

Resettlement Plan Addendum Interchange with NH30 & 220 KV Transmission Line in Dong Thap Province

Project Number: 40255-033
Final report
March 2018

VIE: Central Mekong Delta Region Connectivity Project

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NOTES

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 8 January 2017)

For this report, the exchange rate of **\$1 USD = VND 22,600** has been used.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	Affected Person
CIPM	-	Corporation for Investment, Development and Project Management of Infrastructure
CLFD	-	Center for Land Fund Development (Can Tho City)
CHLFD	-	Center for Housing & Land Fund Development (Dong Thap Province)
CMDCP	-	Central Mekong Delta Connectivity Project
CY	-	Construction Yard
DDIS	-	Detailed Design and Implementation Support
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DNA	-	Detailed Needs Assessment
DOLISA	-	Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
FU	-	Farmers' Union
GOV	-	Government of Vietnam
HH	-	Households
IRP	-	Income Restoration Program
LUF	-	Land Use Fee
MOT	-	Ministry of Transport
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
PAC	-	Provincial AIDS Center
ROW	-	Right-of-way
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SAP	-	Social Action Plan
SES	-	Socio-economic survey
USD	-	United States Dollar
VND	-	Vietnamese dong
WU	-	Women's Union

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Definition of Terms

Compensation	- This is payment given in cash or in kind to affected persons (APs) at replacement cost or at current market value for assets and income sources acquired or adversely affected by the project.
Cut-off date	- Refers to the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as determined by a census. In this Project, the Center for Housing and Land Fund Development of Dong Thap Province will disclose the cut-off-date to residents and local officials of each affected commune which coincides with the date of the public announcement of the land acquisition on July 26, 2017.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this resettlement plan Addendum (RP).
Affected person (AP)	- Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (e.g., residential, commercial, agricultural, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without physical displacement.
Affected Household (AH)	In the case of affected household (AH), it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project.
Entitlements	- Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, relocation support, etc., which are provided to the APs depending on the type and severity of their losses to restore their economic and social base.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	- This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the RP Addendum where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the DPs are likewise determined.

Involuntary Resettlement	- It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the ROW in connection with the Project.
Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby a person in the Central Mekong Delta Connectivity Project, is compelled by the government through the CHFLD to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of the government for the Project in return for compensation at replacement cost.
Relocation	- This is the physical displacement of a DP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and salvageable materials, at prevailing current market value at the time of compensation payment.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- Refers to various measures provided to DPs or AHs to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the project, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
Right of Way (ROW)	- This is the area which will be cleared of all structures and obstructions. In the Central Mekong Delta Connectivity Project, the entire road right-of-way (ROW) is being acquired and cleared.
Severely affected Households	- This refers to AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive assets, (ii) have to relocate, and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: (i) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless households, (vi) ethnic minorities.

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH/AP	Affected Household / Affected Person
CHFLD	Center for Housing and Land Fund Development
CIPM	Cuu Long Corporation for Investment, Development and Project Management of Infrastructure
DARD	Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOLISA	Department of Labour, War, Invalids & Social Affairs
EA	Executing Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
FHH	Female-Headed Household
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
IC	Interchange
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
MOT	Ministry of Transport
PC	People's Committee
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
RCS	Replacement Cost Study
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
TL	Transmission line
URP	Updated Resettlement Plan
USD	American Dollar
VND	Vietnam Dong (currency)
WU	Women's Union

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scope of the Resettlement Plan: An Updated Resettlement Plan (URP) was prepared, in February 2013, during the Detail Design Phase. This URP covered Components 1, 2 and 3 of the Central Mekong Delta Connectivity Project (CMDCP) located in Cao Lanh District, Cao Lanh City and Lap Vo District of Dong Thap Province. In this URP, the land inside the 4 interchanges and intersections loops was not included. MOT generally not acquires land in the intersection loops except for expressways.

MOT approved clearance of the Interchange with NH 30 (CW1A) in letter No: 3259/BGTVT-CQLXD issued on 29 March 2017 in order to ensure traffic safety and to create favorable living conditions for people. For the other 3 interchanges, no final decision has been taken up to now. Some options with full or partial land acquisition are currently under discussion. Therefore, the 3 other loops are not covered by this Addendum.

Two towers of a 220 kV Transmission Line (TL) are also located within the interchange with NH 30. Based on MoT standards, the clearance between the existing line and the new bridge above NH30 (Dinh Chung bridge) is not sufficient. Therefore, the relocation of the line is needed before the road opening to ensure safety to the road users.

Due to these additional land acquisition in the same area, a RP addendum is needed. This RP addendum describes the new impacts related to the clearance of the NH 30 interchange loops and to the relocation of the TL, the additional surveys/consultations conducted, the additional costs and the new implementation schedule.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: A total of 91 households (HHs) will be affected by the two subprojects. 65 HHs will be affected through the acquisition of 33,053 m² of land for both the loops and the TL and 26 HHs through land use restriction due to the TL. Among the 91 HHs, 25 HHs will have to relocate and 30 HHs will be severely affected, losing more than 10% of their productive land. 2 businesses HHs will have to relocate, while 14 vulnerable HHs will also be affected.

Regarding the clearance of the loops, a total of 58 HHs will be affected. Among the 58 HHs, 38 HH will be affected through land acquisition, 14 HHs are landless having built their house on other owners' land and 6 HHs will lose graves only. The clearance of the loops will require the acquisition of 32,097 m² of land; the vast majority of land to be acquired is productive land (92 %). 25 houses will be totally affected their houses (including houses/businesses) and have to relocate. 27 HHs will be severely affected and 14 vulnerable HH will also be affected.

Regarding the relocation of the 220 kV TL, 7 HHs are affected by permanent land acquisition (tower foundations) for a total of 955.7 m² of land. 26 HH will also be affected by restriction of land use under the TL. 3 HH will be severely affected due to the relocation of the TL. No HH need to be relocated and no vulnerable HH will be affected.

Socio-Economic Conditions: In Dong Thap Province, among the surveyed HH, the average family size is 4.4 members for a total affected population of 400 people. Wages/salaries, farming and hired labour the three main sources of income for the affected population with respectively 30.2%, 25.6%, and 20.9%. There are 14 AHs identified as vulnerable for the 2 subprojects: 1 household is classified as poor and landless households, and the 13 other are landless households. All affected households are from the Kinh ethnic group; no members of ethnic minorities have been found among the AHs.

Consultation: Consultation was conducted following DMS announcement in An Binh commune on

July 31, 2017 for the loops of the interchange. A total of 54 persons participated (43 males and 11 females). We should note that 31 households, among the 58 HH affected by the clearance of the loops, were already affected by other components of the project. Therefore, they have also been informed in 2012 during public meetings for RP Addendum preparation. For the TL, consultation also took place on July 31 2017 in An Binh commune. A total of 30 persons participated (21 males and 9 females).

Disclosure: Key information in this draft RP Addendum has been disclosed to the AHs through public meetings, provision of DMS forms to AHs during public meetings. Dissemination of public information booklets (PIBs) will be done when the compensation plans will be disclosed.

Grievance Redress: For this project, a well-defined and localized grievance redress and resolution mechanism has been established to address AH's grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner.

Legal Framework: A resettlement Framework (RF) and an Updated Resettlement Plan (URP) were approved by both ADB and the GoV respectively in 2011 and 2013. Since 2013, new Land Law and implementing decrees were issued by the GoV. Dong Thap provinces also issued new regulations following the issuance of the new Land Law. To comply with the new regulations, the entitlements were updated. No significant changes were identified and no entitlement has been downgraded. In case of discrepancies between the Borrower's laws, regulations, and procedures and ADB's policies and requirements, ADB's policies and requirements will prevail. Dong Thap PPC also issued specific decisions for assistance to HH affected by land use restriction for the 220 kV Transmission Line in 2016 and 2017.

Entitlements: The project entitlements adopted are based on ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, Government laws, Dong Thap Province People's Committee Decisions on land acquisition, resettlement and assistance, and entitlements applied for other ADB-funded projects in Viet Nam. As indicated above, no entitlement has been downgraded in comparison with the approved RF and URP. The cut-off date for eligibility, for both the NH30 interchange loops and the Transmission Line, is the July 26, 2017, the date of the public announcement by local authorities. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. A qualified appraiser was hired by Dong Thap PPC to carry out a replacement cost survey (RCS) for both the loops and the TL. The RCS reports which includes current market rates as proposed by the qualified appraiser was submitted to Dong Thap PPC for review and approval.

Resettlement Arrangements: All AHs will be compensated in cash for their residential land and affected structures. For the 25 relocating HHs in the loop (including the 14 landless HHs), they all opted to be allocated a plot of land at the My Tho relocation site.

Income Restoration and Rehabilitation: The AHs will be provided with various types of cash assistance for life stabilisation as per government laws and regulations in addition to payment for land and non-land assets. In addition, an income restoration program is included in the RP Addendum which provides supplemental assistance to severely affected households, enhancing opportunities for them to improve incomes through training and provision of inputs.

Institutional Arrangements: MOT is the Executing Agency (EA) and Cuu Long Corporation for Investment, Development and Project Management of Infrastructure (CIPM) is the Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project. CIPM will be responsible for the supervision of resettlement activities. At the provincial level, the Dong Thap People's Committee, together with relevant line agencies such as the CHFLD, together with local authorities will be responsible for the implementation of the resettlement plan.

Resettlement Budget: The RP Addendum cost estimate is VND is **34,358,297,124 VND** equivalent to **1,520,279¹ USD**) for the clearance of the loop and **VND 5,815,439,018 VND (USD 257,320)** for the relocation of the TL. It will be funded through the remaining loan fund for resettlement work (12 M USD). Costs for income restoration program **76,184,508 VND (USD 3,371)** and external monitoring are funded under the TA.

Implementation Schedule. The land clearance is expected by the first quarter of 2018 for both the NH 30 interchange loops and the 220 kV TL.

RP Addendum Preparation	Starting Date
Consultation, RCS, DMS update, Disclosure of key information in the RP Addendum	July-August 2017
Approval of compensation rates for both the loops and the 220 kV TL	November 2017
Approval of Resettlement Plan Addendum by ADB	January 2018
Approval of compensation plans for both the loops and the 220 kV TL	January 2018
RP Addendum Implementation	
Disbursement of Compensation and Payment to AHs for the loops	February 2018
Disbursement of Compensation and Payment to AHs for the 220 kV TL	February 2018
Land clearance for the Transmission Line	February 2018
Relocation of HH	February 2018
Land clearance for the loops	March 2018
Implementation of Income Restoration Program	End March 2018
Submission of internal monitoring reports	Quarterly (2018)
Submission of external monitoring reports	2017-2018 (Semi-Annual)

Monitoring and Reporting: Internal Monitoring is the responsibility of MOT through Cuu Long CIPM. CIPM will work closely with Dong Thap PPC, CHLFD, with support of the DDIS consultants. CIPM is submitting quarterly monitoring reports to ADB. An international external monitoring consultant (referred here as “external monitor”) will be recruited by ADB, for the Project using TA funds. The external monitor will (i) verify the results of internal monitoring reports prepared by Cuu Long CIPM and CHLFD; (ii) examine whether provision of compensation and other agreed forms of assistance complies with the approved RP Addendum; (iii) assess whether supplemental assistance measures have been provided in accordance with the IRPs, and the extent to which they have been effective in restoring incomes and living standards for severely affected households; (iv) assess the effectiveness, impact and sustainable level of resettlement management agencies and procedures; (v) and propose necessary adjustments in the implementation of RP Addendum and IRP to improve implementation effectiveness; Semi-annual monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB and CIPM.

¹ Exchange rate: 1 USD = 22,600 VND

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 General

1. The project will improve connectivity in the Mekong Delta Region and will provide efficient access from Ho Chi Minh City to the Southern Coastal Region through construction of two cable stayed bridges across the Mekong River and associated roads: Component 1 – Cao Lanh Bridge (2.4 km) and approach roads (5.4 km); Component 2 – Interconnecting Road (15.7 km); and Component 3 – Vam Cong Bridge (2.97 km) and approach roads (4.08 km).

2. The proposed project forms part of the Second Southern Highway (SSH) which connects Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) through the central Mekong Delta region to the Southern Coastal Region, where it joins with the Greater Mekong Sub region (GMS) Southern Coastal Corridor at Rach Gia.

1.2 Additional land acquisition and Need for an Addendum of Resettlement Plan

1.2.1 Clearance of the loops of Interchange with NH 30

3. Four (4) interchanges (IC) are located along the CMDCP, all in Dong Thap Province. MOT standards don't request clearance and land acquisition in the loops within the IC. Therefore, land acquisition within the loops of these IC was not included in the feasibility study and in the detailed design. The URP prepared in 2012, for Dong Thap Province, didn't include the land inside the loops and HH inside the loops were not considered as affected HH under the CMDCP.

4. Land clearance of the loops within the 4 interchanges has been discussed since 2014. Several discussions took place regarding land acquisition in the interchanges during the last 3 years and several decisions were issued. Surveys were also conducted to assess potential impacts of HH located in the loops.

5. Clearance of the loops of the 4 interchanges was first requested by Dong Thap PPC and ADB/DFAT. The main reasons to acquire the land in the interchanges, from HH located within the loops and for road user's perspectives, are the following:

- Interchanges have not been designed for the presence of inhabitants within the loop and no access road to ensure mobility for resident within the loop will exist. Only direct access from the main roads will remain.
- The construction works and the presence of the infrastructures may affect the irrigation canal network and could affect agriculture production within the loops.
- In several cases, widening of the portion of the roads resulted to the acquisition of a large part or of the entire area located up to the front door of houses. It may no longer be safe for the household to continue living in their houses.
- Regarding access to agriculture land, access will still be possible through existing roads; however, for some areas, a detour will be necessary to reach the land. This will result in difficulties for farmers to cultivate landlocked fields.
- The presence of house, commercial structures and trees will affect visibility and will increase the risk of accidents in the interchange (main roads and access ramps).
- The presence of houses and business activities along the roads with direct access to the road will result in traffic, encroachment of vehicles and goods along the roads and along the access to the ramps increasing the risk of accident.

6. On 29 March 2017, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) issued letter No. 3259/BGTVT-CQLXD dated 29 March 2017 regarding "Land acquisition of interchange loop intersecting with NH30

under CMDCP. Justification for the clearance of the loops in the IC with NH30 is as follow:

- Due to the fact that there is a 220KV transmission line crossing An Binh interchange which may affect the households;
- In addition, the interchange is located at the entrance gate to Cao Lanh City so traffic density is quite heavy;

7. Therefore, MOT agreed with land acquisition for the entire interchange loop with NH 30 to ensure traffic safety and to create favourable living conditions for people. For the three other interchanges, no final decision has been taken up to now and discussions are ongoing.

8. Figure 1-1 presents the location of the 4 interchanges and Figure 1-2 the current land use within IC with NH30. Construction started for this interchange in October 2014 and is ongoing (see Figure 1-2). Landscaping is planned within the loops once the land will be cleared. No other land use will be authorized. This interchange, once landscaped, could become the main gateway to Cao Lanh City.

9. It is noted that that 31 HHs among the 58 HHs were already affected by the Project due to the RoW, the widening of the road and the access to the ramp. Among the 31 HHs, 20 are affected by agriculture or garden land, 7 by residential land only, 2 are affected by graves only and 1 HH is landless.

10. Cumulative impacts were considered for the 20 HH affected through loss of agriculture land in order to identify the real severity of impact. Among these 20 HHs, 18 are considered as severely affected by the clearance of the loops (losing more than 10% of their productive land). Regarding the 2 other HHs, they are losing less than 10% of their productive land but they were considered as severely affected under the land acquisition conducted in 2012 for the RoW and participated to the IRP. Therefore all 20 HHs received/or will receive additional support due to the severity of the impacts they experienced or will experience. Regarding the 7 HH affected by residential land and the landless HH, they will all be allocated a plot of land in My Tho RS. Appendix 4 identifies the impacts for these 31 HHs.

1.2.2 Relocation of the 220 kV Transmission Line

11. Two towers (No. 9 and 10) of the 220-kV transmission line Cai Lay - Cao Lanh and Cao Lanh – Thot Not, are located within the IC with NH 30 (see Figure 1-3) in package CW1A (An Binh commune). Based on MoT standards, the clearance between the existing line and the new bridge above NH30 (Dinh Chung bridge) is not sufficient. Therefore, the relocation of the line is needed before the road opening to ensure safety to the road users. We should note that the new TL will cross one of the loop with the IC of NH 30 (see Figure 1-3). Four new towers will be necessary.

12. On 10/19/2015, CIPM sent a document No. 3900/ CIPM/QLDACL to Dong Thap PPC to request relocation of the 220-kV transmission line out of Dinh Chung Bridge.

13. Due to the additional land acquisition, it was agreed that a RP addendum needs to prepare.

1.3 Specific Case of the two HH Isolated in the Interchange with NH30

14. Two houses belonging to Mr. Vo Trung Hue and Mr. Vo Trung Hieu (Mr. Hue's son), are located within interchange with NH30. These two houses have currently no more access due to their location within the loop and not along the main road (see Figure 1-2).

15. We should note that one of the 2 HH (Mr. Vo Trung Hue) was already affected by the project and moved back in the loop in 2014. The second house (Mr. Vo Trung Hieu) built the house

before the start of the Project.

16. Both houses are located on the land of another owner (Mr. Vo Ngoc Thanh, a relative). Therefore, they are considered as landless. Due to lack of access and also due to impacts on other networks (electricity, water supply) and for safety and environmental reason, it was decided to relocate these 2 HH as soon as possible. The two HH received compensation on 1st of September 2017; however, they didn't yet handover their land. One HH requested a plot of land in the RS; it was rejected by PPC as the HH already received such a plot in 2012 (but sold it). Currently, the owner has no place to live. The other HH asked to pay land use levy for the plot in 5 years. CIPM/DDIS and the PPC are working on assistance for these 2 HHs in order for them to be relocated soon. Because the relocation of these 2 HH is ongoing, they are not included in this Addendum.

Figure 1-1: Location of the 4 Interchanges

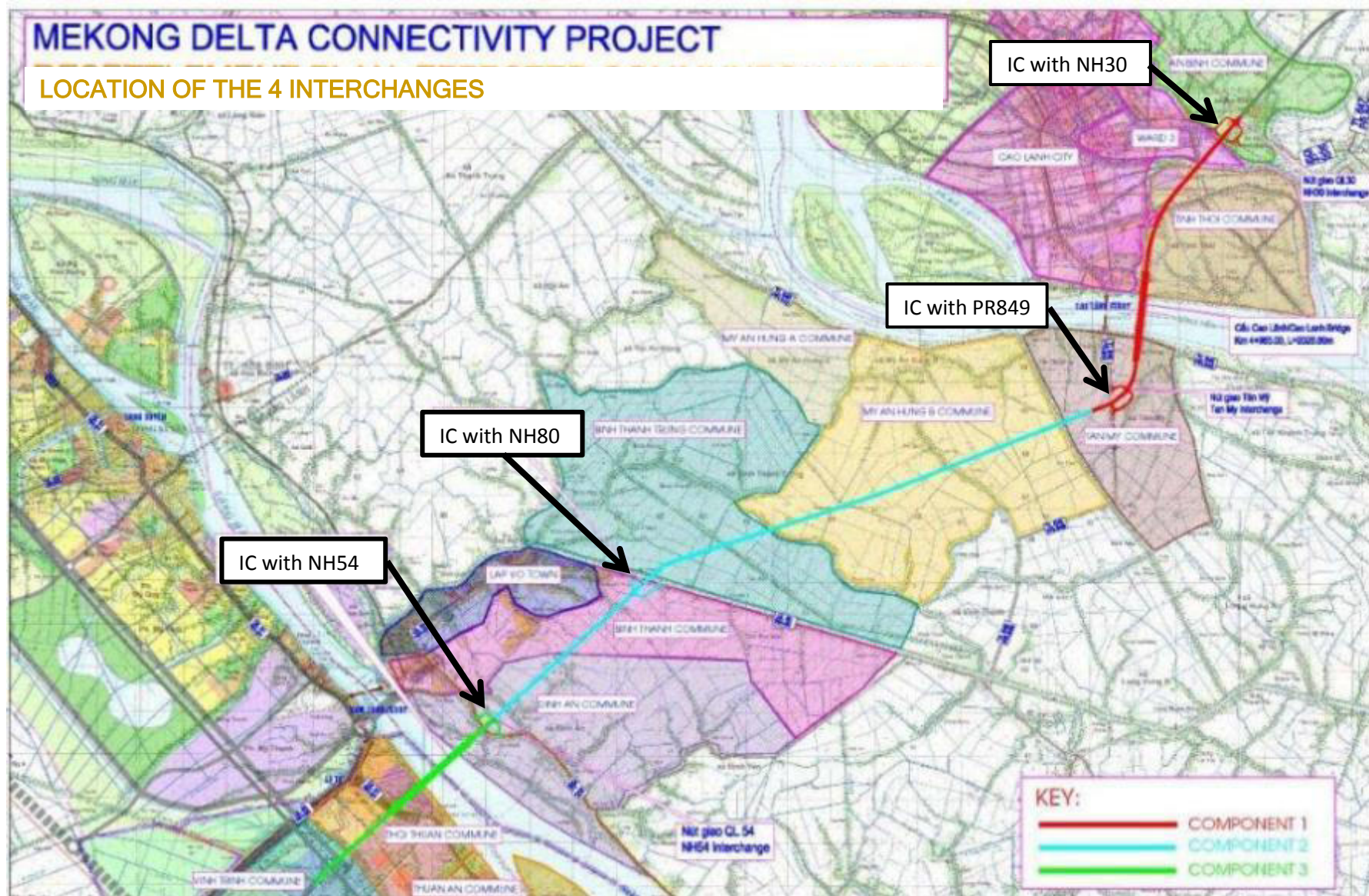
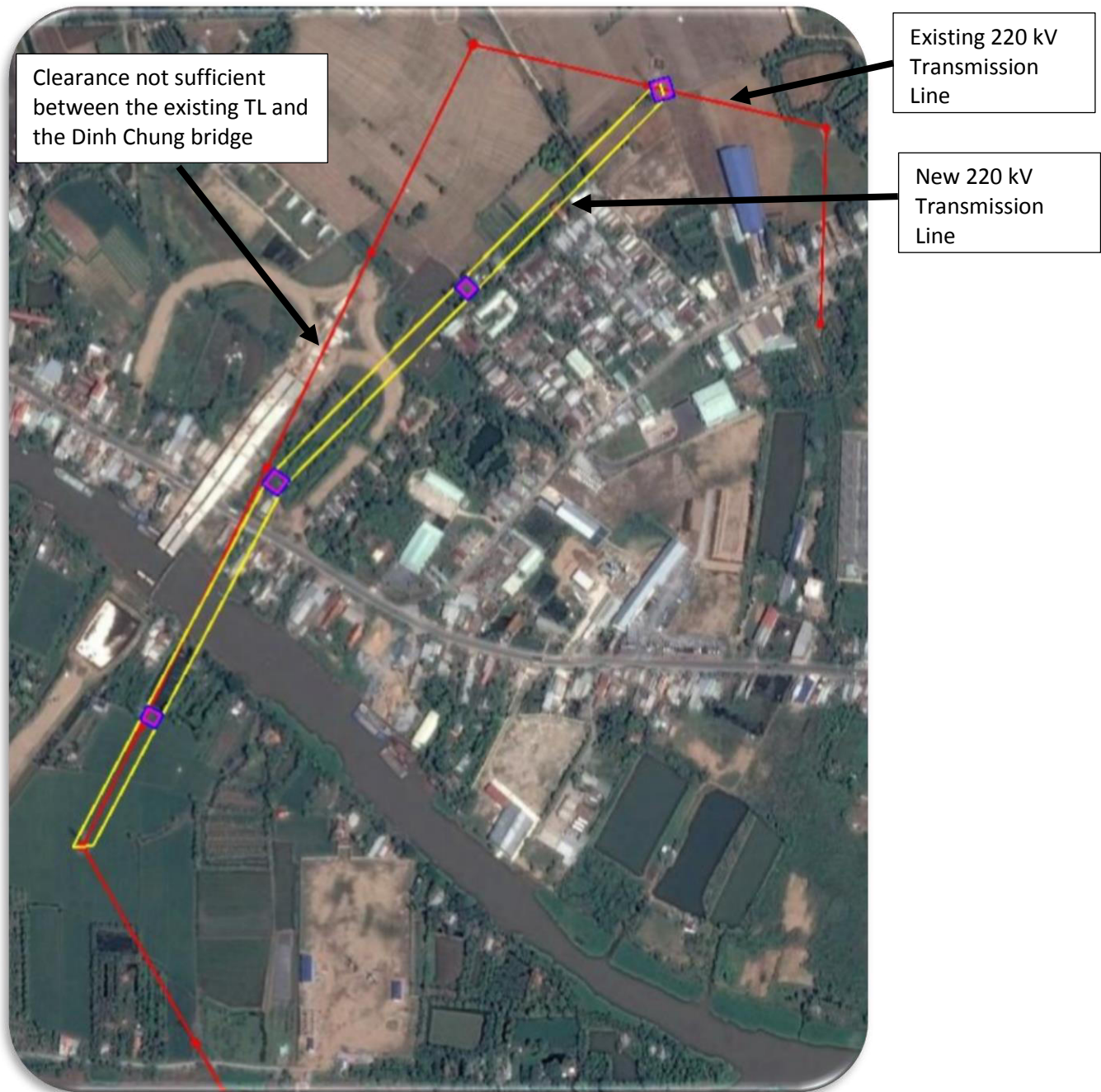


Figure 1-2: Land Use in the Loops of the Interchange with NH30



Figure 1-3: Relocation of the 220 kV Transmission Line



2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

17. DMS is the responsibility of the Dong Thap Province People's Committee and is conducted by the Center for Housing and Land Fund Development (CHFLD) of Dong Thap Province. DMS was conducted on 1st and 2 July 2017 for both the loops and the TL. Replacement cost surveys for the loops and the TL, were conducted respectively in July and August 2017 and replacement costs have been approved on 21 November 2017 by Dong Thap PPC.

2.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement for the Clearance of the Loops

2.2.1 Households affected

18. A total of 91 HHs (400 persons) will be affected by the clearance of the NH30 interchange loops and the relocation of the 220 kV Transmission Line in Dong Thap Province. It includes 65 HHs affected through land acquisition and 26 HHs affected by land use restriction for land and structures due to the relocation of the 220 kV TL. The average member per HH is 4.4.

19. 30 HHs will be severely affected due to loss of more than 10% of their productive land and 25 HH will need to be relocated as they will lose their entire residential land and house (all located in the loops). 2 business HH will also be affected and will need to be relocated.

20. Appendices 3 and 4 present respectively the list of the affected households due to the clearance of the loops and the list of the affected HHs due to the relocation of the 220 kV TL with the main impacts on each of the HH. The Table below presents the summary of impacts on AHs.

Table 2-1: Summary of Impacts on Affected Households

Sub-project	Total number of AHs	Total of affected persons	No. of Relocated HHs	Number of marginally AHs	Number of AHs loss 10% and more agri. Land	No. of AHs loss less than 10% of agricultural land	No. of Business AHs	No. of Vulnerable AHs	No. of AHs with land use restriction
NH30 IC loops	58	255	25	7	27	3	2	14	-
TL	33	145	0	30	3	2	0	0	26
Total	91	400	25	37	30	5	2	14	26

2.2.2 Affected Land

21. The two sub-projects will request the land acquisition of a total of 33,053 m² of land (32,097 m² for the loops and 956 m² for the relocation of the 220 kV TL). 45 HHs will have their land affected. Most of the affected land is agriculture land (20,200 m², 61.1%); 18 HHs will be affected through loss of agriculture land. 19 HHs with garden land will also be affected (10,181 m², 30.8 %). Few residential land will be affected (2,567 m², 7.8%), it will affect 20 HHs. The distribution of land losses is set out in the table below.

Table 2-2: Affected HH by Various Types of Land Loss

Work items	Agricultural Land		Residential Land		Garden Land		Other Land		Total*	
	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH
NH 30 IC loops	19,359	13	2,557	19	10,181	19	-	-	32,097	38
220 kV TL	841	5	11	1	-	-	105	1	956	7
TOTAL	20,200	18	2,567	20	10,181	19	105	1	33,053	45

*NB some HHs are affected by more than one type of land the total number of HH (58) is higher than the total number of AH (45). Source: DMS 2017

22. Among the 35² HH affected due to loss of agriculture or garden land, 30 are severely affected (losing more than 10% of their productive land). Severely affected farmers are entitled to participate in the income restoration program and to life stabilization allowances.

23. In the loops of the interchange with Nh30, among the 30 HH affected by loss of productive land, 20 were already affected by the RoW of the CMDCP. Among these 20 HHs, 18 are considered as severely affected for the clearance of the loops (losing more than 10% of their productive land). Regarding the 2 other HH, they are losing less of 10% of their productive land but they were considered as severely affected under the land acquisition conducted in 2012 for the RoW and participated to the IRP. Therefore all 20 HHs received/or will receive additional support due to the severity of the impacts they experienced or will experience. Among these 20 affected HH, 11 already participated in the IRP. Appendix 4 identifies the impacts for these 20 HHs.

Table 2-3: Loss of Productive Land by Severity of Impacts

Works Item	Loss of Productive Land									
	<10%	10-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	>91%
NH 30 IC loops	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	22
220 kV TL	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	22
	5	30								

24. The project will also cause land use restriction to 26 HHs for agriculture land and residential land due to the 220 kV TL. Based on Decree 14/2014 ND-CP on Electricity Safety, a clearance of 3 m in urban area and 4 m in rural area for trees has to be observed. Crops cannot also be cultivated at less than 0.5 m of the towers.

Table 2-4: HH Affected by Land Use Restriction by Various Types of Land

Land use restriction									
Agricultural Land		Non-Agricultural Land		Residential Land		Garden Land		Total*	
m ²	HH	m ²	HH	m ²	HH	m ²	HH	m ²	HH
9,913.2	23	736.5	2	517.1	4	339.4	1	11,506.2	26

*NB some HHs are affected by more than one type of land. Source: DMS 2017

² 2 HH are affected by both agriculture land and garden land (see Appendix 4)

2.2.3 Land Tenure

25. Among the 91 AHs, 76 have a LURC. 14 HH have no LURC because they built houses on another owner's land (landless HH); 6 HHs are only affected by loss of grave, located on another land owner's plot. No HH is leasing land and no renters of house have been identified.

Table 2-5: Type of Tenure on Land

Interchange	Total	Land Tenure (HH)			
		HH with LURC	HH leasing land	No LURC (landless)	HH losing grave only
NH 30 IC loops	58	38	0	14	6
220 kV TL	33	33	0	0	0
TOTAL	91	76	0	14	6

Source: DMS 2017

2.2.4 Affected Houses

26. A total of 25 houses (all located in the loops of the IC with NH30) will be totally affected and will need to be relocated. HH will have the option to be relocated in a full serviced RS or to self-relocate (see Chapter 7 for the detailed arrangements for resettlement).

27. A total of 1,278.3 m² of main structures will be fully affected. All the houses are of category 4. Category 4 houses are single storey solid construction structures while temporary structures require periodic replacement (commonly 5-10 years depending on the material type).

28. Regarding the 220 kV TL, no structure will be affected by land acquisition. However, a total of 6 houses (311 m²) will be affected by land use restriction. Secondary structures are also located under the TL RoW. A clearance of 6 m is needed between the top of the houses and the wires; HH cannot build a second floor for example.

29. 5 among the 6 the houses are of category 4. Category 4 houses are single storey solid construction structures while temporary structures require periodic replacement (commonly 5-10 years depending on the material type). One is a temporary house.

Table 2-6: HH with Land Use Restriction on Houses

220 kV TL	Houses are restricted by ROW					
	C4		Temporary house		Total	
	m ²	HH	m ²	HH	m ²	HH
TOTAL	255.02	5	56.12	1	311.14	6

2.2.5 Affected Secondary Structures

30. Secondary structures include the following: fence, shed, outside kitchen etc. 42 graves will be affected and will have to be removed. Table 2.7 presents the details of the losses.

Table 2-7: Impacts on Secondary Structures

Secondary structures	Unit	Quantity		
		NH 30 IC loops	220 kV TL*	Total
Altar	each	1	0	1
B40 grid fence	m2	392	339.15	731.15
Bathroom	m2	2.34	0	2.34
Cage	m2	78.1	70.42	148.52
Eaves	m2	0	9.3	9.3
Grave	each	40	2	42
Pool	m3	0.46	7.82	8.28
PVC plastic pipe	m	215.1	0	215.1
Storehouse	m2	468.3	358.13	826.43
Toilet	m2	47.46	3.84	51.3
Well	each	2	14.2	16.2
Yard	m2	9.27	155.75	165.02

*Affected by land use restriction

Source: DMS 2017

2.2.6 Affected Trees

31. In the loops of the IC with NH30, a total of 2,488 trees belonging to 12 HH will be affected. Most of the affected trees are fruit trees.

32. A total of 1,634 trees will be affected under the TL and will have to be cut. Most of the affected trees are fruit trees as presented in the table below.

Table 2-8: Trees Affected by Land Use Restriction

Tree	Unit	Quantity	Tree	Unit	Quantity
Ambarella	tree	8	Mango	tree	145
Apricot	tree	57	Orange	tree	1
Bamboo	tree	2	Papaya	tree	21
Banana	tree	65	Pineapple	tree	23
Bay-tree	tree	5	Plum	tree	7
Coconut	tree	35	Pomegranate	tree	1
Custard apple	tree	108	Star apple	tree	2
Eucalyptus	tree	704	Tamarind	tree	11
Grapefruit	tree	2	Tangerine	tree	1
Guava	tree	6	Wooden tree	tree	303
Jackfruit	tree	29	TOTAL		1634
Lemon	tree	98			

2.2.7 Affected Crops

33. In the loops with IC with NH 30, 19,359 m2 of annual crop land will be affected. However, all HHs stopped to cultivate annual crops in 2015 and 2016 as they anticipated land acquisition following DMS. For the TL, 840.5 m2 of annual land (paddy) will be affected.

2.2.8 Affected Business

34. 2 houses/businesses, located along NH30, will be affected by the clearance of the loops and will have to relocate. One is selling construction materials and one is selling wine and alcohol. Both are registered businesses.

2.2.9 Vulnerable Households

35. A total of 14 HHs are considered as vulnerable. All of them are located within the loops to be cleared. All of them are landless HH (they built house on another owner's land). One HH is both poor and landless.

Table 2-9: Vulnerable HH

Interchange	Total vulnerable HH	Poor & landless	Landless only
NH 30 IC loops	14	1	13
220 kV TL	0	0	0
Total	14	1	13

3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

36. A socioeconomic survey (SES) was conducted in August 2015 among 43 of the 58 HH³ located in the interchange area which covers both the loops and the TL. The socioeconomic survey focused on the willingness of HH to move out the loops.

3.1 Demographics

37. Among the 43 surveyed households (191 persons), the average number of household members is 4.4.

Table 3-1: Number of HH

Interchange	Surveyed HH	Number of person / HH		Average members per HH
		Male	Female	
NH 30 IC loops	43	88	103	4.4

3.2 Impacts

38. Among the 43 surveyed HHs, 18 HHs have agriculture land only, 9 HH have a house with land affected and agriculture and 16 have a house only.

Table 3-2: Impacts

Surveyed HH	HH Affected agriculture land only	HH with Affected house and residential/ garden land	HH with Affected house only
43	18	9	16

3.3 Source of Income

39. Farming and wages/salary are the two main sources of income of affected HH in the interchange area.

40. For 18 HHs with only agriculture land affected, 9 have their main income from agriculture land while 9 have another source of income and farming is not their main source. Farming is still the main income activity within the loops. At the time of the survey, 14 among the 18 HH already stopped to cultivate land or taking care of trees as they were informed the land acquisition in the loops.

41. Regarding the 25 HHs with house only or house with residential land affected, 3 HH have their main income from agriculture. Other HH have non-farming activities (hired labour, business or wage). As the affected households are living near to Cao Lanh city, their main jobs are non-farming activities.

Table 3-3: Source of Income for HH within the Loops

Interchange	HH	Farming	Wage/salary	Business	Hired Labour	Other
HH affected due to loss of productive land only	18	9	4	1	3	1
HH affected due to loss of houses/residential	25	3	8	3	6	5

³ 15/58 AHs couldn't be contacted as they don't live in the area (i.e. HH who stopped to cultivate land, HH affected by graves only and unknown owners). 5 HH located in the loops are also affected by the TL and are covered by the survey.

Total	43	12	12	4	9	6
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3.4 Willingness to Move out of the Loops

42. Most of the HHs (36 among 43) want the project to acquire all their land as presented in the table below. For HHs with only productive land affected, 14/18 HHs want the project to acquire all their land. The main reasons are the lack of irrigation and the difficulty to have access to their land during operation. Households are aware of the relatively high compensation rates for agriculture land (4 times the market rates including the allowance for vocational change). Such compensation will allow them to buy larger agriculture land in the same area as it was the case for HH affected through loss of agriculture/garden land under the main project (RoW).

43. As per interviewed HHs, HHs with houses are also aware of the relatively high compensation rates for residential land (especially in An Binh commune where the rate is high: 5.8 million VND (270 USD)/m²) which is very attractive for land owners along the main roads to have their residential land acquired. Therefore, only one HH informed that he wants to keep his land (the HH is selling construction material along NH30).

Table 3-4: Options of HHs regarding Acquisition of Productive Land

Interchange	HH	Want to keep their land	Want the Project to acquire all their land	No opinion
HH affected due to loss of productive land only	18	4	14	0
HH affected due to loss of houses/residential land	25	1	22	2
Total	43	5	36	2

3.5 Vulnerable Households

44. A total of 14 HH is considered as vulnerable. All of them are landless HH (they built house on another owner's land). One HH is both poor and landless.

Table 3-5: Vulnerable HH

Interchange	Total vulnerable HH	Poor & landless	Landless
NH 30 IC loops	14	1	13

3.6 Access to services

45. All HHs located in the loop are connected to the An Binh commune piped water system and to the public electric network. All HHs have direct access to NH 30.

4. INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

4.1 Consultation process for the HH Located within the Loops

4.1.1 Consultation by Local Authorities

46. Several rounds of consultation and surveys have already been conducted with HH affected by the loops. Dong Thap PPC organized meetings with all HH having land and houses within the 4 interchanges on 1st and 2nd August 2013. Main comments from the HH located within the loop of the interchanges are summarized below:

- Most of the HH wanted the Project to acquire the total land within the loops due to safety reasons and anticipated difficulties to cultivate land within the loops.
- Some HH indicated that they already built new house in the loop and want to know if the Project will compensate them again;
- HH want to be compensated on the same basis as HH affected by the RoW;

4.1.2 Consultation during Preparation of Scenarios for land Acquisition in the Loops

47. In August 2015, DDIS interviewed 43 HH located in the loop of the interchange with NH30. The purpose of the survey was to identify different scenarios regarding land acquisition, to design mitigation measures for HH affected within the loops and to assess willingness to move of AHs. Among these 43 HH surveyed, only 5 prefer to remain within the loops (see section 3.4).

4.1.3 Consultation during DMS preparation

48. The meeting to disclose DMS schedule was organized on July 31, 2017 at An Binh commune PC. Information provided to AHs during the meeting is the following:

- Announcement of land acquisition;
- Provide self-declaration document and explain DMS process;
- DMS schedule;
- Hand-over schedule

49. A total of 54 persons participated to the meeting (43 men and 11 women). The main concerns raised were the following:

- HH wants to be relocated quickly as they experienced negative impacts during the construction period (dust, noise, cracks in houses); the project was also delayed for several years as the first DMS was conducted in 2014.
- HH wants to receive the same level of compensation as HH affected by the RoW and the ramps;

4.2 Consultation process for the HH Affected by the Transmission Line

4.2.1 Consultation during DMS preparation

50. The meeting to disclose DMS schedule was organized on July 31, 2017 at An Binh commune PC. Information provided to AHs during the meeting is the following:

- Announcement of land acquisition;
- Provide self-declaration document and explain DMS process;
- DMS schedule;
- Hand-over schedule

51. A total of 30 persons participated to the meeting (21 men and 10 women). Announcement of land acquisition for households was issued by PC of Cao Lanh district dated on July 26, 2017.

4.3 Information Disclosure

52. Key information in the draft RP Addendum were disclosed to AHs during preparation of this RP Addendum. Upon ADB concurrence on this RP Addendum, copies will be placed in An Binh commune and Ward 3 offices.

53. Public Information Brochure (PIB) has been prepared and is presented in Appendix 1. PIB will be distributed by CHLFD when they will disclose compensation plans.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

54. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism has been established to address AH's grievances, complaints, and requests regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. This system is in place since the beginning of the project (2012).

55. All AHs were informed of their rights, and the detailed procedures for filing grievances and an appeal process were publicized through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress mechanism and appeal procedures are also explained in the project information booklet that will be distributed to all AHs.

56. Detailed procedures on complaint handling were established for the project in order to ensure the opportunities of the affected persons to present their complaints on compensation and resettlement. The objective is to quickly settle complaints of the AHs in compliance with procedures. This mechanism was designed in simple, understandable, quick and fair way. Affected persons who do not agree with decisions on compensation, assistance and resettlement are entitled to raise complaints based on legal regulations. The cost raised during grievance process will be borne by the local authorities.

57. The process and responsibilities of resolving grievance and redress is in compliance with Article No.204 of Land Law 2013 and Article No 17 of Decree No.43/2014/NĐ-CP dated May 15, 2014 and regulations on dealing with grievance and redress at Decree No 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated October 3, 2012. A four-stage procedure for redress of grievances is proposed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

58. AHs (men and women) can lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement requirements such as, entitlements, rates and payment and procedures for resettlement and income restoration programs. AH complaints can be made verbally or in written form. In the case of verbal complaints, the CHFLD staff or commune officials hearing the complaint will be responsible to make a written record during the first meeting with the AHs.

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

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

61. For this project, a specific process has been established. The main actors are the Center for Housing and Land Fund and Development (CHFLD), the district and commune authorities. Within the CHFLD, one staff, is assigned to register the complaints/requests and carry out an initial review to determine the nature of complaint.

62. All the grievances are gathered at the District level. A meeting will be organized with representatives of District and commune where the grievance has been raised and a first review of the grievances will be undertaken. Minutes of meetings will be prepared and sent to the CHFLD.

63. A meeting then will be organized at the commune level where the case is raised for a detailed review. This detailed review will assess the legal status of the land and its characteristics (area, purpose, LURC etc.) based on cadastral maps and other legal documents. Main stakeholders at this meeting are representatives of CHFLD, local authorities from the district and communes from land management department.

64. The case will be explained in front of the committee and a proposal will be made by the representative of CHFLD. Minutes of Meetings are prepared. Every participant then writes his opinion on the case. The HHs who made the complaint is also met and requested to express his opinion. Minutes of meetings are prepared again and signed by all the participants including the HH who made the complaint.

65. After review of all opinions, a final review and a recommendation is proposed by the CHFLD and sent to the District Authorities for approval and official information to HH who raises the grievance.

6. PROJECT POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

66. The legal and policy framework to solve the resettlement problems of the project is prepared based on relevant laws and regulations of Viet Nam and the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy (ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement ADB 2009).

6.1 Relevant Laws and Regulations of Vietnam

67. The principal legal documents applied for this RP include the followings:

68. **The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013, effective from 01 January, 2014)** confirms the right of citizens to own and protects the ownership of house and production materials of citizens; compensation by market rate is made for impacts by the projects implemented for the purposes of national defense, security or public benefits (Article 32). Similarly, organizations and individuals have land use rights certificates and law protects these rights. In the case of land recovery for the purposes of national defense, security and socioeconomic development, compensation shall follow the provisions of law (Article 54).

69. In addition to the constitution, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The principal resettlement documents include the **Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13**; the **Decree No. 43/2014/NĐ-CP** on Detailed Regulations on Implementation of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13; the **Decree No. 47/2014/ NĐ-CP** on Compensation, Assistance, and Resettlement when the State Recovers Lands; the **Decree No. 44/2014/NĐ-CP** on Land Prices; the **Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT** on Detailed Guidance on Compensation and Assistance when the State Recovers Land; and **Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT** on specifying detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction, adjustment of land prices; specific land price valuation and land price valuation consulting services. These are the key legal documents that are applied to land recovery and resettlement.

70. The **Land Law 2013** provides a comprehensive framework for land acquisition and resettlement. The main points of the Law are summarized below:

- The organization in charge of compensation and site clearance has to prepare a plan for compensation, support and resettlement. The approved plan for resettlement must be posted at Commune/Ward People's Committee (CPC/WPC) offices and at common public places where land is recovered (Article. 69).
- Under Art, 69, agencies in charge of resettlement implementation are obliged to conduct consultations on compensation plans through meetings with affected HHs; compensation plans have to be posted at ward/commune PC offices; the consultation results must be recorded in minutes which are certified by local authorities and affected HHs. Opinions from Affected Households (AF) have to be compiled; consultation has to be conducted with HHs who have objections on the plan for compensation, support and resettlement and for improving the plan.
- The Law identifies principles and methods of land valuation based on the market rate (Art. 114 3).
- Resettlement sites must be developed and fully completed before relocation of PAPs. Land recovery can only be conducted after the construction of houses and infrastructure in the resettlement site is completed. (Article 85).

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- Support for training, career change and facilitating of job searching have to be provided for HHs losing agriculture land (Article 84).
 - Structures and other non-land assets are not compensated for the following cases: i) where they are illegally established; ii) where they are located on land not used in accordance with the land purpose; and iii) where they have been built after the cut-off date (Article 92).
 - For agricultural land, which was used before 01st July, 2004 for HHs without Land Use Right Certificate (LURC) or HHs that are not eligible for LURC, compensation is provided for land currently used for cultivation, without exceeding the land allocation standards (Art, 77.2).
 - Monitoring and evaluation is required on a more general basis and is not specific to resettlement; it includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law (Art. 200);

71. **Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP of the Government of Vietnam** on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State is the main implementing Decree. The main content is summarized below:

- For HHs directly engaged in agricultural production ineligible for compensation under the Land Law, the CITY PC shall consider support for them (Art. 24);
- Support for stabilization of livelihood is based on the severity of impacts to agriculture land (Art. 19);
- Support for resettlement in case of recovery of residential land. HH receiving an amount of compensation for land lower than the value of the minimum resettlement lot are entitled to support for the difference between the minimum resettlement lot value and the amount of compensation for the land. In addition to compensation for land, relocated HH are entitled to a resettlement support amount (Article 22.);
- Resettlement sites shall be established for one or more than one project. Houses and residential land in resettlement sites shall be arranged in different grades and areas suitable to different levels of compensation and payment capacity of resettled persons (Article 26 3);
- Consultation plans on compensation, support and resettlement shall be posted up to solicit opinions of PAPs for at least 20 days from the starting date of posting (Article 28);
- For projects requiring relocation of the whole community, affecting the livelihood, socioeconomic situation and cultural tradition of the community, investors have to elaborate a policy framework on compensation, support and resettlement. (Art. 17.1).

72. **Decree No. 44/2014/NĐ-CP of the Government of Vietnam** identifies the mechanism for **compensation** at market rates. Compensation rates for land must be based on investigation, information on land plots, market rates and a suitable valuation method; Decree 44 identifies several methods for land valuation.

73. **Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment** identifies the required content of plans on compensation, support and resettlement. These plans must contain the following: i) area of each category of land to be recovered; ii) estimated number of PAH; iii) estimated amounts of compensation and settlement support; iv) expected resettlement sites; v) budget and funding sources; vi) Time-bound implementation schedule (Art. 10).

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74. In addition to national legal regulations, Dong Thap Provincial People's committee also issued regulations and decisions on compensation within their competence of compensation and resettlement. The main regulations from Dong Thap PPC related to compensation and resettlement are presented below.

- Decision No. 27/2014/QĐ-UBND of the People's Committee of Dong Thap Province issued on November 27, 2014 on promulgating regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land acquired by the State in Dong Thap province;
- Decision No. 34/2014/QĐ-UBND of the People's Committee of Dong Thap Province issued on December 19, 2014 to issue land price for 5-year period (2015-2019) in Dong Thap province;
- Decision No 36/2014/QĐ-UBND of the People's Committee of Dong Thap Province issued on December 25, 2014 on promulgating regulations of compensation prices for trees, livestock, cost for removing graves when government recovers land in Dong Thap province.
- Decision No 16/2012/QĐ- UBND of Dong Thap province PC dated on June 12, 2012 on promulgating regulations of prices for house and structures in Dong Thap province.

6.2 ADB POLICIES

75. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) confirmed for the current safeguard policies regarding: Involuntary Resettlement (IR), Indigenous People (IP), and environmental policy. The objective of ADB's Involuntary resettlement policy is (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance or at least restore the livelihood and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The objective of ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples is (i) to ensure that the project is designed and implemented in such a way that it fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples; (ii) to ensure that indigenous peoples have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from development, not getting negative impacts from the project. Environmental policies will be discussed separately in the environmental reports.

76. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for stimulating gender equality, and for guaranteeing that women participate and that their needs are unambiguously addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. New safeguard requirements and policies also re-confirm importance of gender mainstreaming in safeguard policies at all project stages to ensure gender-related issues are addressed, including in-depth discussion and interview on gender and information dissemination. This includes special attention to women's rights and land ownership, assistance for women's life restoration/improvement to ensure that women can get equal benefits. ADB's other policies regarding resettlement plan are (i) Public communication policy (2011) and (ii) Accountability mechanism policy (2012).

❖ Project's principle

77. The objectives of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement regarding involuntary resettlement are to avoid impacts on people, households, businesses and other stakeholders whenever possible, where resettlement is unavoidable, to improve the living

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standard for the poor and the vulnerable groups to be better or at least equal to their condition before the project; to improve living condition of the poor or the vulnerable groups by paying compensation for the affected/lost assets in replacement cost and suitable assistances.

78. Basic policies

- a. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- b. Conduct consultations with the displaced households, local communities and stakeholders. Announce all affected persons about their entitled benefits and resettlement options. Ensure community participation in preparation, implementation, monitoring and assessing of the resettlement plan. Pay special attention to the demand of vulnerable groups, particularly people under poor, landless holding people, the elderly, women and children, indigenous people and people not eligible to have LURCs, ensuring that these people are consulted properly. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and resolve affected people's complaints. Support social and cultural institutions for displaced people and local people in that area. In case the involuntary resettlement poses complicated and sensitive impacts, it will require a process of social preparation before deciding on resettlement and compensation.
- c. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- d. Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- e. Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- f. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.

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- g. Ensure that affected 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.
 - h. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - i. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an acceptable place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - j. 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 cost and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - k. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - l. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

❖ **Compliance policy**

79. All affected households defined to live in the project areas before the cut-off date will be entitled to get compensation for the affected assets and suitable allowances to improve or at least to restore their living and income source before the project. The cut-off date for this project is the date of statement on land acquisition.

80. People encroaching the project areas after the cut-off date will be given no entitlement for any compensation or assistances. They will be announced in advance to have a suitable time for demolition their own structures and displacing from the areas before the commencement of the project construction.

6.3 Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement

81. Policies on compensation and resettlement for the Central Mekong Delta Connectivity Project comply with ADB's requirements and Government's regulations. The condition to get ADB's donation is that compensation, resettlement and income restoration for all affected households need to follow the principle in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement and ABD's policies on involuntary resettlement.

82. With the promulgation of the Decree 47/2014/ND-CP and relevant decrees stated above, the policies and practices of the Government have become more consistent with ADB's social safeguards policies. Nonetheless, provisions and principles adopted in this RP

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will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Decree 16/2016/ND-CP (March 2016), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance.

83. It should also be noted that as per Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 25, it states "Apart from the supports prescribed in Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of this Decree, basing themselves on the local realities, the provincial-level People's Committee Chairmen shall decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons who have land recovered; special cases shall be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision", therefore, if additional gaps not mentioned below are found during RP updating, the required assistance or support will be included in the URP.

84. The differences between the Government's Laws and Decrees and ADB Policy with regard to resettlement and compensation, and how to address these gaps for this Project are shown in the table below.

Table 6. 1: Gaps between National Laws and ADB Policies and Gap Filling Measures

Items	Vietnam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
AHs without LURC	Land Law 2013, Art. 77, Art. 2 & Art. 92: Person who has used land before 1 st July 2004 & directly involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC or cannot be legalizable will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. However, no compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, clause 1, article 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the Land Law 2013; (ii) the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works	APs who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of non-land assets other than land, and also for other improvements to the land (i.e. crops, irrigation...) at full replacement cost if they occupied the land or structures prior to the cut-off date. The safeguard policies cover limitations for the land use or access to parks and reserved areas, including temporary and partial losses.	APs without LURC or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets created before cut-off date at replacement cost. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels
Businesses with no business registration license	Decree No. 47/2014, Article 19: only registered businesses get assistance. Economic organization, household business, individual production unit or enterprise with foreign capital as subjects to item d, clause 1 of this article will be supported for subsistence with the highest compensation equal to 30% of one year after-tax revenue, based on the average income of the 3 last consecutive years.	Whatever impact to displaced persons who are affected in financial source, the borrower/investor will make compensation for all income sources at replacement cost. These affected persons will be also entitled with assistance such as borrowing capital, training and job introduction to get improved income or at least equal to their living condition before the project.	Non-registered persons with income sources being affected (businesses with no registration, employees with no labor contract) will be entitled with suitable assistance to ensure their income sources are restored to be better or at least equal to their level before the project. Living condition of poor people and vulnerable groups, including female-headed HH will be improved.
Determination for impact level	Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3: APs losing from more than 30% of productive land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures	The involuntary resettlement in ADB's projects is considered severe if over 200 peoples are under considerable impacts like (i) physically displaced from housing	APs losing from 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) or who are physically displaced shall be considered as severely affected

Items	Vietnam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
		or (ii) losing from 10% of their productive assets (income generating).	
Agency evaluating losses	<p>People's committee of province/city under central government will establish land price framework based on principles in Article 112, 113 and 114 of the Land Law 2013.</p> <p>Competent agencies can appoint consultant for land price determination (Article 114, Land law 2013).</p>	Experienced and eligible experts will evaluate value of the lost assets.	<p>Surveying on replacement cost for the project is conducted by eligible consultancy units in fields of land price and land price determination. Consultancy units need to follow principles and method for determining land price prescribed by the Government. This price will be submitted by City/district compensation committee to City PC/PPC for approval for the project</p>

6.4 Project's Entitlements

85. The project entitlements developed and presented in the entitlement matrix below correspond to the impacts identified during the DMS. The cut-off date for eligibility, for both the loops and the Transmission Line, is the July 26, 2017, the date of the public announcement by local authorities.

86. Entitlements adopted are based on the Resettlement Framework approved in 2011 by ADB and Government of Vietnam and on the URP prepared for the RoW approved by ADB in February 2013. The entitlements were however updated following the issuance of the new Land Law (2013) and implementing decrees, Dong Thap province also issued new regulations in 2014 to comply with the new Land Law. No significant changes were however identified and no entitlement has been downgraded

87. Entitlements for each type of AHs are based on the types and levels of losses. The entitlements also provide various measures aimed at providing opportunities for AHs to obtain development benefits from the project as well as assisting vulnerable AHs to improve their living standards. The Entitlement Matrix for the Project is shown in the table below.

88. This matrix is based on the matrix prepared for the RP Addendum for the RoW in 2013. The following decision from Dong Thap PPC were used to update the entitlements (i.e. level of allowances etc.).

- Decision No. 27/2014/QĐ-UBND of the People's Committee of Dong Thap Province issued on November 27, 2014 on promulgating regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land acquired by the State in Dong Thap province;
- Decision No. 34/2014/QĐ-UBND of the People's Committee of Dong Thap Province issued on December 19, 2014 to issue land price for 5-year period (2015-2019) in Dong Thap province;
- Decision No 36/2014/QĐ-UBND of the People's Committee of Dong Thap Province issued on December 25, 2014 on promulgating regulations of compensation prices for trees, livestock, cost for removing graves when government recovers land in Dong Thap province.
- Decision No 16/2012/QĐ- UBND of Dong Thap province PC dated on June 12, 2012 on promulgating regulations of prices for house and structures in Dong Thap province.

89. Land use restriction for electric lines is managed by Decree 14/2014 ND/CP. Regarding a 220-kV transmission line, the land use restrictions are the followings:

- Article 12 indicated that for a 220 kV TL the clearance between the wires and the trees should be 3 m in urban area and 4 m in rural area;
- Article 12 also indicates that crops and plants must be planted at least 0.5 m from the tower/pole foundations;
- Article 13 indicates that the clearance between the top of the roof and the wires should be 6 m. Roof and houses have also to be built in non-combustible materials.

90. Dong Thap PPC also issued specific decisions regarding assistance for the land use restriction for the relocation of the 220 kV TL as presented in the table below.

Table 5-1: Decisions from Dong Thap PPC regarding the Relocation of the Transmission Line

Type of land use restriction	Decisions Issued by Dong Thap PPC	Assistance	Number of HH
Agriculture land	Document No.834/UBND-KTN dated on November 17, 2016 by Dong Thap PPC on the compensation, support policy for the works: Renovation and upgrading of 220 kV Cai Lay - Cao Lanh transmission line, 220 kV Cao Lanh - Thot Not transmission line and 500 kV transmission line of Song Hau - Duc Hoa thermal power	60% of the compensation rate of agriculture land	23
Garden land	Document No.834/UBND-KTN dated on November 17, 2016 by Dong Thap PPC on the compensation, support policy for the works: Renovation and upgrading of 220 kV Cai Lay - Cao Lanh transmission line, 220 kV Cao Lanh - Thot Not transmission line and 500 kV transmission line of Song Hau - Duc Hoa thermal power	60% of the compensation rate of garden land	1
Non-Agricultural land	Document No.834/UBND-KTN dated on November 17, 2016 by Dong Thap PPC on the compensation, support policy for the works: Renovation and upgrading of 220 kV Cai Lay - Cao Lanh transmission line, 220 kV Cao Lanh - Thot Not transmission line and 500 kV transmission line of Song Hau - Duc Hoa thermal power	60% of the price of non- agriculture land	2
Residential land	Document No.834/UBND-KTN dated on November 17, 2016 by Dong Thap PPC on the compensation, support policy for the works: Renovation and upgrading of 220 kV Cai Lay - Cao Lanh transmission line, 220 kV Cao Lanh - Thot Not transmission line and 500 kV transmission line of Song Hau - Duc Hoa thermal power	80% of the compensation rate of residential land	4
Structures (categories 3 and 4 and secondary structures)	Clause 2, Article 15, Decision No.27/2014/QD-UBND dated on 27/11/2017 by Dong Thap PPC	30% of the compensation rate for structure	6

Table 5-2: Entitlement Matrix

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
I	LAND				
1.	Productive land (agricultural, orchard land, aquaculture, garden)	<p>Marginal loss Affected households (AHs) losing 10% or less of their total productive land (remaining unaffected portion is viable for productive use) (3 households IC) (2 households TL)</p> <p>Severe loss AHs losing more than 10% of their total productive land (or the remaining unaffected portion is not viable for productive use) (27 households IC) (3 households TL)</p>	Owners with Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC), eligible to acquire LURC according to Government regulations, or otherwise legalizable under Government regulations.	<p>a) Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market price and free from transaction costs (e.g., taxes, certification & administration costs).</p> <p>b) Allowance for occupation change, see item IV, 1 below</p> <p>c) For assistance due to severe loss, see item III.2 below</p> <p>d) For non-land affected assets, see item II below.</p>	If the area of the remaining land is not viable (< 1000 m ² for rural area and 500 m ² for urban area (Decision 27/2014, Art. 5(6)) and if the AH so agrees, then the remaining portion of land will be acquired according to the project's resettlement policy.
		Residential land with and without structures	Owners with LURC, eligible to acquire LURC according to Government regulations, or otherwise legalizable under Government regulations (19 households IC) (1 household TL)	<p>a) Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market price and free from transaction costs (e.g., taxes, certification & administration costs);</p> <p>b) Area of one plot of land in a serviced resettlement site shall be determined according to the planning which will be approved by an authorized agency (Art.22 (6(d)))</p> <p>c) AHs losing 200 m² or less in urban area or 400 m² or less in rural area are entitled to purchase one resettlement plot; (Art. 22 (6a)) while AHs losing larger area, are entitled to 2 plots.</p> <p>d) Those who choose to self-relocate will receive a lot infrastructure development grant (Art. 18(2) b)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AH entitled to 1 plot will receive 60M VND; • AH entitled to 2 plots will receive 120M VND; <p>e) AHs who are doing business on their residential land and whose business will be severely affected due to relocation will be entitled to participate in livelihood restoration programs</p> <p>f) For allowances associated with relocation of households, see</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where extended families jointly reside on the same acquired lot and are eligible for separate HH registration books, or if there are multiple HH jointly holding the same LURC then additional resettlement lots will be granted (maximum of 3 lots) Art. 22 (6(c)) - Resettlement sites with adequate infra-structure and access to social services. - Every AH relocated in a RS will receive a LURC according to the provision of Art. 22 (8) - The allocation of resettlement lots will take account of the needs of extended families to be co-located. Special attention will be paid to the elderly residing separately, female- headed HH and vulnerable AHs.

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				item III.1 below	
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	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
			Land users without LURC and whose land use is not legalizable. (14 households IC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No compensation for land. b) Poor and landless AHs with no alternative accommodation will be offered to purchase a plot of land at the relocation site. (Art.22(4(a))) c) AHs who are not entitled to a plot of land at the relocation site (e.g., married children living with their parents) will be offered to purchase a plot of land at the relocation site d) Entitled to participate in livelihood restoration programs. e) For non-land affected assets see items II below. f) For allowances associated with relocation of houses, see item III.1 below. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor and landless AHs offered by the Dong Thap PC to purchase a residential plot of land at the relocation site will be given special support such as a) Cost for buying land at the relocation site will be lower as compared to other AHs, payment may be on a 5-year installment basis with no interest, a portion of the costs for buying land may be subsidized by the Dong Thap PC. The type of support mentioned above will be determined and finalized in consultation with Landless AHs.
II	II. NON-LAND				
	House and other structures	House and other structures partially/ Totally affected.	Owner of structures regardless of tenure status. (37 Households IC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If partially affected, (i) cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials for the affected portion (Art. 12(3)) and (ii) repair allowance equivalent to 20% of the compensation cost of the affected part (Art. 8 12(3)) b) If totally affected, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials for the entire structure. c) For allowances during the transition period, see item III.1 below 	
		Graves	Affected household (12 households IC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All costs of excavation, relocation and reburial will be reimbursed in cash to the affected family as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earth grave: 8,000,000 VND / grave; - Built grave: 10,000,000 VND /grave; - Semi – solid Grave: 12,000,000 VND /tomb (Art 6, Decision 36/2014/QD-UBND) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For unclaimed affected graves, compensation will be given to Commune PCs to relocate these graves to a local cemetery. - Graves to be exhumed and relocated in culturally and spiritually sensitive manner.

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	Crops, trees, and aquaculture products	Loss of or damage to assets	Owners regardless of tenure status (30 households IC) (5 households TL)	a) Cash compensation for annual crops and aqua-culture products equivalent to current market value of crops/aquaculture products; b) For perennial crops trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value. c) Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value.	- APs have the right to use salvageable trees. - APs will be given 3 months' notice prior to land acquisition. - APs will receive cash compensation based on current market cost of ripened crops/fruit for any unharvested crops that were planted prior to the land acquisition announcement.
III	ALLOWANCES DURING TRANSITION				-
	Displacement from residential housing	Severe impacts due to physical displacement of house	Owner of Houses regardless of tenure status and who have to relocate (25 households IC)	a) Transport allowance (Art. 13): Cash allowance sufficient for the transport of household effects to the new residences as follow. HH relocating within the province: - For houses 15 m ² or less, 2M VND/HH; - For houses 15 m ² to 30 m ² , 3M VND/HH; - For houses 30 m ² to 45 m ² , 4M VND/HH; - For houses 45 m ² and above, 6M VND/HH. HH relocating to another province, 7M VND/HH. b) Rental assistance (Art. 21(3)) For those without alternative accommodation and are waiting for resettlement land/house at a resettlement site shall receive the amounts for rental assistance as follow: 1,500,000vnd/month/HH in urban area and 1,000,000 vnd/month/HH in rural area. Support time is 6 months.	If after 6 months, the resettlement house is still not ready or for DPs who are still temporarily displaced extended rental assistance will be granted as needed
IV	LOSS OF INCOME/LIVELIHOOD				
1	Loss of income /livelihood due to loss of agricultural land.	HH losing more than 10% of their productive land (including garden land considered as productive land (i.e. orchards)	AHs directly farming affected land. (27 households IC) (3 households TL)	a) Life Stabilization allowance: (Art. 16(3)) - If between 10% and 70% of the area of agricultural land is recovered, support shall be provided for 6 months in case relocation is not required, and for 12 months in case relocation is required. - If over 70% of the area of agricultural land is recovered, support shall be provided for 12 months if relocation is not	

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				<p>required and for 24 months if relocation is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The level of support per registered household member shall be calculated in money equivalent to 30 kilos of rice a month at the average local price at the time of support. <p>The level of support per registered household member shall be calculated in money equivalent to 30 kilos of rice a month at the average local price at the time of support.</p> <p>b) Allowance for occupation change equivalent to 3 times the compensation rate per m² for the area acquired but not exceeding 3 ha</p> <p>c) Entitled to participate to the income restoration program</p>	<p>As per Dong Thap PC, the price of rice in 2015 is established 12,000 VND/kg;</p>
2	Loss of Income/ livelihood due to relocation of business.	Severe impacts on businesses	DPs losing business Income (2 households IC)	<p>a) Business Transport allowance (Art. 13(2)). To transport business equipment/ inventory. For businesses operating from fixed space, the amount of allowance will not be less than the allowances provided for relocating households (see III, 1, a).</p> <p>b) Business stabilization allowance (Art. 16(4,6)). For registered businesses: cash assistance equivalent to 30% of 1 year after tax income, calculated according to the average level of the previous three years certified by the tax office.</p> <p>c) Business rental assistance. Affected businesses, registered and non-registered, renting business premises will be entitled to cash assistance equivalent to 6 months' rent.</p> <p>d) Entitled to participate to the income restoration program</p>	Affected business owners may nominate a family member of working age to participate in vocational training
	Higher risks of impoverishment/ hardship due to loss of resource base / relocation.	Loss of land and non-land assets and Relocation.	Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts (14 households IC)	<p>a) Special allowance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor households will receive a cash allowance of 8M VND/HH, (Art. 21(1)) - Other vulnerable households such as landless HH as defined in the RP Addendum will also receive the cash allowance of 8M VND/HH. <p>b) Entitled to participate to the income restoration program (IRP)</p>	<p>If AH is poor and at the same time falls under the vulnerable group (e.g. disabled or female-headed HH), only 1 cash allowance (i.e., 8M VND/HH) will be given to AH.</p>

7. RELOCATION

91. Relocation will take place only for the clearance of the loops. No HH will be relocated due to the relocation of the 220 kV Transmission Line.

7.1 Relocation Options

92. 25 HH need to be relocated. There are two options for resettlement: (i) self – relocation where AHs are entitled to compensation/resettlement for the land but prefer to find their new residential areas by themselves and (ii) serviced resettlement site where AHs are provided with plots of land in the resettlement site. On-site resettlement (on the AH's remaining land area) is not an option as HH cannot move back within the loop.

7.1.1 Self-relocation

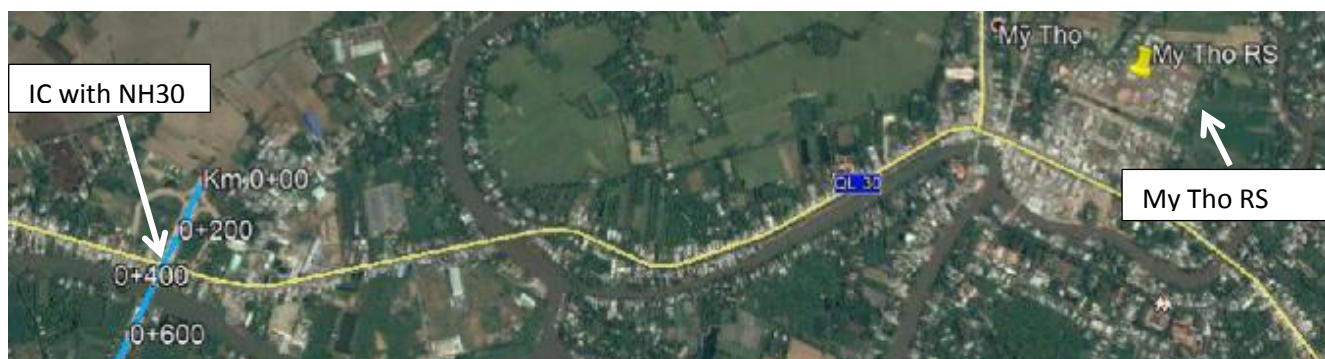
93. This resettlement option is offered to households whose entire house is affected. These households receive compensation for self – relocation. In this case, the affected households, in addition to receiving compensation at replacement cost, are supported with an amount for self-relocation based on Dong Thap PPC regulation.

7.1.2 Relocation in Resettlement Site

94. HH who want to be relocated in a serviced RS, will be allocated a plot of land in My Tho RS. This RS is located at 4 km of HH current location (see Figure below). This RS was built for the project and was completed in 2015. Public buildings (District PC office, kindergarten, school) are already in place. The RS is also close from NH 30. Around 20 HH, relocated under the CMDCP, already built a house in this RS

95. To get a plot of land in a RS, relocating HHs have to pay a land use fee. The CHLFD of Dong Thap Province is the owner of all RS in Dong Thap Province. Land use fee for this RS is 1,000,000 to 1,700,000 VND/m² while the compensation received for residential land is 5,860,000 VND/m². All other costs such as LURC fees or infrastructure connection fees (electricity, water) will be covered by the project.

Figure 7-1: Location of Resettlement Sites and Proximity with Interchanges



7.2 Choice for Relocation

96. Following presentation of options for relocation during DMS, all the 25 HHs choose to be allocated a plot of land in My Tho RS. We should note that in addition to the 25 HHs, 6 AHs who have their entire residential land affected (5 in the loops and 1 for the TL) but without house affected will also be allocated a plot in My Tho RS. The list of HH who will receive a plot in My Tho RS is presented in Appendix 7.

8. INCOME RESTORATION

97. The overall objective of the IRP is to stabilize the livelihood activities and sources of income of participants by focusing on diversified activities to bring immediate income such that they will be able to produce for their basic needs and long-term livelihood management capacity.

8.1 Beneficiaries

98. A total of 46 households in which 42 households affected by the clearance of the loop and 3 HH affected by the relocation of the TL are eligible to the IRP as presented below:

- **Severely Affected HHs (30 HHs: 27 HHs for the loops, 3 HHs for the TL).** These are:
 - a) HHs who are losing 10% or more of their productive land and their main source of income is from agriculture;
- **Vulnerable Households (14 HHs in the loops):** These are people on account of their position in society and/or their physical and economic situation are less capable of re-establishing themselves than the others and, therefore, face greater risks of hardship or impoverishment as identified below:
 - a) Poor HH registered at the commune level;
 - b) Landless households;
- **Relocated businesses (2 HHs in the loops).**
 - a) Relocated business: building, where business take place, totally affected and needs to relocate at another location (stand alone business or business located in a house)

99. We should note that among 46 HH, 11 were already involved in the IRP implemented from 2015 to 2017 as they were already affected by the project.

8.2 The Proposed Income Restoration Program

8.2.1 Measures already Provided

100. A number of specific income restoration measures are already included in the entitlement matrix as summarized below:

Table 8-1: Income Restoration Measures already included In the Project Resettlement Policy

HH entitled to the IRP	Income Restoration Measures
Severely Affected HH	Stabilization allowance (income support) for 6-24 months (cash allowance)
	Income restoration allowance (equivalent to 3 times the PPC compensation rate per m ² for agriculture land (cash allowance)
Vulnerable HH	Special assistance to poor HH extended to all categories of vulnerable HH (8 M VND/HH);
Relocated Businesses	Business stabilisation allowance. Cash assistance equivalent to 30% of 1 year after tax income, calculated according to the average level of the previous three years certified by the tax office.

8.2.2 Additional Measures

101. An IRP was already implemented among 1,149 HH in Dong Thap province between 2015 and 2017. This IRP consisted of three components: (i) Agricultural activities; (ii) Occupational training and job introduction for the trained persons; and (iii) Non-agricultural activity support.

102. However, such IRP cannot be implemented due to the duration of preparation and implementation (around 3 years) while the DDIS contract will be completed in 6 months.

103. For a better efficiency, it is proposed to combine this IRP with the IRP to be implemented in early 2018 for livelihood affected at ferry sites. As for the IRP for livelihood affected at ferry sites, the project will mainly have a facilitator role, to support the HH to apply for existing livelihood restoration programs. Several programs exist at provincial or district level to assist HH to restore their income (i.e. credit program, vocational training). These existing programs are the following:

- **Credit Program**

104. Credit program is requested by a majority of affected HH as confirmed during the various meetings held in the project area.

105. The credit program will be under existing funds managed by the lending agencies. The Project will not provide fund but will help to coordinate by informing HH of the existing programs and by facilitating the access to these programs (i.e. identify eligibility, assist HH to fill forms, to collect documents etc.). The Women's Union will play the role of facilitator.

106. Two agencies can provide such credit programs in the project area: The Capital Aid Fund for Employment of the Poor (CEP) and the Vietnam Bank for Social Policies SPB).

Capital Aid Fund for Employment of the Poor (CEP)⁴

- CEP has its own credit program in Dong Thap Province. CEP has a long history in cooperation with DFAT. CEP was already involved with DFAT for a credit program for vulnerable HH affected by the CMDCP.
- CEP confirmed that they can serve hamlets of An Binh commune and Ward 3 through their office in Cao Lanh City.

Vietnam Bank for Social Policies⁵

- The Vietnam Bank for Social Policies (VBSP) is a government owned bank taking the lead in policy and microfinance field in Vietnam. The Bank is present in all provinces and districts in Vietnam. The VBSP has worked with various international donors including WB and ADB;
- The VBSP has also its own credit scheme which targets poor and near poor households, disadvantages students and other groups. The maximum loan amount is usually 30 M VND/HH with repayment from 12 to 60 months. Interest rates is 6.6%/year.

107. The Women's Union will assist HH interested to apply to the existing credit programs provided by CEP and VSPB.

- **Vocational Training**

108. Vocational training was found successful in An Binh commune during the IRP already implemented from 2015 to 2017.

⁴ See CEP website: <http://www.cep.org.vn/en>

⁵ See SPB website: <http://eng.vbsp.org.vn/>

109. In Dong Thap province, the Employment Services Center (ESC) is responsible to provide training. The trainees should have less than 30 years old. Most of the training is short term training (3 to 6 months). Vocational training courses will be provided by ESC of Dong Thap province under their existing programs (i.e. Program 1956).

110. Program 1956 was approved on 27 November 2009 by the Prime Minister under the following name: Project 1956/QD-TTg for vocational training for rural workers.

111. The general objective of the Program 1956 is to provide vocational training for rural workers until 2020 to prepare them for industrialization, agricultural modernization, and to ensure that equalization of access to training programs for most people, who previously did not have access to vocational skills development.

112. The specific objectives of the decision are twofold.

- Firstly, it provides vocational training for rural workers (the budget allocation for this accounts for 95% of the total financial resources).
- Secondly, it enhances capacity building and improves management skills for communes' leaders and staff.

113. Program 1956 explicitly envisages the development of a more industrialized economic structure than the one currently in place (where agriculture still dominates) and hence Program 1956 places explicit targets on non-agriculture training in relation to agricultural training.

114. Program 1956 first sought to create jobs for rural workers in their own localities before training workers who wanted to work in other localities or overseas. Program 1956 targets to secure jobs for at least 70 per cent of trainees. Training courses are divided in four major groups of occupations:

- a) Cultivating techniques, animal husbandry, forestry, and salt-production.
- b) Processing agricultural, forestry, and aquatic products.
- c) Irrigation management, water supplies, and rural environment sanitation.
- d) Agricultural management and services.

115. Training activities proposed will have to be job oriented and consistent with HH education background to ensure the best work opportunities. Therefore, it will be made clear that HH will have a limited choice for training to minimize the risks.

116. Women's Union will assist interested HH to apply to these training programs.

117. ESCs of Dong Thap Province will be responsible for conducting occupational training, industrial extension models, consultation and job introduction under their current tasks and responsibilities.

8.2.3 Implementation Arrangements

118. The implementation arrangements will follow the arrangements already included in the IRP for shopkeepers at ferry sites as presented below:

119. **Detailed Design and Implementation Support (DDIS) Consultant.** The DDIS resettlement and livelihood specialists are tasked to assist CIPM in the supervision of IRP implementation and provide guidance to concerned organizations. Detailed tasks are presented below:

- Responsible for the management and implementation of the IRP;
- Prepare list of HH with potential livelihood affected;
- Assist WU to resolve issues;

– Prepare quarterly monitoring reports to be submitted to the ADB

120. When the DDIS contract will be completed (expected by the end of May 2017), CIPM will to supervise IRP implementation.

121. **Women's Union of Dong Thap Province** will act as facilitators between the beneficiaries and the different stakeholders involved in the IRP activities. WU will also be in charge of the monitoring and follow-up of the IRP activities. Detailed tasks for the WU are presented below:

- **Facilitate HH to apply to existing programs**
 - Following approval of the IRP, the WU will meet all the eligible HH individually to identify with them the types of existing program that will be suitable with them;
 - The WU will coordinate with the service provider to identify the process to apply to these programs (i.e. check eligibility of HH, forms to fill, documents to submit etc.).
 - The WU will assist participants to apply to the selected program and will ensure that the participants have the necessary documents when they will apply.
 - The WU will maintain a database of the persons participating in the various existing programs;
- **Monitoring and follow-up**
 - Duration of monitoring will be 6 months after the start of activities;
 - Meet beneficiaries at least once to see problems met;
 - Maintain database on HH involved in IRP
 - Prepare regular monitoring reports with status of activities and recommendation for problems solving (every 2 months;

122. Once the RP will be approved by both CIPM/ADB/DFAT, as for the IRP for shopkeepers at ferry sites, a leaflet will be distributed to all eligible HH. The leaflet will include all the proposed mitigation measures proposed for the various types of HH with livelihood affected. Following the distribution of leaflets, the WU will visit individually each HH to explain the measures and to determine with them which long term income restoration strategy is the most suitable with them.

123. The number of participating HH may be less than 45 for the following reasons: i) 11 HH were already involved in the IRP and maybe not interested to follow another IRP as their income have been restored; ii) following discussion with the two businesses, they indicated that training or credit program is not adapted to their situation and they should be assisted only to find another location to continue their business.

8.2.4 Budget for the IRP

124. An additional budget is needed for the WU in order to assist the 45 potential beneficiaries in An Binh commune. The total budget is **76,184,508 VND** equivalent to **3,371 USD**. The detailed budget is presented in Appendix 6.

9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

9.1 Replacement Cost Survey

125. In accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, “the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs”. A replacement cost survey was conducted on July 10, 2017 for the loops and on 21 August 2017 for the TL. The two surveys were carried out by an independent agency: The South West Valuation Company Ltd., based in Vinh Long province.

126. In Dong Thap Province, the results of the surveys need to be reviewed and endorsed by a committee of experts at the provincial level. This committee is composed of various departments (Department of Finance, DONRE, Department of Construction, and CHFLD). After reviewing and endorsement the new proposed compensation rates have to be submitted to the Dong Thap People’s Committee for approval. Once approved, these rates will be used for compensation.

9.2 Budget for the Clearance of the Loops

9.2.1 Compensation Rates for Land

127. The new compensation rates proposed by the Southwest Appraisal Company Ltd (Valuation certificate No.1707/294/TS-SVC dated on July 10, 2017), the independent agency, for land are presented in the Table below. These proposed rates are between 1,6 and 4.9 times the rates issued by PPC.

Table 9-1: Proposed replacement Costs for Land

No	Type of land	Land location	According to decision No.34/2014/QD-UBND dated on 19/12/2014	Proposed price
I	An Binh commune, Cao Lanh district			
1	Rural residential land at NH30 (section from An Binh bridge to Rach Dau bridge)			
01	Rural residential land	Location 1 (0 m - 50 m)	1,200,000	5,860,000
		Location 1 (50 m - 100 m)	840,000	4,102,000
2	Perennial land			
02	Perennial land	Location 1 (0 m - 150 m)	75,000	130,000
		Location 1 (150 m - 300 m)	70,000	107,000
3	Rice land			
03	Rice land	Location 1 (0 m - 150 m)	60,000	105,000
		Location 1 (150 m - 300 m)	55,000	90,000

9.2.2 Compensation Rates for Structures

128. External valuer conducted a replacement cost survey for structures in July 2017. No difference has been found between replacement costs and compensation rate issued by Dong Thap PPC, in Decision No 16/2012/QD-UBND of Dong Thap PPC dated 12/06/2012 on unit rates for house and structures. Therefore, compensation rates issued by PPC in Decision No 16/2012/QD-UBND will apply.

9.2.3 Compensation Rates for Crops and Trees

129. The same situation occurred for compensation rates for crops and trees. Dong Thap PC issued Decision Decision No.36/2014/QĐ-UBND dated December 25 2014, on unit rates for crops and trees. This decision applies for the whole province and is based on market rates. It was found that the compensation rates issued by PPC in December 2014 correspond to market rates.

9.2.4 Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement for the Clearance of the Loops

130. The following budget is based on the compensation, plans prepared by CHLFD following RCS survey. The total budget for compensation is **34,358,297,124 VND** equivalent to **1,520,279⁶ USD**. We should note that these costs include administration cost of 3%.

131. This budget will be funded through the remaining loan fund for resettlement work (12 M USD). Costs for income restoration program and external monitoring are funded under TA 7822.

Table 9-2: Estimated Compensation Costs for the Interchange with NH 30

No	Component	Interchange with NH 30 (An Binh Commune)
1	Land acquisition area (m²)	32,097
1.1	Residential land	2,557
1.2	Annual crop land	19,359
1.3	Garden land	10,181
2	Main structures (unit)	27
2.1	House category 4	25
2.2	Temporary House	0
2.3	Other main structures (storehouse, businesses...)	2
3	Total HHs Affected	58
3.1	HHs with affected houses/other main structure	27
3.2	HHs with land acquisition	38
3.3	HHs with affected tree	12
3.4	HHs with affected secondary structures	27
4	Total budget for compensation (vnd)	34,358,297,124
4.1	Agriculture land	7,593,096,000
4.2	Garden land	5,135,497,200
4.3	Residential land	14,547,567,200
4.4	House and structures	4,830,271,082
4.5	Trees	255,093,000
4.6	Support and allowance	922,080,000
4.7	Implementation costs (3%)	998,508,134
4.8	IRP	76,184,508

⁶ Exchange rate: 1 USD = 22,600 VND

9.3 Budget for the Relocation of the 220 kV Transmission Line

9.3.1 Compensation Rates for Land

132. The new compensation rates proposed by the Southwest Appraisal Company Ltd (Valuation certificate No.VL17/08/371/TS-SVC dated on August 21, 2017 by South West Appraisal Company Ltd.), the independent agency, for land are presented in the Table below. These proposed rates are between 1,5 and 5.7 times the rates issued by PPC.

Table 9-3: Proposed replacement Costs for Land for the TL

No	Type of land	Land location	According to decision No.34/2014/QĐ-UBND dated on 19/12/2014	Proposed price
I	An Binh commune, Cao Lanh district			
1	Perennial land			
01	Perennial land	- Location 1 (0 m - 150 m)	75,000	130,000
		- Location 2 (150 m - 300 m)	70,000	107,000
		- Location 3 (> 300 m)	60,000	92,000
2	Rice land			
01	Rice land	- Location 1 (0 m - 150 m)	60,000	105,000
		- Location 2 (150 m - 300 m)	55,000	90,000
		- Location 3 (> 300 m)	50,000	83,000
3	Rural residential land at NH30 (section from An Binh bridge to Can Lo bridge)			
01	Rural residential land	Location 1 (0 m - 50 m)	1,200,000	5,860,000
		Location 2 (50 m - 100 m)	840,000	4,102,000
		Location 3 (> 100 m)	600,000	2,930,000
4	Rural residential land at Zone 3			
01	Rural residential land	Location 1 (0 m - 50 m)	85,000	485,000
		Location 2 (50 m - 100 m)	71,000	403,000
		Location 3 (> 100 m)	65,000	369,000
5	Non-agricultural land			
01	Non-agricultural land at the front of NH30	Location 1 (0 m - 50 m)	840,000	4,102,000
		Location 2 (50 m - 100 m)	588,000	2,871,000
		Location 3 (> 100 m)	420,000	2,051,000
02	Non-agricultural land at Zone 3	Location 1 (0 m - 50 m)	59,500	340,000
		Location 2 (50 m - 100 m)	49,700	282,000
		Location 3 (> 100 m)	45,500	258,000
II	Ward 3, Cao Lanh City			
01	Perennial land, rice land	Location 1	85,000	130,000
		Location 1 (150 m - 300 m)	55,000	90,000

9.3.2 Compensation Rates for Structures

133. External valuer conducted a replacement cost survey for structures in July 2017. No difference has been found between replacement costs and compensation rate issued by Dong Thap PPC, in Decision No 16/2012/QĐ-UBND of Dong Thap PPC dated 12/06/2012 on unit rates for house and structures. Therefore, compensation rates issued by PPC in Decision No 16/2012/QĐ-

UBND will apply.

9.3.3 Compensation Rates for Crops and Trees

134. The same situation occurred for compensation rates for crops and trees. Dong Thap PC issued Decision Decision No.36/2014/QĐ-UBND dated December 25 2014, on unit rates for crops and trees. This decision applies for the whole province and is based on market rates. It was found that the compensation rates issued by PPC in December 2014 correspond to market rates.

9.3.4 Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement for the TL

135. The following budget is based on the compensation, plans prepared by CHLFD following RCS survey. The total budget for compensation is **5,815,439,018 VND** equivalent to **257,320 USD**. That these costs include administration cost of 2%.

136. This budget will be funded through the remaining loan fund for resettlement work (12 M USD). Costs for income restoration program and external monitoring are funded under the TA 7822.

Table 9-4: Estimated Compensation Costs for the Relocation of the Transmission Line

I	PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION	1,005,377,920
1	Annual land	119,906,000
2	Garden land	651,756,000
3	Non-agricultural land	5,564,000
4	Tree	197,386,000
5	House and structures	6,765,920
6	Graves	24,000,000
II	ALLOWANCES	376,410,000
III	LAND USE RESTRICTION	4,319,614,058
1	Annual land	536,271,600
2	Garden land	2,049,124,800
3	Non-agricultural land	26,473,200
4	Residential land	1,157,701,188
5	House and structures	550,043,270
	SUM (I+II)	5,701,401,978
	Administration cost (2%)	114,028,040
	TOTAL VND	5,815,430,018

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

10.1 The Ministry of Transport

137. The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the executing agency (EA) and will oversee all activities including RP Addendum.

10.2 Cuu Long Corporation for Investment, Development and Project Management of Infrastructure (CIPM)

138. The Cuu Long CIPM, under MOT will be the Implementing Agency (IA). The IA will be responsible for direct supervision and day to day implementation of the CDMCP. CIPM will take a very active role in the preparation and implementation of the Project, including RP Addendum development. One social/ resettlement specialist will be employed full time on the project during resettlement preparation and implementation stages.

139. CIPM has been working closely with local administrative authorities, regarding resettlement planning and implementation. Together with the DDIS Consultants, the CIPM will continue to work closely with the administrative authorities and concerned departments by providing technical plans, designs and project activities and schedule of the proposed project in order for all parties to identify and minimize the potential effects on land and people and to make sure that all RP Addendum activities are properly addressed and implemented prior to construction activities. The CIPM will be responsible for the preparation of quarterly resettlement progress reports.

10.3 Centre for Housing and Land Fund Development

140. In Dong Thap Province, the Centre for Housing and Land Fund Development (CHLFD) is established under the Dong Thap Provincial People's Committee and has a mandate covering issues of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation when the state compulsorily acquires land.

141. For this project, it has been assigned to work directly with Cuu Long CIPM to prepare and implement the resettlement plan with other relevant institutions. The CHLFD will oversee the implementation of the DMS and establish a database of AHs, impacts on property and livelihoods, as well as compensation, assistance and allowances. It is also responsible for the preparation and development of resettlement sites.

142. According to Circular no. 01/2010, the following tasks are the responsibility of the CHFLD:

- a) To organize compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land;
- b) To recover land from organizations, households and individuals under the law;
- c) To develop serviced resettlement sites;
- d) To manage land areas which has been cleared, bought, created and developed; houses built for resettlement; and land areas recovered under Clauses 2 thru 12, Article 38 of the Land Law in urban areas and areas which have been planned for urban development but have not been assigned with investment projects or have not had their land use rights auctioned;
- e) To issue land use rights and bid land-using projects under law;
- f) To elaborate land use plans for management and plans, schemes and investment projects to create and develop land funds and submit them to competent authorities for decision;
- g) To provide services related to compensation and land clearance; to provide information on investment sites, land prices and land funds for organizations and individuals upon request;

- h) To perform tasks under programs, plans, projects and schemes and provide services relevant to its assigned tasks and professional operations;
 - i) To coordinate with concerned agencies, organizations and individuals in performing its assigned tasks;
 - j) To perform other tasks under decisions of competent authorities.
143. Specific to the CMDRC Project, the CHFLD will execute the following tasks:
- a) Prepare compensation plans;
 - b) Prepare individual “AH Compensation Forms” which detail all types of losses with its corresponding established compensation rates. This will also include all types of relocation and rehabilitation assistance.
 - c) Inform AHs regarding payment schedule at least two (2) weeks in advance.
 - d) Present proposed compensation amounts to AHs and explain in detail the AH’s rights and entitlements based on Project policies and explain how compensation amounts were calculated.
 - e) If compensation payments are acceptable to AHs, process payment and inform AHs of exact date of release of payment.
 - f) Effect compensation payment. Copies of compensation payment documents will be provided to AHs. Copies will also be provided to DDIS Consultants and external agency for monitoring and reporting.
 - g) Review grievances in consultation with main stakeholders and HH who raised grievances. Submit recommendation to solve grievance to District and Province PC;
 - h) Prepare and update regularly a database and lists of AHs, including information regarding disbursement dates for monitoring purposes.
144. According to Circular 13/STNMT-CCQLDD, implementing Decision 29/2009/QĐ-UBND, issued on 6 January 2011 (Article 5) by the Department of Natural Resource and Environment under Dong Thap PPC, when the CHFLD is responsible for the implementation of land acquisition, no resettlement committee needs to be established.

10.4 Local Administrative Authorities (District, Communes/Wards)

145. The concerned local administrative authorities at district and commune level play an important role in support for the planning and implementation of resettlement-related activities. Their roles and responsibilities are to:
- Support CHFLD in the conduct of consultation and DMS and other resettlement-related activities;
 - Participate in the review of grievances;
 - Assist AHs during the negotiation and compensation process;
 - Involve the local-based organizations (Women’s Union, Farmer’s Union etc.) to carry out the RP Addendum activities (DMS, consultation);
 - Certify the list of AHs and sign compensation documents; and
 - Monitor and register new settlers in the area. The local authorities will be responsible for informing residents and new settlers not to construct houses/structures in the areas where there will be improvement/ construction.

10.5 Local Mass Organizations

146. Mass organizations relevant to the various AH profiles, needs and impacts will participate in

the development and implementation of assistance measures for AHs. Mass organizations in Vietnam are types of community based organizations. Such organizations would include the Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Farmer's Union and other relevant organizations.

147. We should note that these organizations are strongly involved in the IRP.

10.6 Project Detailed Design Implementation and Support (DDIS) Consultants

148. The DDIS consultants includes one international resettlement specialist and two local resettlement specialists, one social development/gender specialist and one HIV/AIDS specialist on an intermittent basis to assist and supervise all social and resettlement- related activities. Specific to resettlement, their responsibilities include the following:

- a) Work closely with CIPM, CHFLD and local authorities at all levels on all resettlement-related activities;
- b) Assist in the conduct of the information campaigns and community participation;
- c) Assist in the verification of census, inventory of losses and detailed measurement survey activities;
- d) Check the accuracy of the AH database prepared and provide improvements if necessary;
- e) Assist in the preparation of RP Addendum;
- f) Assist and improve, if necessary, procedures for the coordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- g) Ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and properly and that grievance redress mechanism is functioning well;
- h) Provide necessary training on grievance if needed;
- i) Establish and implement liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logistical support to CIPM, local administrative authorities, resettlement committees and concerned government departments;
- j) Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring;
- k) Design and deliver capacity development activities for all relevant agencies, as needed, in the areas of ADB resettlement policy; participation and communication; gender and development; and livelihood restoration;
- l) Assist CIPM to implement both RP Addendum and IRP;

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

149. The following table indicates the main steps for the RP Addendum preparation and implementation.

Table 11-1: Implementation Schedule

RP Addendum Preparation	Starting Date
Consultation, RCS, DMS update, Disclosure of key information in the RP Addendum	July-August 2017
Approval of compensation rates for both the loops and the 220 kV TL	November 2017
Approval of Resettlement Plan Addendum by ADB	January 2018
Approval of compensation plans for both the loops and the 220 kV TL	January 2018
RP Addendum Implementation	
Disbursement of Compensation and Payment to AHs for the loops	February 2018
Disbursement of Compensation and Payment to AHs for the 220 kV TL	February 2018
Land clearance for the Transmission Line	February 2018
Relocation of HH	February 2018
Land clearance for the loops	March 2018
Implementation of Income Restoration Program	End March 2018
Submission of internal monitoring reports	Quarterly (2018)
Submission of external monitoring reports	2017-2018 (Semi-Annual)

12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 Internal Monitoring

150. CIPM is directly responsible for internal monitoring of RP Addendum implementation. With assistance from DDIS consultants, CIPM will provide quarterly reports to ADB. The objectives of the monitoring program are (i) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are met/being met; (iii) to assess sustainability of income restoration program, (iii) to identify problems and risks; and (v) to identify measures to address/mitigate problems and risks.

151. The principal indicators for internal monitoring of resettlement activities include the following:

- Timely and complete disbursement of compensation to AHs according to the compensation policy agreed in the RP Addendum;
- Timely and complete delivery of relocation, income restoration and rehabilitation allowances and measures;
- Allocation of replacement land and development of individual and/or group resettlement sites and infrastructure;
- Public information dissemination and consultation procedures;
- Adherence to grievance procedures and identification of outstanding issues that require further attention and resolution;
- Attention given to the priorities of AHs regarding the options offered;
- Completion of resettlement activities required before the award of civil works contracts.
- Participation of poor and vulnerable HH throughout the process;
- Restoration and improvement of socioeconomic conditions of AHs;

152. The IA will establish a database for resettlement monitoring data. It will establish procedures for the collection of data on a monthly basis, and update the database.

153. On a quarterly basis, CIPM will prepare a resettlement monitoring report. The report will be submitted to MOT and ADB. The scope of the report will include:

- (i) The number of AHs by category of impact, district, commune and village, and the status of compensation payments, AH relocation and income restoration measures for each category; (ii) The status of disbursement of cash and allocation of replacement land and housing.
- (ii) The amount of funds allocated and disbursed for a) resettlement program operations and b) compensation, assistance and resettlement activities.
- (iii) The activities, levels of participation, outcomes and issues of the Information Dissemination and
- (iv) Consultation Program.
- (v) The status and outcomes of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring further attention by provincial or district authorities, or ADB assistance.
- (vi) Implementation problems, including delays, lack of personnel or capacity, insufficient funds, etc.; proposed remedial measures; and, revised

resettlement implementation schedule.

154. A template for internal monitoring report is presented in Appendix 10.

12.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation

155. The main objectives of external resettlement monitoring are:

- (i) To verify the results of internal monitoring reports prepared by Cuu Long CIPM and Center for Land Fund Development (CLFD) Dong Thap Province;
- (ii) To examine whether provision of compensation and other agreed forms of assistance complies with the approved RP Addendum;
- (iii) To assess whether supplemental assistance measures have been provided in accordance with the IRPs, and the extent to which they have been effective in restoring incomes and living standards for severely affected households;
- (iv) To assess the effectiveness, impact and sustainable level of resettlement management agencies and procedures;
- (v) To propose necessary adjustments in the implementation of RP Addendum and IRP to improve implementation effectiveness.
- (vi) To carry out financial audit for resettlement wherein ADB loan funds were used.

156. Strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning will also be drawn from the monitoring and evaluation of resettlement. This is possible through a Post-Resettlement Implementation Evaluation Study that will be carried out carry out 6-12 months following completion of all resettlement activities.

157. The external monitor will cover specific issues such as, but not limited to, the following:

- (i) Public consultation and disclosure activities;
- (ii) Awareness of affected people on resettlement rights and entitlements; grievance redress, resettlement process, and project schedule;
- (iii) Establishment of market rates for land and non-land assets;
- (iv) Documentation of impacts and payments (DMS, compensation documents,) as per agreed RP Addendum;
- (v) Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
- (vi) Land recovery and transfer procedures;
- (vii) Relocation of households, public assets, and sacred structures
- (viii) Quality of preparation of planned relocation sites
- (ix) Level of satisfaction of AHs with the provisions and implementation of the RP Addendum;
- (x) Effectiveness and efficiency of grievance redress mechanism (documentation, process, resolution);
- (xi) Effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements and rehabilitation measures/income restoration programs, and the need for further improvement, as required;
- (xii) Gender impacts and strategy;
- (xiii) Capacity of AHs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards,

especially the severely affected, poor and vulnerable households. Monitor and assess the assistance and support provided or to be provided to these households;

- (xiv) Unanticipated impacts, or any resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
- (xv) Participation of AHs in RP Addendum planning, updating and implementation;
- (xvi) Institutional capacity, internal monitoring and reporting;
- (xvii) Channeling of government funds for payment of land, non-land assets and allowances to the affected households (if done transparently, efficiently, and effectively);
- (xviii) Restoration/improvement of affected public, communal, and community assets.

158. Monitoring of RP Addendum implementation will be based on desk review and field visits, meetings with various ministries and local officials, and affected households. Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable households. Monitoring indicators and findings will be disaggregated by gender.

159. A new External Monitor (EM) will recruited in Q3 2017 using TA funds. Monitoring and evaluation period will be from 1st Quarter 2013 to 4th Quarter 2016. 4 monitoring missions have already been conducted.

160. Monitoring of RP Addendum implementation will be based on desk review and field visits, meetings with various departments and organizations, local officials, and affected households. Monitoring reports will measure implementation progress against baseline data collected through a socio-economic survey during RP Addendum preparation and updated by a detailed needs assessment to be conducted in the initial stages of IRP implementation. External monitoring will assess changes in: household income (sources and amounts) and expenditures, expenditure composition patterns, primary and secondary occupations, borrowing amounts and debt patterns, material conditions and possession of consumer items, land area and tenure arrangements, school attendance of children, health, and distances to public services and infrastructure. Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable households. Monitoring indicators and findings will be disaggregated by gender.

161. Monitoring reports will also include a summary of outstanding issues and how these issues were addressed, and if there are still outstanding issues that require further action, including a number of case studies that require follow-up monitoring. If the findings indicate that RP Addendum objectives have not been achieved, the external monitor will propose appropriate alternative actions or approaches. The reports will also describe any good practice and lessons learned that may be useful for future activities.

162. The EM will submit monitoring report to ADB and Cuu Long CIPM within two weeks after completion of the monitoring activity. The type of reports to be submitted to Cuu Long CIPM and ADB are: (i) Inception Report; (ii) Semi-annual Monitoring Reports; and (iii) Post-evaluation Report

Appendix 1: Public Information Booklet

1/- Central Mekong Delta Region Connectivity Project

The Central Mekong Delta Region Connectivity Project (CMDRP) includes 3 components:

- Component 1, Km 0 to Km 7.800: Comprises the Cao Lanh Cable-Stayed Bridge over Tien River including the approach roads. This component is crossing 4 communes/ward: An Binh commune (Cao Lanh District), Ward 3, Tinh Thoi commune (Cao Lanh city) and Tan My commune (Lap Vo district), all in Dong Thap province.
- Component 2, Km 7.800 to Km 23.450: Comprises the connecting road between Components 1 and 3. This component is crossing 5 communes: Tan My, My An Hung B, Binh Thanh Trung, Binh Thanh, Dinh An in Lap Vo district (Dong Thap Province)
- Component 3, Km 23.450 to Km 28.844: Comprises the Vam Cong Cable-Stayed Bridge over Hau River including the approach roads and 1.5 km of connecting road to NH 80. The project is crossing Dinh An commune in Lap Vo district (Dong Thap province); Thoi Thuan ward in Thot Not district (Can Tho City) and Vinh Trinh commune in Vinh Thanh district (Can Tho city).

2/- Land acquisition for the projects and impacts on households

The clearance of the loop with the Interchange with NH 30 (An Binh commune) was decided by the MOT in March 2017 in order to ensure safety and favourable living conditions for HH affected within the loop. A total of 61 HH will be affected; 25 HH with house affected will need to relocate.

The relocation of the 220 kV Transmission Line (An Binh Commune and Ward 3) will require land acquisition for 10 HH. 23 HH will be also affected by land use restriction for land and structures.

3/- Who are the affected households (Displaced People –AHs)

Displaced persons (AH) means any person or household, companies or private business subject to change from project or on any aspect that (i) adverse effects on living (ii) rights, legal rights or interests of the land, water resources or any fixed assets and other no fixed, be requisitioned or occupied or adversely affected in part or whole whether

temporary or permanent, and / or (iii) business basis, workplace or residence place adversely affected but not to move or relocate.

4/- When will the land in the loop will be cleared?

Land clearance is expected to start in early 2018.

5/- Preparation of the resettlement plan Addendum

A resettlement plan Addendum has been prepared. The main objective is to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups by compensating for lost assets at replacement costs and by providing, as necessary, various forms of support.

6/- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

DMS has been conducted in July 2017 for both the loops and the transmission line.

7/- Is land title required for compensation?

The lack of legal status of land use rights does not prevent the affected households are to receive compensation for damage to property not related to land, programs of subsidies and support to recover economic.

8/- Vulnerable group

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

Vulnerable group will be provided additional supports.

9/- Compensation for land

Recovered land will be compensated in cash at replacement costs corresponding to the current market price including transaction fees

Relocated AHs will have the choice to receive cash compensation and to find suitable relocation housing on their own, or to be relocated in a serviced resettlement site.

HH affected by land use restriction will be assisted for land and structures.

10/- Compensation for housing, structures and crop, trees

Houses and structures will be compensated in cash at replacement costs corresponding to the current market value without depreciation

For annual crops, fisheries, trees will be compensated in cash at replacement costs corresponding to the current market value at the time of compensation

11/- Support for Severely Affected Households

Severely affected households are households (i) losing 10% or more of their total area of productive land and (ii) Business household who must be relocated; and (iii) vulnerable households. These HH will be entitled to an income restoration program.

12/- What are the purposes of consultation and public information and how will AHs be consulted and informed?

Consultation and dissemination of related information of the project to community will be held at public places. Affected households will be provided complete information about the project. Public information booklets will be distributed to every affected household. Affected households will receive full information of the project, the impacts from land acquisition, and rights of people affected and conditions to receive compensation, support, and resettlement.

13/- If there are disagreements / problems about land acquisition, compensation or other disputes, can AS's voice their complaints?

Affected Person may voice their complaints (oral or written) to local authorities and compensation Council. All complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement and implementation process will be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner

The affected households 's complaint may be submitted first at communal authority or wards and can complain to the district level and to the province level if the people affected are not satisfied with the settlement of the lower levels.

The affected households can request up to be helped from NGOs, family members and friends, others persons can replace them to submit them complaints to related organization. Households will be

exempted all taxes and administrative fees for this legal works if them complains to be proved true

The steps and procedures for complaints will be promulgated public and sufficiency after RP Addendum report for the project is approved and to implement payment of compensation

14/- monitoring and reporting of the performance process for compensation, support and resettlement for the project

Cuu Long Corporation for Investment, Development and Project Management of Infrastructure (CUULONG CIPM) will be responsible for internal monitoring of project activities.

In addition to Cuu Long-CIPM will also hire an independent monitoring organization (IMO) to conduct monitoring of activities of compensation, support and resettlement during project implementation process

Anybody living in the construction site who is affected by the construction or annoyed by the contractors, of anybody who has questions or concerns about the Project, can contact the following agencies:

Center for Housing Land Fund Development of Dong Thap Province

05-07 Hai Ba Trung Street, Ward 2, Cao Lanh City, Dong Thap Province
Tel.: 0673 85 1083

Cuu Long CIPM

127B Dinh Tien Hoang Street, Ward 3, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City
Tel.: (84) 8 8410088

Consortium WSA-WSP-Yooshin

Group 5, Tan Tich Hamlet, Tinh Thoi commune, Cao Lanh City, Dong Thap province
Tel: (84) 067-3881-255; Fax: (84) 067-3881-256

Appendix 2: Minutes of Meeting for the Loops of the Interchanges

Dong Thap PPC

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Center for House Land Fund Development

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

Dong Thap, 2017

MINUTES OF MEETING

Ref.: /BBLV/HM01.H/04-17/PTQD

Meeting with AHs to disclose plan for land acquisition, surveys, measurement, and check of information provided by the households, individuals for implementation of item NH30 Interchange Loops (An Binh Interchange) and item Relocation of Cao Lanh-Thot Not 220KV powerline under Component 1 – construction of Cao Lanh Bridge, An Binh commune, Cao Lanh district

Today, at 8:30 on 31 July 2017, at PC of An Binh commune, PC of An Binh commune coordinated with the CHLFD to hold a meeting with the AHs to disclose the following contents:

1. Plan for land acquisition, survey, measurement and Announcement on land acquisition for implementation of item NH30 Interchange Loops (An Binh Interchange) and item Relocation of Cao Lanh-Thot Not 220KV powerline under Component 1 – construction of Cao Lanh Bridge, An Binh commune, Cao Lanh district;
2. Distribute information request form and provide guidelines for filling in the form;
3. Inform the households about deadline for returning the form;
4. Inform the households about time and plan for survey and measurement;
5. Inform the households about plan for relocation.

I. PARTICIPANTS

1. Representative of Cuu Long CIPM

Mr. (Ms.)

2. Representative of Cao Lanh DPC

Mr. (Ms.) Bui Gia Bao

Position: Deputy Director of QDHCL

3. Representative of DONRE of Cao Lanh District

Mr. (Ms.)

4. Representative of PC of An Binh commune

Mr. (Ms.) Huynh Minh Phu

Position: Chairman of the PC

Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Quoc Thang

Position: Deputy Chairman of the PC

Mr. (Ms.) Phan Van To

Position: Chairman of People's Council

Mr. (Ms.) Thai Cam Giau

Position: BT DTN

Mr. (Ms.) Tran Minh Chau Position: Chairman of Veterans' Union

Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Thi Ngoc Tuyen Position: Chairwoman of WU

Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Thi Bong Position: commune's CCAC

5. Representative of the CHLFD

Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Van Khanh Position: Deputy Director of CHLFD

6. The AHs located in the project area

With the presence of _____ AHs located in the project area (see the attached list)

II. CONTENTS

1. Mr. Huynh Minh Phu, PC of An Binh commune disclosed the Decisions from the MOT and Cao Lanh DPC which include:

- 1.1. The MOT letter ref. 3259/BGTVT-CQLXD dated 29 March 2017 on land acquisition for NH30 Interchange of CMDCP;
- 1.2. The Plan ref. 137/KH-UBND dated 18 July 2017 from Cao Lanh DPC for land acquisition, survey and measurement for implementation of item NH30 Interchange Loops (An Binh Interchange) and item Relocation of Cao Lanh-Thot Not 220KV powerline under Component 1 – construction of Cao Lanh Bridge, An Binh commune, Cao Lanh district

2. Ms. Dinh Thi Minh Thao from the CHLFD reported the following contents:

- 2.1. Brief report on implementation scope of the project
- 2.2. Distribution of information request forms
- 2.3. Guidelines for filling in the form and time and place for returning the filled forms
- 2.4. Time and plan for survey and measurement, starting from 01 August 2017
- 2.5. Plan for relocation: _____

III. COMMENTS FROM THE PARTICIPANTS

1. Comment from Nguyen Hong Toi household (represented by Mr. Nguyen Van Tan)

- As known by the people, land at the powerline posts is to be acquired and compensated, what about the area affected by the safety clearance of the powerline, whether it to be acquired or only support provided? If only support provided, how much is the support amount?
 - Answer: the area affected by the safety clearance of the powerline is to be provided with support in accordance with the state policies. After checking information provided by the households, the CHLFD will prepare a plan and send back to the households for comments before submission for approval.

2. Phan Ba Duc household: the household was not clear about the area crossed by the powerline and requested the area be shown to the people. The household requested

information regarding policies on land acquisition/support for area affected by the powerline.

Answer: policies on land acquisition/support for the area affected by the powerline follow the state regulations. The location where the powerline runs through will be shown on site by the staff carrying out measurement work.

3. Quach Thi Phu: my land area is to be acquired all at the powerline post, will I be entitled to receive a land lot in the resettlement site?

Answer: this shall follow the state regulations. After carrying survey and measurement, the CHLFD will prepare a plan for compensation-support-resettlement and send to each of the households for comments.

4. Nguyen Thi Hien household: I don't know about the area affected by the powerline, so I don't know whether my land is affected.

Answer: the safety clearance area of the powerline will be marked by stakes, if the households do not know yet, the CHLFD staff, who carry out measurement on site, will show the affected area to the households.

The meeting ended at _____ the same date. The minutes of meeting was read to the participants for agreement and signature.

Cuu Long CIPM

Cao Lanh DPC

(signed)

DONRE of Cao Lanh District

The CHLFD

(signed & sealed)

Nguyen Van Khanh

PC of An Binh Commune

Representative of the AHs

(signed)

(signed)

Pham Thi Dieu

UBND TỈNH ĐỒNG THÁP
TRUNG TÂM PHÁT TRIỂN
QUỸ NHÀ ĐẤT

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Đồng Tháp, ngày tháng năm 2017

BIÊN BẢN

Số: /BBLV/HM01.H/04-17/PTQĐ

Hợp dân công bố kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc kiểm đếm và kiểm tra kê khai của hộ gia đình, cá nhân thực hiện hạng mục Lỗi nút giao với QL30 (Nút giao An Bình) và hạng mục di dời hạ tầng kỹ thuật đường dây điện 220kV tuyến Cao Lãnh - Thốt Nốt thuộc dự án TP1-XD cầu Cao Lãnh, qua xã An Bình, huyện Cao Lãnh

Hôm nay lúc giờ phút, ngày / / 2017, tại UBND xã An Bình. UBND xã An Bình phối hợp cùng Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ nhà đất tỉnh Đồng Tháp tiến hành tổ chức hợp dân công bố các nội dung sau:

1. Kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc kiểm đếm và Thông báo thu hồi đất để thực hiện hạng mục Lỗi nút giao với QL30 (Nút giao An Bình) và hạng mục di dời HTKT đường dây điện 220kV tuyến Cao Lãnh - Thốt Nốt thuộc dự án TP1-XD cầu Cao Lãnh, qua xã An Bình, huyện Cao Lãnh;
2. Phát bảng tự kê khai và hướng dẫn kê khai;
3. Thông báo thời gian nộp bảng kê khai;
4. Thông báo thời gian và kế hoạch đo đạc, kiểm đếm;
5. Thông báo kế hoạch di chuyển.

I. THÀNH PHẦN GỒM CÓ

1. Đại diện Tổng công ty Cửu Long (CIPM)

Ông (bà): Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân huyện Cao Lãnh

Ông (bà): Biểu Gia Bảo Chức vụ: PGD UBND

3. Đại diện Phòng Tài nguyên Môi trường huyện Cao Lãnh

Ông (bà): Chức vụ:

Ông (bà): Chức vụ:

4. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân xã An Bình, huyện Cao Lãnh

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Minh Phú Chức vụ: CT UBND xã

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Quốc Cường Chức vụ: CT UBND xã

Ông (bà): Phan Tấn Cao Chức vụ: CT HĐND

Ông (bà): Phạm Cẩm Giang Chức vụ: BT ĐTN

Ông (bà): Trần Minh Châu Chức vụ: PGT Lưu chuyển

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Huyền Chức vụ: CT HĐND xã

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Thị Bình Chức vụ: SEC K&S

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

5. Đại diện Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ nhà đất Tỉnh Đồng Tháp

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Khách Chức vụ: PGĐ TTP&ND

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

6. Các hộ dân trong phạm vi thực hiện dự án

Cùng có mặt _____ hộ dân trong phạm vi thực hiện dự án cùng dự họp (Có danh sách kèm theo).

II. NỘI DUNG

1. Ông (bà) Nguyễn Minh Phúc UBND xã An Bình công bố các Quyết định của Bộ GTVT và UBND huyện Cao Lãnh gồm:

1.1 Công văn số 3259/BGTVT-CQLXD ngày 29/03/2017 của Bộ Giao thông vận tải về việc GPMB lối nút giao với QL30 thuộc dự án Kết nối khu vực trung tâm đồng bằng Mê Kông.

1.2 Kế hoạch số 137/KH-UBND ngày 18/07/2017 của UBND huyện Cao Lãnh về việc thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc kiểm đếm để thực hiện hạng mục Lối nút giao với QL30 (Nút giao An Bình) và hạng mục di dời hạ tầng kỹ thuật đường dây điện 220kV tuyến Cao Lãnh - Thốt Nốt thuộc dự án TP1-XD cầu Cao Lãnh, qua xã An Bình, huyện Cao Lãnh.

2. Ông (bà) Đinh Thị Minh Thảo Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ nhà đất tỉnh Đồng Tháp báo cáo thông qua các nội dung sau:

2.1 Báo cáo tóm tắt phạm vi thực hiện dự án.

2.2 Phát bảng tự kê khai.

2.3 Hướng dẫn kê khai và thông báo thời gian, địa điểm nộp bảng tự kê khai.

2.4 Thông báo thời gian và kế hoạch đo đạc, kiểm đếm. Thời gian bắt đầu từ ngày 01/08/2017.

2.5 Thông báo kế hoạch di chuyển: _____

III. Ý KIẾN CÁC THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

1. Ý kiến bà Nguyễn Hồng Gấm (Đại diện bà ông Nguyễn Văn Bân)
- Dự án điện 220kV thuộc người dân điện bất vị trí khu đất
thì thu hồi đất bồi thường, còn phạm vi bị ảnh hưởng an toàn
khi được thi công thu hồi đất hay chỉ hớ họ? mức bồi thường thế nào?
* Giải là: Phạm vi đất bị ảnh hưởng do lưới điện đi qua
hồ sơ theo chính sách quy định của Nhà nước. Sau khi được
hiện tiền trả lại cho, TTP&ND lập phương án dự kiến gửi

lại người dân lấy ý kiến trước khi tranh phi duyệt chính thức
 2. Họ Phan Bá Đức: chưa biết rõ vị trí liên diện đi qua
 nên cần chỉ rõ vị trí cho người dân biết? Đề nghị mời cơ
 chính sách địa phương hay bộ đội địa phương đi qua đất?

* Trả lời: chính sách địa phương hay bộ đội địa phương
 đi qua đều được thực hiện theo quy định của Nhà nước
 về liên diện đi qua khi cần bộ đội thực hiện khi khai sả
 chỉ rõ vị trí mốc cho họ dân sử dụng.

3. Quách Thị Thu: Có có đất bị thu hồi hết vị trí dự kiến
 có được bù lại đất định cư hay không?

* Trả lời: Ý kiến của họ đã được chính sách Nhà nước
 quy định sau khi thực hiện kiểm tra tại địa phương, TPT&MD sẽ lập
 phương án BT-HĐ-TĐ dự kiến gửi cho từng họ dân lấy ý kiến

4. Hà Nguyễn (Chị Hiền): Có cho biết họ phạm vi ảnh
 hưởng của liên diện đi qua đến những biết đất của tôi có bị
 ảnh hưởng không?

* Trả lời: Phạm vi an toàn liên diện có các mốc, nếu họ
 dân chưa rõ thì khi cần bộ TPT&MD đi thực tế kiểm tra sẽ chỉ
 rõ cho các họ dân biết rõ vị trí đất bị ảnh hưởng



Biên bản kết thúc lúc ____ giờ ____ phút cùng ngày. Có đọc lại cho các thành phần nghe và thống nhất ký tên ./.

**ĐD. TỔNG CÔNG TY CỬU LONG
CIPM**

**ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
HUYỆN CAO LÃNH**

Bao

**P. TÀI NGUYÊN MÔI TRƯỜNG
HUYỆN CAO LÃNH**

**TRUNG TÂM PHÁT TRIỂN
QUỸ NHÀ ĐẤT**

PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC



**ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
XÃ AN BÌNH**

**Nguyễn Văn Khách
ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘ DÂN**

Tham Chi Đức



Appendix 3: Minutes of Meeting for the Relocation of the Transmission Line

UBND TỈNH ĐỒNG THÁP
TRUNG TÂM PHÁT TRIỂN
QUỸ NHÀ ĐẤT

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Đồng Tháp, ngày 31 tháng 07 năm 2017

BIÊN BẢN

Số: /BBLV/HM01.H/0917/PTQĐ

Hợp dân công bố kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc kiểm đếm và kiểm tra kê khai của hộ gia đình, cá nhân thực hiện hạng mục di dời HTKT đường dây điện 220kV tuyến Cao Lãnh - Thốt Nốt thuộc dự án TP1-XD cầu Cao Lãnh, qua Phường 3, thành phố Cao Lãnh

Hôm nay lúc 14 giờ 30 phút, ngày 31 / 7 / 2017, tại UBND Phường 3. UBND Phường 3 phối hợp cùng Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ nhà đất tỉnh Đồng Tháp tiến hành tổ chức họp dân công bố các nội dung sau:

1. Kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc kiểm đếm và Thông báo thu hồi đất để thực hiện hạng mục di dời HTKT đường dây điện 220kV tuyến Cao Lãnh - Thốt Nốt thuộc dự án TP1-XD cầu Cao Lãnh, qua Phường 3, thành phố Cao Lãnh, tỉnh Đồng Tháp;

2. Phát bảng tự kê khai và hướng dẫn kê khai;
3. Thông báo thời gian nộp bảng kê khai;
4. Thông báo thời gian và kế hoạch đo đạc, kiểm đếm;
5. Thông báo kế hoạch di chuyển.

I. THÀNH PHẦN GỒM CÓ

1. Đại diện Tổng công ty Cửu Long (CIPM)

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân thành phố Cao Lãnh

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

3. Đại diện Phòng Tài nguyên Môi trường thành phố Cao Lãnh

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Chí Chủy _____ Chức vụ: CV. PTNM.T.

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

4. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân Phường 3, thành phố Cao Lãnh

Ông (bà): Bạch Văn Béo _____ Chức vụ: PCT UBND Phường 3.

Ông (bà): Bùi Duy Thanh _____ Chức vụ: CT UBND Phường 3.

Ông (bà): Ngô Minh Kha _____ Chức vụ: CCĐC Phường 3.

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

5. Đại diện Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ nhà đất Tỉnh Đồng Tháp

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

Ông (bà): _____ Chức vụ: _____

6. Các hộ dân trong phạm vi thực hiện dự án

Cùng có mặt _____ hộ dân trong phạm vi thực hiện dự án cùng dự họp (Có danh sách kèm theo).

II. NỘI DUNG

1. Ông (bà) _____ UBND Phường 3 công bố các Quyết định của Bộ GTVT và UBND thành phố Cao Lãnh gồm:

1.1 Công văn số 3259/BGTVT-CQLXD ngày 29/03/2017 của Bộ Giao thông vận tải về việc GPMB lối nút giao với QL30 thuộc dự án Kết nối khu vực trung tâm đồng bằng Mê Kông.

1.2 Kế hoạch số 186/KH-UBND ngày 26/07/2017 của UBND thành phố Cao Lãnh về việc thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc kiểm đếm để thực hiện hạng mục di dời hạ tầng kỹ thuật đường dây điện 220kV tuyến Cao Lãnh - Thốt Nốt thuộc dự án TP1-XD cầu Cao Lãnh, qua Phường 3, thành phố Cao Lãnh.

2. Ông (bà) Đinh Chi Minh Châu Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ nhà đất tỉnh Đồng Tháp báo cáo thông qua các nội dung sau:

2.1 Báo cáo tóm tắt phạm vi thực hiện dự án.

2.2 Phát bảng tự kê khai.

2.3 Hướng dẫn kê khai và thông báo thời gian, địa điểm nộp bảng tự kê khai.

2.4 Thông báo thời gian và kế hoạch đo đạc, kiểm đếm. Thời gian bắt đầu từ ngày 31/07/2017.

2.5 Thông báo kế hoạch di chuyển: Trong năm 2017

III. Ý KIẾN CÁC THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

1. Ý kiến của hộ dân:

Đồng nhất thu hồi đất, thu hồi đất của Ủy ban nhân dân Tỉnh.

[illegible]

**ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
TP.CAO LÃNH**

**TRUNG TÂM PHÁT TRIỂN
QUỸ NHÀ ĐẤT**

Nguyễn Văn Khách
ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘ DÂN

Cháu
Lê Đình Chi Nguyễn Tấn Bỉnh

Appendix 4: List of Affected Households by the Clearance of the Loops

#	NAME	AFFECTED LAND (M2)				Affected structure m2	Relo-cated HH	Business affected	Vulnerable	Affect. graves only	Severely Affected HH	Already affected by ROW, ramp	Already Participated IRP
		Annual land	Resid.	Garden	Total								
1	Thái Văn Anh		281.3		281.3			Yes				right ramp	
2	Nguyễn Trung Chánh	666.7			666.7						Yes	right ramp	Yes
3	Nguyễn Văn Sang	1632.4			1632.4						Yes		
4	Nguyễn Văn Chiếm				0					Yes			
5	Nguyễn Quốc Dũng		170.2		170.2	66.65	Yes					ROW	
6	Phạm Thị Điều			3899.2	3899.2						Yes	ROW	Yes
7	Grave (owner unknown)				0					Yes			
8	Trần Thị Đồng		7.5		7.5							ROW	Yes
9	Huỳnh Văn Đực				0					Yes			
10	Nguyễn Thành Được				0					Yes		right ramp	
11	Đoàn Thị Giàu				0	23.73	Yes		Landless				
12	Nguyễn Thị Bé Hai		34.4		34.4							ROW	
13	Phạm Thanh Hải				0	61	Yes		Landless				
14	Đoàn Thị Hoài Hận				0	65	Yes		Poor & Landless				
15	Đoàn Hữu Hiếu	1,894.60			1894.6						Yes	right ramp	
16	Lê Trung Hiếu		80	41	121	11.8	Yes				Yes		
17	Đoàn Thị Ánh Hồng			364	364						Yes	right ramp	Yes
18	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ Huê	554.6			554.6						Yes	ROW	yes
19	Đoàn Thanh Hùng	1,811.90			1811.9						Yes	ROW	Yes
20	Lê Phi Hùng		136	71.5	207.5	86.8	Yes				Yes		
21	Nguyễn Quốc Hùng		50.6		50.6							ROW	
22	Phạm Văn Kép		166.5	357.4	523.9						Yes	ROW	Yes
23	Trương Thị Lài		100	20	120	70.57	Yes				Yes		
24	Mai Thị Lập			188.6	188.6							ROW	
25	Nguyễn Thị Lệ				0	17.2	Yes		Landless			right ramp	
26	Bùi Thanh Liêm		292.3	51.6	343.9						Yes	right ramp	
27	Phạm Thị Bích Loan				0	63	Yes		Landless				

#	NAME	AFFECTED LAND (M2)				Affected structure m2	Relo-cated HH	Business affected	Vulnerable	Affect. graves only	Severely Affected HH	Already affected by ROW, ramp	Already Participated IRP
		Annual land	Resid.	Garden	Total								
28	Nguyễn Văn Lộc	1,336.50			1336.5						Yes	ROW	Yes
29	Trương Tấn Long			145	145	82.34	Yes				Yes		
30	Đoàn Văn Lô		228.2		228.2	18	Yes					right ramp	
31	Đoàn Văn Lý			549.6	549.6	103.2	Yes				Yes		
32	Đinh Văn No				0					Yes			
33	Đoàn Văn Ngẩn				0	47.43	Yes		Landless				
34	Nguyễn Phạm Thái Ngọc				0	43.56	Yes		Landless				
35	Nguyễn Phạm Hồng Ngọc				0	27.6	Yes		Landless				
36	Nguyễn Thu Nguyệt				0	26.1	Yes		Landless				
37	Thái Hoàng Nhi				0	32	Yes		Landless				
38	Phạm Đức Phúc		100.4	413	513.4						Yes		
39	Nguyễn Thị Phượng		80	43	123	72.24	Yes				Yes	left ramp	Entitled didn't particip.
40	Đoàn Hữu Sang	2,986.20			2986.2						Yes	right ramp	
41	Nguyễn Văn Bé Tám		225.6	14.4	240						Yes	right ramp	
42	Nguyễn Văn Tấn			1,375.30	1375.3	80.6					Yes	left ramp	Yes
43	Nguyễn Ngọc Tấn		281		281		Yes					ROW	
44	Đoàn Văn Tấn				0	51.75	Yes		Landless				
45	Thái Thành Tâm				0	18	Yes		Landless				
46	Đoàn Văn Tới				0	14.4	Yes		Landless				
47	Đinh Văn Tòng	3127.9		1474.1	4602	8.65					Yes	right ramp	
48	Võ Ngọc Thanh	652.9		794.7	1447.6						Yes	left ramp	
49	Đoàn Hữu Thảo	3142			3142	19.08					Yes	right ramp	
50	Lê Thị Thảo		60	52	112	33.44	Yes				Yes		
51	Trịnh Văn Theo	101.4			101.4							right ramp	Yes

#	NAME	AFFECTED LAND (M2)				Affected structure m2	Relo-cated HH	Business affected	Vulnerable	Affect. graves only	Severely Affected HH	Already affected by ROW, ramp	Already Participated IRP
		Annual land	Resid.	Garden	Total								
52	Dương Thành Thi	407.9			407.9							right ramp	Yes
53	Lê Thị Hồng Trang				0	31.2	Yes		Landless				
54	Nguyễn Văn Triều	1044			1044						Yes	left ramp	Yes
55	Trương Thị Diễm Trinh		54.7	84.3	139						Yes		
56	Bùi Nguyên Hiếu Trung		49.7	242.6	292.3	103.02	Yes	Yes			Yes	right ramp	
57	Nguyễn Thanh Vũ		158.1		158.1								
58	Đinh Thành Xuyên				0					Yes		left ramp	
	TOTAL	19,359.0	2,556.5	10,181.3	32,096.8	1,278.3	25	2	14	6	27	31	14

Appendix 5: List of Affected Households by the Relocation of the Transmission Line

# HH	NAME	ADDRESS	AFFECTED LAND (M2)				Severely affected	LAND USE RESTRICTION (M2)					HOUSE USE RESTRICTION (M2)		
			Agriculture	Non_agricultural	Residential Land	Total		Agriculture	Residential	Garden	Non_agricultural	Total	Category	Area affected	Fully or Partially
1	Nguyễn Thị Diễm Ái	An Binh commune				0						0	C4	42.23	Partially
2	Phạm Ngọc Ánh	An Binh commune				0		115				115			
3	Nguyễn Thị Hương (Đình Văn Hẹ đã chết)	An Binh commune		10.6		10.6					280.4	280.4			
4	Phan Bá Đức (Phan Văn Đạt đã chết)	An Binh commune	368.2			368.2		301.1				301.1			
5	Nguyễn Kim Chi	An Binh commune				0		90.9				90.9			
6	Đình Văn Chuyển	An Binh commune				0		98.9				98.9	Temp	56.12	Partially
7	Phạm Thị Điều	An Binh commune				0		529							
8	Phan Bá Đức	An Binh commune				0		1869.3				1869.3			
9	Nguyễn Minh Đức	An Binh commune				0		804.7				804.7			
10	Đình Kim Giàu	An Binh commune				0		903.6				903.6	C4	38.07	Partially
11	Nguyễn Thị Bé Hai	An Binh commune				0		315.2				315.2			
12	Nguyễn Thị Thúy Hằng	An Binh commune				0		264.4				264.4			
13	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	An Binh commune				0		60.2				60.2			
14	Võ Thị Hoa	An Binh commune	204.3			204.3						0			
15	Nguyễn Phước Hùng	An Binh commune				0		113.6				113.6			
16	Nguyễn Thanh Hữu	An Binh commune				0			2.1			2.1			
17	Trần Thị Ngọc Lệ	An Binh commune				0			315		456.1	771.1	C4	49.29	Partially
18	Nguyễn Kim Loan	An Binh commune				0		88.8				88.8			

# HH	NAME	ADDRESS	AFFECTED LAND (M2)				Severely affected	LAND USE RESTRICTION (M2)					HOUSE USE RESTRICTION (M2)		
			Agriculture	Non_agricultural	Residential Land	Total		Agriculture	Residential	Garden	Non_agricultural	Total	Category	Area affected	Fully or Partially
19	Đinh Văn No	An Binh commune				0		106.6				106.6	C4	91	Partially
20	Lê Thị Nở	An Binh commune				0			120	339.4		459.4			
21	Lâm Thị Lệ Nga	An Binh commune	44			44	Yes	52.1	80			132.1			
22	Bùi Thị Bé Ngọc	An Binh commune				0		222.8				222.8			
23	Nguyễn Văn Nhân	An Binh commune				0		31.7				31.7			
24	Nguyễn Văn Phi	An Binh commune				0		77				77	C4	34.43	Partially
25	Quách Thị Phu	An Binh commune	120.5			120.5	Yes					0			
26	Bùi Văn Tèo	An Binh commune			104.6	104.6						0			
27	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Tới	An Binh commune				0		1708.2				1708.2			
28	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Thắm	An Binh commune				0		128.5				128.5			
29	Võ Ngọc Thanh	An Binh commune				0		28.1				28.1			
30	Lý Khắc Thiện	An Binh commune	103.5			103.5	Yes					0			
31	Nguyễn Thị Út	An Binh commune				0						0			
32	Lê Minh Chí	Ward 3	46			46		1709.1				1709.1			
33	Nguyễn Tấn Thành	Ward 3						294.4				294.4			
TOTAL			840.5	10.6	104.6	955.7	4	9,913.2	517.1	339.4	736.5	11,506.2		311.14	

Appendix 6: Budget for IRP

A SUPPORT FROM WOMEN' UNION									
No.	Unit	Salary coefficient Decree 204/2004/ND-CP	Basic salary (VND) Decree 66/2013/NĐ-CP	Working time coefficient Circular 219/2009/TT- BTC	responsibility additional payment (VND) 219/2009/TT-BTC & 97/2010/TT- BTC	Perdiem (VND)	Total payment/ month (VND)	No. of months	TOTAL (VND) (= 8*9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	WU of Dong Thap Province; Leader of the Economic Department	4.95	1 150 000	0.5	2 846 250	1 246 667	4,092,917	6	24,557,502
2	WU Dong Thap Province; Vice chairwoman	2.67	1 150 000	0.5	1 535 250	1 246 667	2,781,917	6	16,691,502
3	VC WU Cao Lanh District	3.58	1 150 000	0.5	2 058 500	1 246 667	3,305,167	6	19,831,002
4	WU An Binh commune	2.21	1 150 000	0.5	1 270 750	1 246 667	2,517,417	6	15,104,502
	TOTAL								76,184,508

Appendix 7: List of HH who Have Been Allocated a Plot of Land in My Tho RS

No	Full name	No. of plot	Residential land (m ²)		Having affected house	Affected house area (m2)	Remark
			Acquired area	Remaining land			
01	02		03	04	05		07
I	LOOP OF IC NH30						
1	Nguyễn Quốc Dũng	01	170.2	0	Yes	119.54	
2	Đoàn Thị Giàu	01	0	0	Yes	23.73	Built house on another owner land
3	Phạm Thanh Hải	01	0	0	Yes	36	Built house on another owner land
4	Đoàn Thị Hoài Hận	01	0	0	Yes	65	Built house on another owner land
5	Lê Trung Hiếu	01	80.0	0	Yes	11.75	
6	Lê Phi Hùng	01	136.0	0	Yes	86.8	
7	Phạm Văn Kép	01	166.5	0	Yes	70.21	
8	Trương Thị Lài	01	100.0	0	Yes	70.57	
9	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	01	0	0	Yes	17.2	Built house on another owner land
10	Phạm Thị Bích Loan	01	0	0	Yes	63	Built house on another owner land
11	Trương Tấn Long	01	0	0	Yes	82.34	Built house on another owner land
12	Đoàn Văn Lý	01	0	0	Yes	103.2	Built house on another owner land
13	Đoàn Văn Ngẩn	01	0	0	Yes	47.43	Built house on another owner land
14	Nguyễn Phạm Hồng Ngọc	01	0	0	Yes	45.9	Built house on another owner land
15	Nguyễn Phạm Thái Ngọc	01	0	0	Yes	43.56	Built house on another owner land
16	Nguyễn Thu Nguyệt	01	0	0	Yes	26.1	Built house on another owner land
17	Thái Hoàng Nhi	01	0	0	Yes	32	Built house on another owner land

No	Full name	No. of plot	Residential land (m ²)		Having affected	Affected	Remark
18	Nguyễn Thị Phượng	01	80.0	0	Yes	72.24	
19	Thái Thành Tâm	01	0	0	Yes	18	Built house on another owner land
20	Đoàn Văn Tấn	01	0	0	Yes	51.75	Built house on another owner land
21	Nguyễn Ngọc Tấn	01	281.0	0	Yes	80.60	
22	Đoàn Văn Tới	01	0	0	Yes	14.40	Built house on another owner land
23	Lê Thị Thảo	01	60.0	0	Yes	33.44	
24	Lê Thị Hồng Trang	01	0	0	Yes	31.20	Built house on another owner land
25	Bùi Nguyên Hiếu Trung	01	49.7	0	Yes	123.42	
26	Thái Văn Anh	01	281.3	0	No		
27	Đoàn Thị Ánh Hồng	01	194.0	0	No		
28	Đoàn Văn Lô	01	228.2	0	No		
29	Nguyễn Văn Bé Tám	01	225.6	0	No		
30	Trương Thị Diễm Trinh	01	54.4	0	No		
II	220 KV TL						
1	Bùi Văn Tèo	01	104.6	19.4	No		