriculture machines confirmed at DMS
2. Assistance for Loss of Income Sources/Livelihood (regardless of main or secondary income)				
2-1. Land-Based Income				
(1) Paddy Farmer	Income obtained from rice cultivated inside the Phase 1 area	Those who obtain income from cultivating rice inside the Phase 1 area	- Cash assistance for six (6) times 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 the Phase 1 area	Those who obtain income from cultivating vegetable and/or tree inside the Phase 1 area	- Cash assistance for four (4) times 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

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
(3) Livestock Farmer (cow for milk)	Income obtained from livestock (cow for milk) farmed inside the Phase 1 area	Those who obtain income from livestock (cow for milk) farming inside the Phase 1 area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash assistance for three (3) times of income from cow for milk, AND - Participate in IRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance amount is calculated based on the monthly income from livestock confirmed at DMS
2-2. Non Land-Based Income				
(1) Wage Worker (self-employed, contracted worker, daily worker)	Assistance for non-working days as the duration for disrupting income-generation activities	Those who obtain salary regardless of working place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash assistance for seven (7) working days with 4,000 Kyats/day/person (28,000 Kyats in total per person), AND - Participate in IRP if interested 	
3. Resettlement Assistance				
(1) Moving Cost		All households living inside the Phase 1 area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-time cash assistance of 150,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per household 	
(2) Commuting Assistance		All persons whose work place become farer due to relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-time cash assistance of 72,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per wage worker 	
		All school students who need to change schools due to relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-time cash assistance of 30,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per school student 	
(3) Cooperation Allowance		All households who cooperate on-time relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-time cash assistance of 100,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per household 	
3. Assistance for Vulnerable Groups				
Vulnerable Groups	All household headed by woman, disabled person, elderly (over 61 years old), poor household (below poverty line of 2010 in Poverty Profile), or household including disabled member is	<p>Assistance is provided to the following persons of vulnerable groups in the Phase 1 area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disabled person and one support person in a family (total two persons), - Elderly person and one 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-time cash assistance of 25,000 Kyats per person (equivalent to one big bag, about 50kg, of rice per person), AND - Participate in IRP 	50kg of rice is based on calculation at about 15kg of rice per person for 3 months

Category for Assistance	Application	Entitled Person	Assistance Policy	Consideration for Implementation
	defined as vulnerable groups in this project	support person in a family (total two persons), - Unemployed persons ¹ in a woman-headed household, AND - Unemployed persons in a household below poverty line of 2010 ²		

Note

1: Unemployed persons are defined in this project as the persons at workable age but not employed.

2: 376,151 Kyats per adult equivalent per year defined in Poverty Profile in June 2011 prepared by UNDP, UNICEF, SIDA and Ministry of National Panning and Economic Development

CHAPTER 6 RELOCATION SITE

6.1 Relocation Site Plan

6.1.1 Location of Relocation Site

A proposed relocation site for the PAHs is located in Myaing Tharyar Ward, Kyauktan Township and near the Bant Bway Kon Dam as indicated in Figure 6-1. The site belongs to DHSHD, MOC. Currently, approximately 24 acres of land is available behind already established housing development area developed by DHSHD. Out of 24 acres, the total area to be developed for Project's relocation will be approximately 3 acres. The relocation site is approximately 4.5 to 8 km away from houses of PAHs who live in Phase 1 area.

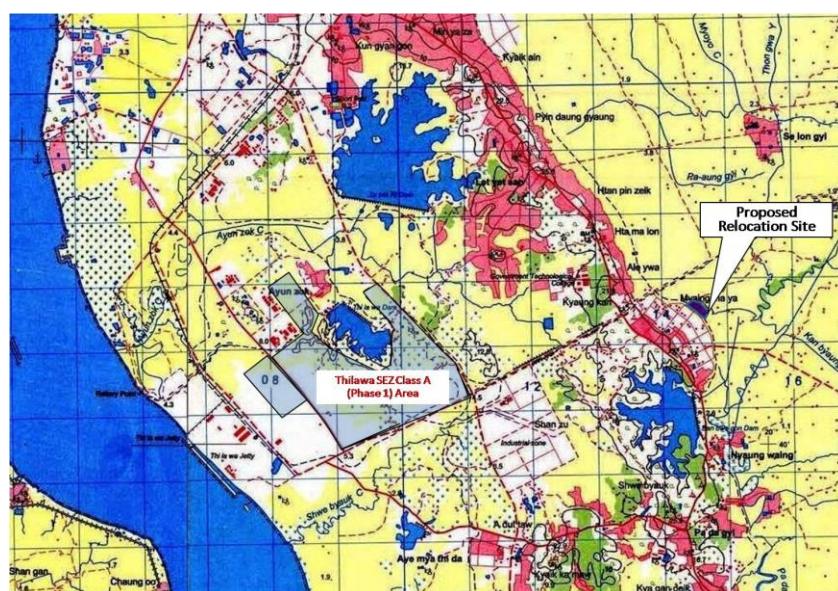


Figure 6-1 Location of Proposed Relocation Site

6.1.2 Housing, Infrastructure and Social Service at Relocation Site

In principle, a housing plot will be provided to PAHs living or lived in the Phase 1 area and PAHs living outside Phase 1 area but inside SEZ area, who have intention to move into the relocation site. Table 6-1 describes major infrastructures scheduled to be developed upon establishment of the relocation site.

Table 6-1 Relocation Site Measure Features

No	Features	Size/ Quantity
1	Total area of relocation site	Approximately 3 acres
2	Total number of housing plot	65 in minimum
3	Size of each housing plot	25' x 50'
4	Infrastructure to be developed	
	- Road (12' width of concrete paved road)	2,000 ft
	- 2" hand pump well	6 no
	- Arrangement of electric distribution at each house including installing electricity meter	1 set

PAHs have options to be provided houses in kind or to construct it by themselves at the relocation site.

Although, newly developed infrastructures are limited to items indicated in Table 6-1, PAHs can access to existing social infrastructure in a vicinity of the relocation site. Already established housing development area, at the front of the relocation site, was originally developed for relocation of residents affected by construction of Bant Bway Kon Dam, located at south-east of Thilawa Phase 1 area, in 1996. After the relocation of residents from Bant Bway Kon Dam, various social infrastructures have been established at plots mainly located along the Thanlyin- Kyauktan road. Table 6-2 describes available and accessible social service infrastructure at vicinity of the relocation site.

Table 6-2 Available Social Service at Vicinity of Relocation Site (as of September 2013)

Sr.	Description	Type	Location
1	Myaing Thar Yar Rural Health Center	Health	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road
2	Kindergarten	Education	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road
3	Village Administration Office	Administration	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road
4	Ah Lin Tan Library	General Knowledge	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road
5	Aye Zay Ti Monastery	Religious	
6	Pyi Taw Aye Monastery	Religious	
7	Middle School (Branch High School)	Education	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road
8	Ye` Mya Dhamma Thu Kha Monastery for Nun	Religious/Education	
9	Yadana Theingi Monastery for Nun	Religious/Education	Myaing Thar Yar-We` Gyi Road
10	Gunavithaythi Monastery for Nun	Religious/Education	Myaing Thar Yar-We` Gyi Road
11	Zambu Aye Monastery	Religious	
12	Zamby U Shaung Monastery/ Monastic Educational School for Nun	Religious/Education	
13	No. 2 Bant Bway Kone Primary School	Education	Myaing Thar Yar (1) Ward
14	Kyeik Myat Kha Mon Pagoda	Religious	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road

Details of the relocation site and available/ accessible social service infrastructure are illustrated in Figure 6-2.

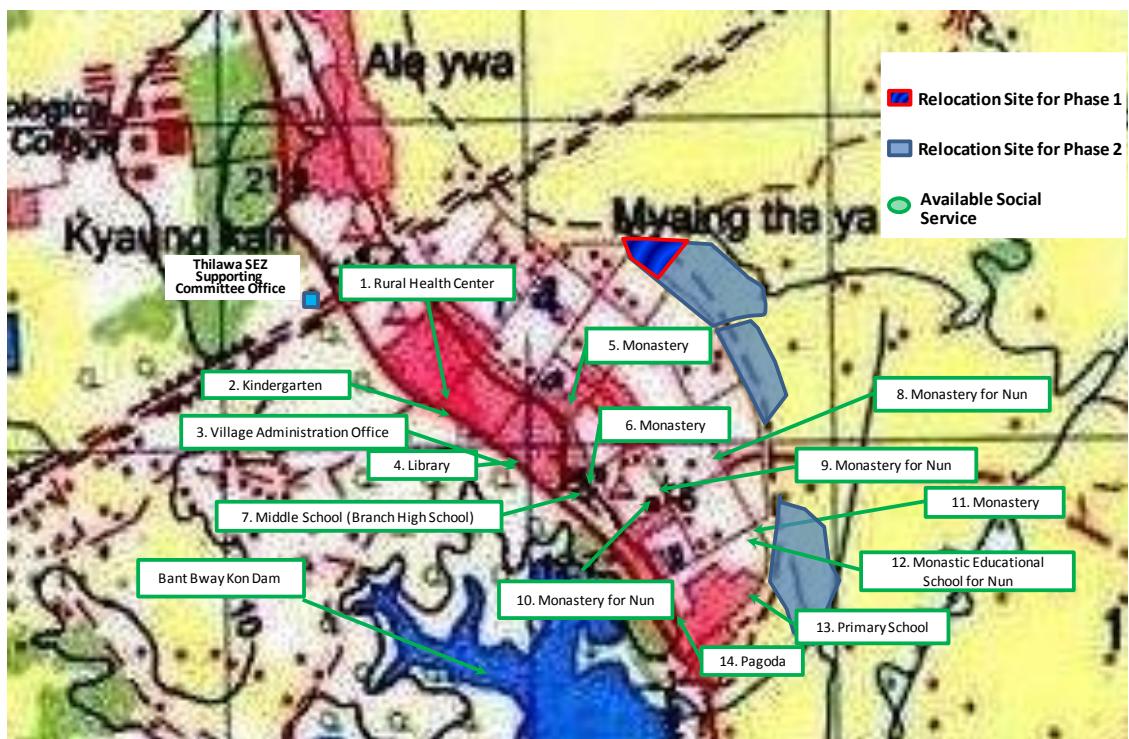


Figure 6-2 Proposed Relocation Site (as of September 2013)

6.2 Environmental and Social Considerations on Relocation Site

The relocation site was used as paddy, but currently, it is open space at the moment. According to the resettlement, the relocation site will be altered to the residence place with construction and installation of housing, electricity, water source (hand pumps) and access road. The environmental and social considerations at the relocation site is summarized in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Environmental and Social Considerations on Relocation Site

Items	Environmental and Social Considerations on Relocation Site
Natural Environment	<p>Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity The open space previously used as paddy is planned to be used for the relocation site. Since the land already used will be used for relocation site, impact on flora, fauna and biodiversity is considered as negligible. In term of after relocation of PAPs, there is a possibility that population's pressure would bring negative impact on natural resources surrounding the relocation site by collecting activities such as collecting wood chip for firewood. However, such potential impact would be minimized by instructing PAPs on proper use and management of natural resource.</p>
Social Environment	<p>Involuntary Resettlement No involuntary resettlement is requested since the area is now open space.</p> <p>Local Economy Positive impact during construction of the relocation site and after people's relocation are anticipated by creating job opportunities in and around the relocation site.</p> <p>Land Use The open space previously used as paddy is planned to be used for the relocation site, which is not new alternation of land use. Therefore, impact to land use is not anticipated.</p> <p>Conflict of interest within the region Host community near the relocation site consists of the resettled peoples at the construction of Zar Mani Dam in 1996. To avoid the conflict and facilitate the acceptance of PAPs in the relocation site, the consultation meeting is planned to be held with host community.</p> <p>Consideration for women and children at PAHs Because the relocation is conducted at family level regardless of gender, significant impact is not anticipated. Because there are school, playground and monastery near the relocation site, children can be benefited from educational condition.</p>
Pollution	<p>Water Pollution Impact to water pollution after resettlement of PAPs is considered as minor since a fly proof latrine will be installed at each house.</p> <p>Noise, Vibration and Solid Waste Relocation site, which is open space, is developed to residential area with construction of housing and access road, and installation of electricity and hand-pump well. Since construction of the relocation site is small scale activities, pollution impact such as noise and vibration is considered as negligible. Although soil will be generated due to excavation, it will be used for embankment.</p>

CHAPTER 7 INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

7.1 Approach of Income Restoration Program

Income Restoration Program (IRP), which is in-kind assistance, is provided in order to restore and stabilize the livelihood activities and income source of PAPs. IRP focuses on diversified economic activity for PAPs to generate earned income in a short period which will be able to cover the basic needs of PAPs after relocation. It supports for capacity development of PAPs in necessary techniques for income earning activity and empowers PAPs to obtain stable job opportunity.

IRP targets the stable livelihood of PAPs while taking advantage of the development of economic activity in Thilawa SEZ area. Figure 7-1 shows the image of expected positive relation between degree of SEZ economic activities and income level of PAPs for the next several years. Expected income earning opportunities in / around SEZ area are shown at the right hand side in Figure 7-1.

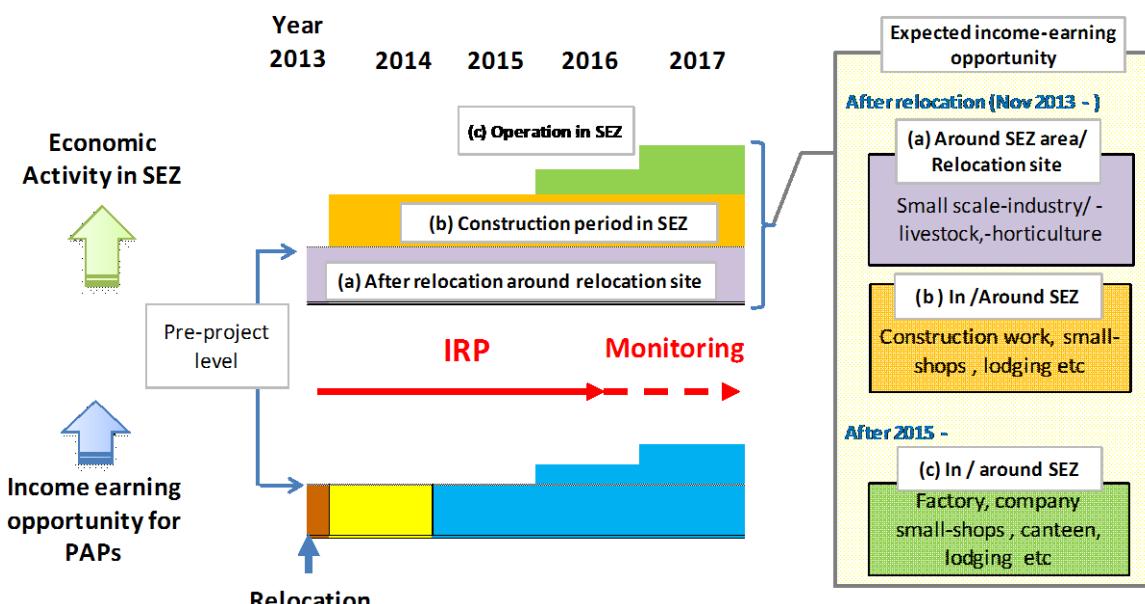


Figure 7-1 Image of Economic Activities in /around SEZ and Expected Income Level of PAPs

7.2 Income Restoration Program

(1) Entitled PAPs for IRP

Based on the tendency of livelihood of PAPs in project area, PAPs below are entitled to participate in IRP. IRP is taken account of not only adult men but also women of working age.

- 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

(2) Outline of IRP

Although IRP will be finalized based on needs analysis of PAPs through consultation with PAPs, it is planned to be consisted of three main activities: i) technical support for improvement of work-skill, ii) technical support for livelihood management, and iii) assistance for finding the income earning opportunities. Three main activities are summarized below, and Figure 7-2 shows the outline of IRP and expected income earning activities. In addition to these three main activities, follow-up will also be implemented by using internal and external monitoring results (see Chapter 13 for details of monitoring). In order to implement IRP effectively, a horizontal unit among several administrative level will be established (see Chapter 9).

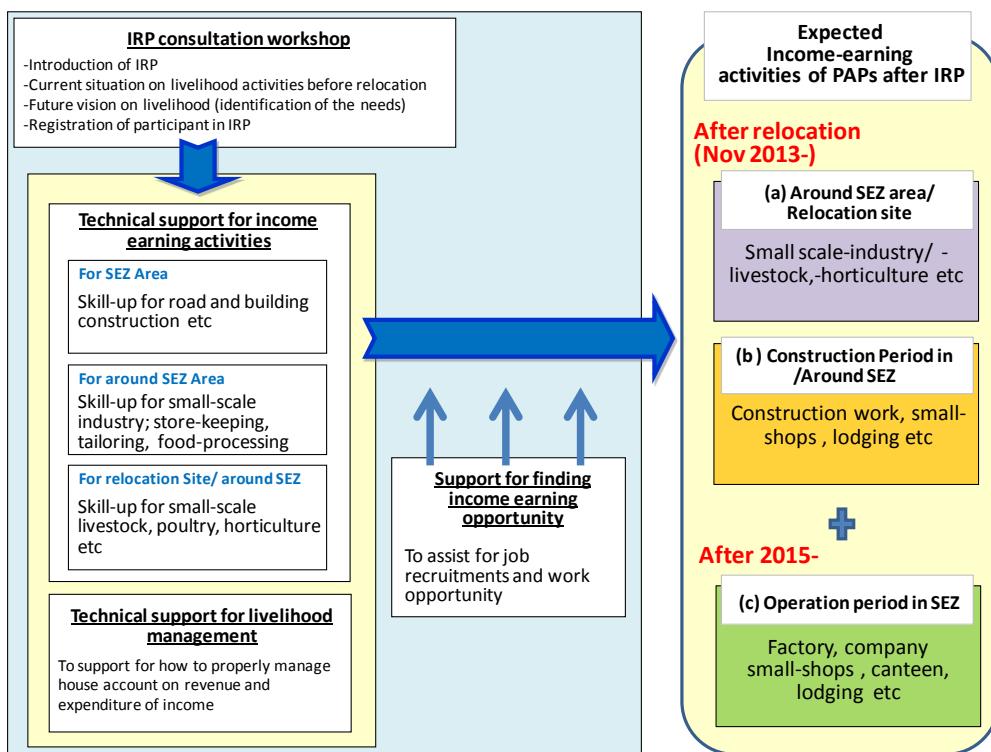


Figure 7-2 Outline of IRP and Expected Income Earning Activities of PAPs After IRP

i) The Series of Technical Support for Improvement of Work-Skill

This is an activity to provide vocational trainings to PAPs in order to improve their skills for enhancing job opportunities in/ around SEZ. Ministries currently provide several vocational trainings as shown some examples in Table 7-1, which can be utilized as a part of IRP by cooperating concerned ministries.

Table 7-1 Example of Technical Support for Income Earning Activity in IRP

No.	Economic Restoration activity	Sub-activities	Implementing institution of technical support	Type of technical support	Duration of technical training	Location of technical training	Expected work location
1	Construction activity	Construction work (road construction, carpentry, masonry, electricity, plumbing etc)	Thuwunna training center, Ministry of Construction	Vocational training in theory and practice, on the job training, technical advice as needed, advice for job opportunity	5-21 weeks	Thuwunna Training Center	In/around SEZ area
		Mechanical work (earthmoving, heavy equipment, pump & machine operator etc)			4-34 weeks		
		Housing management (housing management, landscaping, plumbing and electricity of housing)			4 weeks		
2	Small-scale industry activity	Wood-based carpentry	Ministry of Cooperative, NGO	30 days 7 weeks 7 weeks 5-10 weeks	30 days	Training Center of Ministry of Cooperative or on site (Thanlyin or Kyautan Township)	Around SEZ area
		Food processing			7 weeks		
		Tailoring, dress making			7 weeks		
		Store-keeping, staff management			5-10 weeks		
3	Small-scale livestock and horticulture	Small-scale livestock, poultry	MOLF, NGO	Technical training on site, study tour, technical advice as needed	5-15 days	on site (Thanlyin or Kyautan Township)	Around SEZ (in relocation site)
		Small-scale horticulture (vegetable, cash crops, fruit trees)	MOAI, NGO		5-15 days		

ii) Technical Support for Livelihood Management

This activity supports households to improve their current physical living condition by providing technical training and/or education. Tentatively, formulation of religious and social groups (e.g. how to organize a stable community including establishing necessary rules and system), management of income and expenditure (e.g. support to open bank accounts, deliberated plan of saving and expenditure after receiving assistance amount and regular income from jobs) and hygiene education (e.g. awareness for health) are planned to be provided as technical supports.

iii) Support for Finding Income Earning Opportunities

Supports to find job opportunities in/around SEZ during SEZ construction and after operation of SEZ are provided for PAPs by facilitating capability of PAPs and a job vacancy cooperated with Dept. of Labor under Ministry of Labor and Employment, and also by giving preference of job opportunities to PAPs.

iv) Follow-Up

In the monitoring, situations of restoration of PAP's livelihood and community formulation will be monitored. Further appropriate measures will be examined and conducted with PAPs if necessary.

The draft TOR for implementing IRP is enclosed in Annex 3.

7.3 Implementation Schedule of Income Restoration Program

IRP commences with participatory workshop with PAPs after relocation of PAPs.

CHAPTER 8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

8.1 Introruction

Effective planning of resettlement works requires regular consultations with the PAPs. It helps to reflect PAPs' opinions concerning the impacts and benefits of the project (development of Phase 1) into the Resettlement Work Plan (RWP). It also provides opportunities for the project and PAPs to discuss possible assistance package including resettlement assistance, timing of the relocation, and IRP.

To that end, Yangon Regional Government has conducted a series of consultation meetings with the PAPs and other stakeholders with supports of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee from February 2013. So far, four times of consultation meetings have been held inviting the PAPs. The results of each consultation meeting are summarized below. For the meetings, invitation letters were prepared by Yangon Regional Government and delivered by each township or employed consultants. While at the third and fourth consultation meetings, public notice on the meeting was also attached on the public notice boards of each township and village-tract, etc. The result of each consultation meeting is outlined below, and detailed meeting records are enclosed in Annex 4.

8.2 Results of Consultation Meeting

8.2.1 1st Consultation Meeting

The 1st consultation meeting was held on 14 February 2013 at the Thilawa Supporting Committee office in Kyautan Township. The summary of the 1st consultation meeting is presented in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Summary of 1st Consultation Meeting

Items	Contents	Remarks
1. Date and Time	14 February 2013, 9:30-12:00	
2. Venue	Thilawa Supporting Committee office	
3. Invitee	Project affected peoples	
4. Participant	Total 80 persons	
5. Main participants from government	1) Minister of Yangon Region Government 2) Deputy Minister of Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development/ Chairman of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee 3) Chairman of Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee, etc.	Total 18 persons
6. Agenda	1) Explanation of Thilawa SEZ development 2) Question and Answer	
7. Major opinions and comments from the participants	- Request of assistance of livelihood and accommodation after relocation - Concerns on job opportunities at SEZ (whether the farmers will be able to work for other than security guard, or cleaning) - Request of transparent negotiations - Questions on resettlement schedule	

8.2.2 2nd Consultation Meeting

The 2nd consultation meeting was held on 11 June 2013 at the Thilawa Supporting Committee office in Kyautan Township. The invitation was delivered to the households which were listed in the list of socio-economic survey in April Census as ones inside Phase 1 area. The summary of the 2nd consultation meeting is presented in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Summary of 2nd Consultation Meeting

Items	Contents	Remarks
1. Date and Time	11 June 2013, 10:00-12:00	
2. Venue	Thilawa Supporting Committee office	
3. Invitee	Project affected peoples	
4. Participant	Total 107 persons (Phase 1 area: 87*, outside Phase 1 area:8, Mass-media: 12)	
5. Main participants from government	1) Minister of Yangon Region Government 2) Deputy Minister of Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development/ Chairman of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee 3) Chairman of Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee, etc.	Total 15 persons
6. Agenda	1) Thilawa SEZ Phase 1 development 2) Summary of socio-economic survey in April 2013 3) Cut-off date 4) Request cooperation to supplemental socio-economic survey (Detailed Measurement Survey: DMS) 5) Question and Answer	
7. Major comments and opinions from the participants	- Request of livelihood assistance after relocation - Request of clarification of land issues including one near the pagoda - Concerns on job opportunities at SEZ - Questions on schedule of project as well as relocation for continuation of agricultural activities	

Note: * After the consultation meeting, 23 households were found as ones of outside Phase 1 area by DMS in June and July 2013.

During the consultation meeting, feedback forms were distributed to the participants to receive frank comments and opinions from them. The major comments and opinions written in the collected feedback forms (total 21 forms collected) are as follows:

- Expected to receive assistances by international standards
- Necessity of enough money as assistance
- Request of transparent discussions of assistance
- Expected to have more job opportunities by the Thilawa SEZ project

8.2.3 3rd Consultation Meeting

The 3rd consultation meeting was held on 30 July 2013 at the Thilawa Supporting Committee office in Kyautan Township. The invitation was delivered to the households which are located inside

Phase 1 area and also to the households which were surveyed by DMS even they were confirmed to be located outside Phase 1 area by DMS. The summary of the 3rd consultation meeting is presented in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Summary of 3rd Consultation Meeting

Items	Contents	Remarks
1. Date and Time	30 July 2013, 10:00-12:00	
2. Venue	Thilawa Supporting Committee office	
3. Invitee	Project affected peoples	
4. Participant	167 persons (Phase 1 area: 78, outside Phase 1 area:73*, Mass-media: 16)	
5. Main participants from government	1) Minister of Yangon Region Government 2) Deputy Minister of Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development/ Chairman of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee 3) Chairman of Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee, etc.	Total 17 persons
6. Agenda	1) Thilawa SEZ development plan 2) Summary of 2nd consultation meeting 3) Summary of supplemental socio-economic survey in June and July 2013 (DMS), and eligible households and persons 4) Provisional assistance package 5) Question and Answer	
7. Major opinions and comments from the participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expected to receive the benefits from the SEZ development - Request to clarification of land issues for assistance package - Request of enough assistance for income restoration - Request of resettlement near the current living place 	

Note.* Including 24 households which were found as ones of outside Phase 1 area by DMS in June and July 2013.

During the consultation meeting, feedback forms were distributed to the participants to receive frank comments and opinions from them. The major comments and opinions written in the collected feedback forms (total 24 forms collected) are as follows:

- Request to prepare proper resettlement work plan
- Expected to receive assistances by international standards
- Request of assistance for the garden and orchard as well
- Well come of the Thilawa SEZ project as if more job opportunities are expected

8.2.4 4th Consultation Meeting

The 4th consultation meeting was held on 21 September 2013 at the Thilawa Supporting Committee office in Kyautan Township. The invitation was delivered to the households which are located inside Phase 1, cultivating inside Phase 1 or having immovable assets inside Phase 1 area based on

the confirmation results by DMS. The summary of the 4th consultation meeting is presented in Table 8-4.

Table 8-4 Summary of 4th Consultation Meeting

Items	Contents	Remarks
1. Date and Time	21 September 2013, 10:30-13:00	
2. Venue	Thilawa Supporting Committee office	
3. Invitee	Project affected peoples	
4. Participant	161 persons (Phase 1 area: 80, outside Phase 1 area: 73, Mass-media: 8)	
5. Main participants from government	1) Minister of Yangon Region Government 2) Deputy Minister of Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development/ Chairman of Thilawa SEZ Management Committee 3) Chairman of Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee, etc.	Total 18 persons
6. Agenda	1) Assistance package including proposed plot size and housing design of relocation site 2) Question and Answer	
7. Major opinions and comments from the participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prefer to have a large size of plot in the relocation site - Prefer to proceed resettlement based on negotiation - Request to provide assistance regardless of a period of cultivating land inside Phase 1 - Request to negotiate assistance between representatives of local people and the responsible authority 	

During the consultation meeting, feedback forms were distributed to the participants to receive frank comments and opinions from them. The major comments and opinions written in the collected feedback forms (total 12 forms collected) are as follows:

- Request to provide wider size of plot than currently planning size
- Request officers to stay in a fixed place for contacting local residence to discuss on assistance package
- Prefer the idea of international standard and proposal explained at the time of the meeting

8.3 Disclosure of Resettlement Work Plan

RWP is planned to be disclosed at Thilawa Supporting Committee office in Kyautan Township.

CHAPTER 9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.1 Organizational Structure of Organizations Concerned

Yangon Regional Government (YRG) is a responsible body for implementation of RWP, and two sub-committees will be established chaired by Administrators at General Administration Departments (GAD) of Thanlyin and Kyauktan townships. One sub-committee is Relocation Implementation Sub-Committee (RISC) which deals with disbursement of cash assistance and arrangement of living condition at relocation site. The other sub-committee is Income Restoration Program Implementation Sub-Committee (IRPSC) which manages the implementation of Income Restoration Program. The image of implementation structure of RWP and members of RIC and IRPC are presented in Figure 9-1. Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (TSMC) is cooperative agencies in supporting YRG, RISC and IRPSC for smooth implementation of RWP including IRP.

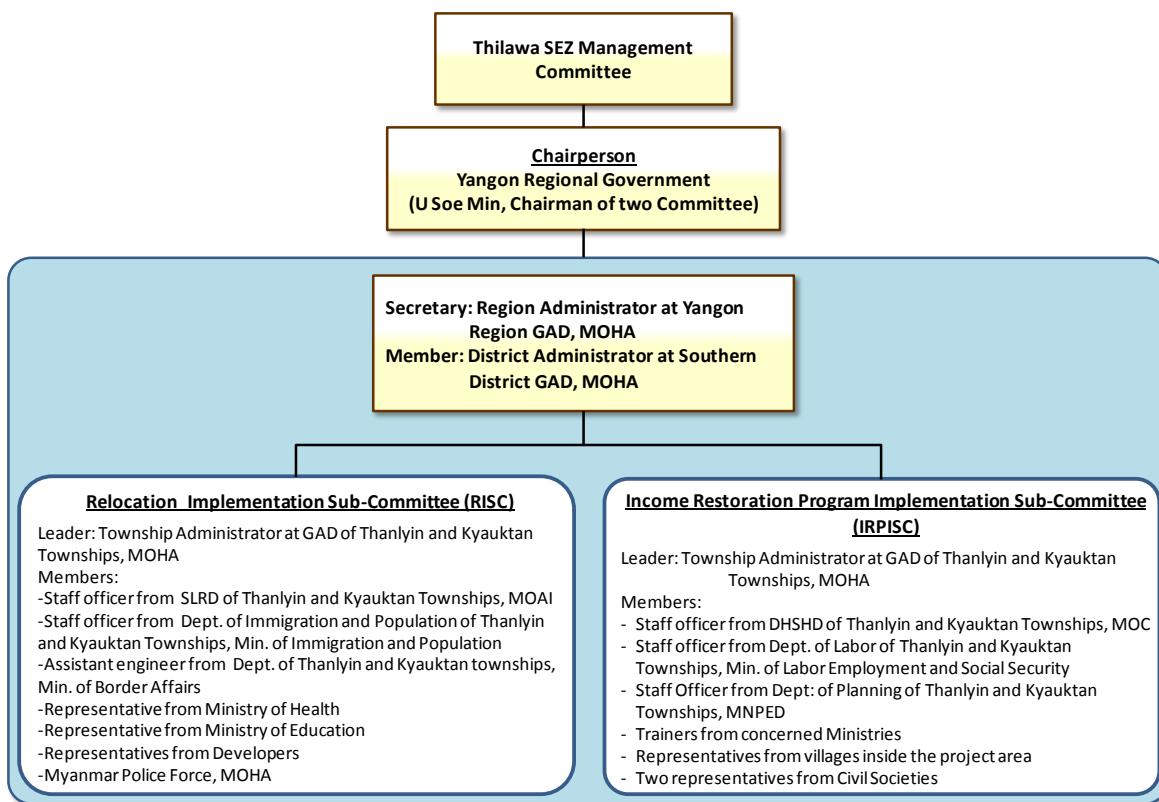


Figure 9-1 Implementation Structure of RWP

9.2 Responsibility of Each Organization

Responsibility of each organization for RWP implementation is presented in Table 9-1. Monitoring/evaluation and grievance redress mechanism of RWP are stated in Chapters 10 and 13.

Table 9-1 Responsibility of Each Organization

Organization	Responsibility
Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (TSMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To cooperate with YRG, RISC and IRPISC to support for resettlement activities as needed, such as schedule management of relocation and development of SEZ area and facilitation of the job recruitment of PAPs in SEZ area.
Yangon Regional Government (YRG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To have overall responsibility for coordination with all related organization on RWP implementation - To supervise the implementation of RWP
Relocation Implementation Sub-Committee (RISC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To coordinate and communicate with PAPs and all related institution in resettlement at whole - To manage the disbursement of assistance to PAPs - To organize the living condition of relocation site for PAPs such as construction and installation of housing, access road, water and electricity - To coordinate PAPs for implementation of relocation at whole
Income Restoration Program Implementation Sub-Committee (IRPISC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To facilitate the integration of PAPs in the host community - To coordinate and communicate with PAPs and all related institutions in IRP activities at whole - To finalize IRP through consultation with PAPs - To facilitate the registration of PAPs who participate in IRP - To implement the series of activities of IRP - To observe the progress of IRP activities on the ground - To follow up the activities of IRP, if needed - To advise about the employment opportunities to PAPs at pre-/ post-training time

CHAPTER 10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A grievance redress mechanism is developed to ensure that: i) all complaints related to relocation and assistance package are appropriately dealt with, ii) easily access for those who have complaints related to relocation and assistance package, and iii) adequate measures are taken to resolve raised issues.

The main actor to implement relocation and IRP is different as Chapter 9 shows the organization structure; RISC is responsible for implementing relocation while IRPISC is responsible for conducting IRP. Although the main actor differs at relocation phase and IRP phase, one procedure of grievance redress is commonly applied for both project phase by changing decision-making body as outlined below.

Complaints from PAPs are lodged verbally or in written form to the RISC during the relocation phase or IRPISC after the relocation phase via the village tract or directly. GAD at each township in RISC or IRPISC is the contact for direct lodging of complaints from PAPs. The chairperson of the RISC or IRPISC assigns an officer from RISC members according to the nature of the lodged complaint to interview with the concerned PAP who raises issues. The lodged complaint and interview result is discussed within the RISC or IRPISC, and approach to settle the complaint is decided. Based on the decided approach, the assigned officer negotiates with the concerned PAP in consultation with the RISC or IRPISC. In case the agreement between the concerned PAP and the RISC is not achieved within 15 days from the day of complaint lodged, the case is forwarded to YRG. The relevant department in YRG reviews previous documents and discuss with PAPs until agreement is reached. In case agreement is not reached within 15 days from the case is forwarded to YRG, the case is forwarded to the court. TSMC supports the entire process according to requests of any actions from RISC. The process and structure of grievance redress during and after the relocation phase is shown in Figure 10-1.

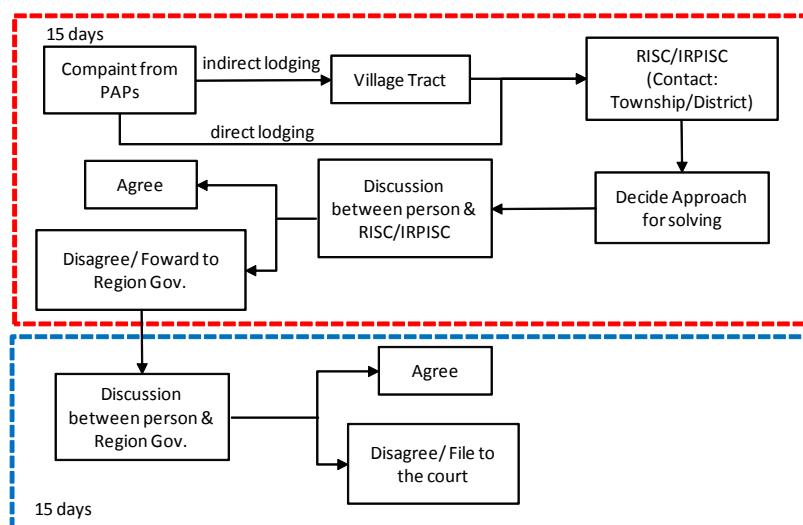


Figure 10-1 Grievance Redress Procedure during and after Relocation Phase

CHAPTER 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The resettlement works for development of Phase 1 area mainly consist of arrangement of the relocation site, award of assistances for loss of assets and income source/livelihood, actual relocation (moving from Phase 1 development area to the relocation site etc.), implementation of the IRP, and monitoring and follow-up of the resettlement and implementation activities. Thus, the implementation schedule of the works is prepared based on the above contents of the resettlement works as well as project implementation stage. The provisional implementation schedule of the resettlement works is shown in Figure 11-1. However, the sequence or schedule may change due to circumstances and accordingly the time will be adjusted for the implementation of the works.

Activities	Year/Month				2013								2014			
	October				November				December				January			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
I. Arrangement of Relocation Site																
(1) Finalization of area of relocation site	●															
(2) Physical planning of relocation site	—															
(3) Construction of infrastructure at relocation site	—	—	—	—												
(4) Construction of housing			—	—												
II. Award of Assistances																
(1) Preparation and agreement of detail payment plan (amount and mode)	—	—	—	—												
(2) Award of assistances					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Actual Relocation (moving from Phase 1 area to relocation site)																
(1) Arrangement of relocation (allocation of lots etc.)			—	—												
(2) Relocation of PAPs (moving to the resettlement site)					—	—	—	—								
III. Implementation of Income Restoration Program (IRP)																
(1) Organization of IRP Implementation Committee			—	—	—	—										
(2) Registration for IRP						—	—	—	—							
(3) Implementation of main program									—	—	—	—	→			
IV. Monitoring and Evaluation incl. income Restoration																
(1) Internal monitoring								—	—	—	—	—	—	→		
(2) External monitoring								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	→	

Figure 11-1 Provisional Implementation Schedule of Relocation Works

CHAPTER 12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Internal Monitoring

RISC in cooperation with YRG and TSMC serves as the Project's internal monitoring body during the relocation phase. After the relocation phase, IRPISC 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 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

RISC submits internal monitoring reports to YRG 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

IRPISC submits internal monitoring reports to YRG after the relocation phase including the following:

- Course of IRP and number of participants

- Status/progress of IRP
- Settlement status at the relocation site
- Issues raised at the grievance mechanism and measures taken

12.2 External Monitoring

(1) Objectives

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

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

Draft TOR for the external monitoring expert(s) is enclosed in Annex 5.

(2) Scope of works

External monitoring expert(s) addresses specific issues such as:

- 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 relocation site
- f) Level of restore/re-establish 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) Monitoring Methodology

External monitoring is commenced when relocation procedure is started. 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 inclusion 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, 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, 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) Monitoring Period and Reporting

External monitoring activities will be carried out for a period of 3 years in principle. Frequency of monitoring is 2 times during the relocation phase (i.e. one time at the beginning of relocation and the end of the relocation respectively) and quarterly basis at the after relocation phase. The report to be prepared at each monitoring period summarizes 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. Samples of monitoring forms are presented in Annex 6.

12.3 Overall Monitoring Structure

During the relocation phase, RISC compiles the result of internal and external monitoring into a report, and submits it to YRG. YRG shares the monitoring report with TSMC. After the relocation phase, IRPISC compiles internal and external monitoring results into a report, and reports it to YRG. YRG shares the monitoring report with TSMC. Figures 12-1 and 12-2 show the procedure of monitoring and reporting.

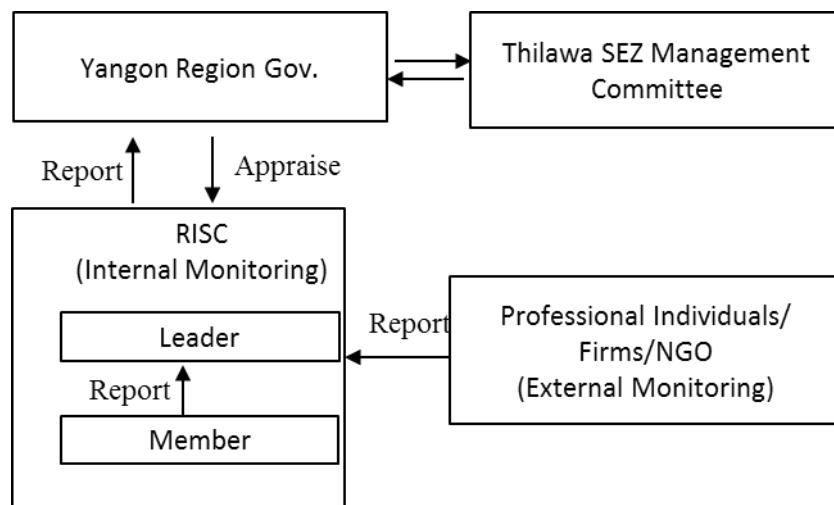


Figure 12-1 Monitoring and Reporting Procedure during Relocation Phase

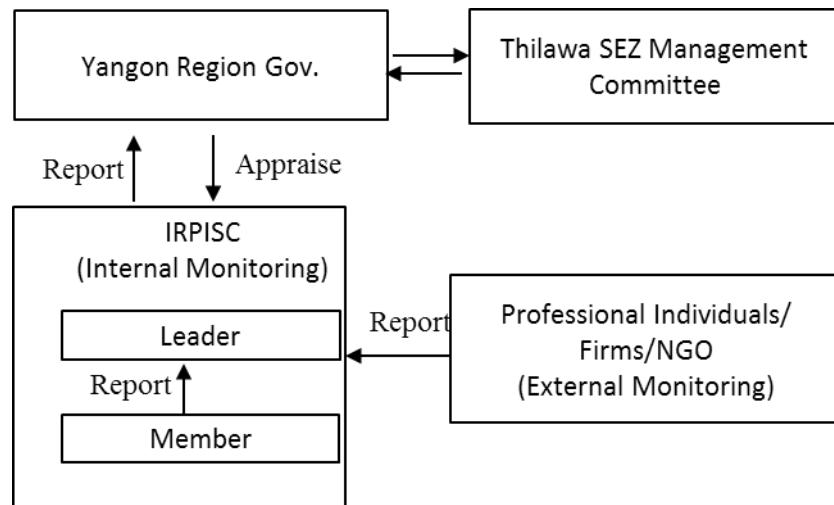


Figure 12-2 Monitoring and Reporting Procedure after Relocation Phase

12.4 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 of 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, IRPISC and other concerned parties would propose appropriate additional measures to support PAPs to rehabilitate themselves to at least their pre-project situation.

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 Census and Socio Economic Survey, and Detailed Measurement Survey

- Annex1-1: Questionnaire Form for Census and Socio Economic Survey (April 2013)**
- Annex1-2: Questionnaire Form for Detailed Measurement Survey (June July, 2013)**
- Annex1-3: Questionnaire Form for Additional Detailed Measurement Survey (August, 2013)**

**Annex1-1: Questionnaire Form for Census and Socio Economic Survey
(April 2013)**

Household Census Form for Thilawa SEZ Area

1. Name of Village
2. Block Number
3. House Number
4. Name of the Head of the Family and father's name
5. National Identification Number
6. Education
7. Occupation of the Head of the Family
8. Expenses per month
9. Census Yes () No ()
10. Year which begun living in this area ()
11. In 2011 record included () not included ()
- 11 (a) If included Building Number ()
12. Where are they come from ()
13. Getting compensation Yes () No ()

14. Type of compensation and amount of money received
- 14 (1) compensation for land (cultivating land)
- 14 (2) compensation for crop
- 14 (3) compensation for transfer
- 14 (4) replacement of land block
- 14 (5) compensation for other

15. Number of family members ()
Husband () Wife () Son () Daughter () Others ()
16. Total amount of cultivating land () Other ()
- 16 (1) Type 16 (2) Average Yield of the crop
17. Name of the crop () other ()
18. Current condition
- 18 (1) Roof Leaf () Zinc sheet () Others ()
- 18 (2) Partitions Leaf () wooden () Zinc sheet? Others ()
- 18 (3) Ground Floors Plain () Bamboo () Wood () Others ()
- 18 (4) Estimated measurement
- 18 (5) Type of the toilet No () Hole Type () Pest control ()
19. Electricity (EPC) cable connected Yes () No ()
20. Availability of the drinking water well others
21. Personal items that are owned by the farmers or land owner

- 21 (1) Cows () 21 (2) Goats () 21 (3) Chicken/ duck ()
- 21 (4) Inverter () 21 (5) small generator () 21 (6) Electric Fan ()
- 21 (7) TV () (a) 14" () (b) 21" () (c) Above 21" ()
- 21 (8) VCD () 21 (9) Bicycle () 21 (10) Motorcycle () 21 (11) Other ()

Data collector

Checked By

Name

Name

Position/ Department

Position/ Department

Dated

Dated

Annex1-2: Questionnaire Form for Detailed Measurement Survey (June, July, 2013)

Attachment-2: DMS Form

[Procedure of Part 1:Socio-Economic Survey]

1. Households already interviewed in April 2013: Ask all questions in Part 1 and also confirm of interview results of April 2013 Census.
2. Households not interviewed in April 2013: Ask all questions in Part 1

[Procedure of Part 2: Inventory of Asset Loss]

1. Boundary of one occupied area shall be preliminary delineated and measured its size on the aerial photo.
2. The result of No.1 above shall be confirmed at the site.
3. As for structure, each floor size shall actually be measured at the site.
4. Site confirmation/measurement shall be done by a household head using land/structure, representative from Thilawa SEZ Management Committee, MOC or MNPED, representative from the township and survey team jointly. As evidence of joint measurement, aforementioned four parties shall sign the DMS form together.
5. The result of site confirmation/measurement and coordinate shall be entered into GIS base map to be provided by JICA Survey Team.

PART 1: Socio-Economic Survey

A. Profiles of the Project Affected Household

Items	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey
1 Survey Date		
2 Household Number		
3 Name of Household Head		
4 Name of Farther		
5 NRC No.		
6 Address/Tel		
7 Status of Compensation in 1997		
8 Recipient of Compensation in 1997	(0) not received (1) myself (2) father (3) mother (4) wife (5) other	(0) not received (1) myself (2) father (3) mother (4) wife (5) other (please specify)
9 Year living there started If in case the HH head answered that their HH received 1997 compensation, but answered that they started living after 1997, reconfirm from when actually their HHs started living there. (vice versa as well)		In addition to year, please specify the date of living started if possible.
10 Moving out from Class A	No informaiton	Year of moving out (0) staying from the year of starting stay (1) moving out (please specify year of moving out)
11 Returning to Class A	No informaiton	(0) not returning (1) returning (please specify year of returning)

B. Socio-Economic Condition of Household

	Items	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey	
1	Age of Household Head	No information	(1) from 20 to 30 years old (2) from 31 to 40 years old (3) from 41 to 50 years old (4) from 51 to 60 years old (5) from 61 to 70 years old (6) over 71 years old	
2	Number of Family in a Household	Husband () persons Wife () Son () Daughter () Other () Total ()	Husband () persons Wife () Son () Daughter () Father () Mother () Others () Total ()	
3	Vulnerability	No information	Husband () Wife () Son () Daughter () Father () Mother () Others ()	(1) Disabled (2) Orphan (3) Widow (4) Divorced-woman (5) Other(please specify)
4	Occupation of Household Head	(0) No job (1) Odd job (2) Skill job (3) Farming rice (4) Farming other crop (5) Government employee (6) Farming vegetables (7) Others	(0) No job (1) Odd job (2) Wage worker (long term contract) (3) Farming rice (summer rice) (4) Farming rice (monsoon rice) (5) Farming other crop (6) Farming vegetables (7) Handicraft (8) Government employee (9) Shop owner (10) Retired or over working age (11) Others (please specify)	
5	Religion	No information	Please specify	
6	Ethnic Groups	No information	Please specify	
7	Using language in daily communication	No information	Please specify	
8	Ability in Myanmar language	No information	(0) Illiterate (1) Speak, read and write fluently (2) Speak, read and write a little (3) speak only	
9	Whose income is the main income source in a household	No information	(1) myself (2) father (3) mother (4) wife (5) son (6) daughter (7) other (please specify)	
10	Income source of the main income in a	No information	(0) No job (1) Odd job	

	Items	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey
	household		(2) Wage worker (long term contract) (3) Farming rice (summer rice) (4) Farming rice (monsoon rice) (5) Farming other crop (6) Farming vegetables (7) Handicraft (8) Government employee (9) Shop owner (10) Retired or over working age (11) Other (please specify)
11	Whose income is the secondary income source in a household		(1) myself (2) father (3) mother (4) wife (5) son (6) daughter (7) other (please specify)
12	Income source of the secondary income in a household	No information	(0) No job (1) Odd job (2) Wage worker (long term contract) (3) Farming rice (summer rice) (4) Farming rice (monsoon rice) (5) Farming other crop (6) Farming vegetables (7) Handicraft (8) Government employee (9) Shop owner (10) Retired or over working age (11) Other (please specify)
13	Work place of main income source	No information	Please name the work place of main income source
14	Commuting mode to the work place of main income source	No information	(1) Walk (2) Bicycle (3) Motor bike (4) Bus provided by an employer (5) Ferry bus (6) Taxi (7) Others (please specify)
15	Annual income from main income	No information	() kyats in total
16	Annual income from secondary income	No information	() kyats in total
17	Monthly livelihood aids	No information	Source of livelihood aids (please specify) Kinds of livelihood aids (Please specify) Amount of livelihood aids (please specify)
18	Number of workers in a household	No information	(1) No job () persons (2) Odd job () (3) Wage worker (long term contract) () (4) Farming rice (summer rice) () (5) Farming rice (monsoon rice) () (6) Farming other crop () (7) Farming vegetables () (8) Handicraft () (9) Government employee () (10) Shop owner () (11) Retired or over working age ()

	Items	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey	
			(12) Other (please specify) ()	
19	Origin of household food consumption	No information	(1) Mostly home grown (2) More than half home grown (3) Less than half home grown (4) Mostly buy (5) Others (please specify) <input type="text"/>	
20	Monthly expenditure	() kyats in total	Food () Kyats Agriculture () Transportation () Education () Health () Social Function () Loan repayment () Others (please specify)	
21	Household Possession	Livestock Cow () Goat () Chicken/Duck ()	Livestock Cow () Goat () Chicken/Duck ()	
		Other Assets Electric fan () Fridge () Inverter () Small generator () TV 14 inch () TV 21 inch () TV over 21 inch () VCD () Bicycle () Motorcycle () Car () Gondow () Tructor () Phone () Water pump ()	Other Assets Electric fan () Fridge () Inverter () Small generator () TV 14 inch () TV 21 inch () TV over 21 inch () VCD () Bicycle () Motorcycle () Car () Gondow () Tructor () Phone () Water pump () Others (please specify)	

ART 2: Inventory of Asset Loss

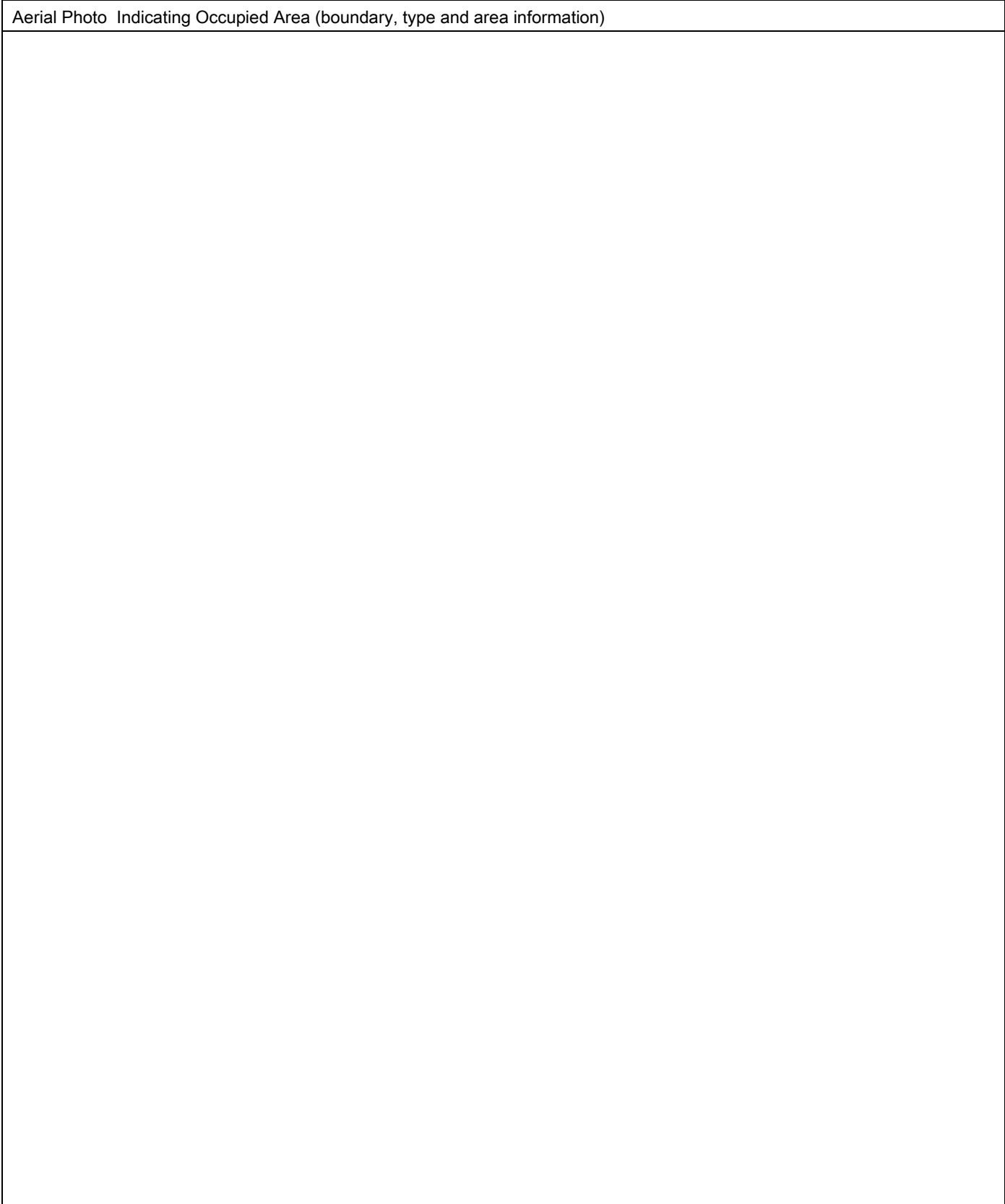
(1) Confirmation Land Size in Occupied Area

- a) Before the actual field survey pre-demarcate boundaries of occupied area in the aerial photos
- b) During the survey, please check period of cultivation/ usage at each land use of one occupied area.
- c) In case one occupied area includes more than two types of land use, land use shall be recorded respectively (i.e. occupied area-1, 2, 3....).
- d) For farmlands, delineate boundary on the aerial photos (no need to do the direct measurements at site). For residential areas and other usages do the direct measurements at site to get dimensions and areas of such lands.
- e) After the field survey past copy of aerial photos indicating boundaries and area information of respective occupied areas.

Measurement Items ¹		Measurement Results
1	Land Use of Occupied Area-1 (period of cultivation /usage : months/years)	(1) Residential land (2) Paddy field (summer rice) (3) Paddy field (monsoon rice) (4) Other crops (5) Pasture land (6) Trees (7) Vacant (not using) (8) Others (please specify) <input type="text"/>
	Land Use of Occupied Area-2 (period of cultivation / usage: months/years)	(1) Residential land (2) Paddy field (summer rice) (3) Paddy field (monsoon rice) (4) Other crops (5) Pasture land (6) Trees (7) Vacant (not using) (8) Others (please specify) <input type="text"/>
	Land Use of Occupied Area-3 (period of cultivation / usage: months/years)	(1) Residential land (2) Paddy field (summer rice) (3) Paddy field (monsoon rice) (4) Other crops (5) Pasture land (6) Trees (7) Vacant (not using) (8) Others (please specify)
2	Total Size of Occupied Area-1	Length (feet) x Width (feet) or Acreage (unit:) :
	Total Size of Occupied Area-2 (ditto)	Length (feet) x Width (feet) or Acreage (unit:) :
	Total Size of Occupied Area-3 (ditto)	Length (feet) x Width (feet) or Acreage (unit:) :

	Measurement Items ¹	Measurement Results
	Total of Entire Occupied Area (occupied area 1+2+3)	Length (feet) x Width (feet) or Acerage (unit:) :

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



Confirmation Result of Crops and Trees

(1) Rice

- a) Yield area shall be basically calculated on the aerial photo.
- b) Total yield amount shall be confirmed through interview to a household head.
- c) Estimated yield amount within project area shall be calculated below: (Will be done after field survey)
Estimated amount within the project area = total yield amount x yield area within project area/total yield area

Remarks: 2013 April means 2013 April Census, Tax means land revenue records, Supplemental means this survey.

(2) Other Crops

- i) Yield area shall be basically calculated on the aerial photo.
- ii) Total yield amount shall be confirmed through interview to a household head.
- iii) Estimated yield amount within project area shall be calculated below: (Will be done after field survey)
Estimated amount within the project area (d) = total yield amount (c) x yield area within project area (b) /total yield area (a)

(3) Annual or Perennial Crop Trees

- a) In case there are annual or perennial crop trees, the number of total trees at the site shall be counted.
- b) In case occupied area locates at the border of the project area, yield area and amount within the project area shall be estimated at the following methods. (Will be done after field survey)
 - i) Yield area (both of total and within the project area) shall be calculated by aerial photo.
 - ii) Estimated yield amount within the project area shall be calculated below:
Estimated amount within the project area (d) = total yield amount (c) x yield area within project area (b)/total yield area (a)

(4) Trees for Timber and Wood (count the number of total trees and measure the diameter at the site)

- a) In case there are trees for timber and wood, count the number of total trees and measure the diameter at the site.
- b) In case occupied area locates at the border of the project area, yield area and amount within the project area shall be estimated at the following methods. (Will be done after field survey)
 - i) Yield area (both of total and within the project area) shall be calculated by aerial photo.
 - ii) Estimated yield amount within the project area shall be calculated below:
Estimated amount within the project area (d) = total yield amount (c) x yield area within project area (b)/total yield area (a)

(5) Other Trees (count the number of total at the site)

In case there are non-crop trees in one occupied boundary, please proceed as follows:

- a) Confirm with household head whether the non-crop trees are planned by him/her or not.
- b) In case the non-crop tree is planned by him/her, please check the items listed in the following table.

Measurement Result of Affected House and Shop

If there are more than two structures in one occupied area, please measure each structure using separate form. If there are more than three structures in one occupied area, please add a form for the 3rd structure.

For 1st Structure in One Boundary

	Measurement Items	Measurement Results	
1	Year of Structure Construction	Specify	
2	Structure Use Purpose	Census Result in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey
		(1) Demolished (specify demolishing year)	(1) Demolished (specify demolishing year)
		(2) House	(2) House
		(3) Shop	(3) Shop
		(4) Barn for agriculture	(4) Barn for agriculture
		(5) Barn for livest	(5) Barn for livest
		(6) Others (spesify)	(6) Others (please spesify)
3	Number of Floors		
4	Material of Structure	Results of Census in April 2013	Confriming by Supplemental Survey
(1)	Roof		
(2)	Frame		
(3)	Wall		
(4)	Ceiling		
(5)	Door		
5	Drinking Water Source	(1) Well (2) From neighborhood lake (3) From neighborhood river (4) From monastry (5) From factory (6) Buy	(1) Well privately owned (2) Well commonly shared with neighborhood (3) From rain barrel (4) From neighborhood lake (5) From neighborhood river (6) From monastry (7) From well in a factory (free of charge) (8) From well in a factory (charged) (9) Buy bottle of water (10)Others (please specify)
6	Toilet	(1) No toilet (2) Hole type toilet (3) Pest controle toilet	(1) No individual toilet/shared toilet (2) Hole type toilet (3) Pest control toilet (4) Others (please specify)
7	Kitchen	No information	(1) No kitchen/shared kitchen with neighbors

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Kitchen inside house (gas oven) (3) Kitchen inside house (kerosen oven) (4) Kitchen inside house (charcoal oven) (5) Kitch inside house (wood oven) (6) Kitchen inside house (other energy, specify) (7) Kitchen outside house (kerosen oven) (8) Kitchen outisde house (charcoal oven) (9) Kitchen outside house (wood oven) (10)Kitchen outside house (other energy, specify) <input type="text"/> (11)Others (please specify)
8	Floor Size of Structure	<p>1st floor: Length (feet) x width (feet)</p> <p>2nd floor: Length (feet) x width (feet)</p> <p>3rd floor: Length (feet) x width (feet)</p>

Draw location of structure and GPS recorded

For 2nd Structure in One Boundary

	Measurement Items	Measurement Results	
1	Year of Structure Construction	Specify	
2	Structure Use Purpose	Census Result in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey
		(1) Demolished (specify demolishing year)	(1) Demolished (specify demolishing year)
		(2) House	(2) House
		(3) Shop	(3) Shop
		(4) Barn for agriculture	(4) Barn for agriculture
		(5) Barn for livest	(5) Barn for livest
		(6) Others (spesify)	(6) Others (please spesify)
3	Number of Floor		
4	Material of Structure	Results of Census in April 2013	Confriming by Supplemental Survey
(1)	Roof		
(2)	Frame		
(3)	Wall		
(4)	Ceiling		
(5)	Door		
5	Drinking Water Source	(1) Well (2) From neighborhood lake (3) From neighborhood river (4) From monastry (5) From factory (6) Buy	(1) Well privately owned (2) Well commonly shared with neighborhood (3) From rain barrel (4) From neighborhood lake (5) From neighborhood river (6) From monastry (7) From well in a factory (free of charge) (8) From well in a factory (charged) (9) Buy bottle of water (10)Others (please specify)
6	Toilet	(1) No toilet (2) Hole type toilet (3) Pest controle toilet	(1) No individual toilet/shared toilet (2) Hole type toilet (3) Pest control toilet (4) Others (please specify)
7	Kitchen	No information	(1) No kitchen/shared kitchen with neighbors (2) Kitchen inside house (gas oven) (3) Kitchen inside house (kerosen oven) (4) Kitchen inside house (charcoal)

			oven) (5) Kitch inside house (wood oven) (6) Kitchen inside house (other energy, specify) (7) Kitchen outside house (kerosen oven) (8) Kitchen outisde house (charcoal oven) (9) Kitchen outside house (wood oven) (10)Kitchen outside house (other energy, specify) <input type="text"/> (11)Others (please specify)
8	Floor Size of Structure	1st floor: Length (feet) x width (feet)	
		2nd floor: Length (feet) x width (feet)	
		3rd floor: Length (feet) x width (feet)	

Draw location of structure and GPS recorded

Head of Household
(Sign, Full name)

Leader of Survey Team
(Sign, Full name)

**Representative from SEZ
Management Committee,
MOC or MNPED**
(Sign, Full name)

Township Representative
(Sign, Full name)

Signed Date:

Photo of Household Head and Structure

1	Household Head	
2	Affected Structure	

Annex1-3: Questionnaire Form for Additional Detailed Measurement Survey (August, 2013)

Additional DMS Form

PART 1: Socio-Economic Survey

B. Profiles of the Project Affected Household

	Items	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey
1	Survey Date		
2	Household Number		
3	Name of Household Head		
4	Name of Farther		
5	NRC No.		
6	Address/Tel		

C. Livelihood Condition of Household

	Items	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey
1	Number of Family in a Household	Husband () persons Wife () Son () Daughter () Other () Total ()	Husband () persons Wife () Son () Daughter () Father () Mother () Others () Total ()
2	Number of Household Member Working or Gaining Income		(13) No job () persons (14) Odd job () (15) Wage worker (long term contract) () (16) Farming rice (summer rice) () (17) Farming rice (monsoon rice) () (18) Farming other crop () (19) Farming vegetables () (20) Handicraft () (21) Government employee () (22) Shop owner () (23) Retired or over working age () (24) Other (please specify)
3	Occupation and Commute Mode Category	<u>Occupation Category</u> (12) No job (13) Odd job (14) Wage worker (long term contract)	<u>Commuting mode</u> (8) Walk (9) Bicycle (10) Motor bike

	Items	April 2013 Census Result	Supplemental Survey
		(15) Farming rice (summer rice) (16) Farming rice (monsoon rice) (17) Farming other crop (18) Farming vegetables (19) Handicraft (20) Government employee (21) Shop owner (22) Retired or over working age (23) Others (please specify)	(11) Bus provided by an employer (12) Ferry bus (13) Taxi Others (please specify)
3a	Worker 1 Description		1. Occupation Category() 2. Work Place () 3. Commuting mode () 4. Annual Income ()
3b	Worker 2 Description		1. Occupation Category() 2. Work Place () 3. Commuting mode () 4. Annual Income ()
3c	Worker 3 Description		1. Occupation Category() 2. Work Place () 3. Commuting mode () 4. Annual Income ()
3d	Worker 4 Description		1. Occupation Category() 2. Work Place () 3. Commuting mode () 4. Annual Income ()
3e	Worker 5 Description		1. Occupation Category() 2. Work Place () 3. Commuting mode () 4. Annual Income ()
3f	Worker 6 Description		1. Occupation Category() 2. Work Place () 3. Commuting mode () 4. Annual Income ()
36	(add form if there are more than 6 members working or gaining income)		

D. Confirmation of Farm Land

(6) Farmland in SEZ Class A area

Kwin No	U-pine No	Area (acre)		Product Name	Total Yield/ Year		Remarks
		Interview	SLRD		Amount	Unit	

(7) Farmland Outside SEZ Class A area

Township	Kwin No	U-pine No	Area (acre)		Product Name	Total Yield/ Year		Remarks
			Interview	SLRD		Amount	Unit	

Draw location of Farmlands or Map indicating farmlands

PART 2: Inventory of Asset Loss

Measurement Result of Affected House and Shop

If there are more than two structures in one occupied area, please measure each structure using separate form. If there are more than three structures in one occupied area, please add a form for the 3rd structure.

	Measurement Items ¹	Measurement Results
1	Land Used / Occupied Area-1 (period of usage : months/years)	(9) Residential land (10)Paddy field (summer rice) (11)Paddy field (monsoon rice) (12)Other crops (13)Pasture land (14)Trees (15)Vacant (not using) (16)Others (please specify)
2	Total Size of Used / Occupied Area--1	Length (feet) x Width (feet) or Acreage (unit: acre) : 1

For 1st Structure in One Boundary

	Measurement Items	Measurement Results														
1	Year of Structure Construction															
2	Structure Use Purpose	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Census Result in April 2013</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Confirmation in Supplemental Survey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(7) Demolished (specify demolishing year)</td> <td>(7) Demolished (specify demolishing year)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(8) House</td> <td>(8) House</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(9) Shop</td> <td>(9) Shop</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(10)Barn for agriculture</td> <td>(10)Barn for agriculture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(11)Barn for livestock</td> <td>(11)Barn for livestock</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(12)Others (spesify)</td> <td>(12)Others(please specify)</td> </tr> </table>	Census Result in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey	(7) Demolished (specify demolishing year)	(7) Demolished (specify demolishing year)	(8) House	(8) House	(9) Shop	(9) Shop	(10)Barn for agriculture	(10)Barn for agriculture	(11)Barn for livestock	(11)Barn for livestock	(12)Others (spesify)	(12)Others(please specify)
Census Result in April 2013	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey															
(7) Demolished (specify demolishing year)	(7) Demolished (specify demolishing year)															
(8) House	(8) House															
(9) Shop	(9) Shop															
(10)Barn for agriculture	(10)Barn for agriculture															
(11)Barn for livestock	(11)Barn for livestock															
(12)Others (spesify)	(12)Others(please specify)															
3	Number of Floor	1														
4	Material of Structure	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Results of Census in April 2013</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Comfirming by Supplemental Survey</td> </tr> </table>	Results of Census in April 2013	Comfirming by Supplemental Survey												
Results of Census in April 2013	Comfirming by Supplemental Survey															
(1)	Roof															
(2)	Frame															
(3)	Wall															
(4)	Ceiling															
(5)	Door															
5	Drinking Water Source	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(7) Well (8) From neighborhood lake (9) From neighborhood river (10)From monastery (11)From factory (12)Buy</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(11)Well privately owned (12)Well commonly shared with neighborhood (13)From rain barrel (14)From neighborhood lake (15)From neighborhood river (16)From monastery (17)From well in a factory (free of charge) (18)From well in a factory (charged) (19)Buy bottle of water (20)Others (please specify)</td> </tr> </table>	(7) Well (8) From neighborhood lake (9) From neighborhood river (10)From monastery (11)From factory (12)Buy	(11)Well privately owned (12)Well commonly shared with neighborhood (13)From rain barrel (14)From neighborhood lake (15)From neighborhood river (16)From monastery (17)From well in a factory (free of charge) (18)From well in a factory (charged) (19)Buy bottle of water (20)Others (please specify)												
(7) Well (8) From neighborhood lake (9) From neighborhood river (10)From monastery (11)From factory (12)Buy	(11)Well privately owned (12)Well commonly shared with neighborhood (13)From rain barrel (14)From neighborhood lake (15)From neighborhood river (16)From monastery (17)From well in a factory (free of charge) (18)From well in a factory (charged) (19)Buy bottle of water (20)Others (please specify)															
6	Toilet	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(4) No toilet (5) Hole type toilet</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(5) No individual toilet/shared toilet (6) Hole type toilet</td> </tr> </table>	(4) No toilet (5) Hole type toilet	(5) No individual toilet/shared toilet (6) Hole type toilet												
(4) No toilet (5) Hole type toilet	(5) No individual toilet/shared toilet (6) Hole type toilet															

		(6) Pest control toilet <input type="checkbox"/>	(7) Pest control toilet <input type="checkbox"/> (8) Others (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Kitchen	No information	(12)No kitchen/shared kitchen with neighbors (13)Kitchen inside house (gas oven) (14)Kitchen inside house (kerosene oven) (15)Kitchen inside house (charcoal oven) (16)Kitchen inside house (wood oven) (17)Kitchen inside house (other energy, specify) (18)Kitchen outside house (kerosene oven) (19)Kitchen outside house (charcoal oven) (20)Kitchen outside house (wood oven) (21)Kitchen outside house (other energy, specify) (22)Others (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
8	Floor Size of Structure	1st floor: Length 2nd floor: Length 3rd floor: Length	(feet) x width (feet) (feet) x width (feet)

Draw location of structure and GPS recorded

For 2nd Structure in One Boundary

	Measurement Items	Measurement Results	
1	Year of Structure Construction		
2	Structure Use Purpose	Census Result in April 2013 (7) Demolished (specify demolishing year) (8) House (9) Shop (10) Barn for agriculture (11) Barn for livestock (12) Others (specify)	Confirmation in Supplemental Survey (7) Demolished (specify demolishing year) (8) House (9) Shop (10) Barn for agriculture (11) Barn for livestock (12) Others (Cow Shed)
3	Number of Floor		
4	Material of Structure	Results of Census in April 2013	Confirming by Supplemental Survey
(1)	Roof	No data	
(2)	Frame	No data	
(3)	Wall	No data	
(4)	Ceiling	No data	
(5)	Door	No data	
5	Drinking Water Source	(7) Well (8) From neighborhood lake (9) From neighborhood river (10) From monastery (11) From factory (12) Buy	(11) Well privately owned (12) Well commonly shared with neighborhood (13) From rain barrel (14) From neighborhood lake (15) From neighborhood river (16) From monastery (17) From well in a factory (free of charge) (18) From well in a factory (charged) (19) Buy bottle of water (20) Others (please specify)
6	Toilet	(4) No toilet (5) Hole type toilet (6) Pest control toilet	(5) No individual toilet/shared toilet (6) Hole type toilet (7) Pest control toilet (8) Others (please specify)
7	Kitchen	No information	(12) No kitchen/shared kitchen with neighbors (13) Kitchen inside house (gas oven) (14) Kitchen inside house (kerosene oven) (15) Kitchen inside house (charcoal oven) (16) Kitchen inside house (wood oven) (17) Kitchen inside house (other energy, specify) (18) Kitchen outside house (kerosene oven) (19) Kitchen outside house (charcoal oven) (20) Kitchen outside house (wood oven) (21) Kitchen outside house (other energy, specify) (22) Others (please specify)
8	Floor Size of Structure	1st floor: Length	

		2nd floor: Length 3rd floor: Length	(feet) x width (feet) x width	(feet) (feet)

Draw location of structure and GPS recorded

Crops and Trees in Housing Area

(1) Crops

(2) Annual or Perennial Crop Trees

Tree Name	Purpose of Use	Yield Area (acre)		Unit (please specify)	No. of Trees		Age of Trees
		Total (a)	Within Project Area (b)		Total No. of Trees (c)	Estimated Number within Project Area (d)	

(3) Trees for Timber and Wood (count the number of total trees and measure the diameter at the site)

(4) Other Trees (count the number of total at the site)

Tree Name	Purpose of Use	Unit (No.)	Total No. of Trees	No. of Trees within Project Area	Age of Trees

Photo of Household Head and Structure

1	Household Head	
2	Affected Structure	

**Head of Household
(Sign, Full name)**

**Leader of Survey Team
(Sign, Full name)**

**Representative from SEZ
Management Committee,
MOC or MNPED
(Sign, Full name)**

**Township Representative
(Sign, Full name)**

Signed Date:

**ANNEX – 2 Gap Analysis between the Government
Laws/Regulations and World Bank OP4.12/ADB Safeguard Policy**

Differences Between National Laws and World Bank Safeguard Policy

World Bank Safeguard Policy OP4.12	National Laws	Differences between National Law and World Bank Safeguard Policy
1. 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 advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 4	Though there is no specific conditions/ procedures determined for establishing eligibility through initial surveys, Article 4 determines about necessity of public notification of land acquisition and land survey (preliminary investigation).
2. 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)	Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 9	Article 9 determines that occupiers/stakeholders of lands to be acquired are explained about acquisition and claims to compensations. However detail procedures as well as eligibility criteria are not clearly defined. Also there is no specific indication about displaced persons without titles
3. 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 directions, procedures, and notifications, determined yet to provide preference to persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
4. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Not Applicable	There is no directions, procedures, and notifications, determined yet for support toward transition period
5. 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 laws, rules, directions, procedures, and notifications, determined yet for vulnerable groups.
6. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25)	Not Applicable	There is no rules, directions, procedures, and notifications determined yet for preparation of abbreviated resettlement plan for fewer than 200 people.

Differences Between National Laws and ADB Safeguard Policy

ADB's SPS (2009)	National Laws	Differences between National Law and World Bank Safeguard Policy
1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible (Objectives). Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives (Objectives).	Not Applicable	Draft EIA procedure determines that necessary measures needed to be taken for projects which have possibility for involuntary resettlement but detail procedures are yet to be determined.
2. Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning (policy principle 1).	Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 4	Though there is no specific conditions/ procedures determined for establishing eligibility through initial surveys, Article 4 determines about necessity of public notification of land acquisition and land survey (preliminary investigation).
3. Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program (policy principle 2).	Not Applicable	There is no laws, rules, directions procedures, and notifications, determined yet for appropriate participation.
4. Establish grievance redress mechanism (policy principle 2).	Land Acquisition Act (1894) Articles 5A, 18 Farmland Law (2012) Articles 22 to 25 Farmland Rules (2012) Articles 59-63 Farmland Rules (2012) Article 67	Article 5A determines that person interested in land which has been notified for acquisition, can object to the acquisition within 30 days of notification can object to the acquisition. Whereas, Article 18 determines that any person who has not accepted compensation can appeal to a court for determination. These articles determine procedures for settlement of dispute on the right to use the farmland These articles determine procedures for settlement of dispute on the right to use the farmland. This article determines procedures for if in case un-satisfaction to indemnity and compensation occurs. However, details are not determined.
5. Land-based resettlement strategy (policy principle 3).	Not Applicable	There is no directions, procedures, and notifications, determined yet to land-based resettlement strategy.
6. All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost (policy principle 3).	Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 23 Farmland Rules (2012) Article 67	Though there is no indication about replacement cost, article 23 determines that the market value of the land at the date of publication of the notice need to be applied. Article 67 determines compensation and indemnity to be calculated based on the current market price
7. Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons (policy principle 4).	Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 23	Article 23 determines compensations for damages to standing crops/ trees, lands, moveable/ immovable properties, relocation cost, economic activities are required. However there is no

ADB's SPS (2009)	National Laws	Differences between National Law and World Bank Safeguard Policy
		indications about improving or at least to restore standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels to pre-project levels.
	Farmland Rules (2012) Article 67	Article 67 determines compensation for land and indemnity for crop and structure.
8. Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons (policy principle 5).	Ditto	Ditto
9. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manners for land acquisition negotiation settlement (policy principle 6).	Not Applicable	There is no directions procedures, and notifications, determined yet.
10. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets (policy principle 7).	Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 9	Article 9 determines that occupiers/stakeholders of lands to be acquired are explained about acquisition and claims to compensations. However detail procedures as well as eligibility criteria are not clearly defined. Also there is no specific indication about displaced persons without titles.
11. Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders (policy principle 9).	Not Applicable	There is no directions procedures, and notifications, determined yet.
12. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits (policy principle 10).	SEZ Law (2011) Article 36	This article determines that developer or investor shall bear the expenses of transferring and compensation of assets (but the law is applicable for SEZ development)
13. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement (policy principle 11).	Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 34	Though there is no clear indication about prior compensation before the relocation. However article 34 determines that compensation is not paid on or before the possession of the land, compensation amount awarded with interest rate must be paid
14. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons (policy principle 12).	Not Applicable	There is no directions procedures, and notifications, determined yet.

**ANNEX – 3 Draft TOR
for
Implementation of Income Restoration Program**

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR IMPLLEMNTATION OF INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM (IRP)

1. Introduction

Livelihood of households doing income generation activities inside the project area will be affected due to implementation of the project. Then, the development of Phase 1 in Thilawa SEZ (hereafter referred to as the “project”) will implement Income Restoration Program (hereafter referred to as the “IRP”) to all working age of project affected persons (PAPs) regardless of sex in order to restore their livelihood at least to the pre-project level. IRP is implemented by the special unit namely Income Restoration Program Implementing Sub-Committee (hereafter referred to as the “IRPISC”) which will be established in Yangon Region Government. IRPISC is the horizontal unit among several ministries and administration level. Since IRP is the new approach in Myanmar, technical support from professional person(s) or organization to IRPISC is indispensable for implementing it smoothly and effectively. These terms of reference were prepared to provide technical support for IRPISC to implement IRP (hereinafter referred to as the “work”) by the contracted expert(s) or organization (hereafter referred to as the “Contractor”).

2. Work Site

Activities of IRP will be basically planned to be conducted near the relocation site in Kyautan Township, but some vocational trainings might take place in other area in Yangon Region.

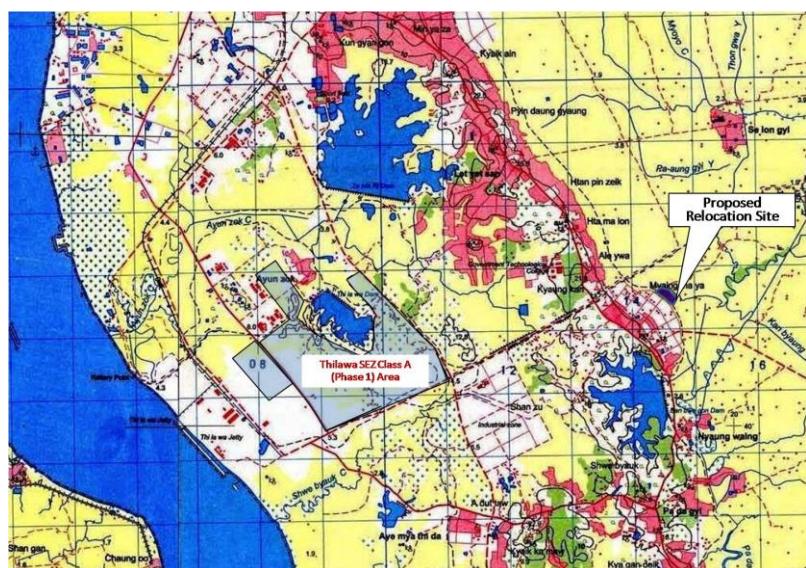


Figure 1 Location of Proposed Relocation Site

3. Objectives

The objective of the work is to support IRPISC technically to implement IRP smoothly and effectively in order to restore or improve livelihood of PAPs as well as improving their physical living condition.

4. Scope of Works

IRP is combination of five kinds of activities: i) introductory workshop of IRP to PAPs, ii) technical support for improvement of work-skill (i.e. providing vocational trainings by utilizing existing trainings), iii) technical support for livelihood management (i.e. assisting to open and maintain bank account, providing hygiene education for appropriate toilet using and providing assistance to organize stable community), iv) support for finding income earning opportunities (i.e. facilitating between job vacancy and capability/willingness of PAPs and giving PAPs prioritized employment in/around SEZ area) and v) follow-up (i.e. monitoring).

In this IRP, following tasks will be undertaking in this assignment.

Table-1 List of Tasks

No.	Main Tasks	Contents of Tasks
1	Introductory Workshop of IRP to PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance awareness on IRP of IRPISC and concerned parties who will implement vocational trainings to PAPs prior to organizing introductory workshop - Support IRPISC to organize introductory workshop to PAPs in order to explain IRP - Support to implement needs analysis of PAPs on IRP - Support IRPISC for finalizing IRP including checking the latest available technical trainings and results of need-analysis
2	Technical Support for Improvement of Work-Skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate between IRPISC and concerned parties to implement vocational trainings
3	Technical Support for Livelihood Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support PAPs and IRPISC for modifying household certificate due to relocation including support for issuing a household certificate for PAPs who do not have it - Support PAPs and IRPISC for providing instruction to open and maintain bank account - Support and coordinate between PAPs and IRPISC for providing technical instruction on development of financial plan (i.e. deliberated management of income and expenditure in a household) - Support for IRPISC to provide hygiene education to PAPs such as appropriate using of toilet or disposing domestic waste
4	Support for Finding Income Earning Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for facilitating between PAPs and concerned entities for job vacancy in/around SEZ during construction and operation
5	Follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct periodical internal monitoring of IRP progress including settling any issues or difficulties with IRPISC - Support external monitoring expert(s) to monitor IRP from

No.	Main Tasks	Contents of Tasks
		independent view

5. Output

The Contractor shall submit following outputs:

- 1) Inception Report
- 2) IRP consultation workshop
- 3) Updated IRP
- 4) Monitoring Reports
- 5) Completion Report

6. Tentative Work Schedule

IRP activities will be implemented for three years after commencement of relocation.

ANNEX – 4 Records of Consultation Meeting

- Annex 4-1: 1st Consultation Meeting (14 February 2013)**
- Annex 4-2: 2nd Consultation Meeting (11 June 2013)**
- Annex 4-3: 3rd Consultation Meeting (30 July 2013)**
- Annex 4-4: 4th Consultation Meeting (21 September 2013)**

Annex 4-1: 1st Consultation Meeting (14 February 2013)

1st Consultation Meeting Minutes

Date	- 14 February 2013
Place	- Meeting Hall of Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee Office
Agenda	- Attached
Participants	- 80 representatives from the affected areas, 18 government side participants

Minister U Soe Min,

Today I am glad to meet you all, I wish you we all have auspicious day. I started to work in Yangon Region Government in April, 2011. I am responsible for Labor, Agriculture and Irrigation and Tourism sectors. I am also assigned to Thilawa Region so that I wish to see the future successful development of this region. Everybody has responsibility for the country development.

According to the history of the Thilawa SEZ area, I have learned from the Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development about the land compensation issue which was already done in 1997 with two conditions : 20,000 kyats per acre (with crop) and 10,000 kyats per acre (without crop) and a plot of land provision for each household who has stayed in Thilawa SEZ compound. The size of the plot is 40 by 60 ft (free of charge) including 5,000 kyats for transfer cost.

Now I would like to ask what you would like to tell? What are your difficulties? All of us have to follow law and regulations. We need a good discipline for democracy.

Now, I would like to invite Deputy Minister U Set Aung to explain for the future development.

Deputy Minister U Set Aung,

I am glad to see the attendance people who are representative from farmers and the residences of the Thilawa SEZ area. In this region, the residents are not only farmers but also shopkeepers and business people so you would like to know how the Thilawa SEZ project will benefit you. This project will give job opportunities especially for this region. The upcoming industries will be clean and high tech so it will bring the technology and job opportunities. I can't accept that people think we can only get the security job and cleaning job here because I have seen in Thailand the workers from Myanmar are not only the basic level but also the skilled labor level. According to the SEZ plan, people will be trained in the training center within the Thilawa SEZ area.

In these industries the waste will be systematically treated before the disposal. I do hope all the benefit will come to the region therefore I would like to invite ways we can work for the best result. Later we can also discuss.

If we move out from here, the existing people will have the livelihood and the accommodation problems. Please consider for us.

We have a lot of expectation from our agriculture products. We only know the agriculture work. We are working for 100 acres paddy fields in the country and for the monks food and living. Within the SEZ we can only get the security job and cleaning work in that area.

According to the Farmland Law which enacted in August 2012 is shown that transparency negotiation will be acted not only in the department but also within the public. Thank you, this is the first time this kind of meeting after the independence. We would like to stay near the monastery to help the monks. We want to get compensation according to the Farmland Law.

I am graduated however I am working in rice farming. Previously Industry land was occupied, however we did not get the good job we only got for cleaning and security jobs because the constraint was the workers must be above 8th standard. We have difficulty for livelihood and even we do not have a car.

We do not have our own land and we are selling the foods in front of Myanmar Industrial Terminal, Thilawa (MITT) since 12 years ago. We want to do the same in the future and we are donating to the monks.

I do not have a place to move to. Cows and buffalos are like my parents. I have to consider for them.

130 farmers are working for 1,360 acres even it was demarcated in 1997-98 for the industrial zone development. Please consider the livelihood for us.

In front of the University of Maritime we have 126 houses, the students need to finish their exams after February 19-20.

Farmers will suffer for the livelihood please consider for us. We want to negotiate.

We only know the agricultural livelihood. We want to know about how long we can stay within our owned land..

Minister U Soe Min,

All of you have to understand these lands are owned by the government, so of course some of the land will be compensated according to the law.

We need to build SEZ for the regional development. We have to continue to install the infrastructure for the SEZ development. We have to implement according to the schedule. Please understand for that situation.

Law Officer,

There are no people above the law. The law does not pay attention only for the farmers. Everybody has to obey the law. You can get the compensation according to the law; however at the same time you have to follow the law. If you do not get the right chance for any case please submit the letter officially to Village Tract Head and Township Administrator.

The receipt which was given by the land department is only for rental fees for farming purposes, season by season not for the ownership right. If you are legally to stay here you can show the ownership document.

Deputy Minister U Set Aung,

I am assigned to the development of Thilawa SEZ. We have to implement in this SEZ development, therefore we would like to discuss in the future according to the law. First we will collect the data, photos, data from the Department of Human Settlement Housing Development and then we will follow according to the law step by step, Yangon Region Minister U Soe Min is ready to cooperate on the issue. We are ready to discuss very frankly and closely with the public. Previous practice in our country did not have proper discussion, but now how we will cooperate and discuss how we will make further steps according to the law. We want to help for your difficulties. Thank you for coming and talking to us. See you again for further discussion.

Agenda of 1st Consultation Meeting

Date and Time: 14 Febrary, 2013

Venue: SEZ Supporting Committee Office

Agenda

1. Introduction briefed by Minister U Soe Min
2. Benefit of Thilawa SEZ, explained by Deputy Minister U Set Aung
3. Issues Raised from Representative of the Attendance:
4. Explanation from Minster H.E U Soe Min
5. Explanation from U Ohn Myint (Law Officer)
6. Justification from Deputy Minister H.E U Set Aung

Annex 4-2: 2nd Consultation Meeting (11 June 2013)

2nd Consultation Meeting Minutes

Date	- 11 June 2013
Place	- Meeting Hall of Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee Office
Agenda	- Attached
Participants	- Approximately 125

Brief explanation of today's meeting

First of all, U Set Aung explained that the intention of today's meeting is to consult and explain the activities of Phase 1 of Thilawa SEZ Project to get transparency. He explained to reporters that one person wrote about the problem of a village located outside of the Thilawa SEZ area that arose by Thilawa SEZ Project. Construction activities are not started yet in the Thilawa SEZ area and the EIA study is on-going. It was requested reporters to avoid such misunderstandings.

Opening Speech

U Soe Min, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, Yangon Region Government gave an opening speech. He said this is the second time to meet with local people in Thilawa SEZ area. Local people should understand that the land is owned by the government. Thilawa SEZ Project will start its implementation soon. Notices on the cut-off date were already distributed. As the list of the people inside SEZ area was already surveyed, local people must be aware of the new squatters. If the people find new squatters, they should inform to the concerned authority. They can lose their own opportunities because of the new squatters. Media reporters are requested to help. They can clarify things about the activities of Thilawa SEZ Project at any time.

Explanation about the development of Phase (1) of Thilawa SEZ Project

U Set Aung explained the activities already conducted and to be conducted using PowerPoint presentation. Before that, he said that most people know the Special Economic Zone as "Industrial Zone." However, it is totally different. There will be no factories which harm the environment. There will be a lot of employment opportunities. Local people will be prioritized to get the employment opportunities.

Factories of Myanmar Economic Cooperation (MEC), Ayemyathida Village and Shwe Pyi Thar Village are not included in the SEZ area. Thilawa SEZ Project was not started yet. Phase (1) will be started for 400 ha. Local people will be provided the assistances to move to new area. This is under review. Assistance package will be transparent, include all eligible people and be fair. Some people said that procedures take long time. Other countries also take long time up to years to complete the formulation of resettlement action plan. But resettlement work plan of the Phase 1 is trying to be completed within a few months.

Socio-economic survey using questionnaires was conducted from 4 to 26 April 2013 to determine household structures, socio-economic profile and household conditions. It found that there are newcomers to the area and only local people should get assistance. According to the international practices followed by World Bank and JICA, 4 April 2013 was specified as the cut-off date which was the first day of the survey. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compassionate grant or any other form of resettlement assistance. However, people who previously lived there, but moved out from the SEZ area due to (1) notice on January 2013, (2) termination of irrigation water supply in December 2012, or (3) stop instructions on agricultural activities in August 2012 are eligible to have assistance.

He said that another supplemental socio-economic survey will be conducted next week. Outside surveyors will be hired to survey this time. Location of each household and other structure, income and sources and production levels, and list of eligible people will be confirmed during the survey. Assistant package will be based on this survey. Local people are requested to cooperate in the survey. Then, details of calculation for assistant package will be started transparently in July 2013.

Questions and Answers

████████ raised a concern that they would like to know when we need to move to new place and until when we can continue agricultural activities.

U Set Aung answered that assistant package, new relocation site and time will be explained to villagers in a timely manner.

████████ who owns 14 acres, said that he bought the land from his friend in 1992 and took possession of this land since 1996. It was not included in the survey. He would like to know what he should get for this land. He was not invited to attend today's meeting, but he learned about the meeting from newspaper, and thus he came and attends.

U Set Aung said he wants to clarify the differences. Now the focus is resettlement which is trying to provide the assistance for those who have to move out. Currently, nobody who is living in the Phase 1 area owns the land. Land acquisition was completed since 1998.

U Soe Min explained that today's meeting is to consult about the Phase 1 area.

One of the villagers said that he doesn't believe that giving compensation is sufficient method to solve the problems. He wants concerned authorities to consider a long-term guarantee for the local people.

U Set Aung said that it will take too long to get long life security, because these can't be gotten immediately. Therefore, it is better to get assistance now rather than waiting for long life security. According to the current situation, they will not be forced to accept assistance. Every calculation procedure will be consulted with local people openly.

████████ said that he wants concerned authorities to arrange for local farmers not to feel aggrieved. They don't like the usage "squatter". They paid the taxes every year. They welcome the arrangement for assistance provision.

U Set Aung said both sides are correct. What the Minister said is in line with law. Assistance package will be arranged transparently and fairly.

One of the villagers said there is a land which has pagoda. He collected donations to build the pagoda since a long time ago. This land should be allowed to remain.

U Set Aung said the land he mentioned is not situated in the Phase 1 area. When the project is started at that area, he should mention about this to the concerned authority.

████████ asked whether Myanmar Industrial Terminal, Thilawa (MITT), SEZ and Myanmar Economic Cooperation (MEC) are organized together or not.

U Set Aung said no. These are not included inside the SEZ area, but MITT can be utilized by the SEZ project and also by others. It doesn't belong to the SEZ project.

████████ asked when the Phase 1 will be started. If they have enough time, they want to continue to do agricultural activities.

U Set Aung said that it is scheduled to start in September. Before that, relocation activities will be arranged. It is better not to continue to do agricultural activities. If they have to move out before harvesting these crops, losses such as labour and crops will be compensated to farmers. Assistant package will examine whether they did agricultural activities or not.

████████ said farmers want to continue to do agricultural activities and hope that they get sufficient time before movement. They will regard that as buying a lottery ticket. For example, if they have sufficient time, win the lottery. If not, they don't win.

U Set Aung said assistant package will be examined whether they did agricultural activities or not. But, they have to move out when the project starts.

Closing Speech

U Soe Min said that everybody should not be worried. They will be assisted with the best intentions. And religious places such as monastery, pagoda, etc., are to be set outside of SEZ area.

Agenda of 2nd Consultation Meeting

Date and Time: 11 June 2013, 10:00 – 12:00

Venue: Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee Office

	Time	Subject	Responsibility
0	9:30 – 10:00	Registration	
1	10:00 – 10:10	Opening Speech	Minister of Yangon Regional Government
2	10:10 – 10:20	Project Description of Thilawa SEZ (Phase 1)	Thilawa SEZ Management Committee
3	10:20 – 10:25	Summary of Socio-Economic Survey in April 2013	ditto
4	10:25 – 10:30	Cut-Off Date	ditto
5	10:30 – 10:50	Tea Break	
6	10:50 – 11:00	Provisional Assistant Package for Income Restoration	ditto
7	11:00 – 11:05	Supplemental Socio-Economic Survey	ditto
8	11:05 – 11:10	Further Schedule	ditto
9	11:10 – 11:55	Question and Answer	ditto
10	11:55 – 12:00	Closing Speech	Yangon Regional Government/ Thilawa SEZ Management Committee

Annex 4-3: 3rd Consultation Meeting (30 July 2013)

3rd Consultation Meeting Minutes

Date	- 30 July 2013
Place	- Meeting Hall of Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee Office
Agenda	- Attached
Participants	- Approximately 193

Opening address/ speech of Minister U Soe Min

Union Deputy Minister U Set Aung presented the following thoughts:

- The planned Phase 1 of SEZ includes 400 ha (900 acres) while whole of the project comprises 2,300 ha.
- We conducted surveys two times: the first survey was done by the government and the second survey was done by an external group. The announcement of cut-off date was done based on World Bank and JICA Guidelines. We already got the detail information of each and every eligible household.
- The support to the residents will be in line with World Bank policy.
- Impacts or deficiencies will be examined item by item.
The support will be classified into movable or unmovable properties. .
- Livelihood support will be included.
- Crop products will also be compensated for one or two multiplications (product of one or two years).
- Regular income from animal husbandry will also be supported for one or two multiplications.
- For salary men, they will be compensated based on their salaries.
- In resettlement, other than cost for the house, cost of movement and cost for time in movement will also be supported. The compensation will be a one-time sum.
- The nearest places from present location for resettlement and rehabilitation have already been checked.
- The committee will take responsibility if the person(s) wants us to build the new house. If the person wants to build new house by himself, the committee will support with funds.
- Vulnerable people such as widows, invalids, aged, will also be supported at surplus values in the forms of funds or rice.
- PAPs will be assisted to receive job opportunities in SEZ.
- To fit with the job opportunities, vocational trainings will be arranged (at no cost for trainees).
- Compensation will be jointly calculated according to World Bank policy.
- In the relocation site, there will be road, water, power and other infrastructures. Social/cultural buildings will be nearby.
- Details on compensation will be calculated in August. Resettlement activities will be jointly conducted among committee and PAPs
- The Phase 1 project will be started in end 2013 or early 2014 and we hope to start operations in 2015.

Questions and Discussions

■■■■■

- Present survey emphasized farmlands. How do you consider Freehold land?

U Set Aung:

- We considered not only farmlands, but also gardens and other lands.
- We have not considered based on National Identity Cards, or Household list, but based on actually people living and farming inside the Phase 1 area.

■■■■■

- I owned 11.26 acres in the Phase 1 area since 1992. I have the receipt for paid tax. I used to do farming there and presented these matters in 2nd consultation meeting, but I am still not included in the list to be compensated.

U Set Aung

- Land ownership is out of the scope of the SEZ committee and present survey. It would be the scope of Yangon Region Government.
- Present survey and the SEZ committee have been working technically (for technical support) for persons actually living and farming. So we would like to advise you to directly talk with Yangon Region Government.

- We understand that present SEZ would be the model among Kyukphyu, Thilawa and Dawei SEZs.
- During the implementation, not only the local people but also local and regional government departments should actively help to manage things.
- Local people do not reject the decision on land acquisition.
- Region Minister and Union Deputy Minister should also help the local people's problems.
- Hoping to receive high benefits, we wish the project to be successfully accomplished as early as possible.
- As we wish to understand the international standards, we asked JICA for its guidelines and translated so that everybody can know them. Here are some of the terms:
 - o In JICA guideline, we found no words on "good will support or contribution" but found only "compensation".
 - o Government should work as much as possible for avoiding impacts, and to negotiate repeatedly if there occur undeniable impacts.
 - o During the resettlement, law of the host country should be applied.
 - o Compensation includes taking remedial action for the impacts of the project.
 - o We wish to receive all expenses for resettlement.
 - o We should receive benefits from the project, and should obtain sufficient capital for livelihood.
 - o According to JICA guideline, the people who are now getting livelihood in the area have to receive sufficient support.
 - o To date, no benefits of project are realized yet, but local people could not receive regular supporting loan for agriculture, or water supply from dams. So, farmers have problems today.
 - o JICA policy includes to support the relocated people to reach their original condition as minimum.
 - o We have to receive funds for dismantling the houses, carrying them to new location, and to build a new house.
 - o We have to receive support for total damage (not recoverable) of assets (part of the house that we can live now, which will be totally damaged during dismantling).
 - o Our loss on working condition (loss of farmland/livelihood) should be considered.
 - o Some of us (local people) met problems because of Petroleum Port Compound.
 - o According to JICA guideline, relocation site has also be selected by wish of local people.
 - o We should receive the compensation immediately.
 - o Loss in physical assets during relocation should also be remedied.
 - o For farming, new place should have similar quality of present place (quality of land for agriculture).
- We do not reject the project, but we wish to receive sufficient support.

U Set Aung

- I myself have been meeting directly with local people repeatedly, to be in line with international guidelines (i.e. to discuss until agreement).
- To receive the benefits of the SEZ project, we will organize training centers and create job opportunities.
- Will support everything for relocation from dismantling the house until rebuilding in new place.
- For the right to selection, we have to select only those places we have the right to. We have already checked new locations to be resettled.
- We cannot take the place of other people, and cannot buy if other people do not like to sell, so the people in SEZ area should also consider the “most practical” ways.
- We cannot discard the law of host country.
- For the other comments by U Mya Hlaing, these are the same as the way we are going to do.

██████████

- Some of the land in 400 ha were occupied in 1996-97 and filled with earth. So they would no longer be farmland. How could Yangon Region Government solve this problem?
- We are anxious about negative impacts on natural environment. For example, Myanmar Port Authority constructed oil tanks and they caused impact on the land and water.
- Therefore we wish Thilawa SEZ committee to preserve the natural environment.

U Set Aung

- Regional Government will take responsibility for land issues during 1997.
- Now we are working to provide support for Yangon Region Government.
- This project is in line with international standards, as first in Myanmar.
- The port project and its problems do not belong to Thilawa SEZ Project.
- All the buildings currently operating or under construction do not belong to Thilawa SEZ Project; however, we will try to help to organize or inform responsible persons, although it is out of our scope.

██████████

- How will you consider for the people in Bay Pauk, Alun Sut, Phalan, Kayet, and other areas in Thilawa Port?
- As we are local residents in this area, we wish not like to be called illegal immigrants.
- Similarly, we do not like to be treated as roadside marketers.

U Set Aung

- Bay Pauk is out of the SEZ area, so the Port Authority has to take responsible for you.
- The land is continuous but the project is different.

██████████

- We wish to receive agricultural loans (like other parts in the country).
- We wish to be resettled in the location not far from Thilawa SEZ area.

U Set Aung

- Agricultural loan is out of our scope. But we will try to organize for the local people to receive that need.

Closing address/ speech of Minister U Soe Min

Agenda of 3rd Consultation Meeting

Date and Time: 30 July, 2013

Venue: Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee Office

	Time	Subject	Responsibility
-	9:30 – 10:00	Registration	
1	10:00 – 10:10	Opening Speech	Minister of Yangon Region Government
2	10:10– 10:20	Development Plan of Thilawa SEZ Phase 1 (Class A)	Thilawa SEZ Management Committee
3	10:20– 10:30	Summary of 2 nd Consultation Meeting	ditto
4	10:30 – 10:45	Summary of Supplemental Survey in June and July 2013, and List of Eligible Households and Persons	ditto
-	10:45 – 11:00	Tea Break	-
5	11:00 – 11:15	Provisional Assistant Package for Eligible Households and Persons	ditto
6	11:15 – 11:20	Further Schedule	ditto
7	11:20 – 12:05	Question and Answer	ditto
8	12:05 – 12:10	Wrap-up of Question and Answer, Way Forward and Reminder for Further Schedule	ditto
9	12:10 – 12:15	Closing Speech	Yangon Regional Government/ Thilawa SEZ Management Committee

Annex 4-4: 4th Consultation Meeting (21 September 2013)

4th Consultation Meeting Minutes

Date	- 21 September 2013
Place	- Meeting Hall of Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee Office
Agenda	- Attached
Participants	- Approximately 154

Opening Speech by U Soe Min, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Breeding of Yangon Region Government (YRG)

U Soe Min presented the following opening speech:

- (1) This occasion is 4th time to meet following to the previous meetings on 14 February, 2013, June 11, 2013 and July 30, 2013.
- (2) Thilawa SEZ is very important for the development of Myanmar. The Buddhist Lent is also drawing near to end and people are requested to prepare for resettlement.
- (3) We prepared inventory of household profile, size of houses and other structures, belongings, farms, paddy fields, tree etc,. We also checked the aerial photo.
- (4) Once, there were pasture lands in Thanlyin and Kyauktan townships, and the people could use those pasture lands for their cattle. Now occupants are taking in possession of those lands so most of pasture lands are lost for the public use. But, we have those records that all the lands are belonged to the State and are registered as pasture land clearly.
- (5) Although the ex-government did not take action for these occupants in an appropriate way, the present elected government will take action to those people legally to move them out from the places by issuing notices.
- (6) In these pasture lands, some have Lana 39 and it cannot be moved out. So, everybody has to follow rules and regulations of the law. We're now discussing people using land without any evidence of land tenure in the Parliament Session.
- (7) We do hope that everybody feels satisfy with the resettlement. We will fulfill the necessary actions to those people who are living in the affected area. For this purpose, the Chief Minister of Yangon Region Government and ministers are paying attention to this project and discussing not to be suffering them from the project. We are also discussing to provide reasonable support.
- (8) Now we are forming the resettlement committee. I am the head of supervision in the committee. Secretary of Yangon Region Government and Yangon Southan Distric Administrator are also committee members. Under this committee, we have other two sub-committees, Relocation Implementation Sub-Committee and Income Restoration Sub-Committee, which will involve Thanlyin and Kyauktan Townships level, the officials from General Administration Department, Immigration, DHSHD, Land Record Department, Electricity Department and Developers. PAPs will also participate in the Income Restraton Sub-Committee.
- (9) Once the SEZ project is implemented, a plenty of job opportunities will be available and you are the first priority for the new jobs. We will also arrange for the vocational trainings in order to work at new jobs, and budget for the trainig will be arranged as well. Your livelihood will be better than ever before.

Explanation about the assistance package by U Set Aung

U Set Aung explained the contents of the assistance package below:

- (1) Yangon Region Governmnet (YRG) is responsible for assistance for relocation. I am collaborating with YRG to support the idea how to implement the project in order to consent with international standards and norms, taking part of calculation for assistance package, and explaining the assistance package on behalf of YRG. All the outcomes or decisions are based on the discussion with Yangon Region Government.
- (2) First of all, I would like to discuss relocation to be implemented with satisfaction.
- (3) I think there are two cases for the discussions:
 - a) Disputing about land ownership
 - b) Without disputing about land ownership

- (4) In the first case, you may need to settle the dispute at the court according to the existing law. You need to provide evidences such as land documents, and revenue tax in this case.
- (5) In the second case, as you don't need to dispute land ownership, you will have new house, grant-land, new jobs, and compensation according to international standards or international practices.
- (6) Let us show an example of the assistance package. Generally, there are 13 types of assistance. In the case of 10 acres of farmland, a person who cultivates for one season will be compensated 17,650,000 kyats and for two seasons will be compensated 30,150,000 kyats. But this calculation is just an example and actual calculation may be more than that values. In this regard, you do not need to show land registration documents, revenue payment tax, and family member list, etc.
- (7) If you all accept my proposed solutions, please make a representative committee on behalf of different groups not only from the Phase 1 area but also from the Thilawa SEZ area. After this meeting, please come up with the list of name of the representative committee and you can come to Thilawa Supporting Committee office starting from coming Monday (23 September, 2013). And also you can discuss with respective persons from Thilawa Management Committee for your proposed solutions or expectations clearly. The committee members will be there up to end of the week, and they will discuss with representatives for the assistance package.

One of the participants said, at that time, that they agree and accept the assistance package. He asked other participants who agree the assistance package to stand up and about 25 participants stood up.

Questions and Discussions

I am satisfied with the assistance package.

U Set Aung:

The people from the Phase 1 area shall be moving out as a first phase and then followed by other phases respectively. In this regard, all the phases will be getting assistance based on belongings, working areas, etc. We will make a reliable contract between project owners and the PAPs in order to avoid disputes.

There are two different groups of people;

1. People who lived here for long time since before 1997
2. People who come after 1997 or after Nargis in 2008.

So, the first type of people should be considered differently from the second type. Otherwise, the first group of people will not be pleased with the assistance package. I do not want to say "Yes" for the assistance package or sue to settle the problem at the court, but prefer to add above mentioned suggestion.

We (myself and villagers) need the time frame for internal discussions on assistance package. Meeting should be included not only the Phase 1 people but also other Thilawa SEZ area people, that will be fine for negotiation. Now, the 4th consultation meeting is like a one-sided meeting and it seems apart from negotiation, so I prefer negotiation. If it is limited to invite the participants only from the Phase 1 people but not from the SEZ people, people from other area in SEZ will not be attending coming any meetings.

U Set Aung:

People who live outside of the Phase 1 area shall wait for a while and you have adequate time for discussions with YRG.

I request to consider the farmers who lost their paddy fields in 1997. If this meeting intended to provide assistance for illegal occupants, farmers shall have chance to be supported. They had such troubles in 1997, which made their livelihood worse than before. Thus, kindly suggest to YRG.

U Set Aung:

This meeting is held for people to be affected by development of Phase 1 area but not for 1997 case. So, please ask YRG for that case.

We appreciated SEZ Management Committee's efforts and negotiation. We impressed your suggestions, and would like to collaborate in negotiation process. We are interested in selecting without disputing and negotiation for peaceful moving to new location. And please be considered about large size of house instead of small size. For the compensation for house-rebuilding, we would like to have the cash instead of new house. We want to build the house on our owned management in order to avoid from using inferior materials and low quality standards.

U Set Aung:

The proposal also considered not only for small size of houses but for large size of houses. In the case of large size of houses, cash for difference of floor size will be provided. So, do not need to worry about that.

We understand the assistance package for houses. We have cattle, and need the assistance for cattle and need place for sheds.

U Set Aung:

The assistance package includes livestock breeders, farmers and cultivators. So, do not need to worry about this issue. If all the participants agreed the option of without disputing, we need the time frame or time limits for negotiation. We have planned for new houses with water supply and electricity supply attached and the individual house hold will be possessed 40 ft x 20 ft land. If you want 60ft x 40ft, we can give for the Phase 1, but for other phases, it is difficult to give the land close to the Thialwa SEZ area. So, for all the Thilawa SEZ, we propose 40ft x 20ft.

I have question whether the 40ft x 20ft size is the international standard of not. We want to stay wherever we want because we would like to avoid conflict with other people.

U Set Aung:

If so, please let us know the available place on the map. I will try to check whether the land is occupied by someone or government land or available land. If available, I will try to get that land.

Closing address/ speech of Minister U Soe Min

Agenda of 4th Consultation Meeting

Date and Time: 21 September, 2013, Starting from 10:00 AM

Venue: Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee Office

	Time	Subject	Responsibility
-	10:00 – 10:30	Registration	
1	10:30 – 10:40	Opening Speech	Minister of Yangon Region Government
2	10:40 – 10:50	Summary of 3rd Consultation Meeting and Additional Supplemental Survey in August, 2013	ditto
3	10:50 – 11:05	Eligible Households and Assistance Package	ditto
4	11:05 – 11:15	Proposed Relocation Site	ditto
-	11:15 – 11:35	Tea Break	
5	11:35 – 11:50	Framework of Income Restoration Program	ditto
6	11:50 – 12:00	Structure for Implementing Assistance Package and Grievance Redress Procedure	ditto
7	12:00 – 12:05	Further Schedule	ditto
8	12:05 – 12:50	Question and Answer	ditto
9	12:50 – 12:55	Wrap-up of Question and Answer, Way Forward and Reminder for Further Schedule	ditto
10	12:55 – 13:00	Closing Speech	Yangon Regional Government/ Thilawa SEZ Management Committee

ANNEX – 5 Draft TOR for External Monitoring

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING

1. Introduction

Households living or engaged in income generation activities inside the project area whose livelihood will be affected due to implementation of the project. In order to restore their livelihood, the development of Phase 1 in Thilawa SEZ (hereafter referred to as the “project”) will provide an assistance package including: i) assistance for loss of assets and income source, and resettlement, ii) assistance for vulnerable groups, and iii) special arrangement (arrangement of the relocation site and income restoration program). In order to implement activities planned in the assistance package, regular 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 were prepared to cover conducting external monitoring (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 400 ha of Phase 1 area in Thilawa SEZ stretching over Kyauktan and Thanlyin townships (Figure 1) and the relocation site in Kyauktan township (Figure 2). The Work is to be implemented at both sites.

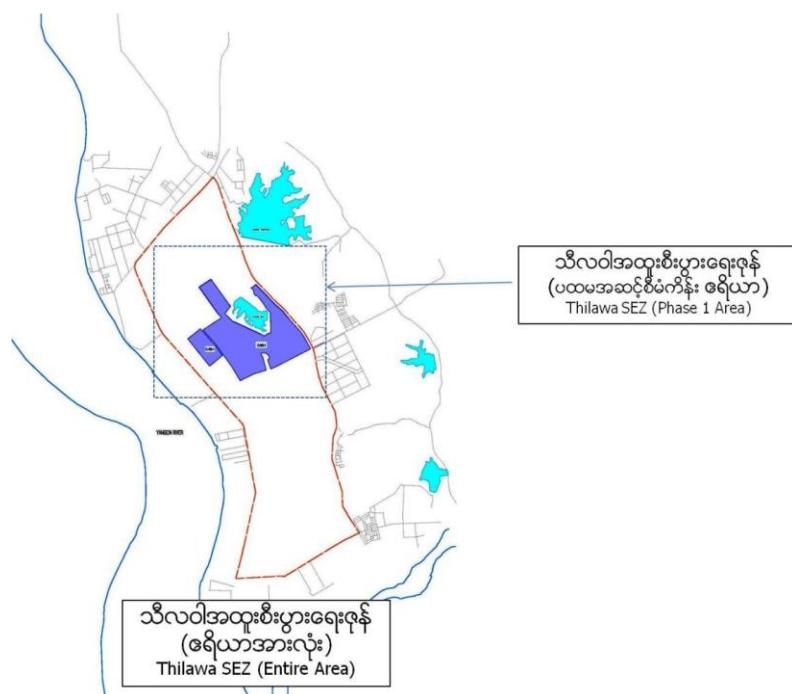


Figure 1 Location of Phase 1 Development Area

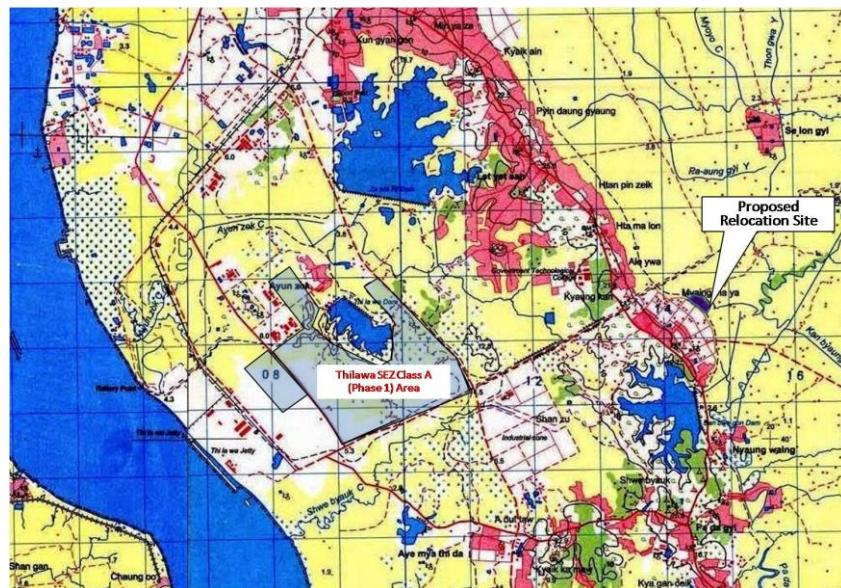


Figure 2 Location of Proposed Relocation Site

3. Objectives

The objectives of external monitoring are: i) to assess achievement of resettlement objectives, ii) to evaluate restoration of the economic and social base of the affected persons 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

The following tasks will be undertaken under this assignment:

Table-1 List of Tasks

No.	Main Tasks	Contents of Tasks
1	Review and examine profile of the project affected persons	Review relevant reports such as resettlement work plan, income restoration program and internal monitoring reports to collect baseline information of PAPs and their socio-economic condition. Conduct interview survey to collect socio-economic baseline data of PAPs if necessary.
2	Review participation of PAPs to prepare and implement resettlement work plan	Review participation of PAPs for preparation and implementing resettlement work plan from the available data
3	Confirm resettlement progress based on the indicators provided by the employer	Confirm relocation progress from available data such as internal monitoring report in order to cover monitoring items defined in the monitoring form to be provided by the employer

No.	Main Tasks	Contents of Tasks
4	Conduct interview with relevant officers of resettlement based on the items provided by the employer	Conduct interview with relevant officers in the resettlement committee: i) to confirm issues on resettlement implementation structure, and ii) to confirm other issues if any. Interview topics should cover monitoring items defined in the monitoring form to be provided by the employer.
5	Conduct interview or focus group discussion with PAPs based on the items provided by the employer	Conduct interview or focus group discussion with PAPs to confirm their opinion to the assistant package, their current living condition and any difficulties unforeseeable at the time of preparing resettlement work plan. Interview or discussion topics should cover monitoring items defined in the monitoring form to be provided by the employer
6	Examine gap of compensation policy at resettlement work plan and actual situation	Examine gap of assistance policy between resettlement work plan and actual situation to confirm: i) whether resettlement is conducted in accordance with resettlement work plan or not, ii) appropriateness of assistance policy planned in resettlement work plan, and iii) recommendation 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 level of livelihood restoration based on interview to PAPs. Interview topics should cover monitoring items defined in the monitoring form to be provided by the employer.
9	Examine level of community formulation/stabilization	Examine level of community formulation and stabilization based on interview to PAPs and concerned administrative staff. Interview topics should cover monitoring items defined in the monitoring form to be provided by the employer.
10	Examine effectiveness of IRP	Examine effectiveness of IRP based on 8 and 9 above.
11	Preparation of monitoring report	Prepare monitoring report at each monitoring time based on the monitoring results and findings and including recommendation. The monitoring report form defining items to be described is provided by the employer.

5. Output

The Contractor shall submit following outputs:

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

6. Tentative Work Schedule

External monitoring will be conducted for three years after commencement of relocation.

ANNEX – 6 Sample Forms of Internal and External Monitoring

I. Sample Forms of Internal and External Monitoring

Monitoring Period: Month 01, Year 01

	Resettlement Activities	Unit	Progress in %	Progress in Narrative	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks
1. Relocation/Resettlement						
1-1	Payment of Assistance Amount	%				
1-2	Construction of Houses at Relocation Site	%				
1-3	Construction of Infrastructure at Relocation Site	%				
1-4	Relocation of Physically Displaced Households	households				
2. Income Restoration Program (IRP)						
2-1	Technical Support for Improvement of Work-Skills					
(1)	Training Name	%				
		Participants (Persons)				
(2)	Training Name	%				
		Participants (Persons)				
(3)	Training Name	%				
		Participants				

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		(Persons)				
2-2	Technical Support for Livelihood Management					
2-2-1	Formulation of a Religious and Social Groups					
(1)	Number of groups formulated	No.				
(2)	Number of participants in total	Participants (Persons)				
(3)	Number of existing groups after formulation	No.				
2-2-2	Management of Income and Expenditure					
(1)	No. of persons attending trainings of financial management	Participants (Persons)				
(2)	No. of persons opening bank account	persons				
2-2-3	Hygiene Education					
(1)	No. of persons attending hygiene trainings	Participants (Persons)				
2-3	Support for Finding Income Earning Opportunities					
2-3-1	During Construction					
(1)	No. of persons started business	Persons				
(2)	No. of persons employed near SEZ	Persons				
(3)	No. of persons employed as construction workers in SEZ	Persons				
2-3-2	Operation of SEZ					

(1)	No. of persons started business	Persons				
(2)	No. of persons employed near SEZ	Persons				
(3)	No. of persons employed in SEZ	Persons				

Raised Grievance

	Issues	Raised by	Applied Measures	Responsible Party for Taking Measures
1				
2				
3				

Other Issues found at Monitoring

	Issues	Raised/Found by	Applied Measures	Responsible Party for Taking Measures
1				
2				
3				

Note

II. Sample Forms of External Monitoring Report

The quarterly report of the external monitoring expert(s) should include following items:

1. Introduction: covering project background, scope of resettlement impacts
 - Project Background. Brief background, area traversed by the project
 - Scope of resettlement impacts, a summary table to show scope of resettlement impacts : number of total affected households, vulnerable households.
2. Methodology used: explaining methods applied for external monitoring such as individual/group meetings with officials and AHs; surveys; desk review (internal monitoring reports, meeting notes/memorandum of understanding; resettlement audit
3. Progress of implementing resettlement including any deviations from the provisions of the plan: covering disbursement of assistance amount, moving to relocation site

Sample table format:

	Items	Findings	Recommendation
1	Assistance payment		
2	Relocation		
3	Grievance redress mechanism		
4	Information disclosure/ public consultation		

4. Capability of relevant entities: analyzing capability of each entity involved in resettlement and income restoration program
5. Identification of problem issues and recommended solutions: examining outstanding issues found from internal monitoring report, record of grievance redress, interview to relevant parties and PAHs, and providing recommendation to solve identified issues

Sample table format:

Outstanding Issues (PAHs' request and complaints)	Required Action	Timing	Responsible Group	Remarks

6. Report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous reports.

Sample table format:

Reporting Period	Outstanding Issues (AHs' request and complaints)	Status (solved or not, applied measures if solved)	Remarks

Note: When referring to previous external reports, state paragraph/section numbers for easy reference.

7. Progress of Income Restoration Program: examining progress of each training program, achievement and level of income restoration of PAHs

	Items	Findings	Evaluation	Recommendation
Technical Support for Improvement of Work-Skills				
1	Outline of the course			
2	No. of participants			
3	Period/Status of the course			
4	Categories of participants			
5	Level of satisfaction			
6	Prospect of participants after completion the course			
7	Observation from trainers			
8	Effectiveness of the course			
9	Evaluation			
10	Recommendation			
Technical Support for Livelihood Management				
1	Formulation of a religious and social groups			
(1)	Process of formulation groups			
(2)	Number and category of formulated groups			
(3)	Stability of formulated groups			
(4)	Level of satisfaction of participants into groups			
2	Management of Income and Expenditure			
(1)	Opening and maintain bank account			
(2)	Management of income and expenditure			
3	Hygiene Education			

(1)	Effectiveness of workshops			
(2)	Sanitation condition of households			
4	Support for Finding Income Earning Opportunities			
(1)	Function of IRPISC for assisting job opportunities			
(2)	Employment and job separation			
(3)	Level of satisfaction			
(4)	General observation of restoring income and living condition			

8. Recommendation
9. List of persons met (including, name of organization, date and venue of meeting. If PAP state address) , questionnaires used (if applicable), photos, maps.
10. Reference documents

III. Sample Form of Monitoring Report to be shared from Yangon Region Government to Thilawa SEZ Management Committee

The report to be shared from Yangon Region Government to Thilawa SEZ Management Committee shall include:

1. Introduction: covering project background, scope of resettlement impacts
 - Project Background. Brief background, area traversed by the project
 - Scope of resettlement impacts, a summary table to show scope of resettlement impacts : number of total affected households, vulnerable households.
2. Methodology used: explaining methods applied for external monitoring such as individual/group meetings with officials and PAHs; surveys; desk review (internal monitoring reports, meeting notes/memorandum of understanding; resettlement audit)
3. Progress of implementing resettlement including any deviations from the provisions of the plan: covering disbursement of assistance amount, moving to relocation site

	Items	Findings	Recommendation
1	Assistance payment		
2	Relocation		
3	Grievance redress mechanism		
4	Information disclosure/ public consultation		
5	Level of satisfaction		

4. Identification of problem issues and recommended solutions on resettlement: examining outstanding issues found from internal monitoring report, record of grievance redress, interview to relevant parties and PAHs, and providing recommendation to solve identified issues

Sample table format:

Outstanding Issues (PAHs' requests and complaints)	Required Actions	Timing	Responsible Group	Remarks

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5. Progress of Income Restoration Program: examining progress of each training program and achievement

	Items	Findings	Evaluation	Recommendation
Technical Support for Improvement of Work-Skills				
1	Outline of the course			
2	No. of participants			
3	Period/Status of the course			
4	Categories of participants			
5	Level of satisfaction			
6	Prospect of participants after completion the course			
7	Observation from trainers			
8	Effectiveness of the course			
9	Evaluation			
10	Recommendation			
Technical Support for Livelihood Management				
1	Formulation of a religious and social groups			
(1)	Process of formulation groups			
(2)	Number and category of formulated groups			
(3)	Stability of formulated groups			
(4)	Level of satisfaction of participants into groups			
2	Management of Income and Expenditure			
(1)	Opening and maintain bank account			
(2)	Management of income and expenditure			
3	Hygiene Education			
(1)	Effectiveness of workshops			
(2)	Sanitation condition of households			
4	Support for Finding Income Earning Opportunities			
(1)	Function of IRPISC for assisting job opportunities			
(2)	Employment and job separation			
(3)	Level of satisfaction			

(4)	General observation of restoring income and living condition			
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6. Report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous reports.

Sample table format:

Reporting Period	Outstanding Issues (PAHs' requests and complaints)	Status (solved or not, applied measures if solved)	Remarks

7. Conclusion