

Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan

December 2014

Loan 2517-VIE: Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project

Subproject: Supply electricity for unelectrified Khmer households in Tra Vinh province Phase 3 – using surplus fund

Prepared by Southern Power Corporation for the Asian Development Bank.

This resettlement and ethnic minority development plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit: Vietnam Dong (VND) and US dollar (\$)

Exchange rate on 30th September, 2014: \$1 = 21,200 VND

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
EVN	- Electricity of Viet Nam
SPC	- Southern Power Corporation under EVN
AH	- (project) Affected Household
DP	- Displaced Person
HH	- Household
PMB	- Southern Power Project Management Board (under SPC)
RP	- Resettlement Plan
CPC	- Commune People's Committee
CRC	- Compensation and Resettlement Council
EM	- Ethnic Minority
LURC	- Land Use Rights Certificate
PPC	- Provincial People's Committee
DMS	- Detailed Measurement Survey
DRC	- District Resettlement Committee
IOL	- Inventory of Losses
LIC	- Loan Implementation Consultant
PIB	- Project Information Booklets
REMDf	- Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework
REMDP	- Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
RRCA	- Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment
SPS	- Safeguard Policy Statement
VND	- Viet Nam Dong (currency)

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GLOSSARY

- | | | |
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| Cut-off date | - | Means the date of land acquisition announcement of competent agency. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject. |
| Compensation | - | Means payment in cash or in kind to (i.e., land for land) replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In cases the affected areas do not have the market, they will be applied a compensation structure that facilitates the affected people to restore their livelihood at the level at least equivalent to the living standards of the people there at the time of loss of ownership, being displaced or when access is limited. |
| Detailed
Measurement
Survey (DMS) | - | With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS. |
| Displaced person
(DP) | - | Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that are affected by the project in aspects such as (i) the standard of living is affected negatively; (ii) the rights, property or benefits of housing, land (including residential land, commercial land, agricultural land, forest land, and / or pasture land), water or any other fixed assets or transportable assets, proprietary, are restricted or if not then either negatively affected, in part or in whole, permanently or |

temporarily, and / or (iii) the business or profession business, workplace or place of residence are negatively affected, whether to move or not to move accommodation.

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 project or any of its components.

Ethnic minority (EM)	- Any of the ethnic groups in Viet Nam other than the majority Kinh (Viet) group that possess the following characteristics in varying degrees (i) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and (ii) to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; and (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant Kinh (Viet) society and culture.
Entitlement	- 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.
Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project 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 (IOL)	- 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 (subproject area) 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. |
| Rehabilitation | - | This refers to additional support provided to 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 living standards and quality of life. |
| Relocation | - | This is the physical relocation of a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business. |
| Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (REMDP) | - | A plan for resettlement of an ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups. |
| Replacement cost | - | The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. |
| Replacement Cost Study | - | This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data. |

Resettlement	-	This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely affected households	-	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets (generating income), and/or, (ii) have to relocate.
Stakeholders	-	Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Illegal Encroachment	-	Those who move into the project area after the cut-off date and therefore not eligible for compensation or rehabilitation measures provided by projects.
Vulnerable groups	-	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalised by the effects of resettlement and specifically include households that are: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction: This Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) is prepared for the subproject of “Supply electricity for unelectrified Khmer households in Tra Vinh province Phase 3 – using surplus fund” – one of the subprojects of the “Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project” proposed for phase 3 (using surplus fund) of ADB funding. The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) is based on the results of the Inventory of Losses (IOL), the Socio-economic survey, the latest Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework, and the results of public consultation and participation in the project area.

❖ Project Objectives:

- Investment to expand distribution power network within the residential area of Khmer people in Tra Vinh province, creating favorable conditions for more Khmer family can use electricity in living and production and further promoting the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs have been implemented in Tra Vinh province.
- Use investment fund from state central budget to expand the power distribution network (medium and low voltage) in Tra Vinh province.
- Supply electricity for **6,306** households (mainly Khmer ethnic people) in Tra Vinh province.
- Increase percentage of electrified households in Tra Vinh province to 98.6%; ***while the percentage of electrified Khmer households will reach 97.41% at the end of the project.***

❖ Scope of the project:

- New construction of Single-phase medium voltage lines: 53.8 km
- Substation (total capacity: 2,955 kVA): 131 substations
- New construction of low voltages line: 209.393 km
- In which:
 - Independent single-phase low voltage lines: 180.316 km
 - Shared single-phase low voltage lines: 29.077 km
- Watt-hour meters and indoor branches: 6,306 HHs

2. Scope of impacts: A distribution power network will be built to supply electricity to 76 communes of 7 districts in Tra Vinh province.

No.	District	Commune
1.	Cầu Ngang	08
2.	Càng Long	12
3.	Cầu Kè	09
4.	Châu Thành	13
5.	Duyên Hải	09
6.	Tiểu Cần	09
7.	Trà Cú	16

According to the result of survey: recovery land of the affected households from 0.01% to 0.37% of the total land area of theirs, as follows:

Total of DPs: 3,206 HHs (10,135 persons).

- Number of DPs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired: 3,206 HHs(10,135 persons).
- Number of DPs with crops permanently affected: 2,627 HHs (8,358 persons).
- Number of DPs with perennial trees permanently affected: 2,146 HHs (6,995 persons).
- Number of DPs with productive land temporarily affected: 3,206 HHs (10,135 persons).
- Number of DPs with crops temporarily affected: 2,627 HHs (8,358 persons).

Permanent Impacts:

- Impacts on residential land 0 m²
- Impacts on productive land (rice land, crops, garden land) 5,112 m²
- Impacts on crops (rice, vegetable) 4,345 m²
- Impacts on perennial trees 17,040 trees

Temporary Impacts:

– Impacts on productive land (rice land, garden land)	379,469 m ²
– Impacts on crops (rice, vegetables)	171,198 m ²
– Impacts on vacant public land	10,379 m ²

3. Legal and Policy Framework: The REMDF to be applied under this subproject is established based on current policies and laws of Vietnam Government, and ADB's SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous People (IP) safeguards. The overall objective of these policies is to ensure that all displaced persons (DPs) are able to improve or at least restore the living standards of their lives as before project implementation.

4. Information disclosure and public consultation: consultation meetings, community meetings, and discussions with DPs and local officials have been conducted during the planning of resettlement. The policy of the project and the alternative compensation plans for land and resettlement, minority development plan, and income restoration program were discussed in the meeting. These questions and suggestions made by the DPs were mentioned in REMDP. The grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that the concerns and complaints of the DPs are addressed and resolved timely and satisfactory. The rights of DPs will be disseminated to them verbally or in text during the consultations, surveys, and at the time of payment of compensation.

5. Issues on gender and EMs: Tra Vinh province (project area) with high percentage of Khmer people (31.6%). The choice of the subproject coincides with a focus on expanding and improving supply distribution network serving the poor communes in Tra Vinh. The gender mainstreaming strategy was described in the REMDP, encourages the participation of women in the resettlement board, strengthen the capacity of women and vulnerable groups to ensure that women and ethnic minorities benefit fully from the subproject, while minimizing the negative impacts. The monitoring indicators have been developed on gender and women will engage in independent monitoring organization.

6. Implementation mechanisms: Southern Power Corporation, through the PMB will coordinate the implementation of REMDP. Southern Power Corporation will coordinate with PPC to ensure that the operation of compensation, assistance is managed in accordance with the provisions of this REMDP. District Compensation Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB) will be established with the participation of representatives of affected persons to perform the compensation, support and resettlement. While implementing of resettlement, Loans Implementation Consultant (LIC) was recruited by PMB will conduct periodic monitoring phase to ensure compensation is performed in accordance with the approved REMDP.

7. Implementation Schedule: The final REMDP will be implemented before starting the subproject works. All the DPs will be paid compensation for their affected assets by Mar 2015, and site clearance will be completed by May 2015.

8. Monitoring and evaluation: Resettlement plan will be implemented under the coordination and supervision of internal PMB (with the support of LIC) and PMB staff provinces. LIC will also assess the recovery of the living conditions of people affected during and after the project.

9. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan: The budget for implementing the compensation, assistance for affected households is estimated at **4,044,821,960 VND**. These costs are specifically presented in Table 9 below. Southern Power Corporation will use the counterpart funds to cover the cost of compensation.

Chapter 1

SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. General information

10. Subproject “Supply electricity for unelectrified Khmer households in Tra Vinh province Phase 3 – using surplus fund” one of the subprojects of the “*Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project*” proposed for phase 3 (using surplus fund).

General Objectives:

- Supporting social and economic development in rural areas in Tra Vinh province through the power supply to residential areas with no electricity where Khmer people reside. To contribute to poverty reduction, reducing the gap in living standards and the enjoyment of social and cultural utility by bringing electricity for poor Khmer people households in Tra Vinh province.
- Raising the standard of living, spiritual, providing sufficient information on the policy, the policy guidelines of the Party and State for ethnic in Tra Vinh. Strengthening the unity of the nation, maintaining political security and social order and safety, contributing to the stability of the South West region in particular and the country in general.

The project area is expected to build electricity distribution network spread across 76 communes in 7 districts in Tra Vinh province to supply electricity to households where have not been investmented low voltage grid, tapped from the religious establishment, although these households have electricity but not the customer to sign a contract to buy electricity with Power company or the management organization local electricity

No.	District	Commune
1.	Cầu Ngang	08
2.	Càng Long	12
3.	Cầu Kè	09
4.	Châu Thành	13
5.	Duyên Hải	09
6.	Tiểu Cần	09
7.	Trà Cú	16
	TOTAL	76

11. The project will:

- Use investment fund from state central budget to expand the power distribution network (medium and low voltage) in Tra Vinh province.
- Supply electricity for **6,306** households (mainly Khmer ethnic people) in Tra Vinh province.
- Increase percentage of electrified households in Tra Vinh province to 98.6%; ***while the percentage of electrified Khmer households will reach 97.41% at the end of the project.***

12. Project Category:

- New construction of Single-phase medium voltage lines: 53.8 km
 - Substation (total capacity: 2,772.5 kVA): 131 substations
 - New construction of low voltages line: 209.393 km
- In which:
- Independent single-phase low voltage lines: 180.316 km
 - Shared single-phase low voltage lines: 29.077 km
- Watt-hour meters and indoor branches: 6,306 HHs

B. Subproject location and impact areas

13. Tra Vinh is located in the southeast of the Mekong Delta, between the two great rivers Co Chien and Hau, adjacent to the East Sea (65 km long). It has two estuaries (Cung Hau and Dinh An) are considered two important trading estuary of Mekong Delta to East Sea connecting with both national and international. Therefore, Tra Vinh province is in importance terrain of economic and defense for the Mekong Delta. Currently, Tra Vinh province has Tra Vinh city and 07 District, which includes 07 participating districts: Cau Ngang, Cang Long, Tra Cu, Tieu Can, Cau Ke, Duyen Hai and Chau Thanh. The province has 105 communes, wards and townships. Including 76 communes involved in the project (phase 3).

C. Mesuares taken to minimize negative impacts

14. The principle of minimizing

The basic principle of the policy of forced resettlement of the Asian Development Bank is "to avoid or minimize the impact on people, households, businesses and other objects affected by acquisition of land and other assets, including livelihoods and incomes ". When the inevitable relocation, general purpose of ADB's policy is to help restore the lives of those affected by the minimum level that existed prior to the project by compensation for the lost

property under replacement cost and by providing (if necessary) other forms of support.

15. The mitigation measures

To minimize the effects mentioned above, prior to the construction of the resettlement plan, **Southern Power Engineering Consulting Company – Southern Power Corporation** (Consultant) conducted meetings with officials local government and community representatives, as well as conducted public consultation with those affected by the project, in order to mobilize the comments to minimize the impact and / or building measures to restore life in accordance with the conditions of socio-economic characteristics of each locality.

In the process of socio-economic survey and consultation with affected communities, Consulting company undertook measures to minimize the impact of the project (mitigated by constructing the appropriate compensation and resettlement through the consensus of the people for the project), which includes the distribution of brochures, community meetings to introduce information about the project and the role of citizens in the preparation process as well as in implementation phase of the project. Besides, the public consultation on the current conditions and livelihood needs and aspirations restore life after land acquisition process is being implemented, to ensure that the living-standard of households at least equal to or better than before project implementation.

A number of measures to ensure the resettlement have good results have been applied include:

- To consult the DPs by the project about feasible measures to compensation and resettlement plan;
- To provide alternatives for DPs by the project about resettlement and restoration of income;
- The DPs by the project are involved in planning and selecting plans of the compensation and resettlement;
- To investigate the replacement costs to ensure full replacement value for property damage by the project;
- Relocation position requires infrastructure and services at least as old place;
- To identify and have special assistance to vulnerable groups, difficulties, family policy and family have contributed to the revolution;

- To arrange institution/organization enough to allow the implementation of compensation and resettlement happen as schedule planned.

During project preparation, the survey team of Southern Power Engineering Consulting Company – Southern Power Corporation has conducted discussions and consulted government and local people about the impacts may happened by project, especially the alignment distribution lines. Power line construction and location of the substation has been studied in choosing the acquisition of land and property affected is the lowest.

16. The mitigation measures in the design phase:

For distribution substations

Distribution substations on power poles were installed in the air with transmission lines at average height of 7 meters and the foundations must ensure safety for substation and transmission lines.

For transmission lines

Measures to mitigate the impact of the project have been scrutinized in the design phase, especially choice for transmission line. Suitable transmission line will reduce project costs and the adverse impact on the community and the local environment.

The following guidelines have to be followed:

- The transmission lines are selected as short as possible for optimal station location. Their transmission lines must close to the local traffic road to avoid land acquisition for road construction and minimize operating costs during the period of construction, operation and maintenance.
- The transmission lines should avoid cutting through or going near critical points (such as petrol stations, which contain explosives, radio), the sensitive location (such as historical and cultural assets), the area of protected forest with tall trees. Avoid steep slopes and broken corners to reduce grading and reducing the corner poles.
- During designing routes, PMB and Consultant Units thoroughly researched many different routing schemes on the map to select a preferred alternative.
- To avoid these effects, some changes in alignment and the large steering angle (up to 70°) is applied to avoid impacts to homes / buildings.

The technical solutions:

- The average distance between the poles is applied for about 70 - 90 meters for medium voltage grid and about 30 - 50 meters for low voltage. However, depending on the terrain and buildings along the line on which the distance between the pole can be shortened.
- Using different sizes to fit the foundation with the function and location selection. The average area of each foundation is 01 m².
- The canals and existing public roads used to transport as temporary service road for the construction when required.
- During the detailed engineering design, PMB and Consultant Units will investigate the power line and make some changes, adjusted (if necessary) to get the optimum results.

17. Mitigation measures during the construction phase

- The appropriate mitigation measures and streamline the construction phase of the project will be ensured the implementation after harvesting crops to minimize the impact on the crops. During the construction period, the labor force will be planned for the temporary impact is the shortest.
- During construction phase, temporary housing for workers will be built on public land or by CPC introduced. The house will not be built on the land of the people.

18. Dissemination of information and community involvement

- During project preparation, the consultants of PMB has carried out a detailed survey of the impact of the project. The discussions and consultations with the authorities and local residents about the possible impacts caused by the project have been made. Especially the location of substations and transmission lines to calibrate the power line and substation's location was chosen as alternatives at the least impact.
- The expected line distribution are also presented and discussed in public meetings about REMDP.
- Draft surface area substation and distribution lines shall be informed by the PMB to the authorities concerned as provincial, district, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, trade and Industry room, room location of the district etc. to get feedback and widely publicized. Useful feedback from local authorities and DPs will be used for the design.

D. Resettlement and ethnic minority development plan

19. This REMDP ensures that the project will (i) avoid resettlement mandatory if possible; (ii) minimize resettlement required by finding the different design options; (iii) improve or at least restore the livelihoods of the displaced persons to the extent equal to the old life before the project is implemented; and (iv) improve the living standards of the poor and vulnerable groups *have been displaced.

20. This document builds a route for the affected ethnic minority groups with the aim of designing and implementing the project, which promotes respect for the characteristics, human dignity, human rights, the system livelihoods, and the unique culture of the minority. Thus, the minority will (i) receive the benefits of economic, social, cultural fit, (ii) and not suffer the adverse impacts of the project, and (iii) can actively participate on projects that affect them.

21. This REMDP is the documentation identifying the key issues to be addressed in order to harmonize the requirements of ADB SPS 2009 with the policies of the countries and provinces, including the following:

- (i) Guidelines on policies and procedures for asset recovery, compensation, resettlement, and the strategy will help ensure recovery of livelihoods and living standards of affected households;
- (ii) Identifying the households and communities that will be negatively affected by the project, determining the location of these households, the compensation measures and mitigation should be applied, and the time of adoption of this measure;
- (iii) Plan about how the affected households will participate in the various stages of the project, including the period of resolving complaints;
- (iv) Estimates for the implementation of resettlement and development of ethnic minorities.

22. Construction activities will only be commenced when the LIC confirms compensation and allowances were paid.

* In this project, the vulnerable groups include households as follows: (i) female-headed households and their dependents, (ii) disabled person headed households, (iii) below the national poverty level, (iv) have elderly and children without other assistance, (v) loss of land, and (vi) the minority.

Chapter 2

PROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey process

23. Economic – Social Survey, census and career of the area affected by the project has been conducted by the consultants with the support of the local authorities during month period 09 - 10/2014. The work was done in the course of the investigation include:

- Census of all affected households in the project area;
- To determine the current status of housing (the affected part or whole) in the scope of the project;
- To determine trees / crops of affected households in the region and beyond project's corridor, or underneath the transmission line route is likely to be affected by the magnetic field lines passing through, as stipulated in Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP dated 26 February 2014, regulating about the electric safety;
- To determine the public, property, farms;
- To determine land is being used and have valid papers;
- To determine land is occupied temporarily;
- To determine other properties affected by the project.

24. Socio-economic Survey by "Questionnaire" to collect accurate data on the impact of power supply projects in area 76 communes in 7 districts in Tra Vinh Province. The survey collected information on the living conditions of local people, it was the information on the standard of living, average income, and economic – society conditions of each household in the area affected by the project. The main purpose of the socio-economic survey was to determine the basic characteristics of the affected area, to assess the situation of population increase, data on housing, economic – social life and to influence other people. The survey data will be used to serve the resettlement policy formulation and support a stable life of people affected by the project.

Be noted that the economic – social survey will ☐ not be performed for:

- (i) Long Son commune (Cau Ngang district): new construction of 0.9 km medium voltage lines and 2.7 km low voltage lines on the pavement of the commune;

(ii) Hieu Trung, Hieu Tu, Phu Can, and Hung Hoa commune (Tieu Can district): new construction of medium and low voltage transmission lines on the pavement of commune;

(iii) Ninh Thoi commune (Cau Ke district): new construction of medium and low voltage transmission lines on the pavement of commune;

25. Influence matrix table was provided by PMB for local governments related to the project including Tra Vinh province, Compensation – Clearance council of the district concerned, representatives of the CPCs related (departments of the CPC), representatives of non-governmental organizations at district and commune (Relief Society, Society youth, farmers Union, farmers Council, veterans...) and representatives of the concerned villages and affected households (AHs).

26. *An impact assessment* was carried out in participating communes in Tra Vinh province. An Inventory of the Losses (IOL) of affected assets, and a socio-economic census of the affected households was conducted. A rapid replacement cost assessment (RRCA) was also conducted to evaluate the rates being used to compensate losses of land and crops, and other non-land based income to ensure that DPs would be compensated at the appropriate replacement cost. Additionally, consultation meetings with DPs, non-affected beneficiaries, women, ethnic minorities, etc., were conducted to provide relevant information on the subproject and to understand their concerns and expectations as well as gender issues and ethnic minority issues.

27. Inventory of Losses (IOL): It was done based on the subproject preliminary design. For households that were losing agricultural land without any structures, the IOL was completed by enumerators through reference to the cadastral records of the communes. The amounts indicated for area of land loss and use of land will be validated during the DMS that will be done during the implementation stage.

28. Census: Information on the overall socioeconomic profile of the subproject area was taken from the Provincial and District Year Book, and annual socio-economic reports of communes. The census collected information on the profile and characteristics of all affected households, their income levels and sources of income, ethnic composition, education levels and basic information on their plans after compensation by directly interviewing them.

29. Rapid replacement cost assessment (RRCA): purpose of Rapid replacement cost assessment is to gather information about the market value of land and property in the project area to make reference to calculate the compensation rates.

30. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Consultations: In addition to the census, FGD with both affected households and non-affected households were organized in

each of the villages affected by the subproject. For affected households, the FGDs aim to discuss and consult with the people about the scope and scale of impacts, entitlements, preliminary implementation schedule, and redress grievance. With the information on the overall subproject impacts, the FGDs have given the affected households the opportunity to understand and share their ideas and expectations about the subproject. Separate FGDs were also held with women and ethnic minorities.

B. Permanent impacts

31. The project will impact both positive and negative for 3,206 households. Although these households will lose part of the land area is not significant, but they will also benefit from the distribution grid system brings. 1,135 out of 3,206 affected households belonging to minority ethnic groups Khmer. In the project, there will not have any displaced households. All these negative effects can be recovered through the operation of compensation. Table 1 presents a summary of the impacts of the project.

Table 1: Summary of impacts

No.	Category	Unit	Total	Number of AHs
1	Assets affected			
2	Land:			
	Annual crop land	m ²	4,345	2,627
	Perennial crop land	m ²	767	649
	Public land	m ²	556	
3	Plants, crops:			
	Rice	m ²	4,343	2,625
	Crop	m ²	2	2
	Perennials	Tree/m ²	17,040	2,146
4	Vulnerable Households	Household		

32. Affected Households: According to the survey results, the construction of medium-voltage lines, substations and low voltage distribution will affect 3,206 households with 2,069 Kinh households, 1,135 households of the Khmer people, 02 households of ethnic Chinese and other ethnic groups.

33. Affected Land: The project will permanently acquired 5,112 m² land for annual crops, perennial crops and 556 m² of public land. Socio-economic survey shows that the households who lost annual crops / garden have a legal right to use land.

34. The seriously affected households: All households are recovered only a small part of agricultural land, so no households are significantly affected (10%).

35. Crops damaged: The small partial loss of agricultural land (about 1.4m² per household) does not affect rice production. This damage can be offset by increasing the number of crops in a year.

36. Perennial affected: All perennials are in the power grid safety corridors are cut, trimmed to ensure a safe distance from trees to transmission lines. In this project, 17,040 trees (coconut, mango...) will be cut down.

C. Temporary impacts

37. During construction, the land will be withdrawn temporarily to serve construction (construction camps, yard materials, etc.) - this may affect the families living in the project area. There will take measures to mitigate the adverse impact. To solve the temporary adverse effects that can not be avoided, the contract of the construction contractor will include the following terms: (i) the contractor must pay the rental for construction; (ii) temporary acquisition of land must be returned intact or better than before the project. With the application of mitigation measures, expected impacts during construction would be negligible.

38. The contractor will be required to negotiate and reach an agreement with the owner of the land before the land is used for gathering materials / waste dump temporarily. Evidence of the agreement must be submitted to the PMB to check and ensure that all terms of REMDF be followed. Any contractor is not allowed to occupy land without prior agreement with the landowner.

39. One of the conditions for the release of the final payment to the contractor's construction is that contractors must submit the proof that the land was occupied temporarily, restored as before project happened and do not have any problem with paying compensation for the land occupied temporarily.

40. It is estimated about 171,120 m² rice land, 78 m² crop land and 208,271 m² garden land will be temporarily affected during construction.

Table 2: Temporarily affected

No.	Category	Unit	Total
1	Land:		

No.	Category	Unit	Total
	Rice land	m ²	171,120
	Crop land	m ²	78
	Garden land	m ²	208,271
2	Crops:		
	Rice	m ²	171,120
	Crop	m ²	78

Chapter 3

THE SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socioeconomic Features of Tra Vinh Province

41. According to the Statistical Yearbook 2013, Tra Vinh province with a natural area of 2,341.2 km² and administrative organizations including Tra Vinh city; 07 districts with 105 communes / wards / towns. The population of the province is 1,027.5 thousand people (rural area is 854.8 thousand and urban areas is 127.7 thousand people), of which 506.3 thousand men (accounting for 49.3%) and females is 521.2 thousand people (50.7%), the population density is 439 people /km².

42. Currently, in the towns of project area, the town transportation develop very convenient for travel, barter... but the different comprehension of people impact the development economic and Khmer ethnic lifestyle different from Kinh ethnic. General level of ethnic minorities as well as their starting point is generally lower than Kinh people.

43. The ethnic Khmer households in the project area are living in groups in the neighborhood, village, so that transportation to each village is somewhat difficult. The Raising living-standards as the Kinh people is more difficult because their economy depends on the awareness and application of technical expertise in farming, livestock and partly the development of production is still heavily dependent on natural factors (weather), the nature of economic self sufficiency exists, but the turnover is relatively well developed (system of transportation services by car). Until now, children from ethnic minorities can go to school with children from Kinh ethnic, the learning process is the same.

44. According to the classification of the Government, has 54 ethnic groups living in Vietnam. Kinh (Vietnamese), the majority with 87% of the total population. The remaining 53 ethnic group for about 13% with different population sizes. The calculations show that the minority though only 13%, but accounts for almost one third (29%) of the total number of poor households in Vietnam. Although government policy and program development assistance has focused on poverty reduction for ethnic minorities but their living conditions still lower than the Kinh.

45. The Khmer have a long history of residence in South Vietnam and have a culture of ethnic characteristics. Khmer people are concentrated in the province of Soc Trang, Vinh Long, Tra Vinh, Can Tho, Kien Giang and An Giang. According to the data of 2009*, the Khmer in Vietnam has about 1.3 million people. Khmer people are living in the Mekong Delta, an important strategic position on economic, security and defense. Most Khmers are living on agricultural production, area residents are

* No statistics after 2009

mainly rural areas where rice agriculture development. Although the economic development, poverty reduction program of Government have achieved certain results, but a number of issues of social and economic infrastructure in the area Khmer are still unsolved.

46. The Khmer poor households in Tra Vinh accounted for a high percentage compared to other ethnic groups (Kinh, Hoa) in the same area. The poverty rate of Khmer people is 49.37% (according to the list of projects) of the total number of households participating in the project. The state has invested heavily in the South West region, focusing primarily on the development of infrastructure such as roads, power, health, culture, education and poverty reduction. However, in reality the average living-level of the Khmer is very low, power consumption per capita is 10.2 to 11.8% of power consumption per capita per year in of all country (870kWh).

47. The Government has implemented a number of "national target program" for poverty reduction, through the Government's decision to provide funds for the poor provinces, especially in the eastern provinces with people minorities with high poverty rates and persistent. One of the main policies on poverty alleviation programs of the government is *Program 135* (according to Decision No. 135/1998/QĐ/TTg dated 31/7/1998). This program focuses on poverty reduction for the community ethnic minority and mountainous communes in remote areas through programs of socio-economic development. phase 1 of the program from 1998 to 2005 was carried out in 1,715 communes and phase 2 is underway 2006-2010 will be carried out in 1644 the country's poorest communes. *Program 135* focuses on the construction of basic infrastructure (such as roads, irrigation systems, water supply, schools, health centers, power supply ...) this program provides funding from the Government and donors**.

48. Besides the *Program 135*, the government has implemented a number of other programs such as: (i) *Program 134* (production support, land, housing and clean water for ethnic minority households hard constraints); (ii) *Program 139* (supports health care and access to health care services); (iii) *Program 159* (to improve educational infrastructure in the areas of ethnic minorities) in the poor provinces with ethnic minorities. The majority of funding for this program is provided by the Government through the National Poverty Reduction and reserves / other support from the government.

49. The primary means to implement the Government's policy concerning ethnic minorities at the central level is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities. The agency was founded in 1993. The mission of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities is identified, coordination, implementation and monitoring of development projects on minority

** World Bank, Australia, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, UK

through a separate budget for the agency's programs, major projects. At the provincial level, Minority Commission is the agency responsible for implementing the activities related to the development of ethnic minorities. Ethnic Affairs of the People's Committees at district level has a coordinating role, and perform the work related to the development of ethnic minorities.

50. Social Policy Bank, also known as the "bank for the poor" will provide small loans to the poor ethnic minority households, households living in disadvantaged areas as assigned type of government. To meet the conditions of the loan from the Bank for Social Policies, the household must participate in micro-credit groups. The unions locally as the Women's Union, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Farmers Union, Youth Union,... will support this team and coordinate with the Bank for Social Policies in the dissemination of information on loans, lending procedures and loan management ... These organizations will also provide recommendations for a prioritized list of approved household loans. For the convenience of the loan from the Bank for Social Policies, the provincial women also have a credit funds provided by the Central Council for Women (ie funding from the Government) for poor women member to improve their income.

51. Causes of poverty: According to a reviewing the results of poor households report in the period 2011-2015, most of the poor households of ethnic minorities lack of land, funds and means of production. In addition, the households have limited level and awareness of the application of science to production. Nearly 50% of poor households in the project area are female headed.

B. EMs in the subproject area

52. In Tra Vinh, the Kinh also got majority with 66.62%. The Khmer ethnic minorities accounted for 31.6%. The US accounts for a very small percentage, only about 1.78%.

Table 3: Population distribution in Tra Vinh

No.	District	Kinh (%)	Khmer (%)	Chinese (%)
1	Cầu Ngang	67.25	2.36	30.39
2	Càng Long	68.08	1.41	30.51
3	Trà Cú	61.68	0.95	37.37
4	Tiểu Cần	61.96	1.42	36.62
5	Cầu Kè	66.93	2.14	30.93
6	Duyên Hải	80.95	1.96	17.09
7	Châu Thành	59.45	2.23	38.32

53. Every ethnic has culture, customs, private festivals creating a local cultural richness and diversity. In the ethnic minority communities still have the old village, the village head, but their power is not as strong as before. Currently their position is only symbolic meaning.

54. Accessibility of minority groups to the infrastructure projects or the health facilities, education in the project area is very limited, high poverty rates due to lack of capital for production, lack of technical knowledge, and poor soils.

55. Most of the families of ethnic minorities in the project area are received benefits from the government through the poverty alleviation program, the allocation of land for ethnic minorities, and free health insurance card.

56. **Chol Chnam Thmay festival** is Khmer New Year's celebrations according to ancient Khmer people schedule. Chol Chnam Thmay is also the days of the New Year in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, Sri Lanka. In addition to the main religion is Buddhism, Khmer people also believe that each year there is a God in heaven (Tevoda) was sent down to take care of human life, and went back to heaven at the end of year to let other gods go down earth. These days become the traditional festival of the community. Organizing many fun games such as sky lights burning, burning him Scans, Top Fire ... The old men tell tales, myths, old story for children to hear.

57. **Don-ta festival** is the biggest traditional festival in Khmer, also known as the ancestors festival (pith-sen don-ta). Don-ta means the same with Vietnam's VuLan ceremony so it should also be called the "death far" ceremony. This is a ceremony which was held to commemorate the ancestors, parents and relatives, thanking the dead and bless the living, creating a bond between friends, relatives and community.

58. **Ok om bok Festival** is a festival of Khmer, Ok om bok (Moon Worship, thanksgiving and pray for good harvest) according to Khmer language. According to the concept of the Khmer belief, the Moon God ruled the weather and the crops of the year. This festival takes place every year on the occasion of the fifteenth lunar October. Usually was held in each hamlet place in temple's yard in Tra Vinh and Tra Vinh province, where have a large number of Khmer ethnic.

C. Information of DPs

59. The household survey data as shown in following table:

Table 4: Information of DPs

No.	Items	Units
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No.	Items	Units	
	Total of DPs:	3,206 HHs (10,135 persons)	
	Average of family size: persons/HH	3.16	
	Male/Female ratio	%	
	<i>Male:</i>	51.03	%
	<i>Female:</i>	48.97	%
	Head of household		
	<i>Male</i>	78.0 %	
	<i>Female</i>	22.0 %	
1.	<i>Age:</i>		
	– 1-17 years old	22.2	%
	– 18-55 years old	66.4	%
	– Over 55 years old	11.4	%
2.	<i>Occupation:</i>		
	– Agriculture	75.2	%
	– Aquaculture/fishing	3.4	%
	– Wage earners	12.4	%
	– Small trading/business	1.8	%
	– Handicraft	0.8	%
	– Retired	0.5	%
	– Unstable jobs	5.5	%
	– Others	0.4	%
3.	<i>Monthly income of household:</i>		
	– Lower than 1 million VND/Month	1.5	%
	– From 1 to 3 million VND/month	36.5	%

No.	Items	Units
	– From 3 to 5 million VND/month	38.2 %
	– Over 5 million VND/month	23.7 %
4.	<i>Main domestic water source:</i>	
	– Tap – water	8.1 %
	– Untap – water In which:	91.9 %
	○ Drilled wells	32.1 %
	○ Dug well	17.2 %
	○ Rain water	46.8 %
	○ Others: (Pond, lake, river, stream)	3.9 %
5.	<i>Fuel used in cooking:</i> <u>Notes:</u> Households can use a combination of fuels in cooking	
	– Electricity	1.2 %
	– Gasoline	14.1 %
	– Wood	88.7 %
	– Charcoal	31.6 %
	– Oil	9.7 %
6.	<i>Type of lighting:</i> <u>Notes:</u> Households can use a combination of lights	
	– Electrical light	53.8 %
	– Oil lamp	32.3 %
	– Battery used light	13.5 %
	– Others	0.4 %
7.	<i>Source of electricity supply:</i>	

No.	Items	Units
	– National grid	51.3 %
	– Collectives' source	0.4 %
	– Tapping from neighbours	47.8 %
	– Others	0.5 %
8.	<i>Family amenities:</i>	
	– Car	0.1 %
	– Motorbike	74.9 %
	– Boat	7.4 %
	– Bicycle	86.8 %
	– Television	82.5 %
	– Personal computer	1.3 %
	– Refrigerator	2.2 %
	– Washing machine	0.4 %
	– Electronic (disk player, radio)	15.1 %
	– Telephone (fix, mobile)	60.5 %
	– Tractor	1.3 %
	– Gas stove	14.1 %
9.	<i>Average annual expenses per HH:</i>	
	– Food and foodstuff	38.1 %
	– Travel expense	5.5 %
	– Festivities, ceremonies	4.2 %
	– Funerals, weddings	3.0 %
	– Electricity	2.7 %
	– Education	2.8 %
	– Health/illness treatment	1.0 %

No.	Items	Units
	– Clothes and footwear	0.9 %
	– Furniture	0.6 %
	– House/vehicle repair	0.4 %
	– Water	0.1 %
	– Others	10.2 %

D. Vulnerability

60. Based on ethnicity, household can be regarded as vulnerable based on the definition of vulnerable groups used in the project. Of these, there are 50 women/elderly headed households.

E. Gender issues

61. In general, there are a number of gender issues in the project area are as follows:

- (i) Khmer families follow both matriarchy and patriarchy. Although the patriarchy dominant more, but traces of matrilineal family is still seen in customs, in practice and in the minds of the Khmer.
- (ii) Khmer family is the one generation family. After marriage, the Khmer couples like to live in private home. Mekhlol term meaning "head of household", refers woman in the family, but the fact that the husband plays an important role. The two or three generation family often has seen in Khmer community in Kien Giang province.
- (iii) Children, whether male or female, and regardless of any age are entitled to all rights of inheritance of family property.
- (iv) In general, the institution of Khmer marriage in fact that monogamous marriage, however, polygamy almost exist in the higher social classes.
- (v) The custom of marriage allowed to marry in the family, even at first cousin but later became less popular. Incest will be punished severely. Marriage under patriarchy still be done while in-law was no longer popular for 40 years
- (vi) The participation of women in decision-making processes. Women have very little voice in the leadership and decision-making traditions, and political representation is limited in their Women's Association. Women in the project area are disadvantaged compared to men because of

patriarchy still exists. Most women can not decide happiness and their future, because their marriage was ordered by their parents or Yue Lao. Women participate in all discussions on family activities but the man usually will make the final decision. To ensure the participation of women in the operational planning of resettlement and to understand their concerns, representatives of women have been invited to participate in all consultations related to the project and representative person for resettlement plan will be conducted in private between men and women.

- (vii) Distribution of work. Among the affected households, both men and women share household chores and outdoor jobs like farming, child caring, house cleaning, etc. However, the men involved more common than women in community activities. Homeowners are invited to participate in village meetings to discuss common problems of the village or of public works in the commune / village. The wives just attend the meeting when their husbands are not able to attend. Women are less involved in community activities because they are busy with the family, lack of confidence and lack of language skills. During the public consultation, many women say they do not know the information project because they did not attend village meetings.

F. Social Impact Assessment

62. The impact of the project on EMs: Construction Project in medium-voltage lines and distribution substations. Thus, the adverse impact on minority households will be limited to the recovery of agricultural land and not significant. These losses will be compensated in cash based on replacement cost, and will be offset by the positive impact on the national grid system brings light service activities, education, information technology, production expanded / improved. The project will not cause any negative impact on the use and access to land and natural resources, there is no negative impact on the culture and community relations, socio-economic status social, health status, education, livelihood, and social wellbeing. However, there are efforts to ensure that ethnic minority households are informed, can participate in and benefit from the project.

63. The impact of the project on women: Sub-projects will bring a positive impact on the local population in general and women in particular. These impacts include:

- (i) Opportunity to increase the number of crops per year and income from agriculture due to electrical systems for production improvement;
- (ii) Reducing the cost, time in the milling, drying of agricultural products;

64. It is expected that the project will not have a negative impact on gender.

G. Measures to Minimize Gender Impacts

65. In addition to compensation for the loss of land and minor crops, DRC will coordinate with community leaders in the dissemination of project information to ensure that ethnic minority households get maximum benefit from the favorable conditions that are brought by the project. In particular, the following actions will be performed:

- (i) The PMB will coordinate with the village elders in the organization of consultation and dissemination of information and resolve complaints relating to the protection of ethnic minority families.
- (ii) Each ethnic group will nominate one representative to participate in resettlement committees at district level.
- (iii) During the DMS, the district Resettlement Committee need to ensure that both men and women, and minority households with female heads of households receive notification and take part in counting. District Resettlement Committee will provide translation as needed to ensure that ethnic minority households understand and agree with the results of the inventory. The severely affected ethnic minority households are considered to be vulnerable and will receive support for vulnerable groups.
- (iv) All meetings consultation and information dissemination in the minority village must have interpreter who speak the local language to help clarify the information and views of the affected people, both men and women. The village meetings have been held to raise awareness of the affected people on issues related to resettlement, such as project planning, entitlements, valuation and payment of compensation, complaints procedure, relocation assistance / rehabilitation,...and group discussions will also be held to discuss the above issues.
- (v) The PMB will monitor the consultation process, the awareness-raising activities, as well as rehabilitation of the affected people by the gender-disaggregated and ethnicity data.
- (vi) Internal monitoring should ensure that the consultation process is translated into the languages of the ethnic minorities who live in the village households and families from ethnic minority groups.

66. Both male and female members of ethnic minorities will be able to participate in employment opportunities were created during and after the construction phase of the project. In the surveys and meetings with stakeholders were held, all ethnic

groups have expressed concern about the employment opportunities as well as increased income from agriculture and other activities.

67. Gender Action Plan: Although women will not be significantly affected by the project, there should be a gender action plan to facilitate women's participation in the project and increase revenue without increasing their burden and enhance the social status of women in the project area. Gender Action Plan will include:

- (i) The terms will be specified in the construction contract to ensure that (a) women and men get equal pay for the same job, (b) safe working conditions for both men and women; (c) avoid using child labor, and (d) encourage the use of local labor (both male and female);
- (ii) Coordinating with the Association for Women in the conduct of surveys, consultation and design work on the detailed design phase. Similarly, the need to coordinate regularly in the construction phase to ensure that women's concern are identified and resolved;
- (iii) Need training on gender mainstreaming to the implementing agencies at the provincial and local (ie PMB, and other stakeholders);
- (iv) Training and capacity building for women's participation in decision-making processes of the community and project with a most meaningful way (ie training participation and negotiation skills, skills marketing, farming skills, and literacy for women);
- (v) Designing and providing extension services towards women;
- (vi) Each supervisory board must have at least one women's participation as community representatives (about 1/3 of the members).

Chapter 4

DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information Disclosure

68. According to the requirements of the ADB, the PMB will support DRC to spread REMDP which has been approved by PPC and ADB.

69. DPs should be informed in advance of the resettlement activities, including: (i) the community meeting about the scope of impact, clearance and construction plan, (ii) DMS results, (iii) a list of the affected people eligible for compensation and the right to compensation; (iv) the level of compensation and the amount of compensation, (v) payment of compensation and other assistance; and (vi) grievance redress mechanism. The notice must be posted at the commune offices or other locations accessible; letters, notices or flyers to be played into the hands of people affected; and announced by loudspeaker.

70. REMDP shall be posted on the ADB website and translated in Vietnamese to disclose to ethnic minorities through village meetings, commune.

B. Consultation and Participation of the local people

71. Consultation and participation of the community are encouraged in all phases of the project, including planning, design, implementing and monitoring. The objective of the consultation and participation of the community is to develop and maintain links between the project management board, stakeholders and affected persons to ensure that the views and concerns of DPs are taken into account during the preparation and implementation of the project, with the goal of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhance the benefits of the project.

1. Consultation and participation in the process of preparing REMDP

72. The consultation meeting was held on 12/2014 addressed the following issues:

- (i) Description of project: location, size, and scope of impact
- (ii) Policy Project, the object is eligible to compensation and resettlement assistance.
- (iii) Project Implementation Plan;
- (iv) The mechanism of complaints and resolving complaints;
- (v) The issues related to ethnic, gender, income restoration, livelihood, and other supportive policies.

73. Participants in the consultation include the affected households, representative of beneficiaries, PMB, CPC, relocation specialists, international experts, and experts

in the country on ethnic minorities, environmental specialists, village heads and representatives of farmers' associations, women's groups, and the Fatherland Front Youth League. *Appendix 2: Community consultation.*

2. Consultation and participation of the community in the process of implementing REMDP

74. During the implementation phase, the PMB is responsible for coordinating with the District Resettlement Committee and the CPCs in disseminating project information has been translated into local languages. Information can be disseminated through media such as seminars, lectures, community meetings, with the participation of the affected households and the beneficiaries. PMB needs to distribute PIB and other materials to the affected households. Participants are free to give feedback / comments on the technical specifications and the impact of the design plans of different projects, and measures of resettlement and compensation of the project.

75. Local people, especially the affected households, have the right to work on the project. Local people can monitor and provide feedback on the development projects and implementation of REMDP. Some people can participate in social Monitoring Committee to oversee the implementation process. They can complain if it detects any illegal action or the point they do not agree in the implementation of REMDP and projects in general.

Chapter 5

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

76. People can send any questions to the implementing agency subproject of their rights related to compensation, compensation policies, compensation and land acquisition, resettlement, support, and income restoration. Furthermore, those affected persons will not have to pay any fee for complaints and grievances in any court level. First, the CPC will attempt to resolve the complaint. If not resolved, the complaint will be forwarded to the district and provincial level. If still unresolved, the complaint will be referred to the courts for resolution. Managing agency will assume all administrative and legal costs incurred in resolving complaints and grievances.

77. The steps to resolve complaints following established based on the Law on Complaints No. 02/2011 / QH13 dated 11/11/2011:

First stage, at the Commune level:

The DP can possible go through the village head or directly go to the CPC to present their complaints in writing or orally with any member of the CPC. Village chiefs or responsible officers CPC will inform the complainant to CPC. The CPC will meet personally with the families affected who have complaints. From the date of receiving the complaint, depending on the complexity or distance, the CPC will have 30 to a maximum of 45 days to resolve the complaint. Secretariat of the CPC is responsible for recording and storing all the complaints they received.

Second stage, at the District level:

If after 30 days or 45 days (for the remote), the complainants do not receive a response from the CPC, or if the complainants are not satisfied with the decision of the CPC, the complainants may file a complaint in writing to any member of the DPC. Depending on the complexity or distance, the DPC will have 30 to a maximum of 70 days from receipt of the complaint to resolve the complaint. DPC is responsible for documenting and archiving of all complaints they receive and to inform the District Resettlement Committee about any decision has been made, and the DRC is responsible to support DPC to resolve complaints of affected people. DPC must ensure that their decisions are informed to the complainant.

Third Stage, at the Provincial level:

If after 30 days or 45 days (for the remote) the complainants do not receive a response from the DPC, or if the complainants are not satisfied with the decision of the DPC, the complainants may file a complaint in writing to any member of the PPC. PPC will have 30 days to a maximum of 70 days, depending on the complexity or distance, to resolve complaints that the

stakeholders are satisfied. PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping all the complaints they received.

Final stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates:

If after 30 days of presenting complaints with PPC, the complainants do not receive a response from the province, or if the affected people are not satisfied with the decision of the PPC, the complainants may file a complaint to the PPC one more time. If the complainants do not agree with the second decision of PPC, complaints can be brought to a court for trial. If the court decision in favor of the complainants, the PPC will have to increase the level of compensation as decided by the court. If a court judge that the decision of the PPC is true, then the complainants will receive compensation as approved by PPC.

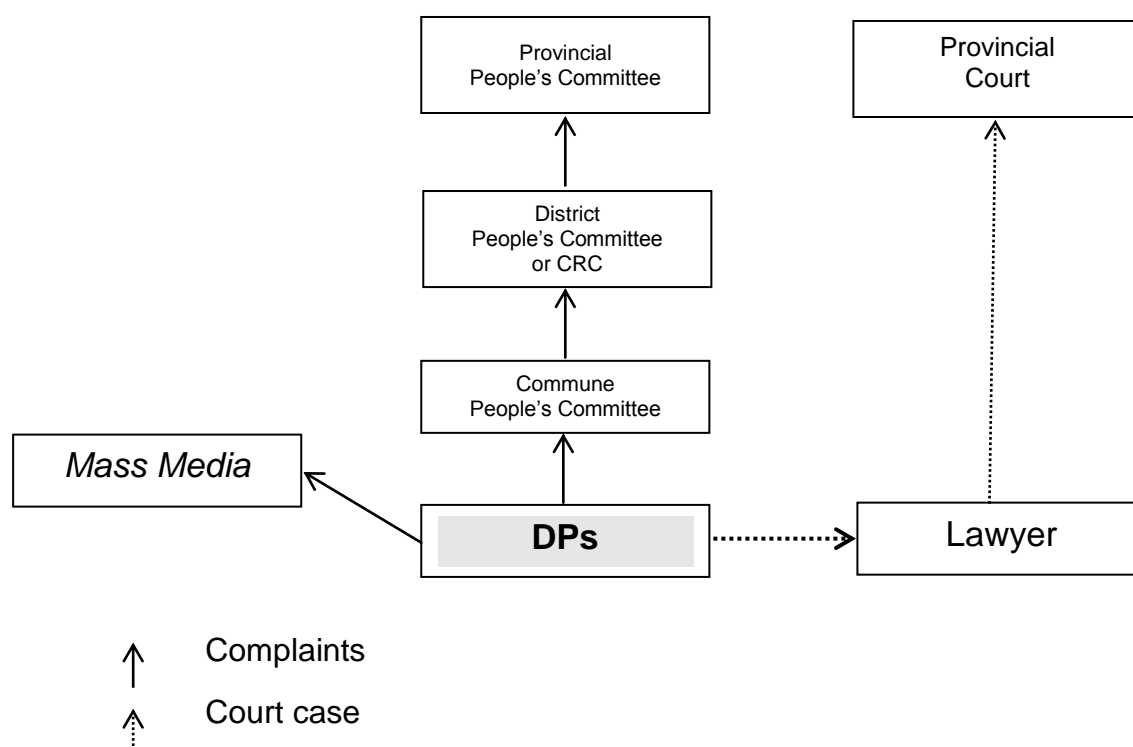


Figure 1: Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs

78. The grievance redress mechanism will be announced and discussed with affected persons to ensure that affected persons understand this mechanism. PMB / Subcommittee on Compensation and district level monitoring unit will be responsible for monitoring the process of resolving the complaint. Notwithstanding the provisions of complaint procedures, laws and local regulations will take precedence. The amount of compensation and allowances of the complaint must be sent to a blocked account until the complaint of the complainant was satisfactorily resolved.

Furthermore, the procedure does not prevent affected people complain directly to the court at any stage of the process of resolving the complaint.

Chapter 6

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

79. The policy and legal framework to address the impact of resettlement and ethnic minority issues related to the project "Supply electricity for unelectrified Khmer households in Tra Vinh province Phase 3 – using surplus fund" is based on the policy and relevant legislation of Vietnam and the Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB (SPS 2009).

80. There is a fundamental similarity between the laws of Vietnam and resettlement policies of ADB mandatory, especially for the rights of persons with legal rights. However, Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB said that the affected people do not have legal ownership of withdrawn land will not affect the rights of that person to receive compensation for other assets and recovery support life. With the affected people who are not registered business, it will not hinder their recovery assistance operations. ADB policy requires the involvement of an independent third party in the negotiation and documentation process of resettlement.

81. On the issue of ethnic minorities, an important difference is the definition of the DPs. Vietnam law is no specific requirement for development projects related to the impact on minorities.

82. Decree 38/2013/ND-CP on the management and use of ODA provides that the compensation, support and resettlement programs and ODA-funded projects must comply with current regulations and international agreements on ODA and concessional loans that Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member. In case there is a difference between Vietnam legal regulations and international treaties, that international treaties will prevail.

83. The difference between the provisions of Vietnam and ADB SPS (2009) on involuntary resettlement and indigenous people (ethnic minorities) be addressed in the project "*Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project*" (additional loan) based on the agreement reached between the Government of Vietnam and ADB, and is applied in the preparation of this REMDP.

Table 5: Project Policies to Address Discrepancies Between Viet Nam Regulations and ADB SPS (2009)*

Section	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
Severely impacted DPs losing productive land	Decree No. 47/2014 / ND-CP, Article 19, paragraph 3: DPs losing at least 30% of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures.	DPs who are (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) are considered severely impacted.	DPs losing 10% or more of the household's productive assets shall be considered as severely impacted
DPs without LURC	Land Law 2013, Article 77, paragraph 2 and Article 92: Households and individuals are using agricultural land before 01/07/2004 and is directly in agricultural production on acquired land without certificates of legal land ownership will be compensated for affected land but not exceeding the limit allocation of agricultural land. But no compensation for the assets other than land in the following cases: (i) assets of the acquired land under the provisions of paragraph a, b, d, e, f,	DPs losing land who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of assets other than land at full replacement.	DPs, without legal or recognisable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets created before the cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.

* Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development framework for “Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project” proposed for phase 3 (using surplus fund).

Section	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
	I, Section 1, Article 64 paragraph b, d, Section 1, Article 65 of the Law of Land in 2013; assets were created after the land acquisition notification; and (iii) public infrastructure and other projects are not used.		
Compensation for house/structure	<p>Land Law 2013, Article 89, paragraph 1: Houses / structures used for living purposes will be compensated by the replacement cost.</p> <p>Decree 47, Article 9: Houses / structures used for other purposes will be entitled to compensation equivalent to the carrying value of the affected houses plus some percentage of the current value, but the total amount of compensation shall not exceed the value of new houses / structures.</p>	For non-land assets including the house and structures were created before the cut off date will be compensated by the replacement cost without deduction for salvaged materials or depreciation.	Compensation at full replacement cost of the houses and structures with the same technical standards will be paid for affected houses and structures without deduction for salvaged materials and depreciation.
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators indicated	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive	The EA must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative

Section	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
		impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on RP and IPP implementation.	impacts of the project are minor, it is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.
Third-party validation of consultations related to land donations	Not required.	The borrower is required to engage an independent third-party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.	In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the LIC will verify and report on the negotiation and settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the respective landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached in the report.

84. According to the principles of Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Framework (REMDF), the following rules will be applied for this REMDP:

- (i) Vulnerable households will be appropriately supported to improve the economic - society situation. The type of support will be determined during REMDP preparation with DPs consultation.
- (ii) The value of compensation for affected land and assets when land is acquired, will be calculated based on the principle of replacement cost. Investigation of the replacement cost will be performed by a independent consultant unit to ensure that the compensation for all categories of loss equal to the replacement cost according to the current market value, updated at the time of compensation. Cash compensation for affected structures will be based on full replacement cost without any deduction or depreciation with the materials can be reused, including i) the fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) accrued interest, iv) the cost of conversion and restoration, v) other charges apply.

- (iii) Land and infrastructure affected temporarily will be restored to the status prior to project implementation.
- (iv) Replacement cost survey should be carried out by an experienced appraiser to determine the market value and replacement cost for the affected land and properties on the ground.
- (v) Supporting to stabilize their lives and production will be provided to the affected people losing 10% or more of income generating assets and / or displaced material. The project will focus on strategies to prevent further impoverishment and create new employment opportunities to improve living conditions for the poor and vulnerable people, and those who will be involved income restoration program, this program will be integrated in the extension program of the district.
- (vi) Based on the results of consultation and followed the rules of the province, the project will support the poor (as defined poverty level), and other vulnerable groups (such as those from ethnic minorities or female-headed households, etc.).
- (vii) Social impact assessment will be conducted and updated, the application of measures similar to evaluate the potential impacts (positive and negative) of the project.
- (viii) The project will implement Capacity building/Financial support programs* for ethnic minority groups in the project area. Practical consultation with local ethnic minority groups have been implemented in all stages of the project. Grievance redress mechanism has been established and will be announced and discussed openly in public meetings
- (ix) Project need to ensure the rights of ethnic minorities benefit from the use of cultural resources and their knowledge.
- (x) REMDP draft was prepared and consultants will be recruited to support the preparation, implementation, and monitoring the implementation of the final REMDP.
- (xi) The important information in REMDP, including statistical data loss, assessed value of the property, the compensation and resettlement, the entitlement and the special provisions, complaint resolution process, plans to pay compensation and relocation must be notified to the affected people in Vietnamese, by posting a summary of REMDP at the CPC office.

* The Capacity building and financial support programs for ethnic minorities in the project area will be integrated into extension programs are supported annually in communes such as planting dragon fruit training program, concessional lending program for poor household.

- (xii) Need to perform full consultation with minority groups to identify areas of particular traditions to reflect the problems of updates REMDP with specific actions to protect or compensate for those areas.
- (xiii) The PMB will monitor the implementation of REMDP (with the assistance of consultants LIC).
- (xiv) Notice to begin construction activities for the project will only be released when completed payment of all amounts of compensation and assistance, have been described in the REMDP for the affected people, and this is the PMB / LIC confirmation.

Chapter 7

ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibilities

85. Eligibility for compensation with regard to land is determined by legal rights to the land concerned. There are three types of DPs: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost, ii) persons who lose land they occupy who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under Vietnamese laws, or, iii) persons who lose land they occupy who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. DPs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. DPs 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*. For this subproject only those under type (i) and (ii) have been identified in the preparation of the draft REMDP.

86. All DPs who satisfy the cut-off date for eligibility are entitled to compensation for their affected assets (land, structures, trees and crops), and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

87. Non-eligible DPs include those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date. The cut-off date for eligibility should be the date of subproject land acquisition announcement of competent agency.

B. Compensation and Assistance

88. Compensation for affected landowners. The compensation costs for affected land will be calculated based on the costs determined by an independent evaluation unit at the detailed design stage to ensure that budget reflect the cost of replacement land. For this REMDP draft, the compensation was officially announced (70,000 - 140,000VNĐ/m²) in December 2013 for agricultural land and applied in the project area. For a total area of 5,112m² agricultural land permanently affected, the compensation amount is **411,380,000 VND**. Public land (556 m²) permanently affected is no need compensation.

89. Compensation for crops, annual crops and fisheries: Similarly, the estimated value of the plant, color, fisheries affected will be based on official compensation announced in January 2013. With areas to the plantations, color, fisheries likely affected approximately 384,581 m² (including rice land, crop land, gardens and ponds affected land permanently and temporarily), the compensation amount is

* For REMDP draft, one relocated households have a LURC, in which the remainder is in the process of applying LURC. This will be confirmed during the final REMDP, in case of those affected is determined that there is no recognized rights, they will also be included in the final REMDP.

approximately **1,856,138,000 VNĐ**. The independent evaluation will be carried out in the detailed design phase.

90. Support changing / creating jobs: As provincial policies, people lost agricultural land will be granted additional cash assistance equivalent to 2.5 times the value of the affected land. Based on the frame in December 2013 for agricultural land, the affected households will be additional support for a total amount of **1,028,450,000 VNĐ**.

91. Support for vulnerable households affected: By definition of the REMDF on vulnerable households, they are severely affected ethnic minorities, the poor, household policy, households with women or the elderly owner households, 50 households are considered vulnerable and each household will be eligible to receive 3,000,000 VNĐ. Total Support for vulnerable households is estimated at 150,000,000 VNĐ.

92. The unplanned impacts: If any person or household is affected during project implementation, the compensation and / or assistance will also apply to policies of the project.

C. Entitlement Matrix

93. The compensation for the affected people as in Table 6 will be applied to this project.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
1. Permanent acquisition of land	1. For legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary rights.	(i) Productive land: Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost identified by the external appraiser. (ii) Residential land: Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost identified by the external appraiser
	2. Non-titled or those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying.	No compensation for land, however, they are entitled to compensation for non-land assets (structures, crops and trees) if created before the cut-off date and appropriate resettlement assistance. Landless households will not be displaced

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
		from affected land until the commune allocates alternative land for them within the same or neighboring commune.
2. Houses and structures	All owners regardless of tenure status.	<p>Compensation for constructing the new house/structure with similar technical standard with no deduction or depreciation with salvageable materials.</p> <p>Relocating households will be provided transition allowance .</p>
3. Crops, and trees	All owners regardless of tenure status	<p>(a) Cash compensation for Annual standing crops (e.g. paddy, maize) that cannot be harvested based on current market value;</p> <p>(b) Perennial crops and trees based on current market value given the type, age, and productive value;</p> <p>(c) Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value.</p>
4. Temporary impacts (during construction) on land		<p>(i) Payment of rent for the period of temporary land use which should not be less than the unrealized income and revenue that could be generated by the property during the period of temporary use of the land;</p> <p>(ii) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected fixed assets (e.g., structures, trees, crops)</p> <p>(iii) Restoration of the temporarily used land before returning to the users.</p>

Chapter 8

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

94. Results of the replacement cost study from RRCA showed that average market price of land and crops are equal to unit price stipulated by Tra Vinh PPC. Because the project is built in rural areas, most local people do gardening and crops with long-term stability. In these areas there has been no market price, and local people have not traded land, trees or crops (in most cases, local households give their children, relatives part of their land), only through surveys and community consultation, the local residents said that they agree with the compensation rates enacted provincial rates. Compensation rates were selected from the price issue and the market price of land and crops are presented in Table 7. The level of compensation for crops (rice) is calculated according to the average yield of three consecutive years and the market price of rice. This price will be used to estimate the cost of compensation and resettlement, and needs to be updated in the process of implementing REMDP.

95. Unit price of land will be replacement price:

Decision No. 40/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 12/20/2013 of Tra Vinh PPC regulation of land prices reflects the existing land price in the project area (in 2014). Compensation rates will be reviewed by local agencies and external independent monitoring unit from the first phase implementation REMDP and PPC will adjust (if necessary and used to calculate benefits for DPs) to ensure that the DPs will be compensated at replacement cost for land, houses, trees and the market price for crops can follow this REMDP policy.

Table 7: Compensation unit price for land (VND/m²)

No.	District/commune	Rice	Crop	Garden
1	Cầu Ngang			
1.1	Nhị Trường	70,000	70,000	90,000
1.2	Trường Thọ	70,000	70,000	90,000
1.3	Long Sơn	70,000	70,000	90,000
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	70,000	70,000	90,000
1.5	Hiệp Hòa	70,000	70,000	90,000
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	70,000	70,000	90,000
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	70,000	70,000	90,000

No.	District/commune	Rice	Crop	Garden
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	70,000	70,000	100,000
1.9	Thạnh Hòa Sơn	70,000	70,000	90,000
2	Càng Long			
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.2	An Trường	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.3	Tân Bình	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.4	Bình Phú	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.5	Huyền Hội	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.6	Phương Thạnh	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.7	Nhị Long	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.8	An Trường A	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.9	Tân An	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.10	Đại Phước	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.11	Đại Phúc	80,000	80,000	90,000
2.12	Đức Mỹ	80,000	80,000	90,000
3	Trà Cú			
3.1	Đôn Châu	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.2	Ngọc Biên	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.3	Tân Sơn	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.4	Long Hiệp	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.5	Tân Hiệp	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.6	Hàm Giang	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.7	Tập Sơn	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.8	Phước Hưng	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên	80,000	80,000	90,000

No.	District/commune	Rice	Crop	Garden
3.12	Kim Sơn	90,000	90,000	100,000
3.13	Thanh Sơn	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.14	Đôn Xuân	80,000	80,000	90,000
3.15	Đại An	90,000	90,000	100,000
3.16	Định An	120,000	120,000	140,000
3.17	Hàm Tân	90,000	90,000	100,000
4	Tiểu Cần			
4.1	Hiếu Trung	80,000	80,000	90,000
4.2	Hiếu Tử	80,000	80,000	90,000
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	80,000	80,000	90,000
4.4	Long Thới	80,000	80,000	90,000
4.5	Phú Cần	80,000	80,000	90,000
4.6	Tân Hùng	80,000	80,000	90,000
4.7	Hùng Hòa	80,000	80,000	90,000
4.8	Tân Hòa	80,000	80,000	90,000
4.9	Tập Ngãi	80,000	80,000	90,000
5	Cầu Kè			
5.1	An Phú Tân	70,000	70,000	90,000
5.2	Châu Điền	70,000	70,000	90,000
5.3	Ninh Thới	70,000	70,000	90,000
5.4	Thông Hòa	70,000	70,000	90,000
5.5	Phong Phú	70,000	70,000	90,000
5.6	Tam Ngãi	70,000	70,000	90,000
5.7	Hòa Ân	70,000	70,000	90,000
5.8	Phong Thạnh	70,000	70,000	90,000
5.9	Hòa Tân	70,000	70,000	90,000
6	Duyên Hải			

No.	District/commune	Rice	Crop	Garden
6.1	Long Toàn	80,000	80,000	90,000
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	80,000	80,000	90,000
6.3	Long Hữu	80,000	80,000	90,000
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	80,000	80,000	90,000
6.5	Đông Hải	80,000	80,000	90,000
6.6	Long Vĩnh	80,000	80,000	90,000
6.7	Long Khánh	80,000	80,000	90,000
6.8	Dân Thành	80,000	80,000	90,000
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	80,000	80,000	90,000
7	Châu Thành			
7.1	Hòa Thuận	90,000	90,000	100,000
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	120,000	120,000	140,000
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	70,000	70,000	90,000
7.4	Hòa Minh	70,000	70,000	90,000
7.5	Lương Hòa	70,000	70,000	100,000
7.6	Lương Hòa A	90,000	90,000	100,000
7.7	Hòa Lợi	90,000	90,000	100,000
7.8	Đa Lộc	70,000	70,000	90,000
7.9	Song Lộc	70,000	70,000	90,000
7.10	Long Hòa	70,000	70,000	90,000
7.11	Phước Hảo	70,000	70,000	90,000
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	70,000	70,000	90,000
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	70,000	70,000	90,000

96. Compensation prices for crops

Compensation for perennial with replacement costs and compensation for crops to market value:

Decision No. 06/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 01/26/2013 People's Committee of Tra Vinh province regulates on density and the compensation rate for trees and crops;

Table 8: Compensation unit price for trees and crops (VND/tree)

Tree/Crops	Unit	Price (VND)
Eucalyptus	Tree	80,000
Bamboo	Tree	22,000
Dipterocarpus retusus	Tree	180,000
Cashew	Tree	200,000
Coconut	Tree	360,000
Longan	Tree	300,000
Durian	Tree	480,000
Orange	Tree	150,000
Rose Apple	Tree	120,000
Jack-fruit	Tree	150,000
Grapefruit	Tree	200,000
Mango	Tree	420,000
Other	Tree	30,000
Rice	m ²	2,000
Vegetable	m ²	3,000

97. Summary of resettlement cost estimate is shown in Table 9

Table 9: Resettlement cost estimate

No.	Components	Total Amount (VND)
1	Compensation	
1.1	Land permanently affected	411,380,000
1.2	Perennials and crops	1,856,138,000
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>2,267,518,000</i>

No.	Components	Total Amount (VND)
2	Support compensation costs	
2.1	Supporting, creating job	1,028,450,000
2.2	Support to vulnerable groups	150,000,000
2.3	Administrative, printing materials costs	100,000,000
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>1,278,450,000</i>
3	Management costs = 2% * (1)	45,350,360
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>45,350,360</i>
4	Contingency = 20% * (1)	453,503,600
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	<i>453,503,600</i>
	Total = (1+2+3+4)	4,044,821,960

Chapter 9

IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATIONS

A. Southern Power Corporation

98. Southern Power Corporation is the investor of the project and is responsible for managing and organizing the investigation, design, budgeting, cost and performance monitoring of REMDP.

B. Southern Power Project Mangement Board

99. Southern Power Project Mangement Board (PMB) under the Southern Power Corporation (SPC) is responsible for implementing REMDP, including operational impact survey, publish the rights of APs, resolve complaints and implement rehabilitation programs, compensation, internal monitoring. The main task of the PMB as follows:

- (i) Planning control, management and monitoring and implementation of resettlement.
- (ii) Guidelines DRC implementing the resettlement activities in accordance with REMDP policies approved; and advise the local government timely settle and finish the omissions and defects were identified during internal monitoring and independent implementation to ensure the objectives of REMDP;
- (iii) Finishing REMDP and submit to PPC and ADB for approval before implementation REMDP approved;;
- (iv) Training of resettlement for the implementing agency, the staff of the DRC;
- (v) Coordinate with the implementing agencies and other relevant agencies in the preparation, planning and implementation REMDP;
- (vi) Set up a database for each component affected people as well as the entire project;;
- (vii) Establish internal monitoring procedures are implemented and reviewed the progress report of the project and check compliance with the policies of the project;
- (viii) Establish monitoring procedures coordination between contractors and local governments and local communities to ensure the identification and prompt compensation for impacts occur during construction;
- (ix) Establish procedures for quickly implementing remedial measures and measures to resolve the complaint;
- (x) Report periodically on the progress of resettlement for ADB.

C. People's Committee of Tra Vinh Province

100. People's Committee of Tra Vinh Province (PPC) is responsible for implementing the resettlement activities within its administrative powers. PPC's primary responsibilities are:

- (i) Approve the final REMDP;
- (ii) Issuing decisions approving valuation of the land applied for compensation, support and other assistance to affected people, especially vulnerable groups, based on the REMDP principle;
- (iii) To approve the budget allocated for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (iv) To direct and supervise the provincial authorities to implement an effective REMDP;
- (v) To authorize the People's Committees of districts involved in the project plan approved by the compensation, support and resettlement;
- (vi) To direct the relevant authorities to settle complaints of affected people regarding the compensation, support and resettlement under the authority prescribed by law;
- (vii) To direct the authorities check and resolve violations of the compensation, support and resettlement

101. PMB is responsible for implementing and internal monitoring of the REMDP implementation. The main task of the PMU include:

- (i) Develop, update, and monitor the implementation process REMDP for the project components;
- (ii) Guidelines DRC implementing all resettlement activities in accordance with the approved REMDP; and resolve any errors or omissions are identified through internal monitoring to ensure that meet the objectives of REMDP; Moreover, technical support, financial and equipment suitable for the DRC and perform inventory commune Group.
- (iii) Coordinate with DRCs and CPCs implementing information campaigns and consultations with stakeholders under the guidance of the project has been set up;
- (iv) Coordinate with other relevant agencies to ensure the provision of rehabilitation measures and improvements for those affected;
- (v) Conducting internal monitoring of resettlement, establish and maintain a database of those affected for each component in accordance with the procedures of the project has been set up and prepare regular reports submitted SPC;
- (vi) Implement corrective action quickly in response to internal monitoring.

D. The involved departments

102. The Department of Finance is responsible for the study of the rates of compensation approved by Tra Vinh province. Even the first phase implementation REMDP, Department of Finance will work closely with the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Construction, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, DPC / urban / city and independent external agency to assess the unit price applicable in REMDP and suggest PPC approved and ensure compensation rate equal to replacement cost at the time of payment.

E. District People's Committee

103. The DPC is responsible for managing compensation, support and resettlement. DPC is responsible for PPC reports on the progress and results of land acquisition. The main task of the DPC include:

- (i) To approve the implementation plan and monitor the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation as the updated REMDP;
- (ii) Establish and direct DRC and the district authorities to evaluate and implement the plan compensation, support and resettlement in detail;
- (iii) To approve compensation plans, issue LURC;
- (iv) Directing the CPC and the relevant authorities in the resettlement implementation;
- (v) To settle complaints of affected people

F. District Resettlement Compensation Board (DRC)

104. Composition of REMDP including vice president of DPC (acting chief REMDP), the representative of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Finance, Department of Agriculture, Chairman of the CPC and the affected households (including households with women-headed), a member of the Association of women Farmers and districts. The main responsibility of the DRC are:

- (i) To organize, plan and implement compensation, support and resettlement;
- (ii) Implement DMS activities, consultation and information disclosure, design and implementation of income restoration program, coordinating with stakeholders;
- (iii) Make compensation plan and submit to the District People's Committee for approval. Implementation of compensation, support and resettlement; responsible for applying the legal basis of the

compensation policy, support and resettlement under approved REMDP;

- (iv) Assistance in identifying and allocating land to move the household;
- (v) the main responsibility and coordinate with the CPC to pay compensation and other assistance in time for affected households;
- (vi) Support measures to resolve the complaint.

G. Commune

105. The CPC should support DRC performing the tasks of relocation. Specifically, the CPC will have the following duties:

- (i) Coordinate with the mass organizations, district and commune level to mobilize the officer compensation, support and resettlement policies in accordance with the approved REMDP;
- (ii) Combine with the DRC and the implementation team to disseminate information about the project and resettlement policy; announced and released all of the compensation, support and resettlement has been approved by the PPC;
- (iii) Assignment of social workers assist the DRC in the implementation of resettlement activities;
- (iv) Identify alternative land for the affected households;
- (v) Signing the agreement form of compensation to the affected people;
- (vi) Support to resolve the complaint;
- (vii) Actively participate in all activities related to resettlement.

H. People / Households affected by the project

- (i) APs are responsible for providing all the relevant documents, property of theirs.
- (ii) APs are responsible for checking carefully of the damaged property and the entitlements and clearance in time after receiving full benefits.

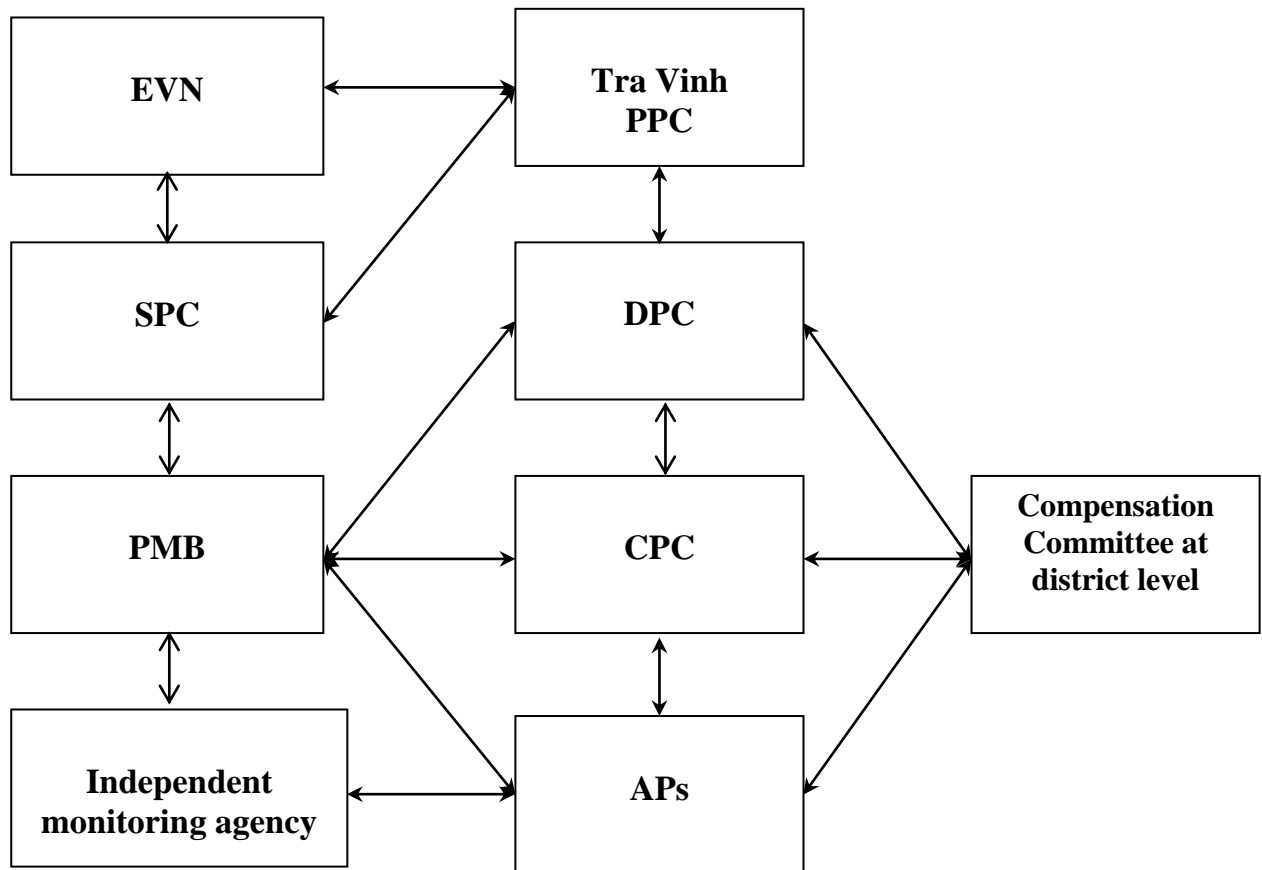


Figure 2: The parties involved in the implementation of the resettlement plan

106. To ensure the effective operation of the compensation and resettlement, the coordination of the parties involved is one of the crucial factors. Agencies and organizations involved not only ensure good performance of its functions but also need to be closely coordinated with the departments, in order to ensure a reasonable mix between the progress of the resettlement work with elements of sustainable development, or in other words ensure the livelihood of the community at least maintained and / or better than the standard of living before project implementation.

Chapter 10

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

107. Implementation Plan for the Resettlement project is presented in Table 10, including (i) the activities was completed to establish RP; (ii) the activities were carried out resettlement; and (iii) the independent monitoring activities.

Table 10: Implementation Schedule for Compensation and Resettlement

Activities	Date
Approve the REMDP draft and disclosure	
SPC agree on REMDP draft and submit to ADB for approval	12/2014
Publication of REMDP draft on ADB's website and publish to local DPs and communities affected	01/2015
Establish and Approve the final REMDP	
Detailed measurement and demarcation of acquisition	01/2015
Mobilize LIC security policy group	01/2015
Implement DMS and compensation plan (RCS, as required)	01/2015
Implement meetings and consultations with the DPs about the final REMDP	01/2015
Submit REMDP and final plan/compensation amount to the PMB for review and move to higher level	02/2015
Approve REMDP final plan/compensation amount	02/2015
SPC agree on the final REMDP / ADB approve the final REMDP	02/2015
Publication of final REMDP on ADB's website and publish to local DPs and communities affected	02/2015
Implentation of REMDP	

Activities	Date
Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance	02/2015
Land clearance was acquired and implement measures to restore income	03/2015
Give the construction contract	03/2015-12/2015
Monitoring and construction	
PMB monthly monitoring	Starting 01/2015
The first semi-annual supervision of LIC (report compliance to grant NOL for construction)	02/2015
The next semi-annual supervision of LIC	Every 6 months from the first phase report
Commencement of construction works	03/2015

Chapter 11

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

108. The monitoring will be done by PMB (with the support of LIC). External monitoring is not required to this project, as expected only a small impact due to involuntary resettlement in the project.

109. Monitoring is to (i) report the situation and assess compliance with agreed REMDP and final REMDP of the projects; (ii) confirm the availability / handover the land for the proposed project; (iii) monitor the compliance by the contractor under the terms of REMDF related to the impact of land acquisition temporarily during construction; (iv) ensure the standard of living of the DP is restored or improved; (v) monitoring the progress of implementation; (vi) assess the adequacy of the implementation of compensation and resettlement measures and the programs that support social development; (vii) identify problems or potential problems; and (viii) identify measures to respond quickly to minimize the problems that arise;

110. The PMB will establish a system of internal monitoring and reporting progress for all aspects of operational land acquisition and resettlement for this project. The PMB will prepare internal reports on the implementation REMDP and submit to the SPC. The PMU will conduct internal monitoring of the implementation REMDP to determine as soon as possible activities to achieve and (the) cause of the problem and to be able to adjust the layout of implementation REMDP. Relevant information will be collected at the scene to assess the progress of REMDP and include in quarterly reports of the project.

111. SPC will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. As expected the payment of compensation to be completed within 6 months from the date REMDP approved, the first monitoring report prepared by the SPC will be presented for payment in compensation. NOL start construction of the project will only be issued by ADB if the monitoring reports can confirm that all of the payment of compensation and support costs as stipulated in REMDP was done and no outstanding complaints about the payment.

Table 11: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
INPUTS INDICATORS	Staffing and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of project dedicated PPMU staff • Formation of DRC • Number of DRC members and job function • Adequate equipment for performing functions (including grievance recording) • Training undertaken for all implementing agencies • Construction Contractor meeting local employment targets for unskilled labor
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement budgets disbursed to DRC and DPs in timely manner
PROCESS INDICATORS	Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of PIB to all DPs • REMDP available in all districts • The interpreter at the village / ethnic minority for displaced individuals, is the member of minority ethnic groups in the other villages • Consultations and participation undertaken as scheduled in the REMDP • Grievances by type and resolution • Number of local-based organizations participating in subproject
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of cultivated land acquired • Area of land acquired • Number of ponds acquired
	Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired • Number, type and size of community buildings acquired • Number, type and size of government assets affected

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of private trees acquired • Number and type of trees of community / state acquired • Number and type of crops acquired • Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensated by type and owner • Number and amount of payment paid • Compensation payments made on time • Compensation payments according to agreed rates • Number of homes destroyed • Number of patio / kitchen dismantled • Number of relocated houses rebuilt by displaced people on the same old land • Number of relocated houses rebuilt by displaced people on their other land • Number of relocated houses rebuilt by displaced people on land assigned • Number of relocated stores rebuilt by displaced people • Number of owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land • Number of replacement land purchases effected • Number of LURCs issued • Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance • Number of DPs who received support under livelihood restoration program
	Re-establish community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community houses be repaired or replaced • The number of seedlings granted by type

APPENDICES

Appendices	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Project Areas2. Minutes of Community Meetings3. Samples of 'Questionnaire'4. Inventory of Affected Households by Districts/Communes5. Project Impacts6. Detail Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition7. Detail Compensation for Affected Crops and Trees8. Summary of Compensation9. Leaflets
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APPENDIX 1: MINUTES OF COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Appendix 2: Public Consultation

District/Commune	Participants [*] /APs	Date	Main issues discussed/provided during the meeting
Ngu Lac commune, Long Huu commune – Duyen Hai district	112/120	Dec. 02, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project information – Mitigation measures – Institutional arrangement – Land acquisition and – Impacts – Project's compensation policy, entitlements of APs – The Grievance Mechanism and the Appeals Process – Resettlement activities – Gender issues, community and Ethnic Minority – Project schedule – Organizational responsibilities
Thanh Hoa Son commune, Hiep My Tay commune – Cau Ngang district	37/76	Dec. 02, 2014	
Song Loc commune, Luong Hoa commune, Luong Hoa A commune – Chau Thanh district	67/70	Dec. 03, 2014	
Nhi Long Phu commune, Nhi Long commune – Cang Long district	83/104	Dec. 03, 2014	

^{*} Including APs, local leaders and officials of the commune/district

Samples of Minutes of Community Meetings

2.1 Duyên Hải district:

BBTVCD - REMDP

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về Kế hoạch đền bù - tái định cư (RP) và Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP) của các khu vực thuộc Dự án thành phần "Cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư".

Hôm nay, ngày 02 tháng 12 năm 2014, tại UBND xã Ngủ Lạch

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Ban Quản lý Dự án Điện lực miền Nam, Công ty Điện lực Trà Vinh và Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam trình bày tóm tắt nội dung về các hồ sơ Dự án đầu tư, Kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư (RP), Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP) của Dự án thành phần "Cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư", Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

1. Ông Trương Hoàng Sơn : ấp Cây Xơ
các hộ dân không đi họp có được cấp điện trong dự án?
TL: Thực hiện dự án cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư theo danh mục dự án.

2. Ông La Văn Nà : ấp Cây Xơ
Đền giá đền bù hoa màu, cây cối? Nhà dưỡn trường dây có được phép tồn tại không?
TL: Đền giá đền bù hoa màu, cây cối do UBND xã ban hành tại thời điểm áp giá đền bù
phường an tuyến xây dựng trường dây hạn chế ảnh hưởng tối đa đối với các công trình kiến trúc. Trường hợp công trình kiến trúc không đủ điều kiện an toàn thì được hỗ trợ cải tạo phần ảnh hưởng gây ra bởi trường dây.

Trang 01 / 3

3. Bà Nguyễn Thị Nhỏn Hoa, phó chủ tịch xã Ngưu Lạc
nhân dân ủng hộ ngành điện triển khai dự án để phát
triển kinh tế xã hội địa phương
văn động và được sự đồng tình của nhân dân thực
hiện nhanh dự án với việc đồng ý cho ngành điện thi
công tuyến đường dây trước khi thực hiện đền bù

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Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 10 giờ cùng ngày.

Đại diện
Ban QLDA Điện lực miền Nam



Nguyễn Huỳnh Đức

Đại diện
Công ty Điện lực Trà Vinh

VS Minh Phong

Điện lực Duyên Hải.

Trần Hoàng Đạt

Đại diện
Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam



NGÔ QUANG VINH

Đại diện
UBND xã Ngũ Lạc



Nguyễn Thị Nhàn Hoà

Trang 03 / 3

2.2 Cầu Ngang district:

BBTVCD - REMDP

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về Kế hoạch đền bù - tái định cư (RP) và Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP) của các khu vực thuộc Dự án thành phần "Cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư".

Hôm nay, ngày 02 tháng 12 năm 2014, tại UBND xã Thạnh Hòa Sơn.....

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Ban Quản lý Dự án Điện lực miền Nam, Công ty Điện lực Trà Vinh và Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam trình bày tóm tắt nội dung về các hồ sơ Dự án đầu tư, Kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư (RP), Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP) của Dự án thành phần "Cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư", Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

1. Ông Nguyễn Văn Hùng: q. kỹ sư quy.
Những cây cối nào phải chặt, tỉa nhánh trong dự án?
Đền giá đền bù hoa màu, cây cối ra sao?
Th: Trong hành lang an toàn lưới điện, diện tích chặt của cây theo chiều thẳng đứng và độ cao dây dẫn trung thế thấp nhất khi ở trạng thái võng cực đại không nhỏ hơn 2m (theo NĐ 14/2014/NĐ-CP). Đối với cây cối thì đền bù theo quy định hiện hành.

2. Ông Liêu Quang Lợi: phó chủ tịch UBND xã Thạnh Hòa Sơn.
Chúng tôi đồng tình và ủng hộ việc triển khai dự án
Dự án thực hiện nhằm nâng cao đời sống và phát triển
sản xuất của địa phương.
Tuy nhiên, trong quá trình triển khai thi công dự án: đơn
vị thi công phải thường xuyên phối hợp chặt chẽ với
chính quyền địa phương nhằm tháo gỡ các vướng mắc và
thi công dự án được thuận lợi.

Trang 01 / 2

Đại diện
Ban QLĐA-Điền lực miền Nam



Công ty Điện lực Trà Vinh

Điện lực Cần Ngang
Taly
Trần Đăng Khoa.

NGÔ QUANG VINH

Đại diện
UBND xã Thanh Hòa Sơn



Pien Quang Loi

2.3 Châu Thành district:

BBTVCD - REMDP

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về Kế hoạch đền bù - tái định cư (RP) và Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP) của các khu vực thuộc Dự án thành phần "Cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư".

Hôm nay, ngày 03 tháng 12 năm 2014, tại UBND xã Song Lộc

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Ban Quản lý Dự án Điện lực miền Nam, Công ty Điện lực Trà Vinh và Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam trình bày tóm tắt nội dung về các hồ sơ Dự án đầu tư, Kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư (RP), Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP) của Dự án thành phần "Cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư", Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

1. Ông Thạch Ngọc Sao Mai: ấp Trà Nóc
Những cây cối nào cần phải chặt, tồn trong dự án?
Đền giá đền bù ra sao?
TL: Trong hành lang an toàn lưới điện: cây cối không được phép cao quá quy định (tầm cao nhất của cây theo chiều thẳng đứng và đề cao dây dẫn thấp nhất khi ở trạng thái võng cực đại không nhỏ hơn 2m) của NP 14/2014/NĐ-CP cây cối đền bù theo quy định của tỉnh ban hành
2. Ông Phùng Thế Mỹ: phó giám đốc điện lực châu thành:
Đề nghị có sự phối hợp đồng bộ giữa người dân với các cơ quan ban ngành để triển khai dự án thuận lợi
3. Ông Trương Hoàng Minh: phó chủ tịch huyện châu thành
Giải thích, vận động người dân hỗ trợ công tác, đồng ý cho phép phát quang, trồng tre trúc khi đền bù
vận động bà con, tạo điều kiện thuận lợi để thi công dự án

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Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 10 giờ cùng ngày.

Đại diện
Ban QLDA Điện lực miền Nam



Nguyễn Huỳnh Đức

Đại diện
Công ty Điện lực Trà Vinh
Điện lực Châu Thành

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phùng Thế ngy

Đại diện
Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam
KT. GIÁM ĐỐC
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC



NGÔ QUANG VINH



Đại diện
Song Lộc
CHỦ TỊCH
CHỦ TỊCH

Diệp Phương

2.4 Càng Long district:

BBTVCD - REMDP

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về Kế hoạch đền bù - tái định cư (RP) và Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP) của các khu vực thuộc Dự án thành phần "Cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư".

Hôm nay, ngày 03 tháng 12 năm 2014, tại UBND xã Nhị Long Phú

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Ban Quản lý Dự án Điện lực miền Nam, Công ty Điện lực Trà Vinh và Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam trình bày tóm tắt nội dung về các hồ sơ Dự án đầu tư, Kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư (RP), Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP) của Dự án thành phần "Cung cấp điện cho các hộ dân chưa có điện chủ yếu là đồng bào Khmer tỉnh Trà Vinh giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư", Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

1. Ông Trần Văn Chiến : ấp Bàu Tiên,
Đền bù hoa màu, cây cối và công trình kiến trúc trong
hành lang tuyến như thế nào?

TL: Đền bù hoa màu, cây cối theo đơn giá của
UBND tỉnh ban hành phù hợp với giá thị trường tại thời
điểm áp giá đền bù, đền bù hỗ trợ phần ảnh hưởng của
công trình kiến trúc không đảm bảo đều kiện an toàn theo
quy định.

2. Ông Nguyễn Văn Sáu : ấp Bàu Cà
Độ cao đường dây xây dựng mới có đảm bảo an toàn?

TL: Tuyến đường dây xây dựng mới phải đảm bảo các
yêu cầu kỹ thuật, các quy định về độ cao an toàn theo
quy định.

3. Ông Huỳnh Công Thu : chủ tịch xã Nhị Long Phú
Xã Nhị Long và Nhị Long Phú được thụ hưởng điện từ

Trang 01 / 3

dự án để nâng cao đời sống và phát triển kinh tế xã hội.

Vận động nhân dân, nhiệt tình giúp đỡ ngành điện để thi công hoàn tất dự án cấp điện cho bà con.

Đề nghị bà con thống nhất phương án cho phép thi công dự án trước khi hoàn tất đền bù và được bà con nhiệt tình ủng hộ.

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 16 giờ cùng ngày.

Đại diện
Ban QLDA Điện lực miền Nam



Nguyễn Huỳnh Đức

Đại diện
Công ty Điện lực Trà Vinh
Điện lực Cảng Long

Đặng Duy Thái

Đại diện
Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam



NGÔ QUANG VINH

Đại diện
UBND xã Nhị Long Phú



Huỳnh Long Châu

**APPENDIX 2: INVENTORY OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY
DISTRICTS/COMMUNES**

Appendix 4: Inventory of affected households by districts/communes

No.	District/ Commune	Kinh People		Khmer People		Hoa People +Others		Total	
		Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)
1	Cầu Ngang								
1.1	Nhị Trường	4	12	25	84			29	96
1.2	Trường Thọ			19	57			19	57
1.3	Long Sơn								
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	24	78	3	10			27	88
1.5	Hiệp Hòa			4	12			4	12
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	34	92					34	92
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	9	35	1	4			10	39
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	27	97					27	97
1.9	Thạnh Hòa Sơn	4	18	38	126			42	144
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>293</i>			<i>192</i>	<i>625</i>
2	Càng Long								
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	49	146					49	146
2.2	An Trường	104	224					104	224
2.3	Tân Bình	65	183					65	183
2.4	Bình Phú	18	41					18	41
2.5	Huyền Hội	91	292					91	292
2.6	Phượng Thạnh	22	53	10	28			32	81
2.7	Nhị Long	32	82					32	82

No.	District/ Commune	Kinh People		Khmer People		Hoa People +Others		Total	
		Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)
2.8	An Trường A	65	205					65	205
2.9	Tân An	21	46					21	46
2.1 0	Đại Phước	128	292	1	2			129	294
2.1 1	Đại Phúc	26	74	1	3			27	77
2.1 2	Đức Mỹ	121	272	1	2			122	274
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>1,910</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>35</i>			<i>755</i>	<i>1,945</i>
3	Trà Cú								
3.1	Đôn Châu	107	298	44	125			151	423
3.2	Ngọc Biên	2	6	43	138			45	144
3.3	Tân Sơn			42	142			42	142
3.4	Long Hiệp			48	158			48	158
3.5	Tân Hiệp	5	15	34	86			39	101
3.6	Hàm Giang			32	84			32	84
3.7	Tập Sơn			33	118			33	118
3.8	Phước Hưng	20	48	125	306			145	354
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	49	146	137	356			186	502
3.1 0	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	10	26					10	26
3.1 1	Ngãi Xuyên	27	76	23	71			50	147
3.1 2	Kim Sơn			3	9			3	9
3.1	Thanh Sơn	2	6	50	132			52	138

No.	District/ Commune	Kinh People		Khmer People		Hoa People +Others		Total	
		Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)
3									
3.1 4	Đôn Xuân			19	69			19	69
3.1 5	Đại An			6	19			6	19
3.1 6	Định An	34	133	1	2			35	135
3.1 7	Hàm Tân			30	70			30	70
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>1,885</i>			<i>926</i>	<i>2,639</i>
4	Tiểu Cần								
4.1	Hiếu Trung								
4.2	Hiếu Tử								
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	9	33	1	5			10	38
4.4	Long Thới	2	8					2	8
4.5	Phú Cần								
4.6	Tân Hùng	1	7	5	19			6	26
4.7	Hùng Hòa								
4.8	Tân Hòa	11	46	3	17			14	63
4.9	Tập Ngãi	10	34	4	17			14	51
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>58</i>			<i>46</i>	<i>186</i>
5	Cầu Kè								
5.1	An Phú Tân	12	44					12	44
5.2	Châu Điền	2	8	24	123			26	131

No.	District/ Commune	Kinh People		Khmer People		Hoa People +Others		Total	
		Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)
5.3	Ninh Thới								
5.4	Thông Hòa	41	190	3	13			44	203
5.5	Phong Phú	2	10	34	145			36	155
5.6	Tam Ngãi	2	11	10	40			12	51
5.7	Hòa Ân	7	29	27	108			34	137
5.8	Phong Thạnh	4	18	22	89			26	107
5.9	Hòa Tân	23	83	21	90			44	173
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	93	393	141	608			234	1,001
6	Duyên Hải								
6.1	Long Toàn	38	119					38	119
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	127	450	4	11			131	461
6.3	Long Hữu	43	151					43	151
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	40	145	37	130			77	275
6.5	Đông Hải	225	703	31	101			256	804
6.6	Long Vĩnh	32	131	27	103			59	234
6.7	Long Khánh	50	178	3	10			53	188
6.8	Dân Thành	136	485	10	33			146	518
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	47	153					47	153
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	738	2,515	112	388			850	2,903
7	Châu Thành								
7.1	Hòa Thuận	8	32					8	32
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	13	40	2	6			15	46

No.	District/ Commune	Kinh People		Khmer People		Hoa People +Others		Total	
		Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (person)
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	9	37					9	37
7.4	Hòa Minh	23	115					23	115
7.5	Lương Hòa	5	21					5	21
7.6	Lương Hòa A	2	6	10	32			12	38
7.7	Hòa Lợi			6	26	1	3	7	29
7.8	Đa Lộc	3	16	18	68			21	84
7.9	Song Lộc	8	32	44	188	1	4	53	224
7.1 0	Long Hòa	5	18					5	18
7.1 1	Phước Hảo	4	19	2	5			6	24
7.1 2	Mỹ Chánh	15	63	13	65			28	128
7.1 3	Thanh Mỹ	10	36	1	4			11	40
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>836</i>
	Total	2,069	6,467	1,135	3,661	2	7	3,206	10,135

APPENDIX 5: PROJECT IMPACTS

Appendix 5.1: Permanently affected Productive land

No.	District/commune	HHs	Land ownership (m ²)	Affected permanently (m ²)		
				Rice	Crop	Garden
1	Cầu Ngang					
1.1	Nhị Trường	29	127,916	46		
1.2	Trường Thọ	19	111,310	36		2
1.3	Long Sơn					
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	27	189,253	71		20
1.5	Hiệp Hòa	4	8,120	4		
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	34	200,790	65		6
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	10	62,950	14		8
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	27	393,720	91		
1.9	Thạnh Hòa Sơn	42	241,365	81		
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>1,335,424</i>	<i>408</i>		<i>36</i>
2	Càng Long					
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	49	79,020	44		5
2.2	An Trường	104	186,894	90		23
2.3	Tân Bình	65	123,930	44		25
2.4	Bình Phú	18	31,080	15		4
2.5	Huyền Hội	91	147,300	58		36
2.6	Phương Thạnh	32	48,940	32		1
2.7	Nhị Long	32	43,662	14		18
2.8	An Trường A	65	96,538	35		30
2.9	Tân An	21	24,934	13		8
2.10	Đại Phước	129	201,933	84		45
2.11	Đại Phúc	27	46,500	20		8

No.	District/commune	HHs	Land ownership (m ²)	Affected permanently (m ²)		
				Rice	Crop	Garden
2.12	Đức Mỹ	122	171,517	111		11
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>1,202,248</i>	<i>560</i>		<i>214</i>
3	Trà Cú					
3.1	Đôn Châu	151	296,881	72		84
3.2	Ngọc Biên	45	59,900	30		16
3.3	Tân Sơn	42	63,533	24		18
3.4	Long Hiệp	48	66,450	42		7
3.5	Tân Hiệp	39	66,590	25		14
3.6	Hàm Giang	32	52,390	23		9
3.7	Tập Sơn	33	52,937	31		2
3.8	Phước Hưng	145	262,858	124		21
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	186	299,374	157		30
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	10	14,405	9		1
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên	50	98,810	42		11
3.12	Kim Sơn	3	4,000			3
3.13	Thanh Sơn	52	92,355	38		15
3.14	Đôn Xuân	19	42,355	16		4
3.15	Đại An	6	14,330	5		1
3.16	Định An	35	58,840	28		7
3.17	Hàm Tân	30	47,155	13		17
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>1,593,163</i>	<i>679</i>		<i>260</i>
4	Tiểu Cần					
4.1	Hiếu Trung					
4.2	Hiếu Tử					
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	10	29,030	9		2

No.	District/commune	HHs	Land ownership (m ²)	Affected permanently (m ²)		
				Rice	Crop	Garden
4.4	Long Thới	2	6,340	2		
4.5	Phú Cần					
4.6	Tân Hùng	6	19,290	7		
4.7	Hùng Hòa					
4.8	Tân Hòa	14	47,410	17		
4.9	Tập Ngãi	14	44,270	17		
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>146,340</i>	<i>52</i>		<i>2</i>
5	Cầu Kè					
5.1	An Phú Tân	12	41,490			14
5.2	Châu Điền	26	100,830	28		5
5.3	Ninh Thới					
5.4	Thông Hòa	44	150,160	46		9
5.5	Phong Phú	36	120,710	34		12
5.6	Tam Ngãi	12	37,330	20		
5.7	Hòa Ân	34	101,800	40		1
5.8	Phong Thạnh	26	98,820	21	2	8
5.9	Hòa Tân	44	135,190	39		12
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>786,330</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>61</i>
6	Duyên Hải					
6.1	Long Toàn	38	314,260	94		
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	131	2,139,795	412		18
6.3	Long Hữu	43	347,800	31		62
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	77	1,026,497	213		24
6.5	Đông Hải	256	2,222,221	645		2

No.	District/commune	HHs	Land ownership (m ²)	Affected permanently (m ²)		
				Rice	Crop	Garden
6.6	Long Vĩnh	59	674,740	99		56
6.7	Long Khánh	53	421,648	132		
6.8	Dân Thành	146	1,636,700	398		
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	47	708,760	158		
	<i>Sub total 6</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>9,492,421</i>	<i>2,182</i>		<i>162</i>
7	Châu Thành					
7.1	Hòa Thuận	8	28,390	9		1
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	15	31,420	11		7
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	9	20,330	12		1
7.4	Hòa Minh	23	66,170	27		
7.5	Lương Hòa	5	14,300	1		6
7.6	Lương Hòa A	12	41,500	14		
7.7	Hòa Lợi	7	23,740	9		
7.8	Đa Lộc	21	83,200	31		3
7.9	Song Lộc	53	164,490	60		8
7.10	Long Hòa	5	19,530	8		
7.11	Phước Hảo	6	16,100	8		1
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	28	104,030	32		5
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	11	38,540	12		
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>651,740</i>	<i>234</i>		<i>32</i>
	Total	3,206	15,207,666	4,343	2	767

Appendix 5.2: Permanently affected crops

No.	District/commune	Rice (m²)	Vegetables (m²)
1	Cầu Ngang		
1.1	Nhị Trường	46	
1.2	Trường Thọ	36	
1.3	Long Sơn		
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	71	
1.5	Hiệp Hòa	4	
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	65	
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	14	
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	91	
1.9	Thanh Hòa Sơn	81	
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>408</i>	
2	Càng Long		
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	44	
2.2	An Trường	90	
2.3	Tân Bình	44	
2.4	Bình Phú	15	
2.5	Huyền Hội	58	
2.6	Phương Thạnh	32	
2.7	Nhị Long	14	
2.8	An Trường A	35	
2.9	Tân An	13	
2.10	Đại Phước	84	
2.11	Đại Phúc	20	
2.12	Đức Mỹ	111	
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>560</i>	

No.	District/commune	Rice (m ²)	Vegetables (m ²)
3	Trà Cú		
3.1	Đôn Châu	72	
3.2	Ngọc Biên	30	
3.3	Tân Sơn	24	
3.4	Long Hiệp	42	
3.5	Tân Hiệp	25	
3.6	Hàm Giang	23	
3.7	Tập Sơn	31	
3.8	Phước Hưng	124	
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	157	
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	9	
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên	42	
3.12	Kim Sơn		
3.13	Thanh Sơn	38	
3.14	Đôn Xuân	16	
3.15	Đại An	5	
3.16	Định An	28	
3.17	Hàm Tân	13	
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>679</i>	
4	Tiểu Cần		
4.1	Hiếu Trung		
4.2	Hiếu Tử		
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	9	
4.4	Long Thới	2	
4.5	Phú Cần		
4.6	Tân Hùng	7	
4.7	Hùng Hòa		

No.	District/commune	Rice (m ²)	Vegetables (m ²)
4.8	Tân Hòa	17	
4.9	Tập Ngãi	17	
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	52	
5	Cầu Kè		
5.1	An Phú Tân		
5.2	Châu Điền	28	
5.3	Ninh Thới		
5.4	Thông Hòa	46	
5.5	Phong Phú	34	
5.6	Tam Ngãi	20	
5.7	Hòa Ân	40	
5.8	Phong Thạnh	21	2
5.9	Hòa Tân	39	
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	228	2
6	Duyên Hải		
6.1	Long Toàn	94	
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	412	
6.3	Long Hữu	31	
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	213	
6.5	Đông Hải	645	
6.6	Long Vĩnh	99	
6.7	Long Khánh	132	
6.8	Dân Thành	398	
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	158	
	<i>Sub total 6</i>	2,182	

No.	District/commune	Rice (m ²)	Vegetables (m ²)
7	Châu Thành		
7.1	Hòa Thuận	9	
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	11	
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	12	
7.4	Hòa Minh	27	
7.5	Lương Hòa	1	
7.6	Lương Hòa A	14	
7.7	Hòa Lợi	9	
7.8	Đa Lộc	31	
7.9	Song Lộc	60	
7.10	Long Hòa	8	
7.11	Phước Hảo	8	
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	32	
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	12	
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	234	
	Total	4,343	2

Appendix 5.3: Perennial permanently affected

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Other
1	Cầu Ngang													
1.1	Nhị Trường					1								333
1.2	Trường Thọ													266
1.3	Long Sơn													
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	1												384
1.5	Hiệp Hòa													38
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây													434
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc													118
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam													378
1.9	Thanh Hòa Sơn													615
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	1				1								2,566

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Other
2	Càng Long													
2.1	Nhị Long Phú		140			58								
2.2	An Trường	17	53	3	5	113								
2.3	Tân Bình	3	55			59								
2.4	Bình Phú		5			16								
2.5	Huyện Hội		18			149		1		1	1	3	6	
2.6	Phượng Thạnh													
2.7	Nhị Long		13			61								
2.8	An Trường A		36			83								
2.9	Tân An					30								
2.10	Đại Phước	2	56			130		1		1	11		7	
2.11	Đại Phúc	3	16			21								
2.12	Đức Mỹ	3	110		4	122	11	3	5	5	19	10	4	

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Other
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	28	502	3	9	842	11	5	5	7	31	13	17	
3	Trà Cú													
3.1	Đôn Châu	2	170			155								
3.2	Ngọc Biên		37			43								
3.3	Tân Sơn		27			86								
3.4	Long Hiệp		11			19								
3.5	Tân Hiệp		92			75								
3.6	Hàm Giang		87			71								
3.7	Tập Sơn		36			78								
3.8	Phước Hưng		383			255								2
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	8	316			351								
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh					6								

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Other
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên		83			82								
3.12	Kim Sơn		6			1								
3.13	Thanh Sơn		89			71								
3.14	Đôn Xuân		47			23								
3.15	Đại An		5											
3.16	Định An		7			23								
3.17	Hàm Tân		93			64								
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1,489</i>			<i>1,403</i>								<i>2</i>
4	Tiểu Cần													
4.1	Hiếu Trung													
4.2	Hiếu Tử													
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	1				4							4	12

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Other
4.4	Long Thới													
4.5	Phú Cần													
4.6	Tân Hùng	1				2							1	13
4.7	Hùng Hòa													
4.8	Tân Hòa	7				24	4		14		2	2	4	2
4.9	Tập Ngãi	2				1		1					1	35
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	<i>11</i>				<i>31</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>14</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>62</i>
5	Cầu Kè													
5.1	An Phú Tân					18	10		31			6		14
5.2	Châu Điện	12				16	2		3	1	1	1	1	20
5.3	Ninh Thới													
5.4	Thông Hòa	45				48	1		44		1	9	1	14

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Other
5.5	Phong Phú	25				43	3		9		1	3	1	15
5.6	Tam Ngãi	8				5								28
5.7	Hòa Ân	48		1		31	2		8		1		4	52
5.8	Phong Thạnh	31				30	1		17			4	1	12
5.9	Hòa Tân	56		2		23	8	1	10		2	1	3	43
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	225		3		214	27	1	122	1	6	24	11	198
6	Duyên Hải													
6.1	Long Toàn													504
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	12			1									1,093
6.3	Long Hữu													601
6.4	Ngũ Lạc													1,056
6.5	Đông Hải		44	6										1,353

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Other
6.6	Long Vĩnh		2			6								545
6.7	Long Khánh		2			4								478
6.8	Dân Thành	9	1	1	1									2,060
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh													664
	<i>Sub total 6</i>	21	49	7	2	10								8,354
7	Châu Thành													
7.1	Hòa Thuận	3				8	7				2		2	7
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	5			1	7	5				3	1	4	32
7.3	Hưng Mỹ					7	1		1				3	6
7.4	Hòa Minh	10				26	4		5		2		2	10
7.5	Lương Hòa	5				11							1	20
7.6	Lương Hòa A	11				12			4			2	3	18

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No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Other
7.7	Hòa Lợi	7				9		4					2	6
7.8	Đa Lộc	38			6	24	2	3	10				4	6
7.9	Song Lộc	58	1			51	20		10		2	2	14	28
7.10	Long Hòa					3								
7.11	Phước Hảo	4				6	3		3				4	1
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	4				10		2	1			1		38
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	6				15								24
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>7</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>34</i>		<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>196</i>
	Total	447	2,041	13	18	2,690	84	16	175	8	48	45	77	11,378



Appendix 5.4: Temporarily affected Productive land

No.	District/commune	Temporarily Affected (m ²)		
		Rice	Crop	Garden
1	Cầu Ngang			
1.1	Nhị Trường	1,808		3,583
1.2	Trường Thọ	1,418		2,794
1.3	Long Sơn			
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	2,814		3,609
1.5	Hiệp Hòa	154		475
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	2,566		5,026
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	556		1,432
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	3,610		4,164
1.9	Thạnh Hòa Sơn	3,194		6,438
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>16,120</i>		<i>27,521</i>
2	Càng Long			
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	1,712		2,204
2.2	An Trường	3,504		2,884
2.3	Tân Bình	1,712		1,530
2.4	Bình Phú	584		267
2.5	Huyền Hội	2,266		2,462
2.6	Phượng Thạnh	1,252		32
2.7	Nhị Long	544		1,766
2.8	An Trường A	1,362		2,268
2.9	Tân An	508		542
2.10	Đại Phước	3,280		3,551
2.11	Đại Phúc	776		442
2.12	Đức Mỹ	4,316		4,282
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>21,816</i>		<i>22,230</i>



No.	District/commune	Temporarily Affected (m ²)		
		Rice	Crop	Garden
3	Trà Cú			
3.1	Đôn Châu	2,802		6,200
3.2	Ngọc Biên	1,168		1,257
3.3	Tân Sơn	936		1,757
3.4	Long Hiệp	1,638		521
3.5	Tân Hiệp	978		2,251
3.6	Hàm Giang	898		2,032
3.7	Tập Sơn	1,210		1,443
3.8	Phước Hưng	4,844		7,814
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	6,152		9,408
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	350		69
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên	1,636		2,417
3.12	Kim Sơn			199
3.13	Thanh Sơn	1,490		2,317
3.14	Đôn Xuân	628		911
3.15	Đại An	200		74
3.16	Định An	1,108		644
3.17	Hàm Tân	504		1,945
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>26,542</i>		<i>41,259</i>
4	Tiểu Cần			
4.1	Hiếu Trung			
4.2	Hiếu Tử			
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	356		410
4.4	Long Thới	78		
4.5	Phú Cần			



No.	District/commune	Temporarily Affected (m ²)		
		Rice	Crop	Garden
4.6	Tân Hùng	278		349
4.7	Hùng Hòa			
4.8	Tân Hòa	670		787
4.9	Tập Ngãi	670		715
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	<i>2,052</i>		<i>2,261</i>
5	Cầu Kè			
5.1	An Phú Tân			1,065
5.2	Châu Điền	1,102		867
5.3	Ninh Thới			
5.4	Thông Hòa	1,806		1,992
5.5	Phong Phú	1,320		1,553
5.6	Tam Ngãi	794		463
5.7	Hòa Ân	1,576		1,882
5.8	Phong Thạnh	820	78	1,352
5.9	Hòa Tân	1,516		2,177
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	<i>8,934</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>11,351</i>
6	Duyên Hải			
6.1	Long Toàn	3,718		5,532
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	16,354		11,865
6.3	Long Hữu	1,226		6,515
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	8,462		12,027
6.5	Đông Hải	25,538		16,343
6.6	Long Vĩnh	3,922		6,464
6.7	Long Khánh	5,218		5,105
6.8	Dân Thành	15,772		22,741



No.	District/commune	Temporarily Affected (m ²)		
		Rice	Crop	Garden
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	6,278		7,108
	<i>Sub total 6</i>	<i>86,488</i>		<i>93,700</i>
7	Châu Thành			
7.1	Hòa Thuận	354		487
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	430		844
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	470		473
7.4	Hòa Minh	1,062		1,004
7.5	Lương Hòa	40		483
7.6	Lương Hòa A	542		566
7.7	Hòa Lợi	350		427
7.8	Đa Lộc	1,214		1,115
7.9	Song Lộc	2,354		2,635
7.10	Long Hòa	310		68
7.11	Phước Hảo	316		382
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	1,260		972
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	466		493
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	<i>9,168</i>		<i>9,949</i>
	Total	171,120	78	208,271



Appendix 5.5: Temporarily affected crops

No.	District/commune	Rice (m²)	Vegetable (m²)
1	Cầu Ngang		
1.1	Nhị Trường	1,808	
1.2	Trường Thọ	1,418	
1.3	Long Sơn		
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	2,814	
1.5	Hiệp Hòa	154	
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	2,566	
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	556	
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	3,610	
1.9	Thạnh Hòa Sơn	3,194	
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>16,120</i>	
2	Càng Long		
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	1,712	
2.2	An Trường	3,504	
2.3	Tân Bình	1,712	
2.4	Bình Phú	584	
2.5	Huyền Hội	2,266	
2.6	Phương Thạnh	1,252	
2.7	Nhị Long	544	
2.8	An Trường A	1,362	
2.9	Tân An	508	
2.10	Đại Phước	3,280	
2.11	Đại Phúc	776	
2.12	Đức Mỹ	4,316	
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>21,816</i>	
3	Trà Cú		



No.	District/commune	Rice (m ²)	Vegetable (m ²)
3.1	Đôn Châu	2,802	
3.2	Ngọc Biên	1,168	
3.3	Tân Sơn	936	
3.4	Long Hiệp	1,638	
3.5	Tân Hiệp	978	
3.6	Hàm Giang	898	
3.7	Tập Sơn	1,210	
3.8	Phước Hưng	4,844	
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	6,152	
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	350	
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên	1,636	
3.12	Kim Sơn		
3.13	Thanh Sơn	1,490	
3.14	Đôn Xuân	628	
3.15	Đại An	200	
3.16	Định An	1,108	
3.17	Hàm Tân	504	
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>26,542</i>	
4	Tiểu Cần		
4.1	Hiếu Trung		
4.2	Hiếu Tử		
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	356	
4.4	Long Thới	78	
4.5	Phú Cần		
4.6	Tân Hùng	278	
4.7	Hùng Hòa		
4.8	Tân Hòa	670	
4.9	Tập Ngãi	670	



No.	District/commune	Rice (m ²)	Vegetable (m ²)
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	2,052	
5	Cầu Kè		
5.1	An Phú Tân		
5.2	Châu Điền	1,102	
5.3	Ninh Thới		
5.4	Thông Hòa	1,806	
5.5	Phong Phú	1,320	
5.6	Tam Ngãi	794	
5.7	Hòa Ân	1,576	
5.8	Phong Thạnh	820	78
5.9	Hòa Tân	1,516	
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	8,934	78
6	Duyên Hải		
6.1	Long Toàn	3,718	
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	16,354	
6.3	Long Hữu	1,226	
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	8,462	
6.5	Đông Hải	25,538	
6.6	Long Vĩnh	3,922	
6.7	Long Khánh	5,218	
6.8	Dân Thành	15,772	
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	6,278	
	<i>Sub total 6</i>	86,488	
7	Châu Thành		
7.1	Hòa Thuận	354	
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	430	



No.	District/commune	Rice (m ²)	Vegetable (m ²)
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	470	
7.4	Hòa Minh	1,062	
7.5	Lương Hòa	40	
7.6	Lương Hòa A	542	
7.7	Hòa Lợi	350	
7.8	Đa Lộc	1,214	
7.9	Song Lộc	2,354	
7.10	Long Hòa	310	
7.11	Phước Hảo	316	
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	1,260	
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	466	
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	<i>9,168</i>	
	Total	171,120	78



APPENDIX 6: DETAIL COMPENSATION FOR PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION

Appendix 6: Detail Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition

No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)			Amount (VND)			Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Rice	Crop	Garden	
1	Cầu Ngang							
1.1	Nhị Trường	46			3,220,000			3,220,000
1.2	Trường Thọ	36		2	2,520,000		180,000	2,700,000
1.3	Long Sơn							
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	71		20	4,970,000		1,800,000	6,770,000
1.5	Hiệp Hòa	4			280,000			280,000
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	65		6	4,550,000		540,000	5,090,000
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	14		8	980,000		720,000	1,700,000
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	91			6,370,000			6,370,000
1.9	Thạnh Hòa Sơn	81			5,670,000			5,670,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>408</i>		<i>36</i>	<i>28,560,000</i>		<i>3,240,000</i>	<i>31,800,000</i>
2	Càng Long							



No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)			Amount (VND)			Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Rice	Crop	Garden	
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	44		5	3,520,000		450,000	3,970,000
2.2	An Trường	90		23	7,200,000		2,070,000	9,270,000
2.3	Tân Bình	44		25	3,520,000		2,250,000	5,770,000
2.4	Bình Phú	15		4	1,200,000		360,000	1,560,000
2.5	Huyền Hội	58		36	4,640,000		3,240,000	7,880,000
2.6	Phương Thạnh	32		1	2,560,000		90,000	2,650,000
2.7	Nhị Long	14		18	1,120,000		1,620,000	2,740,000
2.8	An Trường A	35		30	2,800,000		2,700,000	5,500,000
2.9	Tân An	13		8	1,040,000		720,000	1,760,000
2.10	Đại Phước	84		45	6,720,000		4,050,000	10,770,000
2.11	Đại Phúc	20		8	1,600,000		720,000	2,320,000
2.12	Đức Mỹ	111		11	8,880,000		990,000	9,870,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>560</i>		<i>214</i>	<i>44,800,000</i>		<i>19,260,000</i>	<i>64,060,000</i>
3	Trà Cú							
3.1	Đôn Châu	72		84	5,760,000		7,560,000	13,320,000

No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)			Amount (VND)			Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Rice	Crop	Garden	
3.2	Ngọc Biên	30		16	2,400,000		1,440,000	3,840,000
3.3	Tân Sơn	24		18	1,920,000		1,620,000	3,540,000
3.4	Long Hiệp	42		7	3,360,000		630,000	3,990,000
3.5	Tân Hiệp	25		14	2,000,000		1,260,000	3,260,000
3.6	Hàm Giang	23		9	1,840,000		810,000	2,650,000
3.7	Tập Sơn	31		2	2,480,000		180,000	2,660,000
3.8	Phước Hưng	124		21	9,920,000		1,890,000	11,810,000
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	157		30	12,560,000		2,700,000	15,260,000
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	9		1	720,000		90,000	810,000
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên	42		11	3,360,000		990,000	4,350,000
3.12	Kim Sơn			3			300,000	300,000
3.13	Thanh Sơn	38		15	3,040,000		1,350,000	4,390,000
3.14	Đôn Xuân	16		4	1,280,000		360,000	1,640,000
3.15	Đại An	5		1	450,000		100,000	550,000
3.16	Định An	28		7	3,360,000		980,000	4,340,000
3.17	Hàm Tân	13		17	1,170,000		1,700,000	2,870,000

No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)			Amount (VND)			Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Rice	Crop	Garden	
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	679		260	55,620,000		23,960,000	79,580,000
4	Tiểu Cần							
4.1	Hiếu Trung							
4.2	Hiếu Tử							
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	9		2	720,000		180,000	900,000
4.4	Long Thới	2			160,000			160,000
4.5	Phú Cần							
4.6	Tân Hùng	7			560,000			560,000
4.7	Hùng Hòa							
4.8	Tân Hòa	17			1,360,000			1,360,000
4.9	Tập Ngãi	17			1,360,000			1,360,000
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	52		2	4,160,000		180,000	4,340,000
5	Cầu Kè							
5.1	An Phú Tân			14			1,260,000	1,260,000

No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)			Amount (VND)			Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Rice	Crop	Garden	
5.2	Châu Điện	28		5	1,960,000		450,000	2,410,000
5.3	Ninh Thới							
5.4	Thông Hòa	46		9	3,220,000		810,000	4,030,000
5.5	Phong Phú	34		12	2,380,000		1,080,000	3,460,000
5.6	Tam Ngãi	20			1,400,000			1,400,000
5.7	Hòa Ân	40		1	2,800,000		90,000	2,890,000
5.8	Phong Thạnh	21	2	8	1,470,000	140,000	720,000	2,330,000
5.9	Hòa Tân	39		12	2,730,000		1,080,000	3,810,000
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>15,960,000</i>	<i>140,000</i>	<i>5,490,000</i>	<i>21,590,000</i>
6	Duyên Hải							
6.1	Long Toàn	94			7,520,000			7,520,000
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	412		18	32,960,000		1,620,000	34,580,000
6.3	Long Hữu	31		62	2,480,000		5,580,000	8,060,000
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	213		24	17,040,000		2,160,000	19,200,000



No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)			Amount (VND)			Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Rice	Crop	Garden	
6.5	Đông Hải	645		2	51,600,000		180,000	51,780,000
6.6	Long Vĩnh	99		56	7,920,000		5,040,000	12,960,000
6.7	Long Khánh	132			10,560,000			10,560,000
6.8	Dân Thành	398			31,840,000			31,840,000
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	158			12,640,000			12,640,000
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>2,182</i>		<i>162</i>	<i>174,560,000</i>		<i>14,580,000</i>	<i>189,140,000</i>
7	Châu Thành							
7.1	Hòa Thuận	9		1	810,000		100,000	910,000
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	11		7	1,320,000		980,000	2,300,000
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	12		1	840,000		90,000	930,000
7.4	Hòa Minh	27			1,890,000			1,890,000
7.5	Lương Hòa	1		6	70,000		600,000	670,000
7.6	Lương Hòa A	14			1,260,000			1,260,000
7.7	Hòa Lợi	9			810,000			810,000
7.8	Đa Lộc	31		3	2,170,000		270,000	2,440,000



No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)			Amount (VND)			Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Rice	Crop	Garden	
7.9	Song Lộc	60		8	4,200,000		720,000	4,920,000
7.10	Long Hòa	8			560,000			560,000
7.11	Phước Hảo	8		1	560,000		90,000	650,000
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	32		5	2,240,000		450,000	2,690,000
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	12			840,000			840,000
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>234</i>		<i>32</i>	<i>17,570,000</i>		<i>3,300,000</i>	<i>20,870,000</i>
	Total	4,343	2	767	341,230,000	140,000	70,010,000	411,380,000

APPENDIX 7: DETAIL COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES

Appendix 7: Detail Compensation for Affected Crops and Trees

No.	District/commune	Affected Crops and Trees (trees/m ²)															Amount (VND)															Total (VND)
		Rice	Vegetable	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jack-fruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Others	Rice	Vegetable	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jack-fruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Others	
1	Cầu Ngang																															
1.1	Nhị Trường	1,854						1							333	3,708,000							360,000							9,990,000	14,058,000	
1.2	Trường Thọ	1,454													266	2,908,000														7,980,000	10,888,000	
1.3	Long Sơn																															
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	2,885		1											384	5,770,000		80,000												11,520,000	17,370,000	
1.5	Hiệp Hòa	158													38	316,000														1,140,000	1,456,000	
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	2,631													434	5,262,000														13,020,000	18,282,000	
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	570													118	1,140,000														3,540,000	4,680,000	
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	3,701													378	7,402,000														11,340,000	18,742,000	
1.9	Thanh Hòa Sơn	3,275													615	6,550,000														18,450,000	25,000,000	
	Sub-total 1	16,528		1				1							2,566	33,056,000		80,000					360,000							76,980,000	110,476,000	
2	Càng Long																															
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	1,756			140			58								3,512,000			3,080,000			20,880,000									27,472,000	
2.2	An Trường	3,594		17	53	3	5	113								7,188,000		1,360,000	1,166,000	540,000	1,000,000	40,680,000									51,934,000	
2.3	Tân Bình	1,756		3	55			59								3,512,000		240,000	1,210,000			21,240,000										26,202,000
2.4	Bình Phú	599			5			16								1,198,000			110,000			5,760,000										7,068,000
2.5	Huyện Hội	2,324			18			149		1		1	1	3	6	4,648,000			396,000			53,640,000		480,000		120,000	150,000	600,000	2,520,000			62,554,000
2.6	Phương Thạnh	1,284														2,568,000																2,568,000
2.7	Nhị Long	558			13			61								1,116,000			286,000			21,960,000										23,362,000
2.8	An Trường A	1,397			36			83								2,794,000			792,000			29,880,000										33,466,000
2.9	Tân An	521						30								1,042,000						10,800,000										11,842,000
2.10	Đại Phước	3,364		2	56			130		1		1	11		7	6,728,000		160,000	1,232,000			46,800,000		480,000		120,000	1,650,000		2,940,000			60,110,000
2.11	Đại Phúc	796		3	16			21								1,592,000		240,000	352,000			7,560,000										9,744,000
2.12	Đức Mỹ	4,427		3	110		4	122	11	3	5	5	19	10	4	8,854,000		240,000	2,420,000		800,000	43,920,000	3,300,000	1,440,000	750,000	600,000	2,850,000	2,000,000	1,680,000			68,854,000
	Sub-total 2	22,376		28	502	3	9	842	11	5	5	7	31	13	17	44,752,000		2,240,000	11,044,000	540,000	1,800,000	303,120,000	3,300,000	2,400,000	750,000	840,000	4,650,000	2,600,000	7,140,000			385,176,000

No.	District/commune	Affected Crops and Trees (trees/m ²)															Amount (VND)													Total (VND)			
		Rice	Vegetable	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jack-fruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Others	Rice	Vegetable	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jack-fruit	Grapefruit		Mango	Others	
3	Trà Cú																																
3.1	Đôn Châu	2,874		2	170			155									5,748,000		160,000	3,740,000			55,800,000									65,448,000	
3.2	Ngọc Biên	1,198			37			43									2,396,000			814,000			15,480,000									18,690,000	
3.3	Tân Sơn	960			27			86									1,920,000			594,000			30,960,000									33,474,000	
3.4	Long Hiệp	1,680			11			19									3,360,000			242,000			6,840,000									10,442,000	
3.5	Tân Hiệp	1,003			92			75									2,006,000			2,024,000			27,000,000									31,030,000	
3.6	Hàm Giang	921			87			71									1,842,000			1,914,000			25,560,000									29,316,000	
3.7	Tập Sơn	1,241			36			78									2,482,000			792,000			28,080,000									31,354,000	
3.8	Phước Hưng	4,968			383			255							2	9,936,000			8,426,000			91,800,000								60,000		110,222,000	
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	6,309		8	316			351									12,618,000		640,000	6,952,000			126,360,000									146,570,000	
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	359						6									718,000						2,160,000									2,878,000	
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên	1,678			83			82									3,356,000			1,826,000			29,520,000									34,702,000	
3.12	Kim Sơn				6			1												132,000			360,000									492,000	
3.13	Thanh Sơn	1,528			89			71									3,056,000			1,958,000			25,560,000									30,574,000	
3.14	Đôn Xuân	644			47			23									1,288,000			1,034,000			8,280,000									10,602,000	
3.15	Đại An	205			5												410,000			110,000												520,000	
3.16	Định An	1,136			7			23									2,272,000			154,000			8,280,000									10,706,000	
3.17	Hàm Tân	517			93			64									1,034,000			2,046,000			23,040,000									26,120,000	
	Sub-total 3	27,221		10	1,489			1,403							2	54,442,000		800,000	32,758,000			505,080,000								60,000		593,140,000	
4	Tiểu Cần																																
4.1	Hiếu Trung																																
4.2	Hiếu Tử																																
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	365		1				4							4	12	730,000		80,000				1,440,000							1,680,000	360,000		4,290,000
4.4	Long Thới	80															160,000															160,000	
4.5	Phú Cần																																
4.6	Tân Hùng	285		1				2							1	13	570,000		80,000				720,000							420,000	390,000		2,180,000
4.7	Hùng Hòa																																
4.8	Tân Hòa	687		7				24	4		14		2	2	4	2	1,374,000		560,000				8,640,000	1,200,000		2,100,000		300,000	400,000	1,680,000	60,000		16,314,000
4.9	Tập Ngãi	687		2				1		1					1	35	1,374,000		160,000				360,000		480,000					420,000	1,050,000		3,844,000

No.	District/commune	Affected Crops and Trees (trees/m ²)														Amount (VND)														Total (VND)			
		Rice	Vegetable	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jack-fruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Others	Rice	Vegetable	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jack-fruit	Grapefruit		Mango	Others	
	Sub-total 4	2,104		11				31	4	1	14		2	2	10	62	4,208,000		880,000					11,160,000	1,200,000	480,000	2,100,000		300,000	400,000	4,200,000	1,860,000	26,788,000
5	Cầu Kè																																
5.1	An Phú Tân							18	10		31				6		14							6,480,000	3,000,000		4,650,000			1,200,000		420,000	15,750,000
5.2	Châu Điện	1,130		12				16	2		3	1	1	1	1	20	2,260,000		960,000					5,760,000	600,000		450,000	120,000	150,000	200,000	420,000	600,000	11,520,000
5.3	Ninh Thới																																
5.4	Thông Hòa	1,852		45				48	1		44			1	9	1	14	3,704,000		3,600,000				17,280,000	300,000		6,600,000		150,000	1,800,000	420,000	420,000	34,274,000
5.5	Phong Phú	1,354		25				43	3		9			1	3	1	15	2,708,000		2,000,000				15,480,000	900,000		1,350,000		150,000	600,000	420,000	450,000	24,058,000
5.6	Tam Ngãi	814		8				5									28	1,628,000		640,000				1,800,000							840,000	4,908,000	
5.7	Hòa Ân	1,616		48		1		31	2		8			1		4	52	3,232,000		3,840,000		180,000		11,160,000	600,000		1,200,000		150,000		1,680,000	1,560,000	23,602,000
5.8	Phong Thạnh	841	80	31				30	1		17				4	1	12	1,682,000	240,000	2,480,000				10,800,000	300,000		2,550,000			800,000	420,000	360,000	19,632,000
5.9	Hòa Tân	1,555		56		2		23	8	1	10			2	1	3	43	3,110,000		4,480,000		360,000		8,280,000	2,400,000	480,000	1,500,000		300,000	200,000	1,260,000	1,290,000	23,660,000
	Sub-total 5	9,162	80	225		3		214	27	1	122	1	6	24	11	198	18,324,000	240,000	18,000,000		540,000			77,040,000	8,100,000	480,000	18,300,000	120,000	900,000	4,800,000	4,620,000	5,940,000	157,404,000
6	Duyên Hải																																
6.1	Long Toàn	3,812															504	7,624,000													15,120,000	22,744,000	
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	16,766		12			1										1,093	33,532,000		960,000		200,000									32,790,000	67,482,000	
6.3	Long Hữu	1,257															601	2,514,000													18,030,000	20,544,000	
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	8,675															1,056	17,350,000													31,680,000	49,030,000	
6.5	Đông Hải	26,183			44	6											1,353	52,366,000		968,000	1,080,000										40,590,000	95,004,000	
6.6	Long Vĩnh	4,021			2			6									545	8,042,000		44,000			2,160,000								16,350,000	26,596,000	
6.7	Long Khánh	5,350			2			4									478	10,700,000		44,000			1,440,000								14,340,000	26,524,000	
6.8	Dân Thành	16,170		9	1	1	1										2,060	32,340,000		720,000	22,000	180,000	200,000								61,800,000	95,262,000	
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	6,436															664	12,872,000													19,920,000	32,792,000	
	Sub-total 6	88,670		21	49	7	2	10								8,354	177,340,000		1,680,000	1,078,000	1,260,000	400,000	3,600,000								250,620,000	435,978,000	
7	Châu Thành																																
7.1	Hòa Thuận	363		3				8	7				2		2	7	726,000		240,000				2,880,000	2,100,000				300,000		840,000	210,000	7,296,000	
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	441		5			1	7	5				3	1	4	32	882,000		400,000		200,000	2,520,000	1,500,000				450,000	200,000	1,680,000	960,000	8,792,000		
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	482						7	1		1				3	6	964,000						2,520,000	300,000		150,000				1,260,000	180,000	5,374,000	

No.	District/commune	Affected Crops and Trees (trees/m ²)														Amount (VND)														Total (VND)		
		Rice	Vegetable	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jack-fruit	Grapefruit	Mango	Others	Rice	Vegetable	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Dipterocarpus retusus	Cashew	Coconut	Longan	Durian	Orange	Rose apple	Jack-fruit	Grapefruit		Mango	Others
7.4	Hòa Minh	1,089		10				26	4		5		2		2	10	2,178,000		800,000				9,360,000	1,200,000		750,000		300,000		840,000	300,000	15,728,000
7.5	Lương Hòa	41		5				11							1	20	82,000		400,000				3,960,000							420,000	600,000	5,462,000
7.6	Lương Hòa A	556		11				12			4			2	3	18	1,112,000		880,000				4,320,000			600,000			400,000	1,260,000	540,000	9,112,000
7.7	Hòa Lợi	359		7				9		4					2	6	718,000		560,000				3,240,000		1,920,000					840,000	180,000	7,458,000
7.8	Đa Lộc	1,245		38			6	24	2	3	10				4	6	2,490,000		3,040,000		1,200,000	8,640,000	600,000	1,440,000	1,500,000				1,680,000	180,000	20,770,000	
7.9	Song Lộc	2,414		58	1			51	20		10		2	2	14	28	4,828,000		4,640,000	22,000			18,360,000	6,000,000		1,500,000		300,000	400,000	5,880,000	840,000	42,770,000
7.10	Long Hòa	318						3									636,000						1,080,000									1,716,000
7.11	Phước Hảo	324		4				6	3		3				4	1	648,000		320,000				2,160,000	900,000		450,000				1,680,000	30,000	6,188,000
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	1,292		4				10		2	1			1		38	2,584,000		320,000				3,600,000		960,000	150,000			200,000		1,140,000	8,954,000
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	478		6				15								24	956,000		480,000				5,400,000								720,000	7,556,000
	Sub-total 7	9,402		151	1		7	189	42	9	34		9	6	39	196	18,804,000		12,080,000	22,000		1,400,000	68,040,000	12,600,000	4,320,000	5,100,000		1,350,000	1,200,000	16,380,000	5,880,000	147,176,000
	Total	175,463	80	447	2,041	13	18	2,690	84	16	175	8	48	45	77	11,378	350,926,000	240,000	35,760,000	44,902,000	2,340,000	3,600,000	968,400,000	25,200,000	7,680,000	26,250,000	960,000	7,200,000	9,000,000	32,340,000	341,340,000	1,856,138,000

APPENDIX 8: RESETTLEMENT COST ESTIMATE

Appendix 8: Resettlement cost estimate

No.	District/commune	Number of affected HHs (HH)	Compensation for land permanently affected (VND)	Compensation for crops and trees (VND)	Total (VND)
1	Cầu Ngang				
1.1	Nhị Trường	29	3.220.000	14.058.000	17.278.000
1.2	Trường Thọ	19	2.700.000	10.888.000	13.588.000
1.3	Long Sơn				
1.4	Mỹ Hòa	27	6.770.000	17.370.000	24.140.000
1.5	Hiệp Hòa	4	280.000	1.456.000	1.736.000
1.6	Hiệp Mỹ Tây	34	5.090.000	18.282.000	23.372.000
1.7	Mỹ Long Bắc	10	1.700.000	4.680.000	6.380.000
1.8	Mỹ Long Nam	27	6.370.000	18.742.000	25.112.000
1.9	Thanh Hòa Sơn	42	5.670.000	25.000.000	30.670.000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>31.800.000</i>	<i>110.476.000</i>	<i>142.276.000</i>
2	Càng Long				
2.1	Nhị Long Phú	49	3.970.000	27.472.000	31.442.000
2.2	An Trường	104	9.270.000	51.934.000	61.204.000
2.3	Tân Bình	65	5.770.000	26.202.000	31.972.000
2.4	Bình Phú	18	1.560.000	7.068.000	8.628.000
2.5	Huyền Hội	91	7.880.000	62.554.000	70.434.000
2.6	Phương Thạnh	32	2.650.000	2.568.000	5.218.000
2.7	Nhị Long	32	2.740.000	23.362.000	26.102.000

No.	District/commune	Number of affected HHs (HH)	Compensation for land permanently affected (VND)	Compensation for crops and trees (VND)	Total (VND)
2.8	An Trường A	65	5.500.000	33.466.000	38.966.000
2.9	Tân An	21	1.760.000	11.842.000	13.602.000
2.10	Đại Phước	129	10.770.000	60.110.000	70.880.000
2.11	Đại Phúc	27	2.320.000	9.744.000	12.064.000
2.12	Đức Mỹ	122	9.870.000	68.854.000	78.724.000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>64.060.000</i>	<i>385.176.000</i>	<i>449.236.000</i>
3	Trà Cú				
3.1	Đôn Châu	151	13.320.000	65.448.000	78.768.000
3.2	Ngọc Biên	45	3.840.000	18.690.000	22.530.000
3.3	Tân Sơn	42	3.540.000	33.474.000	37.014.000
3.4	Long Hiệp	48	3.990.000	10.442.000	14.432.000
3.5	Tân Hiệp	39	3.260.000	31.030.000	34.290.000
3.6	Hàm Giang	32	2.650.000	29.316.000	31.966.000
3.7	Tập Sơn	33	2.660.000	31.354.000	34.014.000
3.8	Phước Hưng	145	11.810.000	110.222.000	122.032.000
3.9	An Quảng Hữu	186	15.260.000	146.570.000	161.830.000
3.10	Lưu Nghiệp Anh	10	810.000	2.878.000	3.688.000
3.11	Ngãi Xuyên	50	4.350.000	34.702.000	39.052.000
3.12	Kim Sơn	3	300.000	492.000	792.000
3.13	Thanh Sơn	52	4.390.000	30.574.000	34.964.000
3.14	Đôn Xuân	19	1.640.000	10.602.000	12.242.000
3.15	Đại An	6	550.000	520.000	1.070.000
3.16	Định An	35	4.340.000	10.706.000	15.046.000

No.	District/commune	Number of affected HHs (HH)	Compensation for land permanently affected (VND)	Compensation for crops and trees (VND)	Total (VND)
3.17	Hàm Tân	30	2.870.000	26.120.000	28.990.000
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>79.580.000</i>	<i>593.140.000</i>	<i>672.720.000</i>
4	Tiểu Cần				
4.1	Hiếu Trung				
4.2	Hiếu Tử				
4.3	Ngãi Hùng	10	900.000	4.290.000	5.190.000
4.4	Long Thới	2	160.000	160.000	320.000
4.5	Phú Cần				
4.6	Tân Hùng	6	560.000	2.180.000	2.740.000
4.7	Hùng Hòa				
4.8	Tân Hòa	14	1.360.000	16.314.000	17.674.000
4.9	Tập Ngãi	14	1.360.000	3.844.000	5.204.000
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>4.340.000</i>	<i>26.788.000</i>	<i>31.128.000</i>
5	Cầu Kè				
5.1	An Phú Tân	12	1.260.000	15.750.000	17.010.000
5.2	Châu Điền	26	2.410.000	11.520.000	13.930.000
5.3	Ninh Thới				
5.4	Thông Hòa	44	4.030.000	34.274.000	38.304.000
5.5	Phong Phú	36	3.460.000	24.058.000	27.518.000
5.6	Tam Ngãi	12	1.400.000	4.908.000	6.308.000
5.7	Hòa Ân	34	2.890.000	23.602.000	26.492.000
5.8	Phong Thạnh	26	2.330.000	19.632.000	21.962.000

No.	District/commune	Number of affected HHs (HH)	Compensation for land permanently affected (VND)	Compensation for crops and trees (VND)	Total (VND)
5.9	Hòa Tân	44	3.810.000	23.660.000	27.470.000
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>21.590.000</i>	<i>157.404.000</i>	<i>178.994.000</i>
6	Duyên Hải				
6.1	Long Toàn	38	7.520.000	22.744.000	30.264.000
6.2	Trường Long Hòa	131	34.580.000	67.482.000	102.062.000
6.3	Long Hữu	43	8.060.000	20.544.000	28.604.000
6.4	Ngũ Lạc	77	19.200.000	49.030.000	68.230.000
6.5	Đông Hải	256	51.780.000	95.004.000	146.784.000
6.6	Long Vĩnh	59	12.960.000	26.596.000	39.556.000
6.7	Long Khánh	53	10.560.000	26.524.000	37.084.000
6.8	Dân Thành	146	31.840.000	95.262.000	127.102.000
6.9	Hiệp Thạnh	47	12.640.000	32.792.000	45.432.000
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>189.140.000</i>	<i>435.978.000</i>	<i>625.118.000</i>
7	Châu Thành				
7.1	Hòa Thuận	8	910.000	7.296.000	8.206.000
7.2	Nguyệt Hóa	15	2.300.000	8.792.000	11.092.000
7.3	Hưng Mỹ	9	930.000	5.374.000	6.304.000
7.4	Hòa Minh	23	1.890.000	15.728.000	17.618.000
7.5	Lương Hòa	5	670.000	5.462.000	6.132.000
7.6	Lương Hòa A	12	1.260.000	9.112.000	10.372.000
7.7	Hòa Lợi	7	810.000	7.458.000	8.268.000

No.	District/commune	Number of affected HHs (HH)	Compensation for land permanently affected (VND)	Compensation for crops and trees (VND)	Total (VND)
7.8	Đa Lộc	21	2.440.000	20.770.000	23.210.000
7.9	Song Lộc	53	4.920.000	42.770.000	47.690.000
7.10	Long Hòa	5	560.000	1.716.000	2.276.000
7.11	Phước Hảo	6	650.000	6.188.000	6.838.000
7.12	Mỹ Chánh	28	2.690.000	8.954.000	11.644.000
7.13	Thanh Mỹ	11	840.000	7.556.000	8.396.000
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>20.870.000</i>	<i>147.176.000</i>	<i>168.046.000</i>
	Total (A)	3,206	411.380.000	1.856.138.000	2.267.518.000
Support compensation costs (B)					1,278,450,000
Management costs (C)= 2% (A)					45,350,360
Contingency (D) = 20% (A)					453,503,600
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)					4,044,821,960

APPENDIX 9: LEAFLETS