

Draft Resettlement Plan

May 2016

Multi-tranche Financing Facility
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: Power Transmission
Investment Program

Tranche 4

Prepared by the Southern Vietnam Power Project Management Board for Asian Development Bank.

Resettlement Plan

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500 kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh Transmission Line Long An Province Segment

Multi-tranche Financing Facility
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: Power Transmission Investment
Program

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of April 2016)

USD \$1 = VND \$22,260

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AHs	-	affected households
APs	-	affected persons
CPC	-	Commune People's Committee
DCARB	-	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
DPC	-	District Peoples Committee
DPs	-	displaced persons
EA	-	executing agency
EMA	-	external monitoring agency
GOV	-	Government of Viet Nam
HHs	-	households
IA	-	implementing agency
IOL	-	inventory of losses
km	-	kilometer
kV	-	kilovolt
LURC	-	land use right certificate
MOC	-	Ministry of Construction
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, Invalid and Social Affairs
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
m ²	-	square meter
MFF	-	multi-tranche financing facility
NPT	-	National Power Transmission Corporation
PECC3	-	Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 3
PIB	-	Public Information Booklet
PICs	-	Project Implementation Consultants
PMU	-	project management unit
PPC	-	Provincial People's Committee
PTIP	-	Power Transmission Investment Program
RCS	-	replacement cost study
ROW	-	right-of-way
RP	-	resettlement plan
SPMB	-	Southern Vietnam Power Project Management Board
SES	-	socioeconomic survey
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statements
SR2	-	Safeguard Requirements 2 (in SPS)
TA	-	technical assistance
TL	-	transmission line
VND	-	Vietnam Dong (Vietnamese Currency)

ELECTRICAL TERMINOLOGY

kV	(kilovolt)	1,000 volts
MW	(Megawatt)	1,000 kW
MVA	(Megavolt-ampere)	1,000 kVA
Transmission System		500 kV, 220 kV, 110 kV lines
Medium Voltage Distribution (MV)		35 kV, 22 kV or 10 kV lines supplying distribution substations
Low Voltage Distribution (LV)		400/230 V distribution and service lines
Load Factor		Ratio of average power demand to maximum power demand
Electrical Losses		Difference between energy delivered and energy sent out

REMARKS

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected household (AH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means any household, person, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Subproject, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or 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 displacement. In the case of a household, the term DP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a subproject or any of its components.
Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coincides with the date of the start of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of affected assets. The AHs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	<p>With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs earlier done during RP or REMDP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Displaced persons (DPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Entitlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means any person who has settled in the subproject area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation ... will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Ethnic minority (EM)/ indigenous people (IP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term ethnic minority or indigenous people is used generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment

to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In the case of Viet Nam, there is a high degree of consistency between the Vietnamese definition of ethnic minorities and ADB's definition of Indigenous People. The main point of divergence is that, in the case of ADB's policy, a group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage. National legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which Viet Nam is a party are taken into account for application of the ADB policy.

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| Income restoration | - This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households. |
| Income restoration program | - A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-subproject levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations. |
| Inventory of losses | - This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the subproject right-of-way (ROW) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined. |
| Land acquisition | - Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs. |
| Meaningful consultation | - A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to DPs; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues |

Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to AHs/DPs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of an AH/DP from its pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
Replacement cost study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- Means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project. This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a subproject on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement plan (RP)	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected household	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject.
Vulnerable group	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement 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, (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Background

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 16 December 2011 approved a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) in the amount of \$730 million for the Power Transmission Investment Program (PTIP). The Vietnam Electricity National Power Transmission Corporation (NPT) is the executing agency (EA), while the Southern Power Project Management Board (SPPMB) is the implementing agency (IA). ADB approved Tranche 1 in December 2011, Tranche 2 in December 2012 and Tranche 3 in December 2015. Preparation for Tranche 4 is being carried out under Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) No. 7742-VIE. Four (04) subprojects are proposed for inclusion in Tranche 4, namely, (i) 500 kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh Transmission Line, (ii) 500kV Song Hau-Duc Hoa Transmission Line, (iii) 220 kV Chau Duc Substation, and (iv) 220 kV Ben Luc Substation.

2. Land acquisition will be involved in the construction of all four (04) subprojects of Tranche 4. Therefore, a total of 11 RPs are required for the 500 kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh TL, the 500 kV Song Hau-Duc Hoa TL, the 220 kV Chau Duc SS, and the 220 kV Ben Luc SS. In addition, one (01) Due Diligence Document is required for Song Hau 1 Thermal Power Plant as it is identified as the “associated facility”¹ of the 500 kV Song Hau-Duc Hoa TL Subproject. Hence, a due diligence review (DDR) of Song Hau 1 Power Plant was carried out in March 2016. As per ADB Safeguards Policy, the objectives of the DDR were to (i) look into how government carried out land acquisition when the power plant was constructed; and (ii) prepare a corrective action plan (CAP), as needed, that outlines the remedial actions that government would undertake to make land acquisition carried earlier consistent with the resettlement policy of PTIP.

3. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the new 500 Kv Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh TL in Long An section. This RP provides a detailed inventory of the adverse impacts of the subproject on the physical, economic, and socio-cultural assets of affected persons and households (APs and AHs) and the corresponding measures the Vietnamese Government will carry out to mitigate said adverse impacts with the view of helping restore or even improve the AHs’ pre-Project standards of living. This is consistent with the Project Resettlement Policy and the social safeguards laid out in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework approved by ADB in November 2011.

B. Scope of Resettlement Impacts

4. The inventory of losses (IOL) carried out in September to December 2015 counted 558 affected households (AHs), made up of 2,432 affected persons (APs), in eight (8) communes of two (2) districts of Long An Province. The total area permanently acquired for the construction of substation and tower foundation will be 21,104 m². The total area within the right-of-way (ROW) will be 801,910 m². All of the 558 AHs belong to the Kinh group. There is no ethnic minority household affected by the subproject. Seven (07) households are classified as vulnerable.

¹The Song Hau 1 Thermal Power Plant is regarded as an associated facility of the 500 kV Song Hau-Duc Hoa TL which is the subproject under Tranche 4 because the Power Plant is “not funded as part of a project but whose viability and existence depend exclusively on the project, and whose goods or services are essential for successful operation of the project” (SPS Appendix 1, paragraph 6).

5. As to impacts on houses and other structures, 118 grade-IV house² of 7,861 m² and two (02) grade-V house of 60m² will be affected by the ROW of the TLs as Decree 14/2014 and have to be relocated.

6. With regard to trees and crops a total 21,104 m² of paddy will have to be destroyed from the permanently acquired land for the tower foundation of TL. There are 791,656m² of paddy in the TL ROW.

C. Socioeconomic Information on the AHs

7. A socioeconomic survey (SES) of 155 AHs was carried out in September and December 2015 in parallel with the IOL. Among those surveyed, 148 HHs (95%) were headed by males, while 7 HHs (5%) were headed by women. The majority of the household members are working age (50-60 years old), including 53.37% of the male APs and 71.42% of the female APs. Of the total 148 surveyed households headed by men the majority (73 persons or 49.32 %) of the heads of AHs surveyed finished secondary school. 54 HHs (36.49%) had finished high school and 21 HHs (14.19%) had finished primary school. While a total 7 surveyed households headed by females, four (4) (57.14%) of the AH heads attended secondary school, three (3) AHs (42.86%) heads had finished high school.

8. Although all of the AH heads were engaged in agriculture-related livelihood activities as their primary source of income. They were also involved in other types of livelihood in order to diversify their income sources. Seven (7) vulnerable AHs were identified during the IOL and they all were households headed by single women.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

9. Public meetings and consultations were carried out in September to December, 2015 by PECC3 where different stakeholders of the subproject were identified, such as: (i) Commune Peoples' Committees (CPCs); (ii) mass organizations; and (iii) the APs. In those meetings, they were given Project Information Booklets (PIBs) and discussed the topics related to the preparation of the RP. Representatives of mass organizations in all communes concerned also attended, such as the Vietnam Women's Union, Motherland Front and Vietnam Farmers' Union. The meetings and consultations, all held in CPC offices, were attended by 220 local officials and residents.

10. As detailed in the main report, consultations will continue during the updating and implementation of the RP.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

11. The RP will ensure that all grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues will be made available to affected people to air their grievances by establishing a well-defined grievance redress mechanism. Complaining APs can send their complaints or grievance to all parties involved in Project implementation related to compensation, entitlement, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. The complaining APs will not be charged of any fee during the resolution of their grievances

² As per the Joint Circular No. 7-LB/TT dated September 30, 1991 by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Construction, Bureau of Land Management, and State Pricing Committee on classification of houses, lands, and valuation of land and housing taxes, houses, which are made of wood/brick, brick wall (22 or 11cm thick), and tile/fibrocement roofs with the maximum house use life of 30 years, are classified as Grade-IV houses.

and complaints till it reached the court of law. Consistent with the provisions of the Project RP, four (4) stages in the resolution of grievances and complaints are prescribed in the main report. Any expenses related to the GRM including ADB's Accountability Mechanism will be borne by the project.

F. Legal Framework

12. The project resettlement policy and entitlements have been developed from the laws of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, principally the Constitution (2013); 2013 Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, dated 29 November 2013, providing Viet Nam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, guiding the implementation of some articles of the 2013 Land Law; Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014 on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State; Decree No 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014 on land prices; and ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), guided by Operations Manual on Involuntary Resettlement (OM Section F1/OP, dated 3 March 2010) and resettlement framework approved in 2011 for MFF and also its gap policy analysis. Provisions and principles adopted in PTIP will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with 2013 Land Law and Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP which provides that in case of "discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance (ODA), to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence" (Article 46, Item 1, Article 38/2013/ND-CP).

G. Entitlements, Assistance, and Benefits

13. The project entitlements are based on the 2009 SPS that have been harmonized with existing GOV laws. One key policy objective governing land acquisition in the PTIP is to replace or compensate for lost assets based on the principle of replacement cost. Compensation and various types of cash allowances, including income restoration assistance for AHs affected by the loss of productive lands and the vulnerable AHs, will be provided prior to displacement of AHs from their houses, land, and other assets, to help ensure that they will be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the subproject, and that vulnerable AHs are assisted in improving their socioeconomic status. The cut-off date for eligibility to subproject entitlements will be based on the start of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of affected assets during RP updating.

H. Relocation of Housing and Settlement

14. The subproject will result to the relocation of 120 household affected by the construction of access road to the 500 kV Chon Thanh - Duc Hoa TL. Relocation sites will not be needed because, as recorded in the IOL, the AHs have opted to receive cash compensation and self-relocate since they still have remaining land outside the project area to build a new house.

I. Income Restoration

15. In order to assist affected persons to restore livelihoods and income levels, the PTIP will provide income restoration assistance in the form of allowance to AHs affected by the loss of productive lands and the vulnerable AHs. The various types of allowances outlined in the entitlement matrix include: (i) cash allowance for job changing and job creation for AHs affected by the permanent loss of agricultural land; (ii) cash allowance for life stabilization for AHs losing 10% or more of their productive landholdings; (iii) cash allowance for vulnerable affected households; and (iv) cash assistance for income loss (i.e., affected business and employment).

16. In addition, given the objective of this RP which is to restore, or preferably improve, pre-project living standards and productive incomes of APs, additional assistance will be made available to these AHs by some kind assistance including some or all of the following to AHs: (i) Agricultural extension to strengthen existing cultivation practices with sustainable production techniques to be provided through government programs; (ii) Improved access to agricultural and investment credit; and (iii) Priority for employment on subproject construction

J. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

17. The estimated cost of resettlement for the 500kV Chon Thanh – Duc Hoa for the Long An segment is **VND 65,589,610,058** (equivalent to **USD 2,946,524**), including administrative cost (at 10% of the cost of land acquisition and allowances) and contingency (at 15% of the cost of land acquisition and allowances), and the cost of external monitoring (at 2% of the cost of land acquisition and allowances). The NPT/SPMB is responsible for ensuring that funds for resettlement are sufficient and are available in a timely manner.

K. Institutional Arrangement

18. The NPT, as the executing agency, will be overall responsible for the PTIP. The SPMB, as implementing agency, will carry out the updating and implementation of the RP in close collaboration with the PPC and member agencies of the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB).

19. Since 2011, NPT as well as SPMB has been working with ADB's safeguards specialists in preparing and implementing land acquisition and resettlement plans for the Power Transmission Investment Program Tranche 1, Tranche 2, and Tranche 3. In addition, NPT and SPMB have also been engaged in several projects financed by other donors including World Bank and KfW Development Bank. Therefore, NPT and SPMB staff are familiar with and have considerable experience regarding the donors' requirements and standards, particularly 2009 ADB's SPS.

L. Implementation Schedule

20. A preliminary schedule of RP preparation and implementation is presented in table below. Contracts of civil works contractors will not be awarded until the RP, per approved final detailed engineering design, has been updated and agreed between NPT and ADB. Moreover, the civil works contractor will not be issued notice to proceed to commence construction works for the subproject unless the RP has been implemented satisfactorily.

Preliminary Resettlement Schedule

Activities	Time frame
Final draft RP to be submitted to NPT for public dissemination	May 2016
Dissemination process of final draft RP	June 2016
Distribution of PIB to AHs and posting of RP in relevant government offices and on ADB website	June 2016
NTP to endorse the RP to ADB for concurrence	July 1-15, 2016
ADB no-objection to RP and approval of subproject	July 1-15, 2016
ADB uploading to ADB website	July 2016
Conduct of DMS, replacement cost study (RCS) and RP updating	Q4 2016-Q1 2017
NPT to submit the draft updated RP to PPC for approval	May 2017
NPT to endorse the updated RP to ADB for concurrence	May 2017
Internal monitoring (requires submission of quarterly reports)	April 2017
ADB no-objection to updated RP and posting of updated RP	June 2017
Start of RP implementation	April 2017

Post-resettlement implementation evaluation (6 months after completion of RP implementation)	2019
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M. Monitoring and Reporting

21. The SPMB is the internal monitoring body. With assistance from the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC), the SPMB will prepare quarterly monitoring reports to be submitted to NPT and ADB starting from the commencement of the updating of the RP. In addition, the NPT will hire and mobilize an external monitoring agency (EMA) following the start of RP updating. The EMA will submit bi-annual reports to the NPT and ADB. The EMA will likewise carry out a post-subproject assessment survey within six to 12 months after completion of compensation and resettlement activities.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

22. Recognizing the need to overcome current constraints in the power sector to ensure that the rapidly growing electricity demand could be met in an economically and environmentally sustainable manner, the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) approved in 2011 the National Power Sector Development Master Plan VII (PDMP VII). Under PDMP VII, the government approved multiple power generation and transmission projects to be implemented during 2011-2020.

23. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 16 December 2011 approved a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) in the amount of \$730 million for the Power Transmission Investment Program (PTIP). The Executing Agency (EA) is the National Power Transmission Corporation (NPT), Vietnam's state-owned electricity transmission company that is responsible for the planning and nationwide distribution of electricity. The Southern Power Project Management Board (SPMB), responsible for the operation of the power system in southern Vietnam, is the Implementing Agency (IA). PTIP is consistent with PDMP VII's objective of addressing the growing electricity demand of industrial, commercial, and residential consumers throughout Viet Nam, in addition to improving the operational effectiveness and efficiency of NPT. One component of the investment program is to expand Viet Nam's power transmission network by financing the construction of 500 kV and 220 kV transmission lines and associated substations. The Power Transmission Investment Program (PTIP) is anticipated to consist of four financing tranches. ADB approved Tranche 1 in December 2011, Tranche 2 in December 2012 and Tranche 3 in December 2015. Tranche 4 is currently being prepared under Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) No.7742-VIE.

24. Land acquisition will be involved in the construction of all four (04) subprojects of Tranche 4; therefore, a total of 11 RPs (for each province) are required for the 500 kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh TL, the 500 kV Song Hau-Duc Hoa TL, the 220 kV Chau Duc SS, and the 220 kV Ben Luc SS. In addition, one (01) Due Diligence Document is required for Song Hau 1 Thermal Power Plant as it is identified as the "associated facility" of the 500 kV Song Hau-Duc Hoa TL Subproject. Hence, a due diligence review (DDR) of Song Hau 1 Power Plant was carried out in March 2016. Per ADB safeguards policy, the objectives of the DDR were to (i) look into how government carried out land acquisition when the power plant was constructed; and (ii) prepare a corrective action plan (CAP), as needed, that outlines the remedial actions that government would undertake to make land acquisition carried earlier consistent with the resettlement policy of PTIP. A list of social safeguard documents required for the preparation of Tranche 4 is presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Social Safeguard Documents Required for the Preparation of Tranche 4

No	Name of Subproject	Provinces	Type of Documents		
			RP	REMDP	DDR
1	500 kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh TL	Binh Phuoc	√		
		Tay Ninh	√		
		Binh Duong	√		
		Long An	√		
2	500 kV Song Hau-Duc Hoa TL	Hau Giang	√		Song Hau 1 Power Plant
		Vinh Long	√		

No	Name of Subproject	Provinces	Type of Documents		
			RP	REMDP	DDR
		Dong Thap	√		
		Tien Giang	√		
		Long An	√		
3	Chau Duc SS	Ba Ria Vung Tau	√		
4	Ben Luc SS	Long An	√		
	Total		11 RPs	0 REMDP	1 DDR

25. The construction of the new 500 kV Chon Thanh – Duc Hoa Transmission line is one of four (04) subprojects proposed for inclusion in PTIP Tranche 4³. The construction of the new TL requires land acquisition, thus this resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared. This RP for Long An Province is the social safeguards document required for the approval of the 500 kV Chon Thanh –Duc Hoa Transmission line. It is based on the results of the inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic survey (SES) of affected households (AHs), including consultations with the AHs. It contains the policies, guidelines and administrative processes and procedures which the NPT commits to the ADB that these will be complied with during project implementation. This RP is consistent with the prescription in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) prepared for PPTA № 7242 – VIE: Power Transmission Investment Program, the relevant legislations being enforced by the Government of Vietnam, and the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) as well as the other cross-cutting social policy themes of ADB

B. Description of the Subproject 500 kV Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh TL

26. The Chon Thanh – Duc Hoa 500kV TL starts from the 500 kV bus bar of the 500 kV Duc Hoa Substation (SS) in Duc Hoa District, Long An Province, and ends at the 500 kV bus bar of the new 500 kV Chon Thanh SS in Chon Thanh District, Binh Phuoc Province. The TL will traverse 8 communes in 2 districts of Long An Province.

Table 2. Length of Sections of the 500 kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh TL in Long An province

Province	District	Commune	Length (m)
Long An	Duc Hoa	Hoa Khanh Dong	381.25
		Hoa Khanh Nam	4717.17
		Hoa Khanh Tay	3777.26
		Tan Phu	4112.68
		Hiep Hoa	3552.24
		An Ninh Tay	6134.23
	Duc Hue	My Thanh Bac	2177.55
		My Quy Dong	1118.55

Source: Feasibility Study, PECC3, 2015.

27. A total of 49 towers will be constructed in Long An province of the subproject TL. Suspension towers are basically for holding the power cables above the ground. On the other hand, the role of angle/suspension towers includes serving as anchor when the TL alignment makes a turn, and to maintain tautness of the power cable between towers.

³Four subprojects proposed for inclusion in Tranche 4 include (i) 500 kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh Transmission Line; (ii) 500kV Song Hau-Duc Hoa Transmission Line; (iii) 220 kV Chau Duc Substation; and (iv) 220 kV Ben Luc Substation.

Table 3. Features of the Subproject TL

Components	Technical Specifications
Starting point	500kV Duc Hoa Substation
Ending point	500kV Chon Thanh Substation
Width of Right-of-way ROW	17 m either way from TL centerline
Voltage level	500 kV
Number of circuits	2
Conductor	4xACSR 330
Earth wire	Phlox 147 & OPGW 150

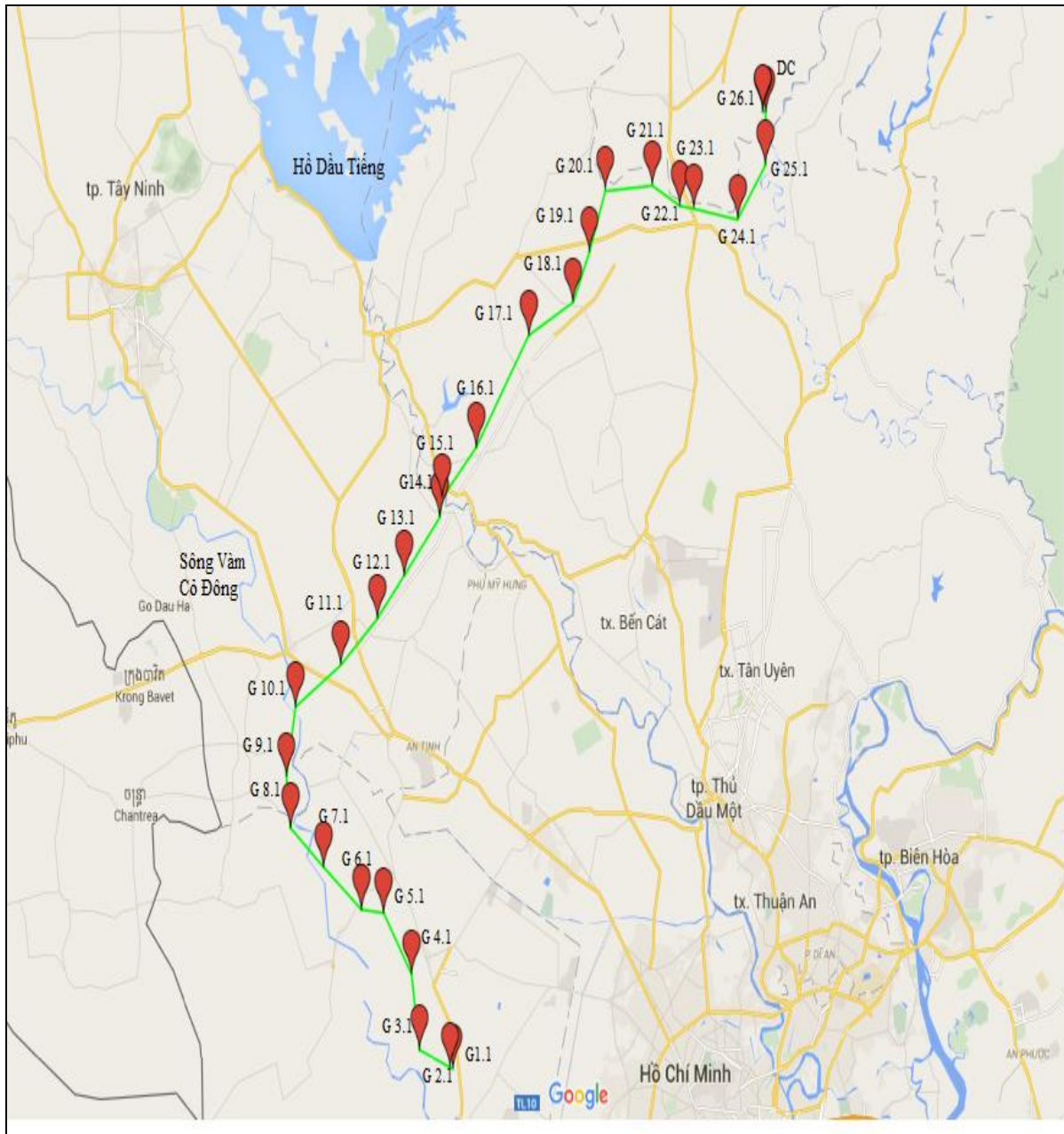
Source: Feasibility Study, PECC3, 2015.

28. Lands will be impacted (i.e., permanent acquisition or restricted land use) for the following reasons: (i) foundations of suspension and angle/tension towers (permanent acquisition), and (ii) right-of-way (ROW) and earth grounding zone (restrictions on land use). The ROW of the 500 kV TL is 17 m either side from the TL centerline. While lands under the ROW will not be acquired, the cultivation activities of landowners thereon will be restricted to prevent injuries due to electro-magnetic shocks that emanate from high-tension wires. The sag (i.e., lowest point) of the TL cable in rural residential areas and industrial parks should not be less than 6 m, while the sag over rice fields and farmlands should not be less than 12 m. Structures and trees are not allowed inside the 34 m ROW of the 500 kV TL because the vertical safety clearance between the top of an object and any point of the TL cable should not be less than 6 m. Cash crops (e.g., rice, vegetable, sugarcane) may still be grown in the ROW of the 500 kV TL. However, because each steel lattice tower makes use of its foundations as its grounding mechanism, no agricultural activity is allowed within 0.5 m of the tower foundations. (Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated 26 February 2014 stipulating in detail of Electricity Law regarding electricity safety).

29. Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP also prescribes an “earth grounding zone” which is an easement area of 60 m from the edge of either side of the TL ROW. Lands in this zone will not be acquired but activities are restricted for safety reasons. In this area, a safety clearance of 6 m between the highest point of an object (e.g., structure or tree) and any part of the power cable must be maintained. Houses can be built in the zone provided they have fireproof materials and lightning arrestors. The earth grounding zones will remain as properties of the owners.

30. **Figure 1** below describes the alignment of the 500kV Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh Transmission line from starting point to ending point.

Figure 1: Route of 500 kV Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh TL



C. Measures Undertaken to Minimize Subproject Impacts

1. Selection of Alternative Location and Routes

31. During the Project preparation stage, which was initiated by the SPMB, three alternative routes for the 500 kV Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh TLs were considered to assess which alternative has the least cost along with minimal impacts to the people and their properties. When selecting the routes, the criteria were considered as follows: (i) the selected route is the most feasible of optimal services. Such route is in accordance with the national power system development plan, the least impacts on residential zones to avoid land acquisition for access roads and minimize cost during construction, operation and maintenance; and (ii) the TL route should avoid traversing or running close to the important Subprojects (i.e. gasoline, explosive storages, radio stations), sensitive locations (i.e. cultural properties, historical monuments, temples,

pagoda and natural reserves). Slope sides and turnings are also avoided to reduce leveling and angle towers. While a number of parameters were applied in the selection, **Table 4** below highlights the main considerations in comparing the alternative routes.

Table 4. Three Alternative of the 500kV Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh Transmission Line

Major Parameters	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Length	103.6km	92.7km	99.9km
Houses in ROW (Unit)	310	297	310
Influence on the local planning	None	Yes	None
Land acquisition and clearance	Advantage	Disadvantage passing to Ho Chi Minh City	Difficult due to goes parallel the 500kV Pleiku – My Phuoc – Cau Bong TLs
Construction and operation management	Advantage	Advantage	Advantage
Agreement with the locality	- It is agreed by provinces of Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Long An and Tay Ninh	- It is agreed by provinces of Binh Phuoc and Long An	- It is not agreed by provinces

32. SPMB and the design consultants held public meetings to consult with local authorities and local people regarding the location of the substation as well as the alignment of the connection line for the purpose of identifying options with the least adverse social and environmental impacts. Also, prior to the holding of the inventory of losses survey work, the proposed route of the TL was presented to the AHs and feedbacks and suggestions from them were gathered. Feedback gathered from local authorities and the affected people was taken into consideration in the design of the subproject.

33. As a result, Alternative One, although has the longer route, was chosen as the best alternative as it will cause the least severe social impacts. This has been confirmed during the field visits of ADB Mission and Resettlement Team in January 2016. Although all three alternatives have their advantages, Alternative One was selected as it was in line with the planning. Most importantly, Alternative One was selected as it will cause the least social impacts, require less land acquisition, and least investment cost. Furthermore, this alternative will not affect any natural forest reservations, national parks, places of historical and cultural heritage as well as military areas. Consultations with relevant government agencies in Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh and Long An were carried out to solicit their feedback, and all have recommended Alternative One.

2. Mitigation Measures during Project Implementation

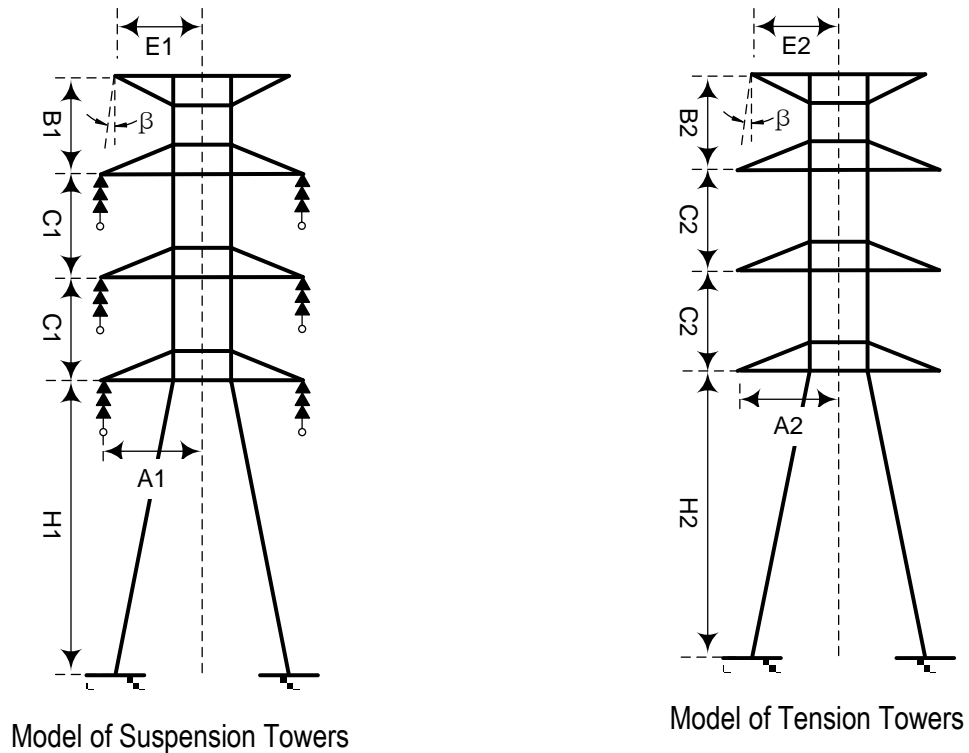
34. **Final Alignment of the ROW.** During the initial stage of Project implementation, the PICs will conduct the final survey of ROW alignments to assess the final sites of the towers where the impacts of temporary and permanent acquisition of lands can be further minimized. The clearing of perennial crops will be further minimized. Seasonal crops like rice and vegetables will be harvested first, when possible, prior to fabrication of the towers and the setting down and pulling up the cables, in consultation with affected persons (APs) using the lands.

35. **Selection of Temporary Work Stations.** Temporary use of lands will be needed for workers' camps for the assembly of towers and transmission cables in the work areas. Since the fabrication of towers will create noise and nuisance to the people, the camps shall be built on bare lands away from settlement clusters for peoples' safety. The commune councils shall

be coordinated with for the selection of temporary work stations and the camp shall not be built in populated area.

36. **Avoid and Minimize the Cutting of Annual Crops and Fruit Trees.** In order to minimize the losses to APs, the cutting of fruit trees and annual crops under the ROWs will be avoided by way of trimming the obstructions during the laying down of cables before they are pulled up in the arms of the towers.

Figure 2: Models of suspension and tension towers of the Project



III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

37. An inventory of losses (IOL), that included a census of all affected persons (APs), was conducted in September to December 2015. A team of local enumerators from the Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 3 (PECC3), consulting firm hired by SPMB, and with assistance from local cadastral offices, carried out the IOL. (See **Appendix 1** for the IOL and socioeconomic survey questionnaire used).

38. The approach applied in determining the potential impacts of the Project was to conduct the IOL where all immovable properties inside the area of substation and the ROW corridor of connection line were determined, counted, measured, tagged, owners identified and their places of residence were verified with commune authorities. The immovable assets consist of lands, houses, other structures and essential utilities, perennial crops and fruit trees. In assessing the potential losses of these properties, the severity of impacts to APs were determined, from their sources of livelihoods to their productive capacity. The assessments were based on information disclosed by APs that cover sources of livelihood, income level, and ownership of productive assets.

A. Summary of Impacts

39. Given the area of the length of the TL, the dimension of the ROW and that of the suspension and tension towers as well as the establishment of ROW alignment, the impact of the land acquisition in eight communes, Long An Province is summarized in the table below. The subproject will affect a total 558 households, or 2,432 APs, of which 49 households will lose land permanently for the construction of tower foundations. The master list of the AHs is shown in **Appendix 2**.

Table 5. Scope of Land Acquisition and Summary of Impacts in Long An Province

Province	District/ Commune	Number of AHs & organizati on	Limited land use ability (m ²)	Permanent ly acquired land (m ²)	Affected Houses and Structures	Trees	Crops (m ²)
Long An	Duc Hoa						
	Hoa Khanh Dong	28	12,553	410	-	-	12,963
	Hoa Khanh Nam	78	148,164	3,649	11	-	151,461
	Hoa Khanh Tay	76	116,934	2,922	11	-	118,720
	Tan Phu	96	127,379	3,881	78	-	124,029
	Hiep Hoa	84	109,457	2,748	2	-	112,145
	An Ninh Tay	75	195,248	4,745	-	-	199,993
	Duc Hue						0
	My Thanh Bac	63	63,581	1,884	3	-	65,234
	My Quy Dong	58	28,594	865	15	-	28,215
Total		558	801,910	21,104	120	-	812,760

Source: IOL data, September-December, 2015.

B. Impacts on Lands

1. Permanently acquired land for tower foundations

40. The construction of the 500kV transmission line in Long An segment will permanent acquire 21,104 m² of productive land that belongs to 49 households in eight (8) communes of districts of Duc Hoa and Duc Hue province. By land classification, all of 21,104 m² is classified

as paddy land. All 49 AHs have land use rights certificates (LURCs) over their properties (Table 6 describes more detailed information on affected land by the communes).

Table 6. Use of Permanently Acquired Land for Tower Foundations

Province	District/Commune	No. of tower	No. of AH	(m ²)		Total (m ²)
				Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	
Long An	Duc Hoa					
	Hoa Khanh Dong	1	1	410		410
	Hoa Khanh Nam	9	9	3,649		3,649
	Hoa Khanh Tay	7	7	2,922		2,922
	Tan Phu	8	8	3,881		3,881
	Hiep Hoa	6	6	2,748		2,748
	An Ninh Tay	12	12	4,745		4,745
	Duc Hue					
	My Thanh Bac	4	4	1,884		1,884
	My Quy Dong	2	2	865		865
	Total	49	49			21,104

Source: IOL data, September-December, 2015.

2. Affected land in the TL ROW

41. As regulated by the Decree No.14/2014/ND-CP, the productive land (orchard land and forestry land) under the 500 kV transmission line can continue farm if the vertical clearance between the sag of the power cables and the top of trees is minimum at 6m. In these cases, land will not acquire but cash assistance will compensate for the land since restrictions on the continued use of land. For the residential land, no houses can be existed under the 500 kV transmission line, therefore, all of residential land must to acquire and compensate at the replacement cost.

42. For this subproject, a total of 801,910 m² of land belonging to 558 AH are within the 34 m ROW of the TL. Of which, 10,254m² are classified as residential land and remaining 791,656 m² are classified as annual crop land. The area of annual crop land will not be acquired by the subproject and they can continue to use their land, but all of residential land (10,254m²) will be acquired and moved out of the ROW of Transmission line as regulated by Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated 26 February 2014. All AHs have LURCs for their affected landholdings in the ROW. (See more detailed information on affected land in ROW by communes).

Table 7. Area (m²) of Affected Lands in TL ROW by Use

Province	District/Commune	No. of AH	Area (m ²) of Affected Lands in TL ROW			Total
			Paddy land	Perennial crops land	Residential land	
Long An	Duc Hoa					
	Hoa Khanh Dong	28	12,553			12,553
	Hoa Khanh Nam	78	147,812		352	148,164
	Hoa Khanh Tay	76	115,798		1,137	116,934
	Tan Phu	96	120,149		7,230	127,379
	Hiep Hoa	84	109,397		60	109,457
	An Ninh Tay	75	195,248			195,248
	Duc Hue					
	My Thanh Bac	63	63,350		230	63,581

Province	District/ Commune	No. of AH	Area (m ²) of Affected Lands in TL ROW			Total
			Paddy land	Perennial crops land	Residential land	
	My Quy Dong	58	27,350		1,245	28,594
Total		558	791,656		10,254	801,910

Source: IOL data, September-December, 2015.

3. Temporary Impacts

43. This type of impacts occurs during subproject implementation due to the requirement for temporary access of vehicles that will deliver pre-fabricated steels, equipment, cables, utilities, etc. during the construction and stringing of the towers. The Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) and the civil works contractor will identify the sites for the access roads and for temporary workstations. The civil works contractor will pay for any damaged crops or income loss arising from the inability of AHs to plant their crops during the temporary use of their lands, in addition to restoring those temporarily affected lands to their original condition before returning to the landowners. The NPT will ensure that this condition is stipulated in the contract of the civil works contractors. NTP will ensure measures to address temporary impacts brought about by the project will be included in the environment management plan to be implemented by the civil works contractors.

C. Affected Houses and structures

1. Affected Houses

44. A total of 118 houses will be affected by ROW of the transmission lines and those houses must be removed out of the ROW as Decree No.14/2014. All 118 houses are classified as Grade IV structures (i.e., made of brick wall and tile roofs) with an aggregate of 7,861 m² of floor area and 2 houses are classified as temporary structures with an aggregate of 60 m² of floor area (i.e., bamboo materials and thatched roof).

Table 8. Number and Area of Affected Houses

Province	District/ Commune	Grade IV		Temporary house	
		No. of house	Floor Area (m ²)	No. of house	Floor Area (m ²)
Long An	Duc Hoa				
	Hoa Khanh Dong				
	Hoa Khanh Nam	11	652		
	Hoa Khanh Tay	11	875		
	Tan Phu	78	5,230		
	Hiep Hoa			2	60
	An Ninh Tay				
	Duc Hue				
	My Thanh Bac	3	230		
	My Quy Dong	15	874		
Total		118	7,861	2	60

Source: IOL data, September-December, 2015.

2. Affected structures

45. The following privately-owned secondary structures in the province will be adversely affected by the Subproject, namely, fence 55 structures with an aggregate of 667m², animal shelter (65 structures with an aggregate of 712 m²), and yard (92 units with an aggregate of 954

m²). In addition, 120 wells, 120 electric meters that will be affected. These secondary structures will be compensated at replacement cost.

Table 9. Affected Other Structures

Province	District/ Commune	Other Structures				
		Dug well	Electric meters	Animal shelters (m ²)	Yard (m ²)	Fence (m ²)
Long An	Duc Hoa					
	Hoa Khanh Dong					
	Hoa Khanh Nam	11	11	134	223	144
	Hoa Khanh Tay	11	11	165	253	167
	Tan Phu	78	78	212	214	187
	Hiep Hoa	2	2			
	An Ninh Tay					
	Duc Hue					
	My Thanh Bac	3	3	45	45	24
	My Quy Dong	15	15	156	219	145
Total		120	120	712	954	667

Source: IOL data, September-December, 2015.

D. Affected Trees, Crops, and Aquatic Products

46. A total of 21,104 m² annual crop will be affected by land acquisition and those 21,104 m² crops will be compensated at market prices.

47. With regard to crops and trees under ROW of the TL, a total of 791,656 m² annual crops inside the ROW will also be destroyed during project construction, then the APs can still use the land area to cultivate the crops as per Decree No.14/2014.

Table 10. Summary of impacts on trees and crops

Province	District/Commune	Permanent acquisition		Impacts under ROW	
		Paddy crops (m ²)	Perennial Trees(Fruit Trees)	Paddy crops (m ²)	Perennial Trees(Fruit Trees)
Long An	Duc Hoa				
	Hoa Khanh Dong	410		12,553	
	Hoa Khanh Nam	3,649		147,812	
	Hoa Khanh Tay	2,922		115,798	
	Tan Phu	3,881		120,148	
	Hiep Hoa	2,748		109,397	
	An Ninh Tay	4,745		195,248	
	Duc Hue				
	My Thanh Bac	1,884		63,350	
	My Quy Dong	865		27,350	
Total		21,104		791,656	

Source: IOL data, September-December, 2015.

E. Severely Affected Households

48. The IOL identified nine (9) households as severely affected households. This is due to loss of 10% or more of their productive land and remaining AHs loss less than 10% of productive landholdings. Nine (9) households will be provided transition subsistence allowances as regulated in the entitlement matrix of this RP. (Please see details for this in the chapter of resettlement strategy).

Table 11. Number of Severely Affected Households

No	District/Communes	Rate of affected productive land		
		10 – 30%	30 % – 70%	>70%
1	An Ninh Tay	3	0	0
2	Hiep Hoa	1	0	0
3	Tan Phu	2	0	0
4	Hoa Khanh Tay	3	0	0
Total		9	0	0

Source: IOL data, September-December, 2015.

F. Impacts on Business Shops

49. The Subproject will not affect any business shops and will not cause economic displacement to any APs or institutions.

G. Impacts on Public Structures

50. None of public structures and monuments is affected by the subproject.

H. Vulnerable Groups

51. According to results of IOL, 7 households out of the 558 AHs are considered as vulnerable groups due to those 7 households are headed by women with the dependents as definition of project policy.

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

52. The socioeconomic survey (SES) conducted by PECC3 in September and December 2015 covered 155 (33%) of the 558 AHs. A questionnaire was used in the SES and can be found in **Appendix 1**. Basic socioeconomic information on the subproject area was obtained from government sources.

A. Provincial Context

1. Provincial Population

53. Long An province is located in the Southeast region of the country. In recent years, the economic growth rate is high and the GDP grew by an average of 12.5% / year. In 2015, the proportion of industry was as follows: construction 27%, 33% and services 40% agriculture and forestry. Currently, Long An province has 12 industrial parks and industrial complexes with a total area of focus than 4,600 hectares.

54. Long An province is subdivided into 15 district-level sub-divisions with a total population of 1,469,000 people and total natural area is 4,491.4 km². Duc Hue district's population is 75,716 people and natural area is 430 km². Duc Hoa district's population is 152,794 people and natural area is 288 km².

Table 12. Area and population of districts in the project area, 2015

Province/ District	Area (km ²)	Population (person)	Population density (person/km ²)
Long An Province			
Duc Hue District	430	75,716	176
Duc Hoa District	288	152,794	530

55. The below table describes the information of population by affected communes in two (2) districts of Long An province.

Table 13. Population Structure of Subproject Communes

Province	District	Communes	No, of HHs	Population
Long An	Duc Hoa	Hoa Khanh Tay	2,513	10,120
		Hoa Khanh Nam	2,033	8,439
		Hoa Khanh Dong	2,263	11,750
		Tan Phu	2,009	8,039
		Hiep Hoa	2,253	8,616
		An Ninh Tay	2,086	10,540
	Duc Hue	My Quy Dong	2,178	8,407
		My Thanh Bac	2,086	10,540

2. Income sources and poverty incidence

56. The main occupation of the households in the subproject communes are cultivation and livestock farming. In addition, some households are doing small business.

Table 14. Poverty Incidence in the Subproject Communes

Province	District	Communes	No, of HHs	Poor Households
Long An	Duc Hoa	Hoa Khanh Tay	2,513	53
		Hoa Khanh Nam	2,033	50
		Hoa Khanh Dong	2,263	29

		Tan Phu	2,009	140
		Hiep Hoa	2,253	158
		An Ninh Tay	2,086	146
	Duc Hue	My Quy Dong	2,178	152
		My Thanh Bac	2,086	146

3. Access to social services

57. There were 24 schools, including 8 kindergartens, 8 primary schools, and 8 secondary schools in 8 subproject communes in two districts. None of the subproject communes had high school, however, on average, each subproject commune had a kindergarten and one primary school. In terms of healthcare, all of the subproject communes have their own community health centers.

58. Most (98%) of the households in the subproject communes had electricity connections from national electric grid, about 10,4% of the households in the subproject communes had access to piped water, while 47,9% drew water from deep wells, and 41,7% from dug wells.

B. Socio-economic Information on the AHs

1. Gender and age of AH heads and members of the AHs

59. Among the 155 AHs households were conducted for socioeconomic survey (SES), 148 HHs (95%) were headed by males, while 7 HHs (5%) were headed by women.

Table 15. Age of male AH heads

District/ Commune	Age of male AH heads				
	<20	20 -49	50 – 60	>60	Total
Duc Hoa					
Hoa Khanh Dong		3	12	7	22
Hoa Khanh Nam			11	7	18
Hoa Khanh Tay			8	8	16
Tan Phu		6	11	7	24
Hiep Hoa		4	12	9	25
An Ninh Tay		4	11	4	19
Duc Hue					
My Quy Dong		2	8	5	15
My Thanh Bac		2	6	1	9
Total		21	79	48	148

Source: SES data, September-December, 2015.

Table 16. Age of female AH heads

District/ Commune	Age of female AH heads				
	<20	20 -49	50 – 60	>60	Total
Duc Hoa					
Hoa Khanh Dong					
Hoa Khanh Nam			2		2
Hoa Khanh Tay				1	1
Tan Phu			2		2
Hiep Hoa					
An Ninh Tay					
Duc Hue					

District/ Commune	Age of female AH heads				
	<20	20 -49	50 – 60	>60	Total
My Quy Dong			1	1	2
My Thanh Bac					
Total			5	2	7

Source: SES data, September-December, 2015.

2. Educational attainment of AH heads

60. Of the total 148 surveyed households headed by men, the majority (73 persons or 49.32 %) of the heads of AHs surveyed finished secondary school. 54 HHs (36.49%) finished high school and 21 HHs (14.19%) finished primary school. While of a total seven (7) surveyed households headed by female, 4 (57.14%) of the AH heads attended secondary school, three (3) AHs (42.86%) heads had finished high school program.

Table 17. Level of education of the surveyed household heads by Male

District/ Commune	No. male AH heads			
	Primary school	Secondary school	High school	Total
Duc Hoa				
Hoa Khanh Dong	3	11	8	22
Hoa Khanh Nam		12	6	18
Hoa Khanh Tay		7	9	16
Tan Phu	6	11	7	24
Hiep Hoa	4	10	11	25
An Ninh Tay	4	9	6	19
Duc Hue				
My Thanh Bac	2	7	6	15
My Quy Dong	2	6	1	9
Total	21	73	54	148

Source: SES data, September-December, 2015.

Table 18. Level of education of the surveyed household heads

District/ Commune	No. female AH heads			
	Primary school	Secondary school	High school	Total
Duc Hoa				
Hoa Khanh Dong		1	1	2
Hoa Khanh Nam			1	1
Hoa Khanh Tay		2		2
Tan Phu				
Hiep Hoa				
An Ninh Tay				
Duc Hue		1	1	2
My Thanh Bac				
My Quy Dong				
Total		4	3	7

Source: SES data, September-December, 2015.

3. Main occupation of AH heads

61. 92% (or 142 AHs) of the AH heads were engaged in farming as their primary occupation while 5.1 % (or 8 AHs) worked as hired labor. 2.9% (5 HHs) were engaged in small business- mainly selling groceries and beverages.

4. Monthly incomes

62. The poverty and pro-poor thresholds applied by the province and used in the SES are in accordance with Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg, dated November 19, 2015, by the Prime Minister on the poverty line and pro-poor threshold for the period 2016-2020. Accordingly, poor households were those with a monthly per capita income of less than VND 700,000, while pro-poor households were those with a monthly per capita income of VND 701,000 to VND 1,000,000. The results of the SES show that among AHs, none of them have monthly per capita income below the poverty line.

5. Water and sanitation

63. Among AHs, 68% got their water from dug wells, while 32% had piped water connections.

6. Energy for lighting and cooking

64. 100% of the AHs used electricity for lighting and operating appliances.

65. For cooking, 32% of the surveyed AHs used liquid petroleum gas for cooking, 27 % AHs used electricity, while 41 % used firewood, for cooking.

7. Common ailments

66. Two most common ailments that afflicted members of the AHs were respiratory tract infections and cold. The AHs go to the Commune Health Centre for treatment of non-serious ailments, otherwise they go to district or provincial hospital for treatment.

C. Gender Issues

67. Under the Project, there is no differentiation between the males and the females who head their families since the impacts of land restrictions and land acquisitions are equally felt by them. According to the survey results, the level of equality of women and men is relatively high. Women are involved not only in domestic work but also in income generation and local association's activities. Moreover, in the survey interviews, respondents said that men also share the domestic work with women in addition to earn the family's living. Both men and women are involved in making family's important decisions. In general, it is found that there are no negative issues on gender of affected households.

68. During the updating RP, the SPMB will comply with ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (2006) as a key strategy to promoting equity. As a Project policy in the REMDF, the affected properties of households headed by females will be valued the same as that of the households headed by males, i.e. compensation based on replacement cost, at pre-project level, and receive allowances and assistance, where appropriate.

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

69. In compliance with the 2013 Land Law (Article 48, Article 67, and Article 69) and the PTIP resettlement policy (embodied in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework, November 2011), the views and suggestions of AHs and local authorities have been incorporated in this RP. The SPMB, as representative of NPT in Southern Vietnam, will promote the active participation of the Project-based stakeholders. They were identified during the series of disclosure and public consultations in eight (08) subproject communes including: (i) local authorities; (ii) local mass organizations; (iii) non-affected residents; and (iii) APs.

70. Public consultation is an important stage of the subproject with the aims to (i) allay the fears of APs about what may happen to them once the Project is implemented, (ii) formulate relocation options on affected structures that balance the APs' needs and capabilities with the technical requirements of civil works; and (iii) reduce potential conflicts and avoid unnecessary and costly project development delay. With these objectives, the SPMB will carry out the participatory consultations in every stage of the Project cycle relevant to the requirements in RP.

71. Following the completion of the IOL, SES, and RCS, a round of public meeting-consultations with the AHs was carried out in September to October 2015 for the purposes of (i) presenting the results of the surveys and the RCS; (ii) discussing PTIP resettlement policy, particularly its objectives, principles, entitlements, and the policy on cut-off date for eligibility to project entitlements; and (iii) soliciting their views and suggestions regarding the PTIP resettlement policy, especially with regard to compensation, cash assistance, income restoration measures, and relocation preference. A total of 42 persons (30 men and 12 women) participated in those meetings and consultations held in eight (08) communes.

Table 19. Dates of Public Meetings and Consultations before IOL/SES

Province	District/Commune	Time	Total	No. of Participants	
				Male	Female
Long An	Duc Hoa				
	Hoa Khanh Dong	September, 2015	6	4	2
	Hoa Khanh Nam	October, 2015	4	3	1
	Hoa Khanh Tay	October, 2015	5	4	1
	Tan Phu	September, 2015	6	5	1
	Hiep Hoa	October, 2015	6	4	2
	An Ninh Tay	October, 2015	5	3	2
	Duc Hue				
	My Thanh Bac	September, 2015	6	4	2
	My Quy Dong	September, 2015	4	3	1
	Total		42	30	12

72. Key points raised and suggestions put forward by the participants in those meetings concerned the need for the executing agency are (i) Affected households need to be fully informed in advance regarding the project implementation schedule so that they can have cultivation plan; (ii) compensation should be done prior to civil works; (iii) compensation should be adequate as per the government's and Long An's prevailing regulations; (iv) the project should closely cooperate with the local authorities during DMS, land acquisition, and compensation payment; (v) temporarily affected area should be compensated, supported and then restored to the original conditions; (vi) impacts emerged during construction should be compensated. Representatives of SPMB and PECC3 responded to the aforementioned concerns by (i) explaining relevant provisions of the PTIP resettlement policy, particularly on compensation and the need to minimize adverse social impacts by exploring all viable project

design options; (ii) explaining the environmental management plan of the project; and (iii) pointing out that the project is committed to help households affected by safety restrictions imposed on the continued use of land in the ROW of the TL as well as those who have to relocate from the ROW. (See **Appendix 3** for the highlights and list of participants in the post-IOL meetings-consultations).

Table 20. Dates of Public Meetings and Consultations after the IOL/SES

Province	District/ Commune	Time	Total	No. of Participants	
				Male	Female
Long An	Duc Hoa				
	Hoa Khanh Dong	February, 2016	19	12	7
	Hoa Khanh Nam	February, 2016	20	14	6
	Hoa Khanh Tay	February, 2016	22	16	6
	Tan Phu	December, 2015	23	16	7
	Hiep Hoa	December, 2015	16	11	5
	An Ninh Tay	December, 2015	22	15	7
	Duc Hue				
	My Thanh Bac	January, 2016	30	21	9
	My Quy Dong	January, 2016	26	16	10
	Total		178	121	57

73. Consultations and discussions will continue to be carried out with the AHs during RP updating and implementation, Table below lists the activities that have been carried out and those that have yet to be done to ensure that APs/AHs are always updated about the project, particularly project construction related activities, such as any civil work that might impact their day-to-day life, and that their opinions and suggestions are taken into consideration. AHs and local communities also need to be informed and consulted in possible project implementation related benefits such as any employment opportunity.

Table 21. Roles of Key Stakeholders in RP Preparation and Implementation

Project Process Stage	Participatory Activities and Participants	Responsible Institution	Date/Additional Notes
Preparation <i><u>During subproject processing</u></i>	Consultation with government stakeholders (PPC, DPC, CPC, LFDC) and local population about PTIP and the subproject, preliminary design of the transmission line alignment, and the activities (surveys and consultations) to be carried out in connection with the preparation of the RP as a requirement of subproject processing	SPMB, with PECC3	December 2014
	Conduct of surveys (IOL/SES) and RCS	PECC3 with assistance from cadastral offices	September-December 2015
	Consultation with AHs to discuss the results of the surveys and RCS, including project resettlement policy and suggestions of AHs regarding compensation; cash assistance;	SPMB, with PECC3 and local officials	January 2016

Project Process Stage	Participatory Activities and Participants	Responsible Institution	Date/Additional Notes
	<p>relocation options; and measures to mitigate adverse impacts of safety restrictions imposed on the continued use of land inside the TL ROW</p> <p>Drafting of RP and project information brochure (PIB) for preliminary review of ADB resettlement specialist</p> <p>Review by ADB resettlement specialist of the draft RP</p> <p>Revision of draft RP and submission to NPT</p> <p>Endorsement of RP to ADB for concurrence</p> <p>Distribution of PIB to the AHs and posting of summary RP at District and Commune PC offices, posting of draft RP on ADB website</p>	<p>PECC3</p> <p>ADB</p> <p>PECC3</p> <p>NPT</p> <p>SPMB and NPT</p>	<p>September 2015 - March 2016</p> <p>April 2016</p> <p>May 2016</p> <p>July 2016</p> <p>June 2016</p>
<p>Updating and Implementation</p> <p><u>Updating of RP</u></p>	<p>Demarcation of the alignment of the TL</p> <p>Holding of public consultation before commencement of detailed measurement survey (DMS)</p> <p>Mobilization of the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board and the Land Fund Development Center in each district</p> <p>Conduct of DMS</p> <p>Updating of the RP and submission to PPC for approval</p> <p>Endorsement of the updated RP to ADB for concurrence</p> <p>Posting of the summary updated RP at District and Commune PC offices, posting of</p>	<p>SPMB, assisted by Project Implementation Consultants (PIC)</p> <p>SPMB, with assistance from PIC</p> <p>DPC, with assistance by SPMB and PIC</p> <p>LFDC and DMS Task Force, with the participation of the APs</p> <p>NPT and SPMB</p> <p>NPT</p> <p>NPT</p>	<p>Quarter 4 2016</p> <p>Quarter 4 2016</p> <p>Quarter 4 2016</p> <p>Quarter 4 2016-Quarter 1 2017</p> <p>May 2017</p> <p>June 2017</p> <p>June 2017</p>

Project Process Stage	Participatory Activities and Participants	Responsible Institution	Date/Additional Notes
<u>RP implementation</u>	final updated RP on ADB website Implementation of the RP (i.e., payment of compensation, handing-over of acquired properties, etc.)	DCARB with LFDC	April 2017
<u>Monitoring and evaluation</u>	Receipt and resolution of grievances of APs/AHs Monitoring of the implementation of land acquisition	CPC, DPC, PPC, with assistance by SPMB and PIC SPMB and external monitoring agency	April 2017-until completion of subproject Starting in April 2017

74. Copies of the draft RP in Vietnamese language endorsed by NPT to ADB have been made available at District PC and Commune PC offices in June 2016. In accordance with Decree 47/2014/ND-CP Article 67 and 69 the posting has been recorded in official minutes and confirmed by the District PCs and Commune PCs. The draft RP will be uploaded on the ADB website. Likewise, copies of the project information brochure (PIB), also in Vietnamese language, have been distributed to the APs/AHs following NPT 's submission of the draft RP to ADB in May 2016, NPT and SPMB will ensure that the PIBs are distributed to the APs/AHs. The PIB will include the following information: (i) description of the subproject; (ii) adverse social impacts of the subproject; (iii) measures to avoid impacts, including entitlements of APs/AHs; (iii) consultation and grievance redress procedures; (iv) schedule of land acquisition and clearing of the ROW; and (v) names officials to contact for any queries, (see **Appendix 4** for a copy of the PIB).

75. Copies of the updated RP in Vietnamese language will be made available at District PC and Commune PC offices. The updated RP will be uploaded on the ADB website. Social monitoring reports on RP implementation will also be made available at the Commune PC offices and will be uploaded on the ADB website.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

76. In order to ensure that all grievances and complaints of APs/AHs on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner and that all possible avenues are available to APs/AHs to air their grievances, this grievance redress mechanism applies to the subproject. All APs/AHs can send any questions to NPT and/or SPMB about their rights in relation to entitlements, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition and grievance redress. APs/AHs are not required to pay any fee during any of the procedures associated with seeking grievance redress, including if resolution requires legal action to be undertaken in a court of law. Complaints will pass through four (04) stages described below. The complainant can, if necessary, take the matter to a court of law. It is noted that this grievance redress mechanism does not impede access to the country's legal system, meaning that an aggrieved person is free to access a court of law even at the initial stage of his/her grievances.

77. Moreover, an aggrieved AP may also bring his/her complaint directly to the ADB's Energy Division, Southeast Asia Department, through the Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the AP is not satisfied with the response of the Resident Mission, he/she can directly file their complaints to the ADB's Complaint Receiving Officer⁴, Accountability Mechanism. ADB's Accountability Mechanism⁵ provides a forum where people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice and seek solutions to their problems and report alleged noncompliance with ADB's operational policies and procedures. The Accountability Mechanism has two separate offices, the Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF) and the Office of the Compliance Review Panel (OCRCP), which support the CRP. The OSPF and OCRCP work jointly in conducting outreach activities aimed at making the mechanism better known and understood both within and outside ADB. They support the SPF and CRP in carrying out the separate functions of problem solving and compliance review.

78. A grievance redress mechanism is established based on Complaint Law No. 2/2011/QH13 and Decree No.75/2011/ND-CP guiding implementation the complaint law with reference to ADB's Accountability Mechanism as follows:

- a. **First Stage: Commune Peoples' Committee (CPC)** - An aggrieved AP may lodge his/her complaint to any member of the CPC, either through the Chairperson or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon 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 and maximum of 45 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or distance, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- b. **Second Stage: District/Town People's Committee (DPC)** - If after thirty (30) days or 45 days (depending on complicated cases) the aggrieved AP affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the

⁴ Complaints received by other ADB departments should be forwarded to the complaint-receiving officer. The complaint-receiving officer ensures the confidentiality of complainants' identities if requested. Complaints can be filed at the ADB's website: <http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/how-file-complaint>.

⁵ 2012 Accountability Mechanism Policy: <http://www.adb.org/vi/documents/accountability-mechanism-policy-2012>

decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either written in writing or verbally, to any member of DPC or the DRC. The DPC in turn will have thirty (30) days or maximum of 70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping files of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DCARB of any determination made and the DCARB is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.

- c. **Third Stage: Provincial People's Committee (PPC)** - If after thirty (30) days to 45 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC secretariat is also responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- d. **Final Stage: People's Court** - If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved AP does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favor of the complainant, then PPC 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.

79. The above grievance redress mechanism will be disclosed and discussed again with the APs prior to loan appraisal by ADB and during the updating of this RP to ensure their understanding of the process. The CPMB and the DCARBs are responsible for following-up the grievance process of the APs. Any expenses related to the GRM including ADB's Accountability Mechanism will be borne by the project.

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

80. The NPT has reconciled the provisions from SR2 and SR3 of the 2009 SPS and other cross-cutting policy themes of ADB, and the relevant laws of the GOV, from where the legal and policy framework for the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of APs were formulated. The framework is consistent with the governing policies of the REMDF concurred by ADB and NPT that will be applied in all TL projects of the PTIP.

A. ADB Policies

81. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous peoples (IP), and environment.⁶ The objectives of the IR policy are to (i) avoid involuntary resettlement, (ii) explore alternatives to avoid, (iii) restore livelihoods and (iv) improve living standards of poor and vulnerable households. The IP policy objectives are to (i) design and implement projects that fosters full respect for IP's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihoods systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the IP themselves and (ii) ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them,

82. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in, and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for, development activities. The new safeguard policy also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive project benefits. Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communications Policy (2011), and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012),

B. Compensation and Resettlement Policy of the Government of Viet Nam

83. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) confirms that ownership and protection of ownership of citizens of their houses. However, because land in Vietnam belongs to the population as a whole, and is administered by the state on the public's behalf, citizens and organizations rely upon land-use rights, but do not own land.

84. Tenure rights in Vietnam are essentially usufruct rights, meaning that right holders may use land, but cannot own it. Use rights include the right to a state-issued land-use right certificate (LURC), which entitles holders to sell, rent, exchange, mortgage and bequeath their use rights, and to exclude others from the land. The state may grant use rights, and users may also legally acquire use rights through lease, inheritance or grant from a family member and purchase. LURCs are necessary for formal state recognition of a user's rights and for secured

⁶ The policy on environment is discussed in a separate environment report.

tenure, formal land transactions, access to formal credit and legal protection of land-use rights. The law allows the state to acquire land used by citizens for a wide range of purposes, including national defense and security, national interest, public interest and economic development.

85. Several categories of legal entities may acquire land-use rights. The state can grant use rights either through allocation or lease, and some rights may require the user to pay fees or rent. By law, categories of “land users” include: (1) domestic organizations (e.g., political organizations and units of the People’s Armed Forces), which are allocated land by, lease land from or have land-use rights recognized by the state; (2) economic organizations that receive land-use rights by transfer; (3) communities of citizens whose use rights are allocated or recognized by the state; (4) domestic households and individuals, who are allocated land by the state, lease land from the state, have land-use rights recognized by the state or receive a transfer of such rights; (5) religious establishments, which receive land-use rights through state allocation or recognition; (6) foreign organizations with diplomatic functions, to which the state may lease land; (7) certain Vietnamese residing overseas, to whom the state may allocate or lease land; and (8) foreign organizations and individuals investing in Vietnam, to whom the state may lease land.

86. Besides, the Government has issued a number of laws, decrees, and regulations to form the legal framework for land acquisition, assistance, compensation, and resettlement, Primary documents include.

a. Laws

- Land Law (2013) No. 45/2013/QH13 approved by the National Assembly, dated November 29, 2013.
- Electricity Law (2004) No. 28/2004/QH11 approved by the National Assembly, dated December 3, 2004 and Law No. 24/2012/QH13 dated November 20, 2012 of the National Assembly amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Electricity Law.
- Complaint Law (2011) No. 02/2011/QH13 approved by the National Assembly, dated November 11, 2011.

b. Government’s decrees

- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 guiding the implementation of Land Law 2013.
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government on land prices.
- Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 by the Government providing the collection of land use levies.
- Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government providing the collection levies on land lease, water surface lease.
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government on compensation, assistance, and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State.
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP, dated April 23, 2013 on the management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors.

- Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated February 26, 2014 by the Government detailing the implementation of the Electricity Law regarding electricity safety.
- Decree No 75/2012/ND-CP dated October 03 2012, by the Government provision detail some articles of the Complaint Law,

c. Decisions

- Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-TTg, dated November 17, 2009 by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural workers to 2020.
- Decision No. 63/2015/QD-TTg dated December 10, 2015 of the Prime Minister on policy on assistance in vocational training and job search for workers whose land is withdrawn by the State.

d. Circulars

- Circular No. 23/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE regulating Land Use Right Certificate (LURC), right to ownership of housing and other assets attached to land.
- Circular No. 24/2014/BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE regulating cadastral dossiers.
- Circular No. 25/2014/BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE, regulating cadastral maps.
- Circular No. 28/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating land statistic and inventory and development of current land use map.
- Circular No. 29/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating details of making and amending land use planning.
- Circular No. 30/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating dossiers of handing over land, leasing land, converting land use purpose, and land acquisition.
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated June 30, 2014 on land pricing method; compilation of and adjustment to land prices; determination of specific land prices and consultancy on land pricing.
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated June 30. 2014 on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State.
- Circular No. 76 dated June 16, 2014 by MoF guiding some articles of Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP on land use levy collection.
- Circular No. 77 dated June 16, 2014 by MoF guiding Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP on collection of land rental water surface. Circular No. 02/2015/TT-BTNMT, dated January 27, 2015 by MONRE detailing a number of articles of Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 by the Government.

e. Long An PPC's Decisions

- Decision No, 56/2014/QD-UBND, dated November 13, 2014 by Long An PPC on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the state in the territory of Long An Province,

- Decision No, 60/2014/QĐ-UBND, dated December 19, 2014 by Long An PPC on land price list for the 2015-2019 period,
- Decision No, 22/2011/QĐ-UBND, dated July 20, 2011 by Long An PPC issuing unit prices of trees, livestock, and remaining investment cost on land, utilities and graves in the territory of Long An Province,
- Decision No, 27/2014/QĐ-UBND, dated July 7, 2014 issuing unit prices of construction of new housing, structures and graves in the territory of Long An Province,

C. Gaps Analysis and Project Principles

87. Since 1 July 2014, the Land Law of 2013 and its implementing decrees and circulars provide the overall framework for involuntary resettlement in Viet Nam.⁷ There are several aspects of the 2013 Land Law that are similar to the policy objectives and principles of the ADB safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement as provided by the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). There is basic congruence between Viet Nam's laws and the SPS especially with regard to the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. Existing legislation provides guidance for the following: (i) determining market/replacement rates and payment of compensation, assistance for various types of affected assets; (ii) options for land-for-land and cash compensation assistance; (iii) provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during the transition period; (iv) provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure; (v) additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households; (vi) assistance for livelihood restoration and training; and (vii) notification/disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms. However, the following differences remain:

- a. SPS requires that displaced persons without titles (legal rights) to land be provided with resettlement assistance and compensated for loss of non-land assets (constructed before the cut-off date). On the other hand, the Land Law does not allow compensation of land-attached assets that are illegally established⁸ (Article 92, LL). Moreover, structures (land-attached assets) are not compensated based on the value of a new structure, except for structures used for residential purposes (Article 89.2, LL).
- b. SPS requires exploring additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. This is not required under the Land Law.
- c. SPS requires conducting social impact assessment to identify poor and other vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by land acquisition for the purpose of implementing measures to assist them. The Land Law does not clearly require projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups that are impacted by a development project and to implement measures to assist them. However, in case the amount of compensation and support is not enough to buy the minimum plot in a resettlement site, the State will shoulder the balance.
- d. The level of detail and information required for resettlement planning under SPS differs from what is required by the Land Law. The Land Law does not require the

⁷ The Land Law of 2013 replaces the Land Law of 2003. Decrees 43, 44 and 47 supersede previously issued decrees related to land acquisition including Decrees 181/2004, 188/2004, 197/2004, 17/2006, 84/2007, 123/2007, 69/2009, 88/2009, 59/2011, and 189/2013.

⁸ There are 3 types of illegally established land-attached assets: (i) those constructed on illegal land, (ii) illegally constructed structures (not based on the approved land use purpose) on legal land, and (iii) structures constructed after land acquisition announcement.

preparation of a resettlement plan or general compensation plan prior to the conduct of DMS.

- e. SPS requires payment of compensation and other applicable entitlements to affected persons before displacement. This requirement is not explicitly stated as a condition under the Land Law. The Land Law does require payment of compensation within 30 days since the effective date of a land acquisition decision and to subsequently adjust amount in case of delay in payment (Article 93, LL).
- f. SPS requires compensation to include interest accrued. However, under the Land Law the amount is kept in an escrow account in State Treasury without interest in case the AP refuses the proffered compensation.
- g. SPS requires the conduct and disclosure of monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities. For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the project is required to hire an independent external monitoring agency. In the Land Law, monitoring and evaluation is required in a more general term and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law (Article 200, LL). There is also no requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts.

Table 22. Gaps between Government Policies and 2009 ADB SPS and Policy for the Project

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
Objectives			
<u>To avoid</u> involuntary resettlement whenever possible; <u>to minimize</u> involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Land Law requires the project owner to arrange the project reasonably to save the land and the Government issued Decree 42/2012/ND-CP on the protection of paddy land;	While there is no explicit policy, land recovery in Viet Nam in practice avoids or minimize involuntary resettlement	Since the Project shall be financed by ADB loan, it will adopt the objectives of the Bank's 2009 SPS ⁹ .
<u>To enhance</u> , or <u>at least restore</u> , the livelihoods of <u>all displaced persons</u> ¹⁰ in <u>real terms</u> relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups ¹¹ .	Compensates land users that fulfill the conditions for compensation as prescribed by Article 75, legitimate owners of land-attached assets (Article 88.1), persons/entities that plant/grow forests funded by state budget (Article 90.1.d). - All land users (defined in Article 5) whose land is recovered (including affected workers) are considered for receiving State support (Article 83.1 Land Law 2013 and Article 19 Decree 47/2014/ND-CP). State support is defined as assistance to those whose land is recovered in order to stabilize their livelihoods, production and development.	The 2013 Land Law does not provide compensation to land users who violate land legislation (Article 64), and owners of illegally established land-attached assets (Article 92.2), and unregistered land users of agricultural land after 1 July 2004 (Article 77.2). There is also no regulation to compensate unregistered business for income losses due to business disruption and support in re-establishing their business elsewhere.	APs without legal or recognisable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participate in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before the cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore

⁹ In line with Item 2, Article 87, 2013 Land Law, which stipulates “For projects using loans from international or foreign organizations for which Vietnam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support and resettlement, that framework policy shall apply”.

¹⁰ Displaced persons include persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who (i) have formal legal rights to the land lost, (ii) have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws, or (iii) have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land

¹¹ Vulnerable groups are those who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
			their pre-project living standards and income levels. For unregistration business: Cash assistance for loss of income based on the minimum wage in the respective province for period of 3 months; and cash compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, and cash assistance for relocation
	(For displaced poor and other vulnerable groups) -In case the amount of compensation/support is not enough for resettled people to buy the minimum resettlement plot, requires the State to support the balance (Article 86.4 Land Law 2013 and Article 27 Decree 47) -Requires to compensate, support, and resettle to stabilize livelihoods of people whose recovered land is located in areas that pose risk to human life (Article 87.3 of Land Law 2013 and Articles 19, 20, and 21 Decree 47).	Not conflict with SPS 2009 although there is small gap in identifying vulnerable group.	Vulnerable group includes (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, (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.
Scope and Triggers			
Physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on	The policy principles are not limited to the DPs but: - Have policies to create favorable conditions for people who are directly engaged in agricultural production, forestry, aquaculture, and salt-making and do not have productive land due to the	Although there are no similar principles as in the SPS 2009, this provision is consistent with the overall objective of the Bank on poverty reduction. The 2013 Land Law is short in matching the coverage of 2009 SPS	Applying the objectives of the 2009 ADB SPS.

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.	restructuring of land use and economic restructuring (Article 26.4). These households/ individuals will be granted with LURCs, ownership of housing and other assets attached to land and do not have to pay land use fee (Article 101.1). - Covers both physical and economic displacement due to land recovery (involuntary acquisition of land) -Considers impacts from change of land use structure and economic structures (Article 26.4) -Covers both temporary and permanent land recovery -Covers remaining investment costs on land (Article 76). -Covers compensation for the damage caused by limited land use (Articles 94 and 157).	since Article 94 and Article 157 only provide compensation for legally recognized land users.	
Policy Principles			
1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The involuntary resettlement impacts of a subproject funded by ADB is considered as significant if 200 people or more are greatly affected, defined as (i) relocating houses or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income-generating).	-Requires that in the preparation of the district annual land use plan, the area and location of the land to be recovered to implement socioeconomic development projects should be assessed (Article 40.4.c). As for severely affected households when the DPs lose at least 30% of their agricultural landholdings.	-The Land Law does not require for screening of projects in terms of significance of involuntary resettlement impacts, with corresponding requirements for degree of preparation, implementation and monitoring. -Land Law 2013 (Article 87.3) and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP require that depending on the degree impacts, separating compensation, assistance, and resettlement activities into a stand-alone project	All subprojects shall be screened and categorized according to the degree of their involuntary resettlement impacts, physical and social.

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
<p>2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. <u>Inform all displaced persons</u> of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Establish a grievance redress mechanism¹² to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starts the conduct of public consultation (including affected land users) with the preparation of the district-level land use plan (Article 43). - Between 90-180 days before issuing decision on land recovery, State agencies are required to notify the affected land users about the land recovery (including recovery plan, investigation, survey, measurement and inventory) (Article 67). - Requires that once the plan for compensation has been approved, each person whose land is recovered (<u>and meets the conditions for compensation</u>) should be notified of the decision on compensation. Requires the decision to clearly show the level of compensation and support, arrangement of the resettlement land or house (if any), time and place of payment for compensation or support, time to arrange resettlement land or house and time of hand over, and site clearance. The organization in charge of compensation/resettlement conducts consultations with affected land users and record opinions/ comments raised during the consultations. In case of disagreement, the Fatherland Association will attempt to persuade those who disagree 	<p>will be decided.</p> <p>Most of the provisions on consultation in the Land Law are consistent with 2009 SPS. What is missing is the provisions are the consultation with host communities and support for social and cultural institutions.</p>	<p>Participatory consultations will include non-government organizations, host communities and civic organizations will be provided with project information booklets or brochures written in language largely understand by affected persons.</p>

¹² The grievance redress mechanism should address affected persons concerns and complaints promptly using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to the affected persons at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. It should also pay particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
	(Article 69).		
3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of <u>all displaced persons</u> through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at <u>replacement value</u> 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 <u>full replacement cost for assets</u> ¹³ that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	<p>-Requires that compensation be made by allocating new land with the same land use purpose with the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users will receive cash compensation calculated on the specific land price. Requires that compensation must be democratic, objective, equal, public, timely and legally compliant. (Article 74.2)</p> <p>-Requires that specific price of the affected plot should be determined and independent/licensed valuers should be engaged in establishing cash compensation rates (Articles 114.4, 115, and 116 of Land Law 2013 and Decree 44/2014/ND-CP). However, the requirement of engaging independent/licensed valuers is still vague: article 114, provision 3 says that the province-level land administration agency is entitled to (instead of “must”) hire organizations having consultancy functions for advising on the determination of specific land prices).</p> <p>-Includes the cost for moving due to land recovery in the compensation (Article 91).</p>	There are inconsistencies noted on these provisions in Land Law that do not meet this Bank policy. It does not prescribe for consulting land users on land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage in determining replacement value of affected assets.	Livelihoods and socio cultural systems of all displaced persons shall be restored, improved and culturally appropriate from pre-Project level. Affected livelihoods based on land shall be restored through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine their livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, (iv) employment in construction works; and (v) restoration of social networks of displaced persons.

¹³ The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials should be collected. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account (ADB SPS 2009, Appendix 2).

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
	-Requires the payment of additional compensation in case of late payment (after 30 days from decision on the land recovery) (Article 93).		
4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities; (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.	-Entitles affected land users to also receive State support, including support for stabilizing livelihoods and production, support for training and career change and facilitating search for jobs, support for resettlement and other support (Article 83). -Requires resettlement sites to have uniformly developed infrastructure, ensuring construction standards, codes in accordance with the conditions, customs, practices of the specific regions, areas (Article 85.2).	The Land Law does not include compensation of unregistered owners of commercial structures/businesses for (i) the cost of re-establishing their business/commercial activities elsewhere; (ii) net income loss during the transition period, and (iii) cost of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment.	Physically and/or economically displaced persons shall be provided with: (i) land use right certificates in relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment, forest resources, and/or production opportunities; (ii) transportation for transfer to resettlement sites and food subsidies to APs during transition and development assistance, such as land development, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) access to social infrastructure and community services, as required.
5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced 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.	-In case the amount of compensation/support is not enough to buy the minimum resettlement plot (as normally the case for poor households), requires the State to support the balance (Article 86.4) -Entitles people whose recovered land is located in areas that pose risk to human life (defined in Article 65.1) to receive compensation, support, resettlement to stabilize livelihoods (Article 87.3) -State guarantees to develop policies to	While the 2009 SPS considered them as such, women, households headed by a woman with young dependents, people with disabilities, the poor, and ethnic minority people are not automatically considered as vulnerable under the Land Law. Moreover, the Land Law has no explicit requirement to identify the poor and other vulnerable groups and to propose and implement targeted	Ward PC/ CPC shall issue certificates confirming their poor social status. Other vulnerable groups as defined by ADB will be provided with assistance according to the regulations of the project.

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
	facilitate those who are directly involved in agricultural, forestry, aquaculture, salt production and who are lacking the land for production due to change of land use structure and economic structure (Article 26.4). Such households/ individuals shall be granted certificate of land use right, houses and other land-attached assets without having to pay land use fee (Article 101.1).	measures to assist them in the cases of land recovery.	
6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	-Article 73 of the Land Law covers negotiated settlement for land transfer for projects, facilities for project and business purposes – not in the event of land recovery by the state.	Land Law 2013 and Decrees 43/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP and 47/2014/ND-CP have neither a provision for procedure nor regulation on negotiated settlement.	Per 2009 SPS ¹⁴ , the borrower/client will ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. The borrower/client will agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws applicable to such transactions; third-party validation; mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected; and record-keeping requirements.
7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for full resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets	-For relocating households who are not eligible for compensation with residential land, but have no other place to live, the State sells, leases, provides rent-to-own houses or allocates land with land use fee	The Land Law is inadequate in meeting this 2009 SPS policy. Articles 88 and 92 do not provide compensation to non-legitimate owners of land-attached assets for	The absence of legal rights of affected persons on the acquired land is not a hindrance to receiving compensation for other assets

¹⁴Appendix 2, Paragraph 25

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
at 100% (as long as they settled in the project area before the cut-off date)	(Article 79.2). -Not compensating for the assets which are (i) illegally created; (ii) created after the notice of land recovery; and (iii) social infrastructure and other construction facilities which are no longer in use (Article 92) of the Land Law.	non-land assets.	and for rehabilitation assistance.
8. Prepare a <u>resettlement plan</u> ¹⁵ elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. Incorporating into the plan all of the resettlement costs when presenting the cost and benefits of the project.	The Land Law requires for a compensation plan that shows the level of compensation and support, arrangement of the resettlement land or house (if any), time and place of payment for compensation or support, time to arrange resettlement land or house (if any) and time to hand over the recovered land to the organization in charge of compensation. As for the projects that have significant impacts on involuntary resettlement, it is necessary to consider the implementation of the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone project; Resettlement cost is included in the total investment.	At the level required under the 2009 SPS, there is no requirement for preparing a resettlement plan or Ethnic Minority Development Plan. Compensation plan is prepared only after the detailed measurement survey (DMS), and there is no requirement for preparing a draft resettlement/compensation plan.	Resettlement plan shall be prepared in case of land acquisition, complete with necessary information.
9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s)	-Requires that the compensation plan is disclosed to the affected land user and the community where land recovery will be made.	This provision in the Land Law is somewhat similar with 2009 SPS. However, the contents of compensation plan may not be comparable with the level of detail in	Disclose a draft RP including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible

¹⁵ SPS (2009) requires that a resettlement plan should basically include the following (i) project description, (ii) scope of land acquisition and resettlement, (iii) socioeconomic information and profile, (iv) information disclosure, consultation and participation, (v) grievance redress mechanisms, (vi) legal framework, (vii) entitlements, assistance and benefits, (viii) relocation of housing and settlements, (ix) income restoration and rehabilitation, (x) resettlement budget and financing plan, (xi) institutional arrangements, (xii) implementation schedule and (xiii) monitoring and reporting

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.		2009 SPS since the Land Law provides the general guidelines on land recovery for projects assisted by multilateral development institutions and/or projects financed by the government.	place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to affected persons, and other stakeholders.
10. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	<p>-Requires that land recovery be conducted only after the construction of houses or infrastructure in the resettlement area is completed (Article 85).</p> <p>-Requires affected land users to handover the land within 30 days <u>after agreeing</u> to the compensation/allowances offered. Agencies making the compensation are required to pay compensation within 30 days. In case of delay, additional compensation for delayed payment should be made.</p>	Matched against the 2009 SPS, the Land Law has no explicit condition that the affected land user should have received the compensation/allowance before handing over the affected land/asset.	<p>RP shall be prepared as part of the Project or it may be a stand-alone document for implementation, showing the full cost of execution if the impacts shall displace persons.</p> <p>Compensation/allowances shall be received by the APs, before the handing over of their land or removal of their affected assets.</p>
11. Grievance redress mechanism	<p>- Citizens have the right to supervise land management including land recovery, compensation, assistance and resettlement. The competent state agencies upon receiving opinions from citizens have to examine, settle and respond to the opinions of the reporting organizations or individuals (Article 199).</p> <p>- Allowing the DPs whose land is acquired to send petition according to the mechanism and procedures of the Law on Complaints and Denunciations. For violations committed by civil servants or public employees working at a land administration agency</p>	SPS 2009 defines a grievance redress mechanism in accordance with the National Law and easily accessed by the DPs.	<p>A four-step grievance redress mechanism in compliant with the Complaint Law will be established and disseminated to the stakeholders.</p> <p>Complaint fees are the responsibilities of the project owner.</p>

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
	(including land acquisition), the petition shall be sent to the competent agencies depending on the nature of the petition and concerned civil servants or public employees (Article 209).		
12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved. Monitoring indicators are defined for internal monitoring and external monitoring; Disclosing monitoring reports.	-Empowers citizens to supervise and report on breaches in land management and land use including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199). -Mandates the government to develop a system for monitoring and evaluation on land management and land use including land pricing, land recovery, settlement of disputes, etc. to be sent periodically to the government and the National Assembly (Article 200). Monitoring indicators are not specified.	Article 199 of the Land Law is consistent with the requirement of 2009 SPS. However, Article 200 does not require for the monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement outcomes and the impacts on standards of living on displaced persons. Likewise, it has requirement to engage an external expert to monitor for projects with significant involuntary resettlement/land recovery impacts.	Mechanism for resettlement monitoring and evaluation shall be established. An internal monitoring mechanism and/or an external monitoring agency/expert will be recruited to implement monitoring activities of the project (if necessary).

D. Resettlement Policy and Principles of the Subproject

88. The 2011 Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework spells out the resettlement policy and principles that will guide land acquisition and resettlement in subprojects of the Power Transmission Investment Program (PTIP). Provisions and principles adopted in PTIP will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with Decree N°38/20B/ND-CP which provides that in case of *“discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on ODA, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence”* (Article 46, Item 1). These resettlement policy and principles have been designed to address the discrepancies between ADB SPS and relevant GOV regulations as described in the gaps analysis above, thus:

- a. Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- b. Compensation and assistance will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of implementation.
- c. Severely affected household (SAH) is considered when they are losing 10% or more of the household's assets shall be considered as threshold.
- d. Displaced persons without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- e. Residential and agricultural land for replacement should be close to the previous places as much as possible and be suitable to displaced persons.
- f. Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the displaced persons and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the DPs and communities will be taken into account.
- g. The RP or REMDP will be disclosed to DPs in a form and language(s) understandable to them.
- h. Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- i. Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- j. Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
- k. Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the subproject.
- l. Resettlement transition stage should be minimized. Restoration measures will be provided to displaced persons before the expected starting date of construction in the specific location.
- m. Budget for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during subproject implementation and by the provinces.

- n. Reporting and independent monitoring should be defined clearly as part of the management system of resettlement, Independent assessment of the duration and results of the land recovery should be carried out.
- o. The NPT will not issue notice of possession to contractors until the NPT are officially confirmed in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the displaced persons and rehabilitation measures are in place (ii) already- compensated, assisted displaced persons have cleared the area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances. The satisfactory resettlement to be ascertained by the independent monitor before start of the civil works.
- p. Cut-off date is the date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Subproject are inventoried.

E. Subproject Entitlements

1. Eligibility

89. Eligibility will be determined with regard to the cut-off date, which is taken to be the date of commencement of the DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the subprojects are identified and measured. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and/or assistance under the subproject.

90. In addition, legal rights to the land concerned determine the extent of eligibility for compensation with regard to land. There are three types of APs: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in entirety or partially, ii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under national laws, or, iii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have any recognizable claim to that land, APs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land, APs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate.

2. Entitlements

91. Households or individuals with sufficient basis for compensation will be compensated for land and structure losses equivalent to 100% of the price of such assets. Those without sufficient legal rights are also assisted as described in the entitlement matrix below.

92. The unit rates or amount for allowances indicated in the entitlement matrix can be adjusted during RP updating to reflect actual situation at the time of implementation. However, the adjusted amounts and unit rates cannot be lower than the provisions in the entitlement matrix presented in the **Table 23** below. This matrix provides detailed information on categories and types of entitlements under this RP. The below entitlement matrix is based on and in compliance with the REMDF prepared in 2011 but has been customized to Long An Province.

Table 23. Entitlement Matrix

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
A. Agricultural Land			
A.1: Temporarily Affected Agricultural Land			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC AND public organizations	Loss of use of the land for a period less than 1 year	No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will: (a) Pay the rent in cash, which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption. (b) Restore of land within 1 month after using to its previous or better quality OR pay full replacement cost to the land owner if it fails to restore the affected land within 1 month after use of land	Subproject is responsible to restore the borrowed land within 1 month after use of land or negotiates with DPs to restore and pay for them. PPMBs and EMA are in charge of monitoring on restoration of the affected land. Full payment for AHs at least 03 months before site clearance
	Loss of use of land exceeds 1 year.	No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will: a/ Pay the rent in cash, which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption., b/ Restore of land within 1 month after using to its previous or better quality OR pay full replacement cost to the land owner if it fails to restore the affected land within 1 month after use of land. Or DP can ask the Subproject to acquire permanently that land affected at replacement cost	
User with lease or temporary right	Loss of use of the land for a period less than 1 year	No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will: a/ Pay the rent in cash, which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption. , b/ Restore of land within 1 month after using to its previous or better quality OR pay full replacement cost to the land owner if it fails to restore the affected land within 1 month after use of land	Subproject is responsible to restore the borrowed land within 1 month after use of land or negotiates with DPs to restore and pay for them. PPMBs and External monitoring agency (EMA) is in charge of monitoring on restoration of the affected land. Full payment for AHs at least 03
	Loss of use of land exceeds 1 year	No compensation for land if returned to original user; however, the Subproject will: (a) Pay the rent in cash which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption.	

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
		<p>(b) Restore of land within 1 month after using to its previous or better quality OR pay full replacement cost to the land owner if it fails to restore the affected land within 1 month after use of land.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>DP entitled to compensation for the remaining value of the lease contract</p>	months before site clearance
Non-titled user		No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will pay cash compensation for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices (see D, below).	Compensation will be at least equivalent to income lost as a result of the temporary acquisitions of the land.
A.2: Permanently Affected Agricultural Land			
<p>Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC</p> <p>AND public lands</p>	<p>More than 10 percent or more of total productive landholding affected</p> <p>(9 HHs)</p>	<p>(a) As a priority, allocation of replacement land: (i) equal in area to affected land up to a maximum of land quota in the locality; (ii) of same category (or productive capacity); (iii) at a location satisfactory to DP; (iv) with full title in the names of both the household head and his/her spouse; and (v) without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer charges; and</p> <p>(b) Economic rehabilitation package (see G, below);</p> <p>Or, if DP opts,</p> <p>(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost); and,</p> <p>(b) Economic rehabilitation package (see G, below).</p>	<p>If remaining land holding is not economically viable i.e. is too small to be economically cultivated, the Subproject will acquire the entire land holding and not just the affected portion. The size of the entire holding will be the basis for providing replacement land or cash compensation. The economically remaining land area will be identified by DCARB for each case.</p> <p>DCARBs will determine whether the remaining holding can be viable or not and take care of this issue during DMS implementation.</p> <p>Full payment for AHs at least 01 months before site clearance</p>

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
	Less than 10 percent of total productive landholding affected; OR No suitable replacement land available (40 AHs)	Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected portion if remaining holding is viable; OR Cash compensation at replacement cost for entire landholding, if remaining holding is not viable.	Implemented by DCARBs Decided by DPCs
	Affected land lying intermixed with residential areas but un-certified as residential land; pond and garden land lying the same area containing residential houses along canals and along transportation lines.	(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for actual affected land. b) Cash compensation at replacement cost for all of affected crops or trees.	Implemented by DCARBs Decided by DPCs
	Affected landholding is under dispute.	Compensation (for land and all non-land affected assets on the affected land) held in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.	Implemented by DCARBs Decided by DPCs
User with lease or temporary rights	Any impacted items	Cash compensation equivalent to 30 percent of replacement cost for affected land; OR, Cash compensation for loss of net income for the remaining leased or assigned period, whichever is higher.	Preceding note on viability of remaining (unaffected) portion of plot also applies Implemented by DCARBs
Non-titled user	Any impacted items	No compensation for affected land; however, (a) Non-titled DP entitled to compensate for any development they have made to the land (b) Non-titled DP entitled to compensation for affected structures or trees and crops on land (see C, below), and (c) Package of rehabilitation allowances (see G below)	For non-titled DPs with no other productive landholdings, local authorities will allocate replacement land with temporary or lease land rights
Public land	Any impacted items	(a) No compensation for affected land but support equivalent with 100% of compensation value of the affected land; and (b) Cash compensation at replacement cost for all non-land affected assets on the affected land and allowance for transfer assets, if any.	The compensation amount must be paid to account of affected commune and used for infrastructure improvement of the commune

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
A.3 Impact on productive land in ROW			
All AHs have trees/fruit trees in ROW	Partially impact or totally impact (558 AHs)	(a) No compensation for land, but (b) Cash assistance equal to 30% of compensation rate will be provided to perennial tree land and forest land. (c) Compensation for fruit trees and others at replacement cost.	Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the subproject construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes. (Described in Decree 14/2014, article 19) AHs can be required to cut affected trees, subproject will pay for this work.
B. Residential and/or non-agricultural land			
B.1. Temporarily Affected Residential and/or Non-Agricultural Land			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Temporary loss of use of land	No compensation for land; however, (a) The Subproject will pay rent to DPs during temporary use; and (b) Compensation for any demolished structures at replacement cost; and (c) Restore land within 1 month after use to its previous or better.	Rent will be determined so as to be not less than the amount of income foregone due to the temporary loss of this land PPMBs and EMA are in charge of monitoring contractors on restoration of the affected land.
User with lease or temporary right	Temporary loss of use of land	No compensation for land; however, (a) The Subproject will pay rent to DPs during the temporary use or compensation for the remaining value of the contract; and (b) Compensation for any demolished structures at replacement cost; and (c) Restore land within 1 month after use of land to its previous or better quality. OR, if DP opts: (a) Compensation for any demolished structures at replacement cost; and (b) Compensation for the remaining value of the contract. c/ Restore land within 1 month after use of land to its	Rent will be determined so as to be not less than the amount of income foregone due to the temporary loss of this land PPMBs and EMA are in charge of monitoring contractors on restoration of the affected land.

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
		previous or better quality.	
B.2. Permanently Affected Residential and/or Non-Agricultural Land			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Loss of residential and/or non-agricultural landholding without houses and structures built thereon	As a priority, allocation of replacement land: (i) equal to area of affected land up to a maximum of land quota in province of subproject; (ii) of same type (e.g., residential, commercial); (iii) at a location satisfactory to DP; (v) with full title in the names of both the household head and his/her spouse; and (vi) without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer charges; OR, if DP opts, Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land. The compensated area does not exceed the residential land quota in the locality	(a) The DPC will determine availability of replacement land (b) Affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation held in escrow account until land dispute is resolved. (c) Full payment for AHs at least 03 months before site clearance
	Loss of residential land/or non-agricultural landholding with houses and structures built thereon.	DP will be entitled to one of the following options: (i) Stay and rebuild their houses/structures on the remaining land if viable and out of the ROW and earth corridor according to circular No.36 issued by Ministry of Industrial and Commercial, and cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area and the affected house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see G); OR (ii) Moving to resettlement site with cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (See G). If amount of compensation is lower than value of a standard plot or apartment in resettlement site, the difference payment is not required; OR (iii) Self-relocation with cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land and house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see G); and relocation household is entitled to support by cash for preparation of housing	(a) Infrastructure in relocation site will be constructed by subproject. The resettlement sites are all close to the affected area and with completed infrastructures. (b) Affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation held in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
		foundation equal to the average investment value in infrastructure of a standard plot in resettlement site.	
User with lease or temporary rights	Loss of residential land/or non-agricultural land	(a) Cash compensation for the remaining value of contract, and (b) Cash compensation at replacement cost for house/structures on affected land, and (c) Package of rehabilitation assistance (see G below).	Local authorities assist DP to find alternative land.
Non-titled user	Loss of residential land or non-agriculture land	No compensation for affected land; however, (a) Non-titled DP entitled to compensated for any development they have made to the land (b) Non-titled DP entitled to compensation for affected structures or trees and crops on land (see C, below), and (c) Package of rehabilitation allowances (see G below)	(a) In case of non-titled DP has no other residential land/or non-agriculture land: Local authorities should consider to allocate replacement residential land or house with full title and plus package of rehabilitation allowances (b) In case of non--titled DP has no other non-agriculture land: Local authorities should consider to allocate replacement non-agriculture land with temporary of lease land right.
Eligible organizations	Loss of non-agricultural land	(a) No compensation for land if land use fee is unpaid or paid by state funds, otherwise cash compensation for land at replacement cost; and (b) Cash compensation for affected structures and allowance of relocation if any.	
B3. Impact on residential land in ROW			
Restrictions on residential land within ROW that cause change in land use purpose	Loss of residential and/or non-agricultural landholding without houses and structures built thereon	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land. The compensated area does not exceed the residential land quota in the locality	(a) Affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation held in escrow account until land dispute is resolved. (b) Full payment for AHs at least 03 months before site clearance
	Loss of residential land/or non-agricultural landholding with	DP will be entitled to one of the following options: (i) Stay and rebuild their houses/structures on the remaining	

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
	houses and structures built thereon. (120 HHs)	land if viable and out of the ROW and earth corridor according to circular No.36 issued by Ministry of Industrial and Commercial, and cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area and the affected house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see G); OR (ii) Moving to resettlement site with cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (See G). If amount of compensation is lower than value of a standard plot or apartment in resettlement site, the difference payment is not required; OR (iii) Self-relocation with cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land and house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see G); and relocation household is entitled to support by cash for preparation of housing foundation equal to the average investment value in infrastructure of a standard plot in resettlement site	(c) Infrastructure in relocation site will be constructed by subproject. The resettlement sites are all close to the affected area and with completed infrastructures.
C. MAIN HOUSES AND/OR SHOPS AND OTHER STRUCTURES OR PROPERTY			
C.1. Main Structures (Houses and/or Shops)			
Owners of houses/ structures	House/Structure partially affected and remaining portion can be used	(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for materials and labor for affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and (b) Repair allowance (see G, below).	
Owners of house or combined house/shop structures	Structure totally affected OR Structure partially affected and remaining portion no longer viable (120 AHs)	(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for materials and labor for whole affected structure with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and (b) Relocation and subsistence allowances (see G, below).	
Owners of shop	Structure totally affected OR	(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for whole	

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
	Structure partially affected and remaining portion no longer viable	affected structure for materials and labor with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and (b) Relocation allowance (see G, below).	
Tenant	Structure partially affected and remaining portion viable	(a) Cash compensation to the structure owner for the whole affected structure at replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and (b) Repair allowance to the structure owner (see G, below). (c) Tenant may remain with owner's agreement.	Notice to tenants by owner at least two (2) months in advance
	Remaining structure no longer viable, OR Tenant opts to move	(a) Cash compensation to the structure owner for the whole affected structure at replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and (b) Rent allowance equivalent to 6 months' rent or the remaining value of the rental contract (whichever is higher); and, (c) Assistance to find new, affordable rental accommodation; and (d) Relocation allowance (see G, below)	
C.2. Other Structures, e.g., kitchens, toilets, animal sheds, fences, foundations, etc.			
Owners of structures	Partially or totally affected structures or other property (120 AHs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; OR Cash or in-kind assistance to relocate affected structures or property; OR Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition (see G, below).	Owners of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) Construction permits for the structures
	Graves / tombs-yard/cemetery	All costs of excavation, relocation and reburial will be reimbursed in cash to the affected family as prescribed in PPC's regulation. If the tombs-yard is required, the place and layout of the yard	Compensation to be paid directly to DPs. For ownerless affected graves / tombs, compensation will be given

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
		shall be decided by the affected households and the costs for the yard constructions shall be made by the Subproject.	to Commune PC to relocate them to new site. Graves to be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways according to Customary rights. The place and layout of the yard shall be consulted with communities and affected peoples
D. Annual and perennial crops, fruit and timber trees and tree/plant fences			
Owners of crops and/or trees	Loss of annual crops	If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation of un-harvested crops at market values based on the average production over past 3 years.	A minimum of 2 months' notice to harvest crops; Owners of crops and/or trees are entitled to compensation regardless of whether they possess land use rights
	Loss of perennial crops, (558 AHs)	Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the affected crops and/or trees.	Compensation must equal in value to crops that would be harvested had acquisition not occurred. A market survey shall be carried out when updating the RP
E. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC RESOURCES/ASSETS			
Village, Ward, Government Unit	Loss of community buildings and infrastructure (School building, Hospital, offices buildings, religious infrastructures etc.)	Repair or restoration to original or better conditions of affected community buildings and infrastructures at no cost to community; OR Replacement, if necessary, at locations identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities, at no cost to community; OR Cash compensation at replacement cost based on current	If income loss is expected (e.g. irrigation, community forest, community grazing land, income from fishpond), the village, commune or district authority is entitled to compensation for the total production loss (over 3 years); this compensation should be used collectively for income

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
		market prices for affected community assets.	restoration measures and/or new infrastructure.
	Publicly owned utilities	Relocation and/or rehabilitation to original or better conditions of affected public utilities, at no cost to public utility; OR Cash compensation at replacement cost based on current market prices for affected public utilities.	Relocation or reconstruction of public facilities will be done with minimal disruption to public service
F. LOSS OF BUSINESSES AND INCOME SOURCES (NON-LAND BASED)			
F.1. Businesses that relocate and/or rebuild structures			
Households with businesses without tax declarations, e.g., small shops (Including un- registered business owners)	Structure totally affected and must be relocated OR Structure partially affected and must be rebuilt.	(a)/ Cash assistance for loss of income based on the minimum wage in the respective province for the period of 3 months; and (b) Cash compensation for affected structures at replacement costs; and (c) Cash assistance for relocation (see G1), if any	Affected businesses will be notified 2 months in advance to relocate and/or rebuild new structures, so as to be able to continue to operate businesses while resettling.
Registered business owners	Structure totally affected and must be relocated OR Structure partially affected and must be rebuilt.	(a) Cash assistance for loss of income equal to 30% of taxable revenues of one year. Average annual taxable revenues determined on basis of financial statements for the past 3 years; and (b)Cash compensation for affected structures at replacement costs; and (c) Cash assistance for relocation (see G1), if any	
F.2 Employees and Hired Laborers			
Employees and hired laborers	Temporary loss of employment/work while employers re-organize, relocate and/or rebuild.	Cash compensation for lost wages or salary equal to basic wages or salary for each day (or month) they cannot work.	
	Permanent loss of employment/work due to land acquisition or relocation of	(a) Cash assistance equal to six months' wages or salary or the value of a remaining contract, whichever is higher; and	

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
	employer.	(b) Assistance to secure new employment including relevant skills training expenses if required.	
G. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE			
G.1. Relocation Allowance			
All DPs have to relocate	Relocation of household and/or business effects and salvaged and new building materials. (120 AHs)	(a) Cash assistance is minimum of VND 7,000,000 for temporary housing; OR Cash assistance up to VND 10,000,000 for solid or sub - solid housing. (b) Temporary Relocation Assistance for renting temporary resettlement house: The period of assistance and administration of this provision will be as per the Provincial People's Committee regulations NB. Not applicable for AHs rebuilding on same plot	Eligible DPs include owners of residential structures that are totally or partially affected and remaining portion is not viable; non-titled DPs allocated alternative residential land or housing; tenants; and, businesses and eligible land use/management organizations that relocate. At the time of compensation, the level of allowance will be re-evaluated to ensure the DPs have enough assistance to relocate. The resettlement sites are all close to the affected area and with completed infrastructure
G.2. Transition Subsistence Allowance			
Owners of residential structures that must rebuild.	Loss of income during period to rebuild. (120 AHs)	Cash assistance is equal to 30 kg of rice per month per household member for 12 months valued at market price; If relocation in hard living condition area, assistance is for 24 months. Assistance is equal to 30 kg of rice per month per household member for 03 months if partial rebuilding only is required.	At time of compensation, allowance will be adjusted for inflation to ensure that DPs have sufficient resources to meet basic food and non-food expenditures.
G.3 Repair Allowance			
Owners of partially affected principal structures; AND Owners of other affected	Damage due to dismantling of part of principal structure, or part or all of other structure	Cash assistance based on actual costs to repair the remaining part and will be calculated by DCARB following to PPC's regulations	

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
structures.			
G.4 Infrastructure Development Allowance			
Owners of structures that relocate themselves	Provision of basic infrastructure, e.g., water supply, toilet, access, drainage, ground leveling	Cash assistance equal to the basic cost of investment unit in infrastructure including preparation of housing found of a standard plot in resettlement site according to Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP.	
G.5 Economic Rehabilitation Package			
Severely affected DPs, displaced from housing or losing 10 percent or more of their productive, income generating irrespective of tenure status.	Assistance to restore livelihoods and incomes following acquisition of agricultural land or other productive assets (9 AHs)	AHs directly cultivate on the affected land to be entitled: (a) Losing from 10 to 30% of agricultural land holding: Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months, if not relocating; for 6 months if relocating; and for 12 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area; (b) Losing more than 30% to 70% of total agriculture landholding. Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 6 months, if not relocating; for 12 months if relocating; and for 24 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area; (c) Losing more than 70% of total agriculture landholding Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 12 months, if not relocating; for 24 months if relocating; and for 36 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area; AND (d) In-kind assistance to be decided in consultation with eligible DPs. Forms of assistance may include, but are not limited to, agricultural extension assistance, and training for non-agricultural occupations. And	Value of in kind assistance to be determined during RP implementation. Income Restoration Programs will be designed during subproject implementation with the assistance of an agency specialized in livelihoods/labor or vocational assistance and with the active involvement of the AHs.
	Assistance for job changing and creation. (49 HHs)	Cash assistance equal to atleast 1.5 times of compensation value for affected for acquired land area but not exceeds 5 times of compensation rate for affected land and not exceeds of land quota in locality.	Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS.

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
		If DP has demand for training, he/she will be entitled to a free training course.	
G.6. Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households			
Vulnerable DPs (the poor, EM, woman headed household, disable HH, the elderly)	Assistance to the poor and vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions. (7 HHs)	For the poor households, cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (at market price) per each family member per month for at least 6 months. For other vulnerable AHs, assistance of VND 2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions.	Eligible households are those who are classed as vulnerable under MOLISA definition and also in compliance with the ADB's SPS definition of vulnerable peoples including various categories identified under the SRIL.
G.7 Bonus to DPs that relocate on time			
All DPs that relocate		Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in a timely manner according to PPC's regulation.	

F. Strategy to Address Gender Issues

93. The subproject includes the following specific actions to address gender issues during resettlement planning and implementation:

- a. During the updating and implementation of this RP, both men and women will participate in public meetings and in the DMS, Women from the affected households will be consulted with regard to compensation, assistance, and resettlement.
- b. For married APs, both husband and wife will be present to receive the couple's compensation and allowances for their affected assets and income sources.
- c. Women will be given equal chance in getting hired for unskilled labor and to receive equal remuneration for the same work as the men.
- d. Special measures will be adopted to help elderly-, disabled-, and women-headed households relocate or reconstruct their affected structures.

G. Strategy to Assist Vulnerable Households and Severely Affected Households

94. Vulnerable APs include the following: (i) households headed by women with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) poor households, (iv) elderly households with no other means of support, and (v) landless APs. Severely affected households refer to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject.

95. For vulnerable AHs and severely AHs, livelihood assistance will be provided by the SPMB. The following procedure for identification and provision of livelihood assistance will be followed:

- a) Identification of vulnerable and severely affected households by the External Monitoring Agency (EMA). In case the households are identified to be unable to restore their living standards at least to the pre-project level, an income restoration program that is adapted to the needs and situation of the APs will be designed and provided.
- b) For entitled households under (a), they will be provided with (i) agricultural extension assistance; (ii) assistance to restore or replace affected tree plantations, provision of seedlings and technical assistance to help severely affected APs to restore income from cash-crop tree plantations; (iii) support for income-generating activities including appropriate technical support, assistance in vocational planning, small business planning, financial planning and to access and utilize credit, and other measures to promote existing or new income-generating activities; and (iv) subproject-related employment whereby priority will be given to severely affected and vulnerable APs for work on construction.

H. Unforeseen Impacts

96. New APs/AHs that will emerge due to changes in project design or alignment prior to or even during construction works are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs/AHs. Project entitlements will not apply to new occupants of the ROW after the cut-off date.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

A. Compensation and Allowances of AHs

97. Compensation for affected fixed assets, including cash allowances, have been computed based on the results of the replacement cost study (RCS) that was conducted in December 2015 to determine the prevailing market rates of lands, structures, crops, and trees in the subproject area (See **Appendix 5** for results of the RCS).

98. Methodology: Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

- i. Productive Land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden and forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value;
- ii. Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
- iii. Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;
- iv. Annual crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation;
- v. For perennial crops and trees, cash compensation at replacement cost is equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation. Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value.

99. The evaluation of replacement costs was carried out based on information collected from both desk research and field work including surveys and data collection from people in the affected and adjacent areas, both those affected and those not affected. Desk research focused on relevant publications, decisions of Government authorities at national, provincial, city and district levels. However, these materials play the supporting role only. As the work is aimed at obtaining reasonable replacement costs for different types of affected assets, market evidences are the factors, which most strongly base the formulation of these costs. Surveys with people in the affected area, both those, whose assets are affected by the subproject, and those whose assets are not, produce reliable data for assessing the real market value of the assets affected.

100. The amounts of compensation for affected assets below are estimated using the unit costs suggested by the RCS and multiplying these unit costs with quantities of the affected assets. Computation of various types of allowances follows the same principle.

1. Compensation for permanently affected (acquired) land

101. Of the total 558 AHs, compensation for 49 AHs affected by the permanent acquisition of their landholdings is estimated at VND15,469,860,000, of which VND 3,165,600,000 is compensated to annual crop land where will be acquired for construction of tower foundations of the TL. VND 12,304,260,000 is paid to residential land under the ROW of TL as Decree No.14/2014.

Table 24. Compensation for permanently acquired land

No.	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Amount (VND)
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I.	Long An Province			
A	Permanently acquired land			15,469,860,000
1	Annual Crop land	m ²	21,104	3,165,600,000
2	Residential land	m ²	10,254	12,304,260,000

2. Cash assistance for change of job due to loss productive lands

102. All 49 AHs affected by the loss of productive land are entitled to get a total of cash assistance of VND 4,748,400,000.

Table 25. Cash Assistance for change of job due to loss of productive lands

No.	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Amount(VND)
I.	Long An Province			
A.	Cash assistance for changing job	m ²		4,748,400,000
1	Paddy land	m ²	21,104	4,748,400,000

3. Cash assistance for restricted use of land in TL ROW

103. As above mentioned, a total of 801,910 m² of land belonging to 558 AHs adversely affected by restriction on land use, of which 10,254 m² are classified as residential land which must to be permanent acquired as Decree No.14/2014, while remaining 791,656 m² paddy land landholdings in the ROW of the TL will continue to use. Per Decree No.14/2014, those lands will be not provided cash assistance due to land use is not changed or restricted by the TLs.

4. Compensation for affected houses

104. As mentioned in previous section, a total of 120 houses of 120 households under the ROW of the 500kV TLs will be affected totally due to safety consideration as decree No. 14/2014 and all 120 houses with an aggregate of 7,921 m² of floor area will be compensated at replacement cost, which is estimated about 22,100,800,000 VND. Of which 22,010,800,000 VND is compensated for affected houses upon Grade IV, and 90,000,000 VND will be compensated for houses upon Grade V (temporary house).

Table 26. Compensation for affected houses

No.	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Amount(VND)
1	Compensation for Grade IV houses	m ²	7,861	22,010,800,000
2	Compensation for temporary houses	m ²	60	90,000,000
	Total		7,921	22,100,800,000

5. Compensation for affected structures

105. In addition, an amount of 1,731,300,000 VND will be paid to secondary structures which are separate from affected houses and will be affected by subproject.

Table 27. Compensation for affected structures

No.	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Amount (VND)
1	Well	no.	120	396,000,000

2	Electric meters	no.	120	240,000,000
3	Animal shelters	m ²	712	284,800,000
4	Yard	m ²	954	477,000,000
5	Fence	m ²	667	333,500,000
	Total			1,731,300,000

6. Relocation and transition subsistence allowance

106. A total of 120 relocating AHs will receive a relocation allowance of VND 1,194,000,000, plus a transition subsistence allowance of VND 3,600,000/person, hence, a total of transition subsistence for 120 households is VND1,782,000,000. The AHs are not entitled to rental allowance because they will rebuild on their adjoining un-affected lands

7. Compensation for trees

107. It is the policy of this Project to allow as much as practical the harvesting of standing annual crops on land inside the ROW prior to the commencement of civil works. As mentioned in the entitlement matrix, the value of the annual crop grown on affected land will be compensated even if there are no standing crops at the time of compensation payment. It is estimated that there are about 21,104 m² of rice and vegetable crops on permanent acquired land for tower foundations and 791,656 m² under ROW of TLs identified during the IOL conducted in September to December 2015. It estimates that a total of 4,063,802,250 VND will be paid for those.

8. Cash assistance to vulnerable AHs

108. The IOL identified seven (7) AHs as vulnerable. These are female headed households. These households are entitled to get cash assistance equaling a total of VND14,000,000.

9. Income restoration measures

109. None of the AHs is severely affected and HHs are not losing 10% or more of their productive assets. As mentioned above, a total of 4,748,400,000 VND in cash will be provided for the 49 households who lose productive land for the subproject as assistances for their change of job.

110. In addition, given the objective of this RP which is to restore, or preferably improve, pre-project living standards and productive incomes of APs, additional assistance will be made available to these AHs by some kind assistance including some or all of the following to AHs: (i) Agricultural extension to strengthen existing cultivation practices with sustainable production techniques to be provided through government programs; (ii) Improved access to agricultural and investment credit; and (iii) Priority for employment on subproject construction.

10. Mitigating temporary impacts on land and incomes

111. During subproject implementation, the civil works contractor and the PIC will identify the specific locations and the dimensions of lands that will be affected temporarily as access road and work place during the construction and stringing of the transmission line towers. The civil works contractor will pay for any damaged crops or income loss arising from the inability of AHs to plant their crops during the temporary use of their lands, in addition to restoring those temporarily affected lands to their original condition before the same are returned to the AHs, NTP will ensure that this condition is stipulated in the contract of the civil works contractors.

B. RP updating and implementation

112. The SPMB will be responsible for updating the RP, with assistance from the Project Implementation Consultants (PIC), NPT and SPMB will make representation with the PPC and

DPCs for the mobilization of DCARB and the LFDC in each district for the conduct of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). Prior to the conduct of the DMS, the SPMB and DCARB/LFDC will hold public meetings-consultations with the AHs to discuss the approved subproject and the DMS activities that will be carried out. Long An PPC will hire an independent expert that will carry out replacement cost study (RCS). Following the completion of the DMS, the SPMB, with assistance from the PIC and DCARB/LFDC will hold disclosure meetings-consultations with the AHs to discuss the results of the DMS, the subproject resettlement policy and entitlements, and to solicit the views and suggestions of the AHs regarding their resettlement,

113. Only after ADB gives its concurrence to the updated RP could RP implementation commence. SPMB is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the subproject and in the preparation of technical, safeguards, and financial reports. SPMB, PIC, and civil works contractor(s) will convene a meeting with the AHs in each commune specifically to discuss the schedule of civil works that includes the clearing of the locations of the substation and foundations of towers, and the construction of access roads.

IX. RESETTLEMENT COSTS

114. Funds for land acquisition and implementation of resettlement are part of the subproject budget. Costs have been estimated based on the results of the IOL and the RCS done in September - December 2015.

A. Procedures for flow of funds

115. NPT will bear the full cost of resettlement. It is responsible for ensuring that funds for resettlement are sufficient and are available on a timely manner. NPT will disburse funds for resettlement to the imprest account of the DCARB. With assistance of the LFDC, DCARB will deliver compensation and allowance of the AHs at Commune PC Office. AHs will be notified in advance on the date of payment of compensation and allowance. AHs will likewise be advised to bring with them their copy of their compensation plan.

B. Cost estimates and inflation adjustment

116. NPT and SPMB, in collaboration with the PPC will ensure that adjustments are made to compensation rates and to other cash entitlements to reflect current market rates when payment of compensation and allowance is not done within the year of the conduct of the RCS.

C. Implementation, administration and contingency costs

117. Implementation costs cover payment of allowances and per diem of concerned DCARB and LFDC staff members involved in the updating and implementation of the RP, Administrative costs and contingencies amounting to 15% each have been added on top of the cost of resettlement,

D. Estimated cost of resettlement

118. The cost of implementing resettlement of the 500 KV Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh TL upon Long An province segment is estimated at **VND 65,589,610,058** (equivalent to **USD 2,946,524**), the table below gives a breakdown of resettlement costs.

Table 28. Resettlement Budget – Long An Province

No.	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Price Unit (VND)	Amount (VND)
A	Compensation for permanent acquired land		31,358		15,469,860,000
1	Paddy land	m ²	21,104	150,000	3,165,600,000
2	Residential land	m ²	10,254	1,200,000	12,304,260,000
B	Compensation for houses		7,964		22,100,800,000
1	Compensation for Grade IV houses	m ²	7,861	2,800,000	22,010,800,000
2	Compensation for temporary houses	m ²	60	1,500,000	90,000,000
C	Compensation for secondary structures				1,731,300,000
1	Well	no.	120	3,300,000	396,000,000
2	Electric meters	no.	120	2,000,000	240,000,000
3	Animal shelters	m ²	712	400,000	284,800,000
4	Yard	m ²	954	500,000	477,000,000
5	Fence	m ²	667	500,000	333,500,000
D	Compensation for crops and trees		812,760		4,063,802,250

No.	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Price Unit	Amount (VND)
1	Paddy on permanent acquired land	m ²	21,104	5,000	105,520,000
2	Paddy on the ROW of TLs	m ²	791,656	5,000	3,958,282,250
E	Cash assistance for changing job	m²	21,104		4,748,400,000
1	Paddy land	m ²	21,104	225,000	4,748,400,000
F	Relocation and transition allowance				2,976,000,000
	Relocation allowance	HH	120	3,000,000	1,194,000,000
	Cash Assistance for temporary housing	HH	2	7,000,000	14,000,000
	Cash Assistance for Solid or sub solid housing	HH	118	10,000,000	1,180,000,000
	Transition subsistence allowance	Pers.	495	3,600,000	1,782,000,000
G	Allowances for severely affected AHs due to lose of 10% or more productive land	Pers.	38	900,000	34,200,000
K	Cash assistance to vulnerable AHs				14,000,000
1	Women-headed AHs	HH	7	2,000,000	14,000,000
I	Bonus	HH	169	3,000,000	507,000,000
	SUB - Total				51,645,362,250
	Cost contingencies (15% of direct costs)				7,746,804,338
	Administrative costs (10% of direct costs)				5,164,536,225
	External monitoring cost (2% of direct costs)				1,032,907,245
	Grand TOTAL in VND				65,589,610,058
	Grand TOTAL in USD				2,946,524

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

119. Implementation of the RP requires the participation of relevant agencies from the central to province, district, and commune level. NPT has the overall responsibility for implementation of the RP. The respective DCARB of Districts of Duc Hoa and Duc Hue will be mobilized consistent with Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP.

A. Central Level

120. The NPT is the executing agency and is mandated to:

- a. Provide overall management and coordination of PTIP Tranche 4 (PTIP4);
- b. Liaise with SPMB to carry out PTIP4;
- c. Coordinate with ADB in providing resettlement consultant services for PTIP4;
- d. Support SPMB for updating RPs of PTIP4;
- e. Consolidate project progress reports on land acquisition and resettlement submitted by the SPMB for relevant ministries and ADB;
- f. Recruit a consulting agency consisting of international specialist and national specialist to support project implementation; and
- g. Recruit or authorize SPMB to recruit a qualified external monitoring agency to conduct independent monitoring of RP implementation,

121. The SPMB is the implementing agency and is mandated to:

- a. Actively participate in RP updating and implementation activities in collaboration with the concerned organization at the Province, District and Commune levels;
- b. Liaise with the PPC to facilitate the establishment of the CARB at the provincial and district/city levels;
- c. Provide an orientation to the concerned People's Committees of the province, districts, and communes, the District/City CARB and related groups on the project, its resettlement policy, process flow, and on the specific tasks of these groups relative to the updating and implementation of the RP;
- d. Take the lead in the public disclosure of subproject RP/REMDP in coordination with concerned People's Committees, and participate in project information dissemination and holding of consultation meetings with AHs and other stakeholders;
- e. Monitor grievances related to the project and calls the attention of concerned government offices where complaints have remained outstanding beyond prescribed action periods;
- f. Design and implement an internal monitoring system that will capture the overall progress in RP/REMDP updating and implementation; and prepare quarterly progress reports for submission to NPT and ADB.

B. Provincial Level

122. The main responsibilities of the PPC include: (i) establishment and mobilization of PCARB and DCARB; (ii) organization and mobilization of all organizations and individuals concerning compensation, support and resettlement policies and ground clearance according to the land recovery decisions of competent State bodies; (iii) recruitment of consultant to determine replacement unit cost of affected private and public assets; (iv) planning resettlement arrangements, job change training plans according to their assigned competence; (v)

authorizing the DPC to approve compensation, assistance support to APs/AHs; (vi) providing guidance to concerned agencies on the impartial settlement of citizens' complaints, complaints related to compensation, support and resettlement; and (vii) authorizing the DPC to apply legal measures to cases of deliberately failing to abide by the State's land recovery decisions,

C. District and Commune Levels

123. **District People's Committee (DPC)** is responsible for the following: (i) extension of support for updating and preparation as well as implementation of the RP/REMDP; (ii) issue land acquisition decisions and/or represent PPC to issue land acquisition decisions (if authorized) for the affected households and organizations; (iii) review and submit the RP/REMDP to PPC as endorsed by CARBs; (iv) review the accuracy of and validate the cost estimates for compensation and assistance; (v) acquisition of Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) for households and individuals who have lands and/or houses entirely-recovered; (vi) adjustment of LURCs for households and individuals whose lands and houses have been partially affected; (vii) assist in the redress of complaints and grievance of APs/AHs; (viii) concurrence with the schedule of RP/REMDP implementation and monitor the progress thereon; (ix) mobilization of the CARB that will appraise the compensation and assistance to APs/AHs; as well as (x) the provisions of lands to APs, as needed,

124. **District/City Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB)**, The responsibilities of the DCARB are the following: (i) organize and carry out resettlement activities in the district/city on behalf of the DPC; (ii) assist in the DMS, public consultations and disclosure activities; (iii) review and submit to DPC the proposed compensation, assistance and resettlement alternatives; (iv) assist in the identification and allocation of land for the APs/AHs, as needed; (v) along with the CPC, assist SPMB in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to APs; and (vi) assist in the resolution of complaints and grievances:

125. **Commune People's Committee (CPC)** will assist the SPMB and the DCARB in the following tasks: (i) inform the APs about the compensation plan and the process of delivery, income restoration plans, relocation strategies and land clearance requirements based on the approved RP/REMDP; (ii) maintain a list of eligible APs after the DMS has been conducted; (iii) assign commune officials to extend assistance in the updating and/or preparation, as well as the implementation, of the RP/REMDP; (iv) identify replacement lands for the APs, as needed; (v) sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the APs; and (vi) assist in the resolution of grievances and in other related-resettlement activities and concerns,

D. Project Implementation Consultants

126. The Project implementation consultants (PIC) will include one international resettlement consultant and a national resettlement consultant to assist in the updating and implementation of the RP/REMDP,

E. Implementation Schedule of Resettlement

127. NPT, through SPMB, will implement the RP upon receipt of official approval from ADB. It will only award the civil works contract to the civil works contractor after the RP is updated based on DMS and such RP has been reviewed and deemed satisfactory by ADB. The notice to proceed with the actual civil works for components or sections that are ready to be constructed will be given only after compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to the APs and no pending complaints and grievances are left unresolved. The table below shows the detailed activities and schedule updating and implementing the RP and the parties involved in each activity.

Table 29. RP Implementation Schedule

Activities	Time frame
Final draft RP to be submitted to NPT for public dissemination	May 2016

Dissemination process of final draft RP	June 2016
Distribution of PIB to AHs and posting of RP in relevant government offices and on ADB website	June 2016
NTP to endorse the RP to ADB for concurrence	July 1-15, 2016
ADB no-objection to RP and approval of subproject	July 1-15, 2016
ADB uploading to ADB website	July 2016
Conduct of DMS, replacement cost study (RCS) and RP updating	Q4 2016-Q1 2017
NPT to submit the draft updated RP to PPC for approval	May 2017
NPT to endorse the updated RP to ADB for concurrence	May 2017
Internal monitoring (requires submission of quarterly reports)	April 2017
ADB no-objection to updated RP and posting of updated RP	June 2017
Start of RP implementation	April 2017
Post-resettlement implementation evaluation (6 months after completion of RP implementation)	2019

XI.MONITORING AND REPORTING

128. The implementation of resettlement will be monitored regularly to help ensure that the RP is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done by an internal body and by an external organization.

A. Monitoring and Reporting

129. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to (i) ensure that the standards of living of APs are restored or improved; (ii) monitor whether the time lines are being met; (iii) assess if compensation and rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential problems; and (v) identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

B. Internal Monitoring

130. SPMB will conduct internal monitoring of RP updating and implementation and will include its findings in the quarterly project progress report it submits to NPT and ADB, Internal monitoring will cover the following concerns:

- a. Payment of compensation, relocation to new sites, and rehabilitation assistance being in place before the awarding of civil works contract.
- b. Payment of compensation to all APs in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in the RP.
- c. Delivery of technical assistance, relocation, payment of subsistence and other allowances.
- d. Delivery of income restoration and social support entitlements.
- e. Public information dissemination and consultation procedures.
- f. Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management's attention.
- g. Coordination and completion of resettlement activities and award of civil works contract.

C. External Monitoring

131. The key objectives of external monitoring and evaluation are to: (i) assess whether or not resettlement objectives have been met, specifically the restoration of livelihoods and the enhancement of affected persons' living standards; (ii) assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability; and (iii) identify further mitigation measures as needed, External monitoring will be carried every 6 months, The external monitoring agency (EMA) will submit it monitoring report directly to NPT and ADB, The EMA will look into the following concerns:

- a. Capacity of affected persons to restore livelihoods and living standards. This will include assessment on the effectiveness and/or inadequacy of technical assistance, allowances and other measures, and to what extent the affected persons have maintained their livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels.
- b. Public consultation and awareness of resettlement plan policies, EMA will validate if the affected persons have been fully informed and consulted about land acquisition and relocation activities, It will also inquire the affected persons and other stakeholders if they were aware of the compensation and entitlements policies and various options available to affected persons, Included in EMA's validation is the process on how the public consultations were conducted, the problems and issues

raised during the meeting and the solutions proposed either by the affected persons and stakeholders or from the side of NPT/SPMB.

- c. Level of affected persons' satisfaction, EMA will assess the APs' level of satisfaction on compensation, allowances and assistance received as well as on resettlement plan implementation, and the degree of efficiency and equity in handling grievances and resolution of complaints.
- d. Change in living standards, Some indicators in the performance evaluation of resettlement plan implementation are very useful in assessing the living standards of the affected persons, From the indicators, EMA will compare and assess the progress of affected persons in coping with the restoration of their livelihoods that define their living standards, Special attention to disparities between their pre-project and post-resettlement social conditions will be analyzed, and disaggregated by gender and per capita income levels, Any factors or issues relevant to restoration of the affected persons' living standards will be disclosed in the social impact evaluation report, The EMA will discuss its findings with the ADB and advice follow-up actions, where appropriate, to bring to closure the social issues arising from land acquisition and resettlement.

132. The EMA will likewise conduct an assessment of resettlement 6 to 12 months after completion of RP implementation.

Appendices

Appendix 1: IOL and SES questionnaires

Appendix 2: Master list of the AHs

Appendix 3: Highlights and List of participants in the public consultations

Appendix 4: Project Information Booklet

Appendix 5: Results of the RCS

Appendix 1 IOL and SES Questionnaire Used

Socioeconomic Survey and Inventory of Losses Questionnaire Project:

Questionnaire code: ____/____/____; Survey date: ____/____/2015

A-BACKGROUND INFO

1. Name of head of household:Age....., Gender: [] (Male=1; female=2)

- a) Ethnicity: [] (1=Kinh; 2=Kho Me; 3=Cham; 4=Hoa; 5=Others)
- b) Education Level: [] (1=Illiterate; 2=Primary school; 3=Secondary school; 4= Yet graduated from high school; 5=High school; 6=Vocational training; 7=University and post graduate; 8=Others)
- c) Main occupation: [] (1= Agriculture; 2=Livestock husbandry; 3=Business; 4=Factory worker; 5=official; 6=private company; 7=Retired; 8= season employee 9=driver 10= receive economic support from relatives; 11=receive economic support from state ; 12=housewife; 13=Others)
- d) Secondary jobs: [] (1=Livestock husbandry; 2=perennial crops; 3=aquaculture; 4=handicraft; 5=forestry; 6=small business; 7=mechanic)

2. Home address: Village: Commune:
District: Province:

3. Vulnerable group: [] (Woman headed=1; Ethnic minority=2; Disabled=3; Poor household=4; Social policy household=5)

B, SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

4. Household component (including head of household)

No,	Name	Gen der	Relation to the household head	Age	Ethnicit y	Main Occupation	Education level (7 and above)
		1=M ale 2=F emale	0=head 1=Husban d/wife 2=Father/ mother 3=Son/da ughter 4=Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law 5=Grand child 6=Others		1=Kinh; 2=Kho Me; 3=Cha m; 4=Hoa; 5=Othe rs	1= Agriculture; 2=Livestock husbandry; 3=Business; 4=Factory worker; 5=official; 6=private company; 7=Retired; 8= season employee 9=driver 10= receive economic support from relatives; 11=receive economic support from state ; 12=housewife;	1=Illiterate; 2=Primary school; 3=Secondary school; 4= Yet graduated from high school; 5=High school; 6=Vocational training; 7=University and post graduate; 8=Others
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

7							
8							
9							

6, Access to public facilities

Facilities/Social service	1,Yes	2,No	1= under 1 km	2= from 1 to 2 km	3= from 2 to 5 km	4= over 5 km
a, Health service						
1, Communal health center						
2, Hospital/General Clinic						
3, Private medical center						
4, Pharmacy						
b, Market						
c, Kindergarten and school						
5, Kindergarten						
6, Primary school						
7, Secondary school						
8, High school						
9, Community college/Vocational training						
d, Other community facilities						
10, Cultural communal house						
11, Pagodas, temples, churches						
12, Sport center, stadium						

7. Water use: water sources for domestic use (tick the corresponding bracket)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Dug well | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) Village well | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Tap water | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) Rain water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) River, stream, pond, lake | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) Buy water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Creek | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8) Others | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. Main energy for lighting for household?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Grid electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) Power generator/hydropower | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Battery | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) Kerosene lamp | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Wood/coal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) Others | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. Main energy for cooking of the household? (Can select more than 1)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) Biogas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Power generator | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) Others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Gas/oil | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) No answer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

10. Common diseases among the community (specify)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Catch a cold | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Dysentery | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Influenza | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Hepatitis | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| 1) Respiratory diseases | [] | 2) Intoxicated | [] |
| 3) Malaria | [] | 4) Others | [] |
| 5) Cholera | [] | 6) No answer | [] |

11. Annual household income:, VND

Main household income sources are from:

Agricultural production activities	Amount	_____	VND
Business	Amount	_____	VND
Salary	Amount	_____	VND
Other sources (for example, overseas remittances)	Amount	_____	VND

12. Annual household expense:, VND

For food	Amount	_____	VND
For health	Amount	_____	VND
For education	Amount	_____	VND
For housing and living facilities	Amount	_____	VND
Other (detail)	Amount	_____	VND

13. Has the living condition of the household changed during the last 3 years?

- 1) Remain the same []; Reason: _____
- 2) Better []; Reason: _____
- 3) Worse []; Reason: _____

C, INVENTORY OF LOSSES

1. Land use situation of the household (affected land is in the scope of acquisition for the project)

Types of land		Impact degree		Land tenure	Legal title	Impacts caused by
1= Residential land 2=Land for growing rice 3=Garden land 4=Aquaculture land 5=Forestry land 6=Non-agricultural land 7=Others	Land within and beyond the project area (m ²)		(1) Partially affected	1=Owner 2=Lease	1=LURC 2=Without LURC but are eligible for granting LURC 3= Ineligible for granting LURC 4= Land is in the planning area of the state 5=Long-term lease of government land 6=Lease of private land	1= Tower 2= ROW 3= substation 4= access road
	Within	Beyond	(2) Fully affected			
Plot 1						
Plot 2						
Plot 3						
Plot 4						
Plot 5						
Plot 6						
Plot 7						
Plot 8						

Total							
--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Affected houses

Types of houses		Legal title	Impact degree		Project area	
1, Villa 2, Grade 1 3, Grade 2 4, Grade 3 5, Grade 4 6, Temporary 7, Shop separated from house	Total floor area (m ²)	1, With certificate 2, Without certificate 3, Build on agricultural land 4, Rented house	Affected floor area (m ²)	(Partially affected =1; Fully affected =2)	1= Main canal 2= Northern Canal 3= Southern Canal 4= Management house 5= Borrow pit 6= Disposal area 7= Others	Notes (if there is home business, except for No, 7)

NB: A household can be impacted on several houses, thus it is necessary to fill full information of all affected houses,

3. Information related to houses out of the project area (if any):

- No. of houses: []
- Area of houses out of the project area (m²):, m²

4. Other affected structures and facilities

(List auxiliary structures separated from affected houses listed above and facilities)

Structures/ Facilities	Types of structures	Unit	Quantity	Location 1= Tower 2= ROW 3= substation 4= access road
1. Kitchen separated from the main house	1, Temporary 2, Equal to grade 4 house	m ²		
2. Livestock sheds	1, Temporary 2, Equal to grade 4 house	m ²		
3. Electricity meter		Electricity meter		
4. Water meter and estimate of water pipeline length		Water meter		
5. Telephone				
6. Fence	1, Brick 2, Steel, wire or wood	Fence		

7. Gate	1, Brick 2, Iron, steel 2, Wood, Bamboo	m ²		
8. Latrine, bathroom (separated from the main house)	1, Brick, concrete 2, Bamboo, thatch	m ²		
9. Earth grave a) In cemetery b) Individual		Grave		
10. Built grave				
11. Well	1 Drilled 2, Dug	m		
12. Water container	1. Brick/ concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m ³		
13. Yard (only cement or tiled)		m ²		
14. Fish pond (excavated amount)		m ³		
15. Others (Name and affected area)				

5. Affected trees and crops

(Only list affected perennial crops and fruit trees)

Trees and crops	Name	Unit	Amount	Location 1= Tower 2= ROW 3= substation 4= access road
a) Fruit tree (main)		Tree		
1) Pomelo				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
b) Timber tree (main)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				

c) Pot plant (main)				
d) Crops (main)		Tree		
1) Maize				
2) Potato				
3) Earthnut				
4) Bean				
5)				
e) Surface water area for aquaculture		m2		

D, CONSULTATION

1, Only for households losing productive and agricultural land

If agricultural or other productive lands are affected (acquired), which compensation option does your family chooses?

- a) Land-for-land (if land fund in the commune is available) with equal type of land and area/nature ☐
- b) Compensation in cash ☐
- c) Not yet decided ☐

2. Only for households losing residential land

Is the remaining residential land area out of the project area enough for the household to rebuild house?

- 1- Yes ☐ 2- No ☐

3. Only for households losing residential land

If the remaining residential land area is not viable to rebuild house (the remaining area is smaller than 40m2 in the urban area or 100m2 in the rural area), which relocation option does the household choose?

- a) Self relocate to another land plot of the household ☐
- b) Self relocate to another place decided by the household ☐
- c) Project's resettlement site ☐
- d) Move to the resettlement site arranged by the local authorities ☐
- e) Not yet decided ☐

4. What is your plan to use compensation cash?

- a) Build or repair house ☐
- b) Buy new land ☐
- c) Buy other properties ☐ ; Specify _____

- d) Invest in small business ☐
- e) Bank saving ☐
- f) Spend on children's study ☐
- g) Others ☐ Describe_____

5. At present does the family have plan to replace production/income from agricultural land and/or restore business?

1, No ☐

2, Yes: ☐

If yes, what is the plan:

- a) Buy new agricultural land for production ☐
- b) Reestablish business in the new place ☐
- c) Business ☐
- d) Open small shop ☐
- e) Handicraft ☐
- f) Look for new job ☐
- g) Others ☐ Describe_____

Surveyor

On behalf of the household

Appendix 2 Master list of Affected Households

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land		Rate (%)	Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)		Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
1	Hòa Khánh Đông	Hồ Văn Việt		410	5		373	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2	Hòa Khánh Đông	Phan Thị Thủy					364	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	Hòa Khánh Đông	Võ Minh Tân					375	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	Hòa Khánh Đông	Huỳnh Văn Triển					574	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	Hòa Khánh Đông	Nguyễn Hồng Phú					331	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
6	Hòa Khánh Đông	Mai Thị Thu Hồng					432	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
7	Hòa Khánh Đông	Trần Công Lưu					356	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
8	Hòa Khánh Đông	Trần Văn Tuấn					436	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9	Hòa Khánh Đông	Nguyễn Thị Thanh					464	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
10	Hòa Khánh Đông	Phan Kim Thoa					353	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
11	Hòa Khánh Đông	Trần Thanh Phú					475	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
12	Hòa Khánh Đông	Nguyễn Thị Thu Thảo					434	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
13	Hòa Khánh Đông	Lê Văn Minh					498	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
14	Hòa Khánh Đông	Trần Văn Tri					456	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	Hòa Khánh Đông	Trần Văn Quy					563	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
16	Hòa Khánh Đông	Lâm Hùng Phi					554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
17	Hòa Khánh	Trần Thị Tém					465	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
	Đông														
18	Hòa Khánh Đông	Phạm Thị Bạch					683	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
19	Hòa Khánh Đông	Nguyễn Văn Tinh					342	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	Hòa Khánh Đông	Trần Văn Tánh					432	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
21	Hòa Khánh Đông	Nguyễn Ngọc Gái					343	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	Hòa Khánh Đông	Trần Thị Quỳnh Giao					578	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Hòa Khánh Đông	Trương Thị Dơn					423	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	Hòa Khánh Đông	Lê tấn Hùng					468	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Hòa Khánh Đông	Nguyễn Thanh Phương					496	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	Hòa Khánh Đông	Nguyễn Văn Hồn					431	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
27	Hòa Khánh Đông	Nguyễn Thanh Tùng					478	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
28	Hòa Khánh Đông	Hoàng Minh Tấn					376	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
1	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Văn Tổng		405	4		1,641	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Thị Cỡ		405	5		2,865	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Thị Toàn		405	6		1,630	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Văn Triều		405	14		2,463	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trương Văn Khết		405	3		1,341	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
6	Hòa Khánh Nam	Đào Thị Dung		405	4		2,875	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
7	Hòa Khánh Nam	Tô Thị Bưng		405	5		1,532	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
8	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Ngọc Lạc		405	4		1,543	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9	Hòa Khánh Nam	Ngô Thị Thẹn		405	6		2,865	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
10	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phan Văn Hồi				112	2,875	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
11	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Văn Trung				90	2,874	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
12	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Văn Bảo				150	2,562	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
13	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Văn Xê					2,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
14	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Thị Ly					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	Hòa Khánh Nam	Võ Thị Oanh					2,374	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
16	Hòa Khánh Nam	Huỳnh Văn Trí					1,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
17	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Quốc Cường					2,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
18	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trương Thị Trện					2,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
19	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phan Thành Việt					1,567	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trương Hoài Phong					2,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
21	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phan Văn Gù					1,452	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Thị Nga					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Thị Thay					2,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Văn Sen					1,467	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trương Công Nương					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Thị Xuân					1,554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
27	Hòa Khánh Nam	Hà Thị Thắng					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
	Nam														
28	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trương Bá Ân					2,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Hòa Khánh Nam	Võ Thị Triều					1,567	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
30	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phạm Thị Nhân					1,754	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
31	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phạm hữu minh					2,452	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
32	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trương Chí Hiếu					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phạm Hữu Tín					1,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
34	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Thị Mãi					2,467	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
35	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phạm Huy Hùng					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
36	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Minh Hiếu					1,554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
37	Hòa Khánh Nam	Hoàng Văn Sơn					2,432	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
38	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Hoàng					1,432	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
39	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Thị Kiều Ngân					1,641	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
40	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Văn Long					1,762	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
41	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Xuân An					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
42	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Thị Lan					2,463	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
43	Hòa Khánh Nam	Đỗ Hữu Tuyển					1,341	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
44	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Kim Thảo					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
45	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phan Hành Sơn					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
46	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lý Khắc Tuấn					2,543	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
47	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Khánh Toàn					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
48	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Văn Quyết					2,476	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
49	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phan Thị Quế					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
50	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Anh Vũ					2,763	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
51	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Kim Ngân					1,654	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
52	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lý Văn Toàn					1,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
53	Hòa Khánh Nam	Hoàng Xuân Phát					2,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
54	Hòa Khánh Nam	Vũ Đức Phận					1,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
55	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Hoàng Sơn					1,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
56	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lý Quốc Cường					1,376	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
57	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Thị Liễu					1,535	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
58	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Hồng Thái					1,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
59	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Ngọc Quang					2,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
60	Hòa Khánh Nam	Hoàng Ngọc Thương					1,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
61	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Văn Long					2,467	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
62	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Phương Trinh					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
63	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Thanh Sơn					2,554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
64	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lưu Văn Thanh					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
65	Hòa Khánh Nam	Hoàng Xuân Sơn					1,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
66	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Thị					2,567	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
	Nam	Loan													
67	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Khánh Toàn					1,463	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
68	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Hoàng Tranh					1,341	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
69	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Thanh Len					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
70	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Văn Ban					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
71	Hòa Khánh Nam	Hoàng Thị Lan					1,543	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
72	Hòa Khánh Nam	Lê Văn Tuấn					2,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
73	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trần Thanh Bình					1,476	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
74	Hòa Khánh Nam	Trương Quốc Trí					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
75	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Thị Bình					2,763	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
76	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Văn An					1,654	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
77	Hòa Khánh Nam	Nguyễn Hoàng Nam					1,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
78	Hòa Khánh Nam	Phạm Đình Tùng					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
1	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Nhứt Thanh Huy		417	12		1,651	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Tiến Thành		417	4		1,552	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Lem		417	7		1,831	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	Hòa Khánh Tây	Đặng Văn Vấn		417	6		1,658	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Chánh		417	15		1,467	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
6	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Hữu Tân		417	5		1,363	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
7	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Văn Phước		420	6		1,654	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Hòa Khánh Tây	Lê Minh Tuấn				120	1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phạm Hữu Cảnh				110	1,454	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Lê Sơn				75	1,345	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Thị Nghĩa				120	1,373	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phạm Vĩnh Thành				100	1,313	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Thành				90	1,341	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Hòa Khánh Tây	Hoàng Xuân Tâm				120	1,374	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Hòa Khánh Tây	Lý Văn Toàn				120	1,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Hòa Khánh Tây	Lê Thị Loan				80	1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Hòa Khánh Tây	Lê Văn Tâm				90	1,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Hòa Khánh Tây	Huỳnh Văn Chí				112	1,567	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Hòa Khánh Tây	Võ Thị Hoành					1,854	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Anh Kiệt					1,452	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
21	Hòa Khánh Tây	Mai Thị Đàm					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Bạo					1,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Thương					1,467	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Hoàng Long					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Hòa Khánh Tây	Huỳnh Văn Sắc					1,554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Văn Chương					1,718	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
27	Hòa Khánh Tây	Huỳnh Văn Tâm					1,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
28	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phạm Thị Thuế					1,567	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
29	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Anh Tuấn					1,754	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
30	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phan Chí Cường					1,452	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
31	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Hoàng					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
32	Hòa Khánh Tây	Đoàn Văn Tài					1,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Xuân Lộc					1,467	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
34	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Thị Yến Linh					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
35	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Thị Chân					1,554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
36	Hòa Khánh Tây	Đào Thị Cảnh					1,432	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
37	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Thị Khoen					1,432	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
38	Hòa Khánh Tây	Huỳnh Thị Dầu					1,641	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
39	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phan Thị Anh					1,762	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
40	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Thị Tiến					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
41	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Thị Niêm					1,463	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
42	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Yên					1,541	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
43	Hòa Khánh Tây	Là Thị Mai					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
44	Hòa Khánh Tây	Và Thị Mĩ					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
45	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Thị Quyên					1,543	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
46	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Bội					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
47	Hòa Khánh Tây	Sở Văn Sọc					1,476	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
48	Hòa Khánh Tây	Là Văn Tỉnh					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
49	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Hoàng Đông					1,763	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
50	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Văn					1,654	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
		Diễn													
51	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Thanh Ph ^a					1,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
52	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Thế Lỗ					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
53	Hòa Khánh Tây	Vân T					1,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
54	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Thế Châm					1,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
55	Hòa Khánh Tây	Hà Thế Hùng					1,376	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
56	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phạm Bích Minh					1,535	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
57	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phùng Văn Đức					1,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
58	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phạm Thế Sơn					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
59	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phùng Văn Thuận					1,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
60	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phùng Thế Thủy					1,467	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
61	Hòa Khánh Tây	Phạm Thế Sơn					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
62	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Thế Tuyết Thanh					1,554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
63	Hòa Khánh Tây	Bùi Văn Dung					1,518	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
64	Hòa Khánh Tây	Lê Thế Hằng					1,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
65	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Hưng					1,567	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
66	Hòa Khánh Tây	Bùi Văn Ut					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
67	Hòa Khánh Tây	Lê Văn Tuấn					1,554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
68	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Thanh An					1,432	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
69	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Sơn					1,432	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
70	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Thế Phi					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
71	Hòa Khánh Tây	L ^a V ^õ n T ^u ê ⁿ					1,543	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
72	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn V ^õ n S ^ở nh					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
73	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn V ^õ n Toà					1,476	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
74	Hòa Khánh Tây	Nguyễn Th ^ị H ^à ng					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
75	Hòa Khánh Tây	Lê Văn Tiến					1,763	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
76	Hòa Khánh Tây	Trần Văn Giàu					1,554	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
1	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Đá		485	4		1,233	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Minh Đức		485	11		1,058	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	Tân Phú	Trần Thị Nga		485	5		1,322	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Hòa		485	7		887	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	Tân Phú	Bùi Văn Nghĩa		485	15		1,643	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
6	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Anh Hồng		485	7		985	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
7	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Khải		485	5		1,876	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
8	Tân Phú	Phan Kim Cúc		485	6		1,345	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Ân				110	1,132	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Tân Phú	Thân Thị Mười				80	1,543	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Chiến				90	1,143	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Tân Phú	Ngô Thanh Bình				120	864	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Tài				80	986	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Tân Phú	Phan Văn Tú				130	1,456	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Tân Phú	Lý Văn Luân				70	956	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Đây				94	1,573	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
17	Tân Phú	Lê Thị Mạnh				80	1,197	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Hoàng Anh				100	1,164	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Tân Phú	Thân Văn Tâm				80	1,765	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Sen				120	1,376	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Thị Loan				150	1,535	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	Tân Phú	Phan Văn Châu				80	1,382	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	Tân Phú	Trịnh Văn Ân				150	1,464	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Tân Phú	Phạm Văn Hiền				180	986	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Đê				80	1,844	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	Tân Phú	Phan Văn Ưng				154	956	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Tấn Tài				70	956	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	Tân Phú	Trần Thanh Bình				95	804	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Đá				80	985	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30	Tân Phú	Lê Văn La Hai				160	876	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Minh Đức				150	1,118	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32	Tân Phú	Trương Thị Tuyết Mai				80	876	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
33	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Thị Tế				70	984	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
34	Tân Phú	Lê Duy Đông				95	1,054	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	Tân Phú	Trần Thị Nga				80	986	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
36	Tân Phú	Võ Thị Vân				80	1,346	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
37	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Hùng				70	1,643	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
38	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Hòa				95	1,118	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
39	Tân Phú	Bùi Văn Nghĩa				80	976	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
40	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Lợi				200	1,689	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
41	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Đoàn				150	1,373	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
42	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Ánh Hồng				70	986	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
43	Tân Phú	Lương Thanh Tùng				95	1,341	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
44	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Khuyến				80	1,804	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
45	Tân Phú	Phạm Văn Kiêu				100	956	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	Tân Phú	Phạm Văn Khuyến				70	856	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
47	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Khải				95	1,443	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
48	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Vọt				80	1,643	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
49	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Đôn				180	985	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
50	Tân Phú	Phan Kim Cúc				250	1,876	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
51	Tân Phú	Phan Thanh Phước				154	1,118	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
52	Tân Phú	Võ Quang Vinh				70	1,876	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
53	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Cu				95	984	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
54	Tân Phú	Lê Thị Dân				80	1,054	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
55	Tân Phú	Phan Văn Dâm				150	986	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
56	Tân Phú	Trần .T. Kim Trung				70	1,346	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
57	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Ấn				95	1,643	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
58	Tân Phú	Huỳnh Văn Lem				70	1,118	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
59	Tân Phú	Huỳnh Văn To				250	976	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
60	Tân Phú	Hồ Thị Diên				154	1,643	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
61	Tân Phú	Thân Thị Mười				70	1,373	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
62	Tân Phú	Thân Văn Diễm				95	986	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
63	Tân Phú	Thân Văn Thanh				80	1,341	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
64	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Thị Ghé				110	1,804	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
65	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Đình Chà				70	956	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
66	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Nhường				95	1,856	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
67	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Chiến				80	1,443	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
68	Tân Phú	Ngô Thanh Bình				150	1,643	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
69	Tân Phú	Ngô Văn Chánh				154	1,154	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
70	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Cư				70	1,245	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
71	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Văn Thành				95	1,256	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
72	Tân Phú	Lê Thị Đa				80	987	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
73	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Tài				150	1,345	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
74	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Vợt				80	1,333	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
75	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Khải				70	986	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
76	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Thị Bé				70	1,765	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
77	Tân Phú	Phan Văn Tư					1,456	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
78	Tân Phú	Võ Quang Trung					894	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
79	Tân Phú	Phan Thị Xi					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
80	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Ngây					643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
81	Tân Phú	Lê Thị Dạn					667	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
82	Tân Phú	Phan Thanh Giang					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
83	Tân Phú	Đỗ Ngọc Hạnh					768	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
84	Tân Phú	Phạm Văn Quý					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
85	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Nhường					894	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
86	Tân Phú	Võ Văn Chiến					1,466	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
87	Tân Phú	Trần Văn Thái					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
88	Tân Phú	Lê Văn Minh					1,667	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
89	Tân Phú	L ^a V ^õ N C ^h ên					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
90	Tân Phú	L ^a V ^õ N K ^h ách					768	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
91	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Hằng Th ^ị					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
92	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Hằng V ^õ					894	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
93	Tân Phú	Nguyễn V ^õ N L ^ê C ^h					1,467	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
94	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Thanh T ^h ng					1,535	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
95	Tân Phú	Ph ^{ạm} Ng ^à c Non					1,382	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
96	Tân Phú	Tr ^{ần} V ^õ N B ^ì C ^h ên					1,154	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
1	Hiệp Hòa	Võ Thị Quế		458	8		1,154	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Văn Đạt		458	7		1,245	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn V ^õ N T ^{ài}		458	4		1,256	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Văn Dương		458	14		987	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	Hiệp Hòa	Võ Văn Trung		458	6		1,345	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
6	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Thị Dung		458	7		1,339	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
7	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Thị Khoái				35	986	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Hiệp Hòa	Lê Thanh Sơn				25	965	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Thanh H ^à i					1,456	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
10	Hiệp Hòa	Dương Văn Vũ					1,394	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
11	Hiệp Hòa	Trịnh Văn Trí					1,198	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
12	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Văn Nhin					1,243	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
13	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Văn Pha					1,667	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
14	Hiệp Hòa	Lương Văn Soan					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	Hiệp Hòa	Lương Văn Nguyên					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
16	Hiệp Hòa	Lương Văn Hùng					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
17	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Thị Kéo					894	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
18	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Thị Phương					1,467	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
19	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Văn Toàn					1,645	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	Hiệp Hòa	Lương Trọng Chuyên					985	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
21	Hiệp Hòa	Nông Văn Khoa					1,243	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Văn Dương					1,043	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Hiệp Hòa	Lương Ngọc Quý					1,986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	Hiệp Hòa	Đinh Văn Khur					1,043	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Hiệp Hòa	Võ Văn Trung					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Thị Dũng					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
27	Hiệp Hòa	Võ Văn Quan					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
28	Hiệp Hòa	Bùi Văn Anh					1,856	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Hiệp Hòa	Phạm Văn Thân					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
30	Hiệp Hòa	Hoàng Văn Sâm					895	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

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			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
31	Hiệp Hòa	Đỗ Văn Kiểm					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
32	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Văn Thắng					1,897	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Văn Học					1,373	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
34	Hiệp Hòa	Dương Văn Dũng					887	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
35	Hiệp Hòa	Lương Văn Cai					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
36	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Thị Chiến					985	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
37	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Đại Chí					1,876	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
38	Hiệp Hòa	Lê Thanh Sơn					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
39	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Thanh Hải					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
40	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Thị Khoái					984	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
41	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Văn Dễ					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
42	Hiệp Hòa	Huỳnh Long Phục					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
43	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Văn Cấp					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
44	Hiệp Hòa	Trần Thị Nửa					1,518	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
45	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^{''} n C _c					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
46	Hiệp Hòa	Lý Tých Lôn					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
47	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^{''} n S _{«i}					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
48	Hiệp Hòa	Tr _{Çn} V ^{''} n Th _õ					1,373	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
49	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^{''} n S _{«i}					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
50	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Hằng Th _i					1,341	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
51	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn V ^{''} n Xuy ^a n					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
52	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn V ^{''} n Xuy ^a n					956	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
53	Hiệp Hòa	Ng _« Hoàng					1,856	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
		Lúc													
54	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^õ n C _u c					1,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
55	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn Hằng Th _i					643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
56	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a Kim Sang					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
57	Hiệp Hòa	V ^õ n Vi _õ t					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
58	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn V ^õ n Minh					1,531	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
59	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^õ n S _ư i					864	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
60	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^õ n S _ư c					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
61	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a Kim Sang					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
62	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn V ^õ n Hum					956	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
63	Hiệp Hòa	V ^õ n S _ư nh B _ư o					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
64	Hiệp Hòa	V ^õ n Th _ư Oanh					1,804	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
65	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^õ n S _ư y					1,302	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
66	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a Ng _ư c Mai					1,463	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
67	Hiệp Hòa	B _ư i V ^õ n T _ư i					1,541	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
68	Hiệp Hòa	Nguyễn V ^õ n Minh					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
69	Hiệp Hòa	V ^õ n S _ư nh B _ư o					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
70	Hiệp Hòa	L _ư ng V ^õ n Ph _ư c					1,543	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
71	Hiệp Hòa	V ^õ n V _õ					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
72	Hiệp Hòa	Ph _ư m V ^õ n R _ư c					1,476	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
73	Hiệp Hòa	L _ư ng V ^õ n Ph _ư c					1,532	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
74	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^õ n T _ư ng					1,763	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
75	Hiệp Hòa	L ^a V ^õ n T _ư m					1,654	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
76	Hiệp Hòa	Lương Văn Phức					1,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
77	Hiệp Hòa	Phan Kim Phụng					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
78	Hiệp Hòa	Lộc Thế Bội					1,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
79	Hiệp Hòa	Lê Văn Tủa					1,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
80	Hiệp Hòa	Lộc Thế Bội					1,376	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
81	Hiệp Hòa	Mai Hùng Quý					1,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
82	Hiệp Hòa	Vũ Văn Cội					1,443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
83	Hiệp Hòa	Vũ Hoàng Sơn					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
84	Hiệp Hòa	Vũ Thu Sơn					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
1	An Ninh Tây	Hà Văn Tâm		395	5		2,467	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2	An Ninh Tây	Trần Thị Liễu		395	7		2,346	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	An Ninh Tây	Lê Viết Anh		395	12		1,558	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	An Ninh Tây	Hoàng Lê An		395	8		2,345	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	An Ninh Tây	Trần Thị Út		395	6		1,673	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
6	An Ninh Tây	Phạm Khắc Tuấn		395	4		2,313	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
7	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Tấn Cường		395	11		2,341	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
8	An Ninh Tây	Lê Xuân Anh		395	7		1,574	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9	An Ninh Tây	Trần Thị Lý		395	6		2,665	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
10	An Ninh Tây	Phạm Anh		395	8		2,575	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
11	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Xuân Lan		395	16		2,674	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
12	An Ninh Tây	Đỗ Phú Giáp		395	7		2,465	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
13	An Ninh Tây	Lê Hoàng Anh					2,568	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
14	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Phát					2,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Bảy					2,865	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
16	An Ninh Tây	Trần Sang					2,875	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
17	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Thị Tân					2,874	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
18	An Ninh Tây	Lê Hoàng Tuấn					2,421	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
19	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Vĩnh Khoa					2,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	An Ninh Tây	Hồ Văn Bảy					2,421	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
21	An Ninh Tây	Lê Anh Tài					2,328	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Hoàng Bé					2,624	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	An Ninh Tây	Đào Văn Chui					2,328	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Hữu Nghĩa					2,313	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Ba					2,341	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Minh					2,374	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
27	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Vè					2,865	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
28	An Ninh Tây	Lương Văn Tư					2,875	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	An Ninh Tây	La Văn Còn					2,874	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
30	An Ninh Tây	Trần Văn Dặm					2,465	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
31	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Hạnh					1,465	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
32	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Bền					2,568	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	An Ninh Tây	Lê Tuyết Hạnh					1,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
34	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Tâm					2,865	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
35	An Ninh Tây	Lê Bích Lan					2,875	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
36	An Ninh Tây	Phạm Thị Thu Thủy					2,874	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land		Rate (%)	Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)		Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
37	An Ninh Tây	Hà Thị Dũng					1,528	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
38	An Ninh Tây	Đổng Văn Mười					1,624	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
39	An Ninh Tây	Võ Văn Cư					3,543	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
40	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Thắng					1,624	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
41	An Ninh Tây	Hoàng Văn Sáu					2,465	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
42	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Trần					2,568	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
43	An Ninh Tây	Trần Thị Út					3,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
44	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Thanh Sơn					2,865	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
45	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Thị Lệ					2,875	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
46	An Ninh Tây	Trần Văn Nghĩa					2,874	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
47	An Ninh Tây	Trần Đại Nghĩa					1,421	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
48	An Ninh Tây	Lê Thanh Tâm					4,328	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
49	An Ninh Tây	Trần Văn Bé					3,624	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
50	An Ninh Tây	Lê Hoài Nhân					4,328	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
51	An Ninh Tây	Lê Trọng Khang					3,624	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
52	An Ninh Tây	Hoàng Văn Tú					2,465	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
53	An Ninh Tây	Võ Ngọc Thư					2,568	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
54	An Ninh Tây	Lê Tấn Danh					1,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
55	An Ninh Tây	Lê Hữu Tài					2,865	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
56	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Tú Nhân					1,875	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
57	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Sinh					2,874	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
58	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Hữu Tuấn					3,421	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
59	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Hiệp					2,328	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
60	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Hưng					3,458	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
61	An Ninh Tây	Trần Thanh Tú					3,421	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
62	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Văn Đại					4,328	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
63	An Ninh Tây	Lê Văn Năm					3,521	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
64	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Bình Tư					2,865	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
65	An Ninh Tây	Thái Hồ Tâm					2,875	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
66	An Ninh Tây	Huỳnh Văn Đô					2,874	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
67	An Ninh Tây	Phạm Thị Sinh					2,465	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
68	An Ninh Tây	Lưu Thị Kim Liên					2,568	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
69	An Ninh Tây	Trương Thị Bạch Thủy					1,643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
70	An Ninh Tây	Trần Văn Giàu					1,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
71	An Ninh Tây	Lê Nhân Hậu					2,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
72	An Ninh Tây	Lê Bạch Yến					1,376	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
73	An Ninh Tây	Huỳnh Thanh Hoàng					3,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
74	An Ninh Tây	Trương Thị Tư					2,764	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
75	An Ninh Tây	Nguyễn Thanh Tùng					2,765	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
1	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Cao Sỹ Khanh		471	4		918	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Hữu Thọ		471	3		747	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Lê Văn Chính		471	5		867	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Lê Văn Tâm		471	4		939	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Trần Văn Sang				74	768	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Cao Thanh Tùng				86	951	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
7	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Hoàng Lê Minh				70	894	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Tuấn Tài					917	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Hồ Vĩnh Lợi					943	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
10	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Trần Văn Sự					947	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
11	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Văn Hề					904	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
12	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đỗ Khánh Hòa					768	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
13	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Văn Giàu					1,131	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
14	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn					894	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Võ Văn Trung					1,167	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
16	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đỗ Văn Tùng					1,135	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
17	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Xuân Tùng					875	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
18	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Phùng Văn Phú					1,104	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
19	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đặng Văn Thông					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đặng Thị Chung					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
21	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Hoàng Văn Bách					1,246	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Thanh Kỳ					896	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đoàn Văn Sinh					1,118	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Lê Bách Hoa					976	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đào Thị Định					1,689	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đỗ Bá Soái					1,373	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
27	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Thị Huế					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
28	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Như Đua					1,141	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
29	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đỗ Văn Phương					1,004	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
30	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Văn Hào					956	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
31	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đỗ Bá Sừng					856	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
32	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Hoàng Thị Duyên					943	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Thị Phương					943	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
34	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Dương Quốc Chính					985	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
35	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Đỗ Thị Tân					1,176	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
36	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Hoàng Văn Mỏ					879	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
37	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Đình Nhi					1,176	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
38	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Tân Ngoạn					984	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
39	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	M. Kim Ph- ing					1,054	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
40	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	L. V. n Tua					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
41	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	V. Quêc Hing					1,346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
42	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	V. V. n C. B.					876	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
43	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	L. Th. P. Di. O. u					918	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
44	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn V. n Mec					976	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
45	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	L. V. n Hoang					1,043	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
46	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn V. n Ly					973	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
47	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	V. V. n Vi. O. t					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
48	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Thạnh Nam					1,341	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
49	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	L. Tu. E. n Hi. O. n					804	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land			Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)		Rate (%)	Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land		
50	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Văn Lú					956	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
51	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Quốc Đông					1,156	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
52	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Lê Văn Phức					843	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
53	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Lê Thị Lý					985	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
54	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Phạm Văn Rô					1,154	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
55	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Lê Văn Nhàn					745	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
56	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Lê Văn Mãi					956	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
57	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Văn Doãn					987	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
58	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Nguyễn Văn Hê					1,145	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
59	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Huỳnh Tú Khanh					1,133	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
60	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Phạm Văn Cờ					986	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
61	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Lê Văn Nửa					965	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
62	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Mã Ngọc Chiêu					906	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
63	Mỹ Thạnh Bắc	Phan Trung Minh					894	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
1	Mỹ Quý Đông	Lê Thị Lạc		432	5		588	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Thành Hoan		433	6		465	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Phước Minh				75	498	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Thị Chuyên				80	482	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Mỹ Quý Đông	Cao Văn Thạnh				90	428	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Mỹ Quý Đông	Trần Phi Hồng				75	387	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land		Rate (%)	Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)		Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
7	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Xuân Thanh				72	456	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Sang				75	437	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Thị Gái				95	597	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Mỹ Quý Đông	Trần Văn Kim				86	497	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Trường				90	496	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Mỹ Quý Đông	Lê Anh Dũng				87	309	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Mỹ Quý Đông	Đoàn Văn Nam				75	487	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Long				90	355	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Mỹ Quý Đông	Đặng Văn Chu				95	406	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Mỹ Quý Đông	Trần Văn Nguyên				80	428	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Mỹ Quý Đông	Lê Thị Sảnh				80	443	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Táu					486	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
19	Mỹ Quý Đông	Lê Thu Giang					769	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	Mỹ Quý Đông	Trần Văn Tiếng					494	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
21	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Tốt					664	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	Mỹ Quý Đông	Hồ Thị Thanh Tuyền					486	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
23	Mỹ Quý Đông	Huỳnh Thiên Ninh					456	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
24	Mỹ Quý Đông	Dương Văn Ngà					346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Mỹ Quý Đông	Đặng Thành Long					595	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	Mỹ Quý Đông	Võ Văn Vững					465	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land		Rate (%)	Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)		Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
6	Đông														
27	Mỹ Quý Đông	Võ Văn Thom					497	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
28	Mỹ Quý Đông	Lê Văn Phiên					373	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Mỹ Quý Đông	Huỳnh Kim Trọng					487	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
30	Mỹ Quý Đông	Võ Văn Tộ					643	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
31	Mỹ Quý Đông	Võ Ngọc Nhiều					485	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
32	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Khen					476	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
33	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Trường					518	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
34	Mỹ Quý Đông	Võ Bích Liên					476	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
35	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Thị Chín					484	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
36	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Sinh Toàn					454	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
37	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Thị Bảo					386	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
38	Mỹ Quý Đông	Huỳnh Văn Tâm					346	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
39	Mỹ Quý Đông	Trần Thanh Phụng					309	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
40	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Thị Thanh					487	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
41	Mỹ Quý Đông	Dương Văn Bông					355	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
42	Mỹ Quý Đông	Phạm Văn Chiến					406	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
43	Mỹ Quý Đông	Như Văn Minh					428	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
44	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Cảnh					443	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
45	Mỹ Quý Đông	Đặng Văn Bơ					386	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

No	Name of commune	Name of head household	Permanent Acquisition Land		Rate (%)	Land in ROW		Affected Trees and crops by acquisition		Affected Trees and crops by ROW		Affected house		Removed Households	Affected secondary structures
			Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)		Residential Land (m2)	Agriculture Land (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	Trees	Crops (m2)	House in acquisition Land	House in ROW Land		
46	Mỹ Quý Đông	Hoàng Hữu Lộc					769	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
47	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Tấn Biên					394	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
48	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Tấn Quang					489	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
49	Mỹ Quý Đông	Trần Thanh Khâm					387	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
50	Mỹ Quý Đông	Lê Thị Hương					456	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
51	Mỹ Quý Đông	Hoàng Văn Tuấn					437	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
52	Mỹ Quý Đông	Lê Văn Lợi					397	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
53	Mỹ Quý Đông	Lê Văn Luật					697	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
54	Mỹ Quý Đông	Vương Hữu Quý					496	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
55	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Văn Hò					589	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
56	Mỹ Quý Đông	Nguyễn Chí Long					387	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
57	Mỹ Quý Đông	Đỗ Văn Thảo					456	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
58	Mỹ Quý Đông	Chung Cảnh Quang					437	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Appendix 3 Highlights of 2015 Public Consultations and Minute of Meetings

Highlights and List of Participants in Pre-IOL Consultations

Province	District/Commune	Time	Summary of Consultations
Long An	Duc Hoa		The local authorities and representatives of the local people agree with and support the project,
	Hoa Khanh Dong	September, 2015	
	Hoa Khanh Nam	October, 2105	The project owner should cooperate closely with the local authorities in site clearance and compensation payment activities,
	Hoa Khanh Tay	October, 2105	
	Tan Phu	September, 2015	Compensation for affected people should be adequate according to laws and regulations, The project owner should also consider sufficient allowances for the affected people to ensure that their living conditions shall not be worsen off.
	Hiep Hoa	October, 2015	
	An Ninh Tay	October, 2015	
	Duc Hue		The local communities are concerned about the impacts of electromagnetic field from the transmission line on people's health,
	My Thanh Bac	September, 2015	
	My Quy Dong	September, 2015	

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Male	Female	Position	Commune
Nguyễn Bá Tông	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	Hiep Hoa
Phan Anh Duy	x		Officer Staff	Hiep Hoa
Hoàng Quốc Bình			Officer Staff	Hiep Hoa
Nguyễn Thị Thu Hà		x	Women's Union	Hiep Hoa
Hoàng Xuân Vinh	x		Officer Staff	Hiep Hoa

Name	Male	Female	Position	Commune
Nguyễn Văn Thành			CPC Deputy Chairman	Tan Phu
Nguyễn Thị Thiện		x	CPC Deputy Chairman	Tan Phu
Lê Thị Nguyệt		x	Officer Staff	Tan Phu
Lê Hương Lan		x	Women's Union	Tan Phu
Trần Đăng Khoa			Officer Staff	Tan Phu
Nguyễn Minh Phòng	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	An Ninh Tay
Trịnh Văn Phối			CPC Chairman	An Ninh Tay
Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	x		Officer Staff	An Ninh Tay
Phạm Thủy Dương			Officer Staff	An Ninh Tay
Dương Tấn Tài	x		Officer Staff	An Ninh Tay
Nguyễn Văn Gắm	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	Hoa Khanh Tay
Nguyễn Quốc Thụ	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Tay
Hoàng Quốc Toàn			Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Tay
Nguyễn Anh Vũ	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Tay
Nguyễn Xuân Lan		x	Hội phụ nữ	Hoa Khanh Tay
Nguyễn Thanh Bình	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	Hoa Khanh Dong
Lê Văn Huỳnh	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Dong
Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	Hoa Khanh Dong
Nguyễn Thị Loan			Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Dong
Kiều Văn Đông	x		Chairman of Fatherland Front	Hoa Khanh Dong
Nguyễn Văn Hùng			CPC Deputy Chairman	Hoa Khanh Nam
Hoàng Xuân Bách	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Nam
Trần Thị Phương		x	Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Nam
Trần Hoàng	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Nam
Nguyễn Thị Mai		x	Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Nam
Lê Văn Mẫn	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	An Hoa

Name	Male	Female	Position	Commune
Lê Hữu Đạt	x		Officer Staff	An Hoa
Phan Quốc Cường	x		Officer Staff	An Hoa
Trần Thanh Hùng	x		Officer Staff	An Hoa
Đào Văn Tuấn	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	My Thanh Bac
Võ Công Nam	x		Officer Staff	My Thanh Bac
Lê Thị Bích Liễu		x	Officer Staff	My Thanh Bac
Phan Huỳnh Sơn	x		Officer Staff	My Thanh Bac
Trần Thị Hồng		x	Chairman of Fatherland Front	My Thanh Bac

Highlights and List of Participants in Post-IOL Consultations

Province	District/Commune	Time	Summary of consultation meeting minutes
Long An	Duc Hoa		<p><i>1.Environmental safeguards</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project owner must implement mitigation measures to minimize noise and dust which can affect the local people. - Construction units have to maintain environmental hygiene. - When operating, the electromagnetic field must be ensured not to affect people's health. - Regularly check the transmission lines. <p><i>2.Social safeguards</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperate closely with the local authorities. - Adequate compensation for the APs. <p>Support more funding for the APs to remove their houses.</p> <p><i>4. Conclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree with the implementation of project.
	Hoa Khanh Dong	January, 2016	
	Hoa Khanh Nam	January, 2016	
	Hoa Khanh Tay	January, 2016	
	Tan Phu	December, 2015	
	Hiep Hoa	December, 2015	
	An Ninh Tay	December, 2015	
	Duc Hue		
	My Thanh Bac	January, 2016	
	My Quy Dong	January, 2016	

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Male	Female	Position	Commune
Nguyễn Bá Tông	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	Hiep Hoa
Phan Anh Duy	x		Officer Staff	Hiep Hoa
Hoàng Quốc Bình			Officer Staff	Hiep Hoa
Nguyễn Thị Thu Hà		x	Women's Union	Hiep Hoa
Hoàng Xuân Vinh	x		Officer Staff	Hiep Hoa
Nguyễn Văn Thành			CPC Deputy Chairman	Tan Phu

Name	Male	Female	Position	Commune
Nguyễn Thị Thiện		x	CPC Deputy Chairman	Tan Phu
Lê Thị Nguyệt		x	Officer Staff	Tan Phu
Lê Hương Lan		x	Women's Union	Tan Phu
Trần Đăng Khoa			Officer Staff	Tan Phu
Nguyễn Minh Phòng	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	An Ninh Tay
Trịnh Văn Phối			CPC Chairman	An Ninh Tay
Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	x		Officer Staff	An Ninh Tay
Phạm Thùy Dương			Officer Staff	An Ninh Tay
Dương Tấn Tài	x		Officer Staff	An Ninh Tay
Nguyễn Văn Gấm	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	Hoa Khanh Tay
Nguyễn Quốc Thụ	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Tay
Hoàng Quốc Toàn			Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Tay
Nguyễn Anh Vũ	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Tay
Nguyễn Xuân Lan		x	Hội phụ nữ	Hoa Khanh Tay
Nguyễn Thanh Bình	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	Hoa Khanh Dong
Lê Văn Huỳnh	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Dong
Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	Hoa Khanh Dong
Nguyễn Thị Loan			Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Dong
Kiều Văn Đông	x		Chairman of Fatherland Front	Hoa Khanh Dong
Nguyễn Văn Hùng			CPC Deputy Chairman	Hoa Khanh Nam
Hoàng Xuân Bách	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Nam
Trần Thị Phương		x	Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Nam
Trần Hoàng	x		Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Nam
Nguyễn Thị Mai		x	Officer Staff	Hoa Khanh Nam
Lê Văn Mẫn	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	An Hoa
Lê Hữu Đạt	x		Officer Staff	An Hoa

Name	Male	Female	Position	Commune
Phan Quốc Cường	x		Officer Staff	An Hoa
Trần Thanh Hùng	x		Officer Staff	An Hoa
Đào Văn Tuấn	x		CPC Deputy Chairman	My Thanh Bac
Võ Công Nam	x		Officer Staff	My Thanh Bac
Lê Thị Bích Liễu		x	Officer Staff	My Thanh Bac
Phan Huỳnh Sơn	x		Officer Staff	My Thanh Bac
Trần Thị Hồng		x	Chairman of Fatherland Front	My Thanh Bac
Dương Minh Châu			AH	An Hoa
Dương Văn Hạnh			AH	An Hoa
Trần Văn Ôn	x		AH	An Hoa
Lê Văn Tiến	x		AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Văn Thật	x		AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Phước Đức	x		AH	An Hoa
Võ Tấn Huân	x		AH	An Hoa
Đặng Quốc Khít	x		AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Văn Chơn	x		AH	An Hoa
Trần Văn Mẫn	x		AH	An Hoa
Phan Long Thuận	x		AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Văn Chung	x		AH	An Hoa
Lê Thanh Phong	x		AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Thị Hiền		x	AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Văn Thật	x		AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Thị Lan Phương		x	AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Thị Hiền		x	AH	An Hoa
Trương Văn Thành	x		AH	An Hoa

Name	Male	Female	Position	Commune
Nguyễn PHát Kiển	x		AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Văn Thạnh	x		AH	An Hoa
Nguyễn Văn Đạt	x		AH	An Hoa
Hà Văn Tâm	x		AH	An Ninh Tây
Trần Thị Liễu		x	AH	An Ninh Tây
Lê Viết Anh		x	AH	An Ninh Tây
Hoàng Lê An		x	AH	An Ninh Tây
Trần Thị Út		x	AH	An Ninh Tây
Phạm Khắc Tuấn	x		AH	An Ninh Tây
Nguyễn Tấn Cường	x		AH	An Ninh Tây
Lê Xuân Anh	x		AH	An Ninh Tây
Trần Thị Lý		x	AH	An Ninh Tây
Phạm Anh	x		AH	An Ninh Tây
Nguyễn Xuân Lan		x	AH	An Ninh Tây
Đỗ Phú Giáp	x		AH	An Ninh Tây
Lê Hoàng Anh	x		AH	An Ninh Tây
Trần Văn Đá	x		AH	Tan Phu
Nguyễn Minh Đức	x		AH	Tan Phu
Trần Thị Nga		x	AH	Tan Phu
Nguyễn Văn Hòa	x		AH	Tan Phu
Bùi Văn Nghĩa	x		AH	Tan Phu
Nguyễn Ánh Hồng		x	AH	Tan Phu
Trần Văn Khải	x		AH	Tan Phu
Phan Kim Cúc		x	AH	Tan Phu
Nguyễn Văn Ấn	x		AH	Tan Phu
Thân Thị Mười		x	AH	Tan Phu

Name	Male	Female	Position	Commune
Võ Văn Chiến	x		AH	Tan Phu
Ngô Thanh Bình	x		AH	Tan Phu
Võ Văn Tài	x		AH	Tan Phu
Phan Văn Tú	x		AH	Tan Phu
Võ Thị Quế		x	AH	Hiep Hoa
Trần Văn Đạt	x		AH	Hiep Hoa
Nguyễn Văn Tài	x		AH	Hiep Hoa
Trần Văn Dương	x		AH	Hiep Hoa
Võ Văn Trung	x		AH	Hiep Hoa
Nguyễn Thị Dung		x	AH	Hiep Hoa
Trần Thị Khoái		x	AH	Hiep Hoa
Lê Thanh Sơn	x		AH	Hiep Hoa
Nguyễn Thanh HẢI	x		AH	Hiep Hoa
Dương Văn Vũ	x		AH	Hiep Hoa
Lê Văn Thanh	x		AH	Minh Thanh

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

TA-7742 VIE: Power Transmission Investment Program (MFF)
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH ĐƯỜNG DÂY TRUYỀN TẢI ĐIỆN (MFF)

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Đức Hòa....., Ngày *23* tháng *12* năm 2015

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ ĐÁNH GIÁ MÔI TRƯỜNG, TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Tiểu dự án: *500 kV Đức Hòa - Chơn Thành*.....

Phường/Xã: *An Ninh Tây*....., Quận/Huyện: *Đức Hòa*..... Thành phố: *Long An*

1. Thành phần tham dự

- Ông/Bà: *Nguyễn Minh Phong*..... Chức vụ: *PC*.....
- Ông/Bà: *Lê Long Lý*..... Chức vụ: *Chủ tịch thôn*.....
- Ông/Bà: *Nguyễn Văn Thông*..... Chức vụ: *Chủ tịch thôn*.....
- Ông/Bà: *Huỳnh Thị Ngọc Cẩm*..... Chức vụ: *Hội trưởng hội phụ nữ*.....
- Ông/Bà:..... Chức vụ:.....
- Ông/Bà:..... Chức vụ:.....

I. Nội dung tham vấn

- **Tư vấn thiết kế giới thiệu dự án:** Vị trí trạm, tuyến đường; vị trí và chiều dài tuyến trên địa bàn phường, xã.
- **Tư vấn môi trường trình bày về:** Chính sách môi trường của ADB; Các quy định về môi trường trong ngành điện của chính phủ Việt Nam; Các tác động về môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu tương ứng (như trong IEE); Cơ chế khiếu nại khi có các vấn đề môi trường xảy ra
- **Tư vấn xã hội/tái định cư trình bày về:** Kế hoạch tái định cư của ADB; Những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất; Những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất; Các tác động thu hồi đất/tái định cư dự kiến trên địa bàn; Các phương án bồi thường đề xuất (theo Khung chính sách của dự án đã được phê duyệt); Tổ chức thực hiện, kế hoạch thực hiện kế hoạch tái định cư.
- **III. Ý kiến thảo luận**

III.1 Về các tác động môi trường tiêu cực và biện pháp giảm thiểu

TA-7742 VIE: Power Transmission Investment Program (MFF)
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH ĐƯỜNG DÂY TRUYỀN TẢI ĐIỆN (MFF)

- Đảm bảo không ảnh hưởng tới môi trường.
- Sử dụng bảo che chắn tăng quá trình và chuyển nguyên vật liệu.
- Đảm bảo tuân thủ trường của tuyến đường dây đi qua.
- Phối hợp chặt chẽ với chính quyền địa phương trong giải trình thủ tục dự án.

III.2 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất và các chính sách

- UBND xã kiến nghị dự án thuê đất theo quy hoạch trên thực địa tỉnh.
- Thanh toán hai lần các hộ dân.
- Thủ tục công khai dự án, theo chính sách áp giá bồi thường, thiệt hại theo luật hiện hành để những tài sản trên đất và đất.



IV. Kết luận

- UBND xã đồng ý chủ trương khai dự án đường dây 50kV Đức Hòa - Cần Thạnh.

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư

Lê Trung Đức



Đại diện UBND xã

Nguyễn Minh Phòng

TA-7742 VIE: Power Transmission Investment Program (MFF)
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH ĐƯỜNG DÂY TRUYỀN TẢI ĐIỆN (MFF)

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

-----***-----

.....*Đan Ph*..... Ngày *16* tháng *1* năm *2016*.....

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ ĐÁNH GIÁ MÔI TRƯỜNG,
TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ**

Tiêu dự án: *ĐP 500kV Điện Hòa - Chơn Thành*
Phường/Xã: *Đan Ph*..... Quận/Huyện: *Đức Hòa*..... Thành phố: *T. Long An*

I. Thành phần tham dự

- Ông/Bà: *Nguyễn Văn Thành*..... Chức vụ: *PGT UBND*
- Ông/Bà: *Nguyễn Thị Diễm*..... Chức vụ: *CBVP*
- Ông/Bà: *Tôn Đình Hoàng*..... Chức vụ: *CBAC*
- Ông/Bà: *Phan Thanh Hùng*..... Chức vụ: *CBVP*
- Ông/Bà:..... Chức vụ:.....
- Ông/Bà:..... Chức vụ:.....
- Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng:người (*chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm*)

II. Nội dung tham vấn

- **Tư vấn thiết kế giới thiệu dự án:** Vị trí trạm, tuyến đường; vị trí và chiều dài tuyến trên địa bàn phường, xã.
- **Tư vấn môi trường trình bày về:** Chính sách môi trường của ADB; Các quy định về môi trường trong ngành điện của chính phủ Việt Nam; Các tác động về môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu tương ứng (như trong IEE); Cơ chế khiếu nại khi có các vấn đề môi trường xảy ra
- **Tư vấn xã hội/tái định cư trình bày về:** Kế hoạch tái định cư của ADB; Những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất; Những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất; Các tác động thu hồi đất/tái định cư dự kiến trên địa bàn; Các phương án bồi thường đề xuất (*theo Khung chính sách của dự án đã được phê duyệt*); Tổ chức thực hiện, kế hoạch thực hiện kế hoạch tái định cư.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các tác động môi trường tiêu cực và biện pháp giảm thiểu

TA-7742 VIE: Power Transmission Investment Program (MFF)
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH ĐƯỜNG DÂY TRUYỀN TẢI ĐIỆN (MFF)

Đề nghị chủ đầu tư không quá trình thi công phải quản lý tốt lúc lún, thi công không gây ảnh hưởng đến mình thật từ
Quản lý tốt các loại chất thải phát sinh

III.2 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất và các chính sách

Giá đền bù phải đảm bảo đúng với dân ổn định cuộc sống.

phải thực hiện xong công tác đền bù trước khi tiến hành xây dựng -

IV. Kết luận

UBND xã và người dân thống nhất triển khai dự án.

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư

Đại diện cộng đồng


Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND xã


Trần Ngọc Anh Dũng


Trần Văn Tài




Nguyễn Văn Thành

PICTURES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS MEETING





Appendix 4 Project Information Brochure

- 1, Name of the Project:** 500 kV Duc Hoa- Chon Thanh Transmission Line
- 2, Executing agency:** National Power Transmission Corporation (NPT)
- 3, Representative of the executing agency:** Southern Vietnam Power Project Management Board (SPMB)
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Question 1: What is the 500 kV Duc Hoa- Chon Thanh Transmission Line Project?

Answer: The 500 kV Duc Hoa- Chon Thanh Transmission Line Project is for Tranche 4 of the Power Transmission Investment Program of the Government of Vietnam, The Projects shall be financed through the Multi-Financing Facility (MFF) of Asian Development Bank (ADB), The Project "500kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh transmission line " is built to link the source of the southwest region (through My Tho 500kV substation) with the source of the nuclear power plant cluster (through the 500kV Chon Thanh substation), which frees up capacity of electric power cluster, ensuring safe and reliable power supply for 500kV Cu Chi, Tay Ninh and Chon Thanh substation and strengthen the regional 500 kV grid in order ensure stable operation system - reliable, preventing overload for regional transmission grid normal operation, especially in the case of incidents, while minimizing damage the electrical system.

Question 2: How will 500 kV Duc Hoa -Chon Thanh Transmission Line Project affect local communities?

Answer: According to the Decree No, 14/2014/ND-CP dated 26/02/2014 on the safety protection of high voltage power grid, the Project will cause the following impacts:

- Permanent acquisitions of lands for the construction of the substation and tower foundations;
- Restrictions on land use activities under the ROWs;
- Permanently cut down trees on the affected land area;
- Relocation of houses and structures under the ROW of the 500 kV TL,

Question 3: What is the main objective of resettlement plan?

Answer: The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure that all APs will be at least as well-off, if not better-off, than they would have been in the absence of the Project,

Question 4: What if my land is affected by the project?

Answer: (i) In case the subproject acquires more land of the households, you will be offered a choice of replacement land as priority of equal area and productive capacity at a location acceptable to you OR cash compensation at replacement value at current market prices,

(ii) In case the affected land is leased land, the value of land shall not be compensated but the investment costs in land will be compensated.

Question 5: Do we need to have a land title in the order to be compensated?

Answer: No, lack of formal legal rights to land does not prevent any APs from receiving compensation, allowances and rehabilitation assistance, Those APs who possess a land use rights certificate (LURC) or any other form of written agreement to utilize the land are entitled to compensation for the lost land as well as assets on the land, Those APs who do not have legal/legalisable or temporary/lease rights for affected land will be compensated for the assets on affected land,

Question 6: Is the compensation applied for affected houses and structures?

Answer: Yes, Compensation will be applied for all affected assets including houses, stores, wells, and fences as well as other fixed assets at replacement value at current market prices without any deductions for building depreciation or salvageable building materials, This will ensure that the Affected Persons are able to reconstruct houses and other structures of better or at least the same quality as before,

Question 7: What about affected crops and trees?

Answer: (i) Permanently affected crops and trees will be compensated in cash at current market prices,

(ii) As for trees and crops temporarily affected during construction period:

- Compensation for non-harvested crops will be based on the time of impacts and the average production in the past 3 years,
- Trees and crops will be compensated at market prices at the time of land acquisition,

Question 8: Besides the compensation, how can the project help?

Answer: In addition to compensation for loss of land and other assets, the Project will provide rehabilitation assistance to eligible APs to ensure that their standard of living is maintained or improved after the Project, Eligible APs for rehabilitation assistance include:

- **Some affected households:** these households losing more than 10% of their productive landholdings will receive the following assistances: (i) life stabilization allowances; (ii) income restoration allowances and provision of technical assistance and agricultural extension techniques to improve output in the remaining area, existing credit programs or employments related to the project;
- **Households that relocate** shall receive (i) relocation allowances; (ii) assistances to mobilize life during transition period; (iii) rental allowances at market prices, Assistance levels are identified clearly in the project policies,
- **Business owners that lose income** while they relocate or rebuild their shops/businesses: Households with small, unregistered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to the provincial minimum wage for three months, Owners of registered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to 30% of their taxed income of one year, The annual taxed income is determined in the financial reports of the previous three years,
- **Employees and hired labors who lose their jobs:** will receive cash compensation for lost salary/wages for each month they cannot work, if the loss is temporary; or, if the loss

is permanent, cash compensation equivalent to the provincial minimum wage for six months or cash compensation for remaining contract period whichever is higher,

- **Job changing allowances:** As for the affected households who have or have not registered for LURC after resettlement and do not have job, if you are in the working age, you can participate in a vocational training in the area without tuition fee,

Question 9: Does that mean that anybody in our community can claim for compensation?

Answer: No, Entitled APs are those persons or households that will lose land or property based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) that will be conducted following completion of the final designs for the subproject, Affected communes and local authorities will be informed of the cut-off date (the date of DMS) for the subproject,

Question 10: If there are any disagreements or problems about land acquisition, compensation or other general disputes during project implementation, do APs have the right to voice their complaints?

Answer: Yes, APs can voice their complaints (in verbal or written form) to responsible local authorities and resettlement committees, Their complaints can be filed first at the ward or commune level, and can be elevated to the district and provincial level and taken to provincial court if the APs are not satisfied with the decision of lower levels, APs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees,

Question 11: How will APs be consulted and informed?

Answer: A consultation and public information program will be organized in your commune to ensure that APs receive complete and timely information about the Project, APs will be provided information on project components, impacts, their rights and entitlements, grievance mechanism, rights of participation and consultation, resettlement activities, responsibilities of institutions and implementation schedule, APs will participate in resettlement planning and implementation and they will also be consulted on the following issues: a) resettlement options according to their entitlement, b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations, c) other project aspects,

Question 12: As a resident in the project area, how can I help?

Answer: We would like you to participate in all consultation meetings and other subproject related activities in order to ensure that you are fully informed and consulted, Your active participation during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and implementation will allow us to determine measures to mitigate impacts, to identify problems or potentials problems and to identify ways of responding immediately to solve these problems.

Question 13: How will you know if the objectives of this project are met?

Answer: NPT through SPMB will ensure internal monitoring all Project activities, In addition, SPMB will engage an independent external monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring of resettlement activities during Project implementation, Every 6 months, the independent monitoring agency will submit a report to SPMB and ADB on resettlement implementation progress, A post-resettlement impact evaluation will assess whether negative impacts have

been mitigated adequately and pre-project standards of living of APs have been restored as a result of resettlement and the Project.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS – *Please contact the DCARCs, LFDCs where you live:*

1, District Compensation, Assistance Resettlement Committee (DCARC) of ... District;

Address:.....

Person in charge:Tel.....

2. Land Fund Development Center of the district

Address:.....

Person in charge:Tel:

Appendix 5 Replacement Cost Study

I, PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh 500 kV Transmission Line Project is for Tranche 4 of the Power Transmission Investment Program of the Government of Vietnam (GOV), The Project "500kV Duc Hoa-Chon Thanh transmission line " is built to link the source of the southwest region (through My Tho 500kV substation) with the source of the nuclear power plant cluster (through the 500kV Chon Thanh substation), which frees up capacity of electric power cluster, ensuring safe and reliable power supply for 500kV Cu Chi, Tay Ninh and Chon Thanh substation and strengthen the regional 500 kV grid in order ensure stable operation system - reliable, preventing overload for regional transmission grid normal operation, especially in the case of incidents, while minimizing damage the electrical system.

2. The Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh 500 kV Transmission Line will be newly constructed 103.8 km in length passes by the 25 communes of 8 districts of 4 provinces of Long An and Tay Ninh, Binh Duong and Binh Phuoc.

Table 1 : Length of the Duc Hoa – Chon Thanh 500KV Transmission line

Province	District	Commune	Length (m)
Long An	Duc Hoa	Hoa Khanh Dong	381.25
		Hoa Khanh Nam	4717.17
		Hoa Khanh Tay	3777.26
		Tan Phu	4112.68
		Hiep Hoa	3552.24
		An Ninh Tay	6134.23
	Duc Hue	My Thanh Bac	2177.55
		My Quy Dong	1118.55
Tay Ninh	Trang Bang	Phuoc Chi	6962.48
		An Hoa	6066.14
		Gia Binh	3634.52
		Gia Loc	1388.83
		Loc Hung	6684.79
		Hung Thuan	4117.87
		Don Thuan	1442.71
	Go Dau	Thanh Phuoc	168.62
Binh Duong	Dau Tieng	Thanh An	9163.36

Province	District	Commune	Length (m)
		An Lap	3784.65
		Long Tan	7014.35
		Long Hoa	3161.87
	Bau Bang	Cay Truong 2	4713.63
		Tru Van Tho	9355.35
	Phu Giao	Tan Long	2176.57
		An Long	6605.87
Binh Phuoc	Chon Thanh	Minh Thanh	2314.77

3. The Transmission Line has a total length of 103.8 km in which technical requirements are itemized in the table below,

Table 2: Transmission Line Components

Starting point	At the 500kV Duc Hoa SS
Ending point	At the 500kV Chon Thanh SS
Length	103.8 km
ROW	34 m
Earth grounding width	60 m
Voltage	500 kV
Number of circuit	2
Conductor	4xACSR 330
Earthwire	PHLOX75.5
Fibre optical cable	OPGW-70
Insulator	Glass, ceramic or polymer
Towers	253
Foundation	Site preformed steel reinforced
Houses to be removed from within the RoW	314 houses

II, OBJECTIVE OF THE REPLACEMENT COST STUDY

4. The Land Law 2013 prescribed that the valuation of land prices for compensation must ensure the principles that they are close to the actual prices of land use right transfer on the market under normal conditions, The Decree No,44/2014/NĐ-CP regulated land price evaluation methods and compensation for affected assets shall be applied based on the price frame (controlled by ceiling and floor costs),

5. The ADB's SPS 2009 stated that the borrower/client will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance for the APs,

6. The Replacement Cost Study is carried out aiming to determine and establish the compensation rates for various types of lands, crops and trees, structures and non-land sources in order to ensure that the APs are compensated at replacement costs, In the implementation phase of the RP, further detailed survey for different affected assets and further steps need to be done in order to get the replacement costs updated and approved by the provincial authorities and then to be used for calculating the compensation package for every affected households,

7. The main tasks of the studied team are to carry out the replacement cost survey for the affected land and non-land assets, including (i) costs for the different land types (residential land, agricultural land, forestry land, fishpond land etc); (ii) Costs for buildings and other popular substructures; (iii) costs for trees, annual crops; and (iv) cost for labour, construction materials in the project localities etc,

8. The RCS was carried out in December 2015 in at district and commune levels by in-the-field investigation and various consultations and interviews with stakeholders (including representatives from DCARBs, communes' cadastral officers, etc.,, suppliers, construction material kiosks, land broker, etc., and the APs),

III, PRINCIPLES OF REPLACEMENT COSTS

9. In order to carry out the RCS, it should ensure that (i) compensation for affected land and assets on land by replacement cost so replacement cost survey should be done; and (ii) RCS should be carried out with the participation of the APs, affected community and relevant authorized agencies at province/district/commune levels, The results of the RCS must be publicly informed to affected community and APs,

10. Market price of an asset is the price in the market at a time determined between a willing buyer and a willing to seller in a commercial transaction in the normal condition objectively and independently, The replacement cost of an asset is the market price of the asset plus transaction cost and other administrative costs (if any) to replace the affected asset and as follows:

- Productive land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden and forestry) based on current market prices that reflect recent land sales in the project area or, in the absence of such recent

sales, based on recent sales in adjacent or other locations with comparable attributes, or in the absence of such sales, based on productive value;

- Residential land based on current market prices that reflect recent land sales or, in the absence of such recent land sales, based on prices of recent sales in other locations with comparable attributes;
- Houses and other fixed structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deduction for salvaged building materials;
- Annual crops equivalent to the prevailing market value of crops at the time of compensation;
- Perennial crops, cash compensation equivalent to their current market value given the type, age and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation;
- Timber trees based on the type and breast height at current market prices,

IV, STUDY METHODOLOGY AND ARRANGEMENT

11. The legal basis for the replacement cost study includes:

- The Land Law 2013 No,45/2013/QH13 dated November 29th, 2013; Decree No,43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15th, 2014 guiding the implementation of the Land Law 2013; Decree No,44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15th, 2014 regulating land price; Decree No,45/2014/ND-CP dated May 15th, 2014 regulating collection of land use levy; Decree No,47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15th, 2014 on compensation, assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State; Decree No,120/2010/ND-CP dated December 30th, 2010 supplementing and amending some articles of the Decree No,198/2004/ND-CP on land use levy; Decree No,198/2004/ND-CP dated December 3rd, 2004 on land use levy;

12. *Survey Arrangement:* The survey team composed of members from SPMB (Dept, of Compensation), cadastral officers of the affected communes, and ADB Consultant, Before conducting the survey, the team had discussed about replacement cost, methods, tools; reviewed current laws/policies/regulations on land acquisition and compensation at national and provincial levels; and identified stakeholders from province to village levels to engage in consultation and interview of replacement cost,

13. *Survey Process and Methods:* To do the survey for the replacement costs and to give comparison between the results of survey and the compensation unit costs which enacted by 4 Province, the survey teams used the methodology and carried out for the following works at the project localities and at the project sites,

- (i) Reviewed various decrees/circulars and decisions promulgated on compensation, assistances and resettlement in case land recovered by the State;
- (ii) Worked with District's Divisions of Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, and Construction to study and determine legal framework, principles, methods and procedures applied for valuation of land prices and other assets, The team also discussed with and listened to explanation of relevant offices at district level about the compensation rates to be applied for the affected people by the Project in the district;
- (iii) Interviewed local staff (district and commune levels) and local people about the current market rates around project area and studied the latest land transaction profiles;
- (iv) Interviewed local suppliers, construction material kiosks, local contractors to study more details about material prices, current labour cost and construction price unit for house and other structures;
- (v) Interviewed land brokers, agricultural specialists to determine prices of annual crops and perennial crops and trees; and
- (vi) Determined compensation prices for assets (land, structures, crops and trees) affected by the Project, Price units for reference to determine the compensation rates were discussed with local people, local suppliers, land brokers and other stakeholders for appraisal and decision of prices to be applied which whether or not reflect market prices and be accepted by affected people,

14. The study results and price comparison are presented in the below tables,

Table 3: Price unit for Lands

No,	Type of land	Unit	Price unit of Province	Proposed price unit (Replacement cost)
A	Long An Province		Decision: 60/2014/QĐ-UBND	
	Duc Hoa District			
	Tan Phu Commune			
1	Residential land	VND/m ²	800,000	1,200,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
4	Other annual crop land	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
	Hiep Hoa Commune			-
1	Residential land	VND/m ²	650,000	1,200,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000

No,	Type of land	Unit	Price unit of Province	Proposed price unit (Replacement cost)
	An Ninh Tay Commune			
1	Residential land	VND/m ²	800,000	1,200,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000
4	Annual crop land	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000
	Hoa Khanh Nam Commune			
1	Residential land	VND/m ²	800,000	1,200,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m ²	108,000	150,000
	Hoa Khanh Tay Commune			
1	Residential land	VND/m ²	800,000	1,200,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m ²	110,000	150,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m ²	110,000	150,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m ²	110,000	150,000
	Hoa Khanh Dong Commune			
1	Residential land	VND/m ²	800,000	1,200,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
	Duc Hue District			
	My Thanh Bac commune			
1	Residential land	VND/m ²	1,500,000	2,000,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
	My Quy Dong commune			
1	Residential land	VND/m ²	800,000	1,200,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m ²	135,000	150,000

Table 4: Price unit for Crops and Trees

N o,	Type of trees	Unit	Unit price of Province	Surveyed price	Proposed unit price (Market price)
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A	Long An Province		Decision: 22/2011/QĐ-UBND		
1	Paddy	VND/m ²	1,500	5,000	5,000

Table 5: Price unit for Houses and Other Structures

No,	Type of structure	Unit	Unit price issued by Province	Proposed price unit (Replacement cost)
	Long An Province		Decision: 27/2014/QĐ-UBND	
A	Unit price for main houses			
1	Temporary (poor wood, wattle, leaf roof, earthen floor), Grade 5	m ²	392,000	1,500,000
2	Semi- permanent house (Brick pile and foundation, wood girder, brick wall, metal roof , cement floor), Grade 4	m ²	1,345,000	2,800,000
B	Unit price for other structures and works			
1	Well	No	2,400,000	3,300,000
2	Electric meters	No.	1,500,000	2,000,000
3	Animal shelters	m ²	340,000	400,000
4	Yard	m ²	420,000	500,000
5	Fence	m ²	450,000	500,000

V, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

15. The study results on replacement costs based on actual survey from affected households, non affected households and relevant agencies such as real state company, construction materials shops in comparison with the ones issued by the PPCs showed that there are some differences, The proposed unit price will be applied for calculating compensation prices for affected lands and assets of the Project.

