

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 Soc Trang 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

- 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 Soc Trang 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 Soc Trang 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 Soc Trang province.
- Use investment fund from state central budget to expand the power distribution network (medium and low voltage) in Soc Trang province.
- Supply electricity for **8.575** households (mainly Khmer ethnic people) in Soc Trang province.
- Increase percentage of electrified households in Soc Trang province to 98.32%; ***while the percentage of electrified Khmer households will reach 97.05% at the end of the project.***

❖ Scope of the project:

- New construction of Single-phase medium voltage lines: 83.61 km
 - Substation (total capacity: 2,772.5 kVA): 122 substations
 - New construction of low voltages line: 192.44 km
- In which:
- Independent single-phase low voltage lines: 152.99 km
 - Shared single-phase low voltage lines: 39.45 km
 - Watt-hour meters and indoor branches: 8,575 HHs

2. Scope of impacts: A distribution power network will be built to supply electricity to 44 communes/wards/townships of 11 city/town/districts in Soc Trang province.

No	City/Town/District	Commune/Ward/Township
1.	Châu Thành	2
2.	Kế Sách	4
3.	Mỹ Tú	2
4.	Ngã Năm town	5
5.	Thạnh Trị	6
6.	Sóc Trăng city	4
7.	Long Phú	2
8.	Cù Lao Dung	4
9.	Trần Đề	2
10.	Vĩnh Châu town	5
11.	Mỹ Xuyên	8

According to the result of survey: recovery land of the affected households from 0.01% to 0.03% of the total land area of theirs, as follows:

Total of DPs: 1,838 HHs (6,861 persons).

- Number of DPs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired: 1,771 HHs (6,656 persons).
- Number of DPs with crops permanently affected: 1,400 HHs (5,233 persons).
- Number of DPs with perennial trees permanently affected: 503 HHs (1,944 persons).
- Number of DPs with productive land temporarily affected: 1,838 HHs (6,861 persons).

- Number of DPs with crops temporarily affected: 1,436 HHs (5,354 persons).

Permanent Impacts:

- Impacts on residential land 0 m²
- Impacts on productive land (rice land, garden land) 4,140 m²
- Impacts on crops 3.433 m²
- Impacts on perennial trees 2.385 trees

Temporary Impacts:

- Impacts on productive land (rice land, garden land) 435.539 m²
- Impacts on crops 368.872 m²
- Impacts on vacant public land 46.200 m²

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 displaced village people and local officials have been conducted during the planning of resettlement. The policy of the project and the alternatives for compensation for land and resettlement, minority development plans, and income restoration program was discussed in the meeting. These questions and suggestions made by the displaced people were mentioned in REMDP. The grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that the concerns and complaints of the affected people are addressed and resolved timely and satisfactory. The rights of affected people 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: Soc Trang province (project area) with high percentage of Khmer people (30.7%). The choice of the subproject coincides with a focus on expanding and improving supply distribution network serving the poor communes in Soc Trang. The gender mainstreaming strategy described in the REMDP, encourages the participation of women in the

resettlement board, strengthens 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. Institutional arrangement: 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 **2,480,475,240 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 Soc Trang 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:

- Support for social and economic development in rural areas in Soc trang 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 Soc Trang province.
- Raising the standard of living, spiritual, providing sufficient information on the policy, the policy guidelines of the Party and State for ethnic in Soc Trang. 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 44 geographical communes / wards / towns in 11 districts / towns / cities in Soc Trang province to supply electricity to households where have not been investmented low voltage grid, now have connection 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.	City/Town/District	Commune/Ward/Township
1.	Châu Thành	2
2.	Kế Sách	4
3.	Mỹ Tú	2

No.	City/Town/District	Commune/Ward/Township
4.	Ngã Năm town*	5
5.	Thạnh Trị	6
6.	Sóc Trăng city	4
7.	Long Phú	2
8.	Cù Lao Dung	4
9.	Trần Đề	2
10.	Vĩnh Châu town	5
11.	Mỹ Xuyên	8
	TOTAL	44

11. The project will:

- Use investment fund from state central budget to expand the power distribution network (medium and low voltage) in Soc Trang province.
- Supply electricity for **8,575** households (mainly Khmer ethnic people) in Soc Trang province
- Increase percentage of electrified households in Soc Trang province to 98.32%; ***while the percentage of electrified Khmer households will reach 97.05% at the end of the project.***

12. Project Category:

- New construction of Single-phase medium voltage lines: 83.61 km
- Substation (total capacity: 2,772.5 kVA): 122 substations
- New construction of low voltages line: 192.44 km

In which:

- Independent single-phase low voltage lines: 152.99 km
- Shared single-phase low voltage lines: 39.45 km

* Ngã Năm town was established in accordance with Resolution 133/NQ-CP of the Government dated 04.29.2014 Prime Minister. Also rename the commune/town follows:

1. Ward 1 formed on the basis of Ngã Năm township
2. Ward 2 formed on the basis of Long Tân commune
3. Ward 3 formed on the basis of Vĩnh Biên commune

- Watt-hour meters and indoor branches: 8,575
HHs

B. Subproject location and impact areas

13. Soc Trang is a coastal province in the Mekong River delta, located at the south gate of the Hau River, away from Ho Chi Minh City about 231 km, 62 km from Can Tho. Soc Trang Province is located downstream of the Hau River, where the Hau River flows into the East Sea in Dinh An and Tran De, with the population and area ranked 6th in the Mekong Delta. Currently Soc Trang province has 11 administrative units, including 01 city, 02 towns and 08 districts.

C. Measures 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 standard of living 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:

- Consult the affected people by the project about feasible measures to compensation and resettlement plan;
- Provide alternatives for affected people by the project about resettlement and restoration of income;
- The affected people by the project are involved in planning and selecting plans of the compensation and resettlement;
- Survey replacement costs to ensure full replacement value for property damage by the project;
- Relocation position requires infrastructure and services at least as old place;
- Identify and special assistance to vulnerable groups, difficulties, family policy and family have contributed to the revolution;
- Institutional Arrangements / organized enough to allow the implementation of compensation and resettlement schedule planned.

During project preparation, the team surveyed by Southern Power Engineering Consulting Company – Southern Power Corporation has conducted discussions and consultation with 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 Substation

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 solution:

- 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.

- The use of 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 of consultants 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 by 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) with the 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 44 communes / wards / towns in 11 districts / town / city in Soc Trang 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) Ward 3 (Ngã Năm town): new construction of 1.4 km medium voltage lines and 2.5 km low voltage lines on the pavement of the commune;
- (ii) My Xuyen township, Gia Hoa 2 commune, Tham Don commune (My Xuyen district): new construction of medium and low voltage transmission lines on the pavement of communal / town;
- (iii) Phú Mỹ (Mỹ Tú district), Thạnh Tân commune (Thạnh Trị district) and ward 8 (Soc Trang city) will be only invested branches to house so it will not affect households.

However, the economic - society survey was conducted for:

- (i) Vien Binh commune (Tran De district) due to power line passing through this commune to supply power to Lich Hoi Thuong commune;
- (ii) Châu Hưng commune (Thạnh Trị district) due to power line passing through this commune to supply power to Vĩnh Lợi commune;

25. Influence matrix table was provided by PMB for local governments related to the project including Soc Trang 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 Soc Trang province. An Inventory of the Losses (IOL) of affected assets, and a socioeconomic 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 socioeconomic 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 1,838 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. 532 out of 1,838 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:			

No.	Category	Unit	Total	Number of AHs
	Annual crop land	m ²	3,409	1,401
	Land for aquaculture	m ²	24	11
	Perennial crop land	m ²	707	405
	Public land	m ²	741	
3	Plants, crops:			
	Rice	m ²	3,237	1,300
	Crop	m ²	172	101
	Fisheries	m ²	24	11
	Perennials	Tree/m ²	2,385	503
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 1,838 households with 1,217 Kinh households, 532 households of the Khmer people, 89 households of ethnic Chinese and other ethnic groups.

33. Affected Land: The project will permanently acquired 4140 m² land for annual crops, perennial crops and aquaculture land and 741 m² of public land. Socio-economic survey shows that the households who lost annual crops / garden / aquaculture land have a legal right to use land.

34. The seriously affected households: All households are recovered only one part of agricultural land and are not significant (10%).

35. Crops damaged: The small partial loss of agricultural land (about 1.9m² 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, 122 m² (bamboo) and 2,263 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 345,460 m² rice land, 20,752 m² crop land, 2,660 m² pond land and 66,667 m² garden land will be temporarily affected during construction.

Table 2: Temporarily affected

No.	Category	Unit	Total
1	Land:		
	Rice land	m ²	345,460
	Crop land	m ²	20,752
	Pond land	m ²	2,660
	Garden land	m ²	66,667
2	Crops:		
	Rice	m ²	345,460
	Crop	m ²	20,752
	Shrimp	m ²	2,660

Chapter 3

THE SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socioeconomic Features of Soc Trang Province

41. According to the Statistical Yearbook 2013, Soc Trang province with a natural area of 3,311.6 km² and administrative organizations including Soc Trang city; 02 towns and 08 districts of 80 communes, 12 towns and 17 wards. The population of the province is 1,308.3 thousand people (rural area is 936.4 thousand and urban areas is 371.9 thousand people), of which 650.2 thousand men (accounting for 49.7%) and females is 658.1 thousand people (50.3%), the population density is 395 people /km².

42. Currently, in the towns of project area, the town transportation develops very convenient for travel, barter... but the different comprehension of people impacts 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. 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, there are 54 ethnic groups living in Vietnam. Kinh (Vietnamese), the majority with 87% of the total population. The remaining 53 ethnic groups 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 are 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 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 Soc Trang accounted for a high percentage compared to other ethnic groups (Kinh, Hoa) in the same area. The poverty rate of Khmer people is 61.07% (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

* No statistics after 2009

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

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 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 Soc Trang, the Kinh also got majority with 64.26%. The Khmer ethnic minorities accounted for 30.72%. The US accounts for a very small percentage, only about 5.02%.

Table 3: Population distribution in Soc Trang

No.	Districts / towns / cities	Kinh	Hoa	Khmer
1	Châu Thành	49.00	3.13	47.87
2	Kế Sách	88.51	0.57	10.92
3	Mỹ Tú	74.30	1.01	24.69
4	Ngã Năm town	92.36	1.00	6.64
5	Thạnh Trị	61.63	4.05	34.32
6	Sóc Trăng city	64.04	12.71	23.25
7	Long Phú	70.63	0.81	28.56
8	Cù Lao Dung	93.54	0.08	6.38
9	Trần Đề	47.93	2.97	49.10
10	Vĩnh Châu Town	29.39	17.75	52.86
11	Mỹ Xuyên	64.09	2.77	33.14

(Statistical Yearbook 2013)

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 Vu Lan 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 Soc Trang province, where have a large number of Khmer ethnic.

C. Information of DPs

59. The household survey data as follows:

Total of DPs:	1,838 HHs (6,861 persons).
<i>Average of family size:</i>	<i>3.73 persons/HH</i>
<i>Male/Female ratio (%)</i>	
- Male:	51.6 %
- Female:	48.4 %
<i>Head of household:</i>	
- Male	81.2 %
- Female	18.8 %

Table 4: Information of DPs

No.	Items	Ratio
1.	<i>Age:</i>	
	– 1-17 years old	24.2 %
	– 18-55 years old	67.5 %
	– Over 55 years old	9.3 %
2.	<i>Occupation:</i>	
	– Agriculture	59.8 %
	– Aquaculture/fishing	14.0 %
	– Wage earners	16.1 %
	– Small trading/business	3.7 %
	– Handicraft	0.3 %
	– Retired	0.2 %
	– Unstable jobs	4.9 %
	– Others	1.0 %
3.	<i>Monthly income of household:</i>	
	– Lower than 1 million VND/Month	0.2 %
	– From 1 to 3 million VND/month	27.6 %
	– From 3 to 5 million VND/month	40.6 %
	– Over 5 million VND/month	31.6 %
4.	<i>Main domestic water source:</i>	
	– Tap – water	36.3 %
	– Untap – water	63.7 %
	In which:	
	○ Drilled wells	49.5 %
	○ Dug well	18.4 %

No.	Items	Ratio
	○ Rain water	32.1 %
5.	<i>Fuel used in cooking:</i> <i>Notes: Households can use a combination of fuels in cooking</i>	
	– Electricity	9.7 %
	– Gasoline	57.5 %
	– Wood	84.5 %
	– Charcoal	4.7 %
	– Oil	1.5 %
	– Others	0.8 %
6.	<i>Type of lighting:</i> <i>Notes: Households can use a combination of lights</i>	
	– Electrical light	90.8 %
	– Oil lamp	5.2 %
	– Battery used light	3.4 %
	– Others	0.6 %
7.	<i>Source of electricity supply:</i>	
	– National grid	16.9 %
	– Collectives' source	2.9 %
	– Tapping from neighbours	79.5 %
	– Others	0.7 %
8.	<i>Family amenities:</i>	
	– Car	0.1 %
	– Motorbike	92.1 %
	– Boat	8.8 %

No.	Items	Ratio
	– Bicycle	65.3 %
	– Television	89.2 %
	– Personal computer	3.3 %
	– Refrigerator	11.4 %
	– Washing machine	0.9 %
	– Electronic (disk player, radio)	33.7 %
	– Telephone (fix, mobile)	69.7 %
	– Tractor	0.5 %
	– Gas stove	57.5 %
	– Others	0.1 %
9.	<i>Average annual expenses per HH:</i>	
	– Food and foodstuff	30.5 %
	– Travel expense	6.4 %
	– Festivities, ceremonies	4.0 %
	– Funerals, weddings	2.4 %
	– Electricity	4.0 %
	– Education	3.2 %
	– Health/illness treatment	1.8 %
	– Clothes and footwear	2.1 %
	– Furniture	2.0 %
	– House/vehicle repair	1.0 %
	– Water	0.7 %
	– Taxes, fees	0.2 %
	– Others	8.2 %

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 03 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. Mekhlot 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 EM: 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 11/2014 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 is 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.

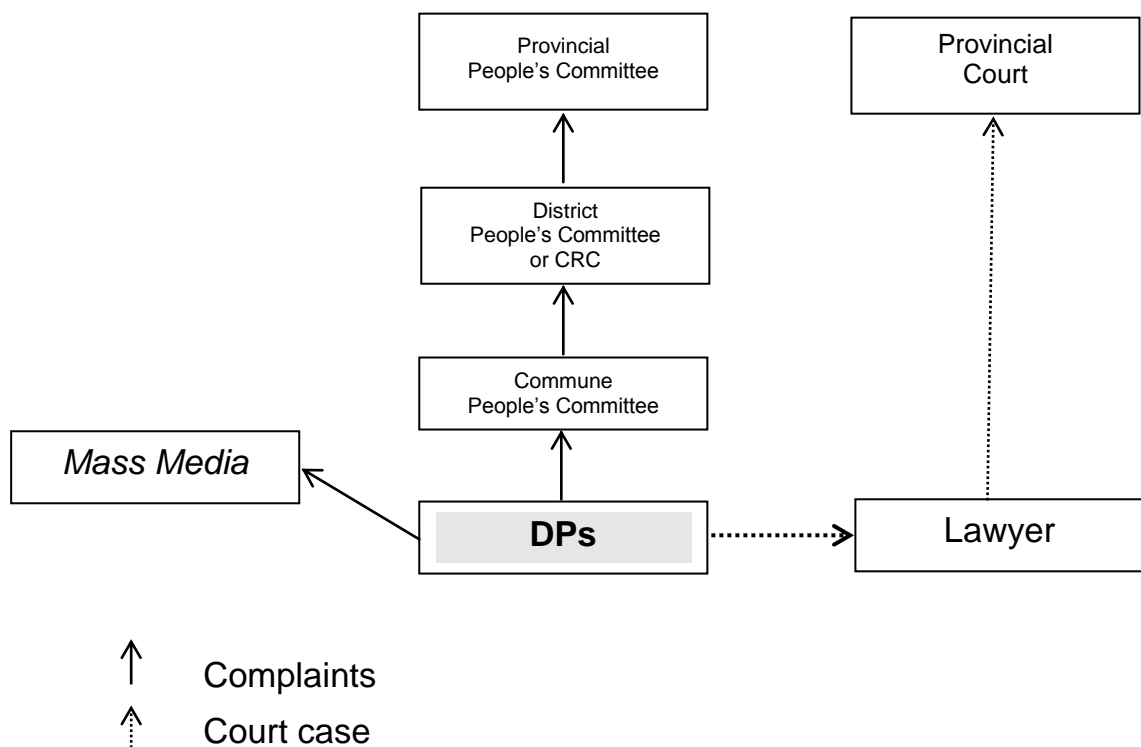


Figure 1: Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs

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 Soc Trang 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 affected people. 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, l, 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	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 before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore 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
	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 impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on RP and IPP implementation.	<p>The EA must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators.</p> <p>Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor, it is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.</p>
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 acquired land 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 property 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.
- (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.

* 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.

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 (30,000 - 80,000VND/m²) in December 2013 for agricultural land and applied in the project area. For a total area of 4.140m² agricultural land permanently affected, the compensation amount is **183,480,000 VND**. Public land (741 m²) permanently affected is no need compensation.

^{*} 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.

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 December 2009. With areas to the plantations, color, fisheries likely affected approximately 439,679 m² (including rice land, cropland, gardens and ponds affected land permanently and temporarily), the compensation amount is approximately **1,326,856,000 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 **458,700,000 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, 03 households are considered vulnerable and each household will be eligible to receive 3,000,000 VNĐ. Total Support for vulnerable households is estimated at 9,000,000 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

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
		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 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.	Compensation for constructing the new house/structure with similar technical standard with no deduction or depreciation with salvageable materials. Relocating households will be provided transition allowance .
3. Crops, and trees	All owners regardless of tenure status	(a) Cash compensation for Annual standing crops (e.g. paddy, maize) that cannot be harvested based on current market value; (b) Perennial crops and trees based on current market value given the type, age, and productive value; (c) Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value.
4. Temporary impacts		(i) Payment of rent for the period of temporary land use which

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
(during construction) on land		<p>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 Soc Trang PPC. Because the project is built in rural areas, mostly crops gardening and long-term stability. In these areas almost do not have transactions of land, trees, or crops (mostly transferred land for children, relatives), 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. 53/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 12/27/2013 of Soc Trang 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 / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice	Crop	Garden	Ao
1	Châu Thành				
1.1	Phú Tân	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kien	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
2	Kế Sách				
2.1	Ba Trinh	35,000	35,000	45,000	35,000

No.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice	Crop	Garden	Ao
2.2	An Mỹ	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
2.3	An Lạc Tây	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
2.4	Xuân Hòa	35,000	35,000	45,000	35,000
3	Mỹ Tú				
3.1	Long Hưng	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
3.2	Phú Mỹ	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
4	Ngã Năm Town				
4.1	Ward 1	50,000	50,000	60,000	50,000
4.2	Ward 2	40,000	40,000	45,000	40,000
4.3	Ward 3	40,000	40,000	45,000	40,000
4.4	Vĩnh Quới	35,000	35,000	45,000	35,000
4.5	Tân Long	40,000	40,000	45,000	40,000
5	Thạnh Trị				
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
5.3	Lâm Tân	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
5.4	Thạnh Trị	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
5.5	Thạnh Tân	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
5.6	Châu Hưng	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
6	Sóc Trăng city				
6.1	Ward 4	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
6.2	Ward 5	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
6.3	Ward 7	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
6.4	Ward 8	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
7	Long Phú				
7.1	Tân Thạnh	35,000	35,000	45,000	35,000
7.2	Tân Hưng	35,000	35,000	45,000	35,000
8	Cù Lao Dung				
8.1	An Thạnh I	50,000	50,000	55,000	30,000
8.2	An Thạnh II	40,000	40,000	40,000	35,000

No.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice	Crop	Garden	Ao
8.3	An Thanh Đông	45,000	45,000	50,000	45,000
8.4	Đại Ân 1	40,000	40,000	40,000	35,000
9	Trần Đề				
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	35,000	35,000	45,000	35,000
9.2	Viên Bình	30,000	30,000	40,000	30,000
10	Vĩnh Châu town				
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp ward	30,000	30,000	35,000	30,000
10.3	Khánh Hòa ward	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
10.5	Lai Hòa	35,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
11	Mỹ Xuyên				
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên township	45,000	45,000	50,000	48,000
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	30,000	30,000	35,000	30,000
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000
11.4	Thạnh Quới	30,000	30,000	40,000	30,000
11.5	Thạnh Phú	35,000	35,000	45,000	35,000
11.6	Gia Hòa 2	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
11.7	Tham Đôn	30,000	30,000	35,000	30,000
11.8	Đại Tâm	30,000	30,000	35,000	48,000

96. Compensation prices for crops and fisheries

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

Decision No. 49/2009/QĐ-UBND dated 25/12/2009 People's Committee of Soc Trang province regulates on density and the compensation rate for trees and crops;

Table 8: Compensation unit price for crops and fisheries (VND/tree, VND/m²)

Crops / Fisheries	Unit	Price
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Crops / Fisheries	Unit	Price
Eucalyptus	tree	30,000
Bamboo	m ²	50,000
Mango	tree	800,000
Longan	tree	500,000
Coconut	tree	400,000
Jackfruit	tree	300,000
Rose apple	tree	200,000
Tamarind	tree	100,000
Orange	tree	450,000
Star apple	tree	1,200,000
Neem tree	tree	50,000
Grapefruit	tree	400,000
Banana	tree	40,000
Other	tree	30,000
Rice	m ²	2,000
Vegetable	m ²	2,000
Shrimp	m ²	17,500

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	183,480,000
1.2	Perennials and crops	1,326,856,000
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>1,510,336,000</i>
2	Support compensation costs	
2.1	Supporting, creating job	458,700,000
2.2	Support to vulnerable groups	9,000,000
2.3	Administrative, printing materials costs	100,000,000

No.	Components	Total Amount (VND)
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>567,700,000</i>
3	Management costs = 2% * (1)	31,097,340
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>31,097,340</i>
4	Contingency = 20% * (1)	310,973,400
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	<i>310,973,400</i>
	Total = (1+2+3+4)	2,480,475,240

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 Soc Trang Province

100. People's Committee of Soc Trang 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 Soc Trang 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.

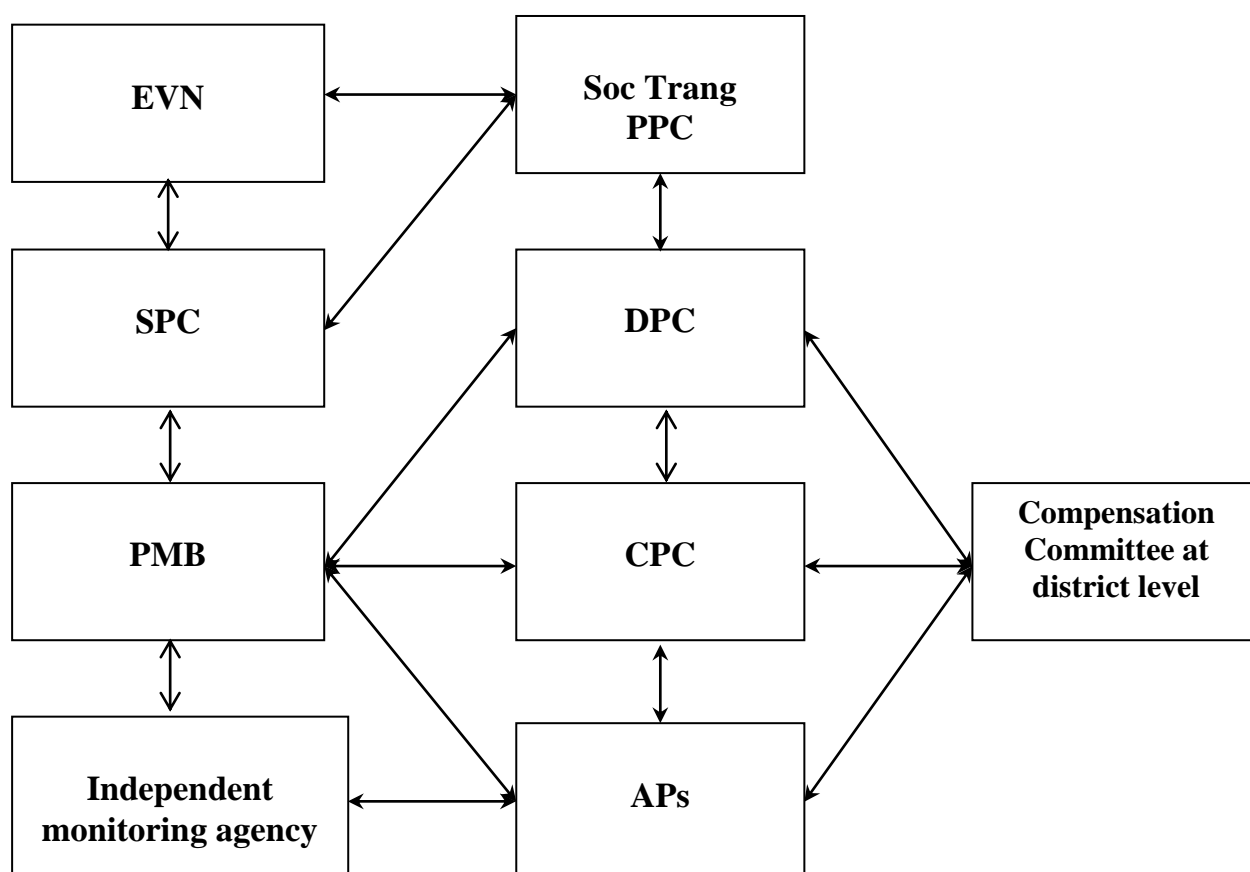


Figure 2: The parties involved in the implementation of the resettlement plan

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	
Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance	02/2015
Land clearance was acquired and implement measures to restore income	03/2015

Activities	Date
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
Tân Hưng commune – Long Phú district	122/110	Nov. 27, 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
Hồ Đắc Kien commune – Châu Thành district	110/114	Nov. 28, 2014	
Long Hưng commune – Mỹ Tú district	66/91	Nov. 28, 2014	
Khánh Hoà ward – Vĩnh Châu town	59/106	Nov. 29, 2014	

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

Samples of Minutes of Community Meetings

2.1 Long Phú 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 Sóc Trăng giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư".

Hôm nay, ngày 27 tháng 11 năm 2014, tại UBND xã Tân Thới

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 Sóc Trăng 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 Sóc Trăng giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư", Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

1. Ông Diệp An : ấp Búng Long
Ứng hộ ngành điện thực hiện dự án để người dân có
điện phục vụ sản xuất và sinh hoạt.

2. Ông Nguyễn Thành Nam: Ban QLDA-Điện lực Sóc Trăng
cung cấp thông tin về dự án cho bà con nhân dân.
Diện tích ảnh hưởng đối với mạng trụ là 0,5m² - 1m²/trụ.



3. Ông Lê Hoàng Sơ : ấp Sóc Dong
Người dân nhiệt tình ủng hộ dự án, phạm vi của
dự án tại xã như thế nào, khu vực Bàu Trè có
dự án không.
Trả lời: phạm vi dự án theo danh mục đầu tư
được duyệt, trong đó có khu vực Bàu Trè.

4. Ông Lê Cường : phó chủ tịch UBND huyện Long Phú
Người dân nhiệt tình ủng hộ thực hiện dự án.

Trang 01 / 2

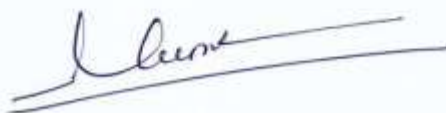
kêu gọi bà con phối hợp với ngành điện cho phép thi công tuyến điện trước khi đến bù.

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc ...16... giờ cùng ngày.

Đại diện 
Ban QLDA Điện lực miền Nam 



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Huỳnh Đức
Đại diện
Công ty Điện lực Sóc Trăng,

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



NGÔ QUANG VINH

Đại diện
UBND xã Tân Hưng



Ngày 28/11/2014
UBND. XÃ
TÂN HƯNG

Nguyễn Hữu Lai

2.2 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 Sóc Trăng giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư".

Hôm nay, ngày 28 tháng 11 năm 2014, tại UBND xã Hồ Đắc Kiên

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 Sóc Trăng 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 Sóc Trăng giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư", Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

1. Ông Nguyễn Tiểu Dũng : ấp Kinh Đào.
cộng trình phụ (chương bà) có cần tháo dỡ
- TL : không cần tháo dỡ cộng trình phụ nếu đảm bảo an toàn theo quy định

2. Ông Lê Văn Na : ấp Đắc Thề
khu vực xã Hồ Đắc Kiên triển khai tại các khu vực nào, khu vực ấp Kinh Đào có tham gia dự án không?
Hành lang an toàn điện như thế nào.
- TL : Khu vực xã Hồ Đắc Kiên tham gia dự án theo danh mục của Dự án đầu tư đã thông qua trong đó có khu vực ấp Kinh Đào. Hành lang an toàn lưới điện theo quy định tại ND 14/2014/ND-CP.

3. Ông Nguyễn Văn Dũng : ấp Đắc Thẳng
Cây cối, hoa màu trên bờ như thế nào? Nhà lá dưới đường dây có trên bờ không?

Trang 01 / 3

- TL : cây cối và mùa vụ được đền bù theo đơn giá của UBND tỉnh ban hành. Đối với các công trình phụ thực hiện cải tạo (nếu cần) để đảm bảo an toàn theo quy định.

4. Ông Dương Văn Rồi : phó phòng kinh tế hạ tầng huyện Châu Thành.

Địa phương đồng tình cao về việc triển khai dự án đề nghị bà con phối hợp chặt chẽ tiến hành dự án thuận lợi, tránh sai sót. Bà con ủng hộ dự án và thống nhất phương án cho ngành điện thực hiện thi công dự án trước khi thực hiện đền bù

Đại diện
Ban QLDA Điện lực miền Nam



Đại diện

~~Điện lực~~ Châu Thành



Nguyễn Hữu Nhân

KT. GIÁM ĐỐC
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC



Đại diện

ТЛ. снѣ' псн

YANG PHONG



To Thi Tuyết Phương

Trang 03 / 3

2.3 Mỹ Tú 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 Sóc Trăng giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư".

Hôm nay, ngày 28 tháng 11 năm 2014, tại UBND xã Long Hưng.....

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 Sóc Trăng 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 Sóc Trăng giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư", Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

1. Ông Nguyễn Thanh Nhân: ấp Tân Phước
cây cối và mùa vụ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án đền
bù ra sao

- TL: Đón giá cây cối và mùa vụ được UBND tỉnh ban
hành phù hợp với giá thị trường đảm bảo không
thiệt thòi cho bà con.

2. Ông Nguyễn Thanh Phong: ấp Tân Phước.
Hành lang an toàn điện của đường dây điện như thế nào

- TL: Hành lang an toàn điện của đường dây điện trung
hạ thế theo quy định tại nghị định 14/2014/NĐ-CP

3. Ông Võ Văn Nam: phó chủ tịch xã Long Hưng.
Địa phương hoan nghênh ngành điện thực hiện dự
án tại địa phương sẽ nghĩ triển khai sớm dự án để
người dân có điện sử dụng phục vụ sinh hoạt và sản
xuất phát triển kinh tế xã hội tại địa phương

Trang 01/ 2

Địa phương ủng hộ ngành điện với phương án cho phép
trồng trụ điện trước khi đền bù.

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 Sóc Trăng



Ngô Minh Quyền

Đại diện
Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam



KT. GIÁM ĐỐC
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

NGÔ QUANG VINH

Đại diện
UBND xã Long Hưng



Võ Văn Nam

2.4 Vĩnh Châu town:

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 Sóc Trăng giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư".

Hôm nay, ngày 29 tháng 11 năm 2014, tại chùa Bưng Tum -
Phường Khánh Hòa.

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 Sóc Trăng 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 Sóc Trăng giai đoạn 3- sử dụng vốn dư", Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

1. Ông Lâm Phước Ninh: Kinh Sóc Mỏ:
Nhà tôi chưa có điện, dự án có xây dựng khu vực này không?
cây cối và hoa màu đền bù ra sao?

TL: Khu vực Kinh Sóc Mỏ có triển khai dự án. Về đền giá
đền bù được thực hiện theo quy định của UBND tỉnh ban hành,
áp giá đền bù theo đơn giá phù hợp với giá thị trường và
đơn giá của UBND tỉnh.

2. Ông Trần Hoàng Thắng: Phó chủ tịch thị xã.
Về phía địa phương rất cảm ơn ngành điện đã quan tâm đầu tư
lưới điện mang lại ánh sáng cho đồng bào Khmer chúng tôi cũng
như phục vụ phát triển KT-XH địa phương. Tuy nhiên, chủ đầu
tư cần làm việc với đơn vị thi công để phối hợp thực hiện nhằm tránh
ảnh hưởng ở mức thấp nhất. Địa phương rất ủng hộ triển khai dự án.
Ngoài ra, địa phương vẫn động viên con cho phép thực hiện dự án
trước khi đền bù nhằm sớm mang lại ánh sáng sinh hoạt và
phục vụ sản xuất.

Trang 01 / 2

Area with horizontal dashed lines for content, crossed out by a diagonal line.

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 Sóc Trăng
Điện Lực TX. Vĩnh Châu



Trần Quang Phước

Đại diện
Công ty Tư vấn điện miền Nam



**KT. GIÁM ĐỐC
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC**

NGÔ QUANG VINH

Đại diện
UBND Phường Khánh Hòa
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH



Nguyễn Lê Thanh Nhung

APPENDIX 4: 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 (perso n)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (perso n)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (perso n)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (perso n)
1	Châu Thành								
1.1	Phú Tân	15	64	33	121	1	3	49	188
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	96	390	18	74			114	464
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>652</i>
2	Kế Sách								
2.1	Ba Trinh	117	481	1	5			118	486
2.2	An Mỹ	65	221	12	38			77	259
2.3	An Lạc Tây	22	92	2	10			24	102
2.4	Xuân Hòa	41	166					41	166
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>53</i>			<i>260</i>	<i>1,013</i>
3	Mỹ Tú								
3.1	Long Hưng	89	277	2	5			91	282
3.2	Phú Mỹ								
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>			<i>91</i>	<i>282</i>
4	Ngã Năm town								
4.1	Ward 1	12	39					12	39
4.2	Ward 2	30	90					30	90
4.3	Ward 3								
4.4	Vĩnh Quới	43	166	3	12			46	178
4.5	Tân Long	14	44	1	3			15	47
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>15</i>			<i>103</i>	<i>354</i>
5	Thạnh Trị								
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	1	4	1	4			2	8
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	7	27	1	4			8	31
5.3	Lâm Tân	18	53	6	15			24	68
5.4	Thạnh Trị	55	167	2	2			57	169
5.5	Thạnh Tân								
5.6	Châu Hưng	4	12	10	28			14	40
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>53</i>			<i>105</i>	<i>316</i>
6	Sóc Trăng city								
6.1	Ward 4	23	70	29	95			52	165
6.2	Ward 5	45	141	34	124			79	265
6.3	Ward 7	23	73	46	153			69	226
6.4	Ward 8								

No.	District/Commune	Kinh People		Khmer People		Hoa People +Others		Total	
		Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (perso n)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (perso n)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (perso n)	Affecte d HHs (HH)	APs (perso n)
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	91	284	109	372			200	656
7	Long Phú								
7.1	Tân Thạnh	31	136	5	17			36	153
7.2	Tân Hưng	18	72	92	404			110	476
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	49	208	97	421			146	629
8	Cù Lao Dung								
8.1	An Thạnh I	25	93					25	93
8.2	An Thạnh II	77	253	1	4			78	257
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	39	141	1	4	1	3	41	148
8.4	Đại Ân 1	61	243					61	243
	<i>Sub-total 8</i>	202	730	2	8	1	3	205	741
9	Trần Đề								
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	5	20	11	40	1	3	17	63
9.2	Viên Bình	3	13	4	12			7	25
	<i>Sub-total 9</i>	8	33	15	52	1	3	24	88
10	Vĩnh Châu town								
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward	28	113	49	218	20	89	97	420
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp ward	43	142	7	31	4	16	54	189
10.3	Khánh Hòa ward	64	244	17	61	25	98	106	403
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	72	252	4	11	29	102	105	365
10.5	Lai Hòa	8	38	70	333	7	34	85	405
	<i>Sub-total 10</i>	215	789	147	654	85	339	447	1,782
11	Mỹ Xuyên								
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên township								
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	1	4					1	4
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	16	65					16	65
11.4	Thạnh Quới	3	11	57	205	1	4	61	220
11.5	Thạnh Phú	3	9	8	32			11	41
11.6	Gia Hòa 2								
11.7	Tham Đôn								
11.8	Đại Tâm			5	18			5	18
	<i>Sub-total 11</i>	23	89	70	255	1	4	94	348
	Total	1,217	4,426	532	2,083	89	352	1,838	6,861

APPENDIX 5: PROJECT IMPACTS

Appendix 5.1: Permanently affected Productive land

No.	District/town/city - commune/ward/township	HHs	Land ownership (m ²)	Permanently affected (m ²)			
				Rice	Crops	Garden	Pond
1	Châu Thành						
1.1	Phú Tân	49	76,210	7	3	38	
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	114	201,610	8	49	94	
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>277,820</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>132</i>	
2	Kế Sách						
2.1	Ba Trinh	118	238,080	117	8	33	
2.2	An Mỹ	77	147,540	53	6	44	
2.3	An Lạc Tây	24	44,050	14		18	
2.4	Xuân Hòa	41	74,650		4	62	
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>504,320</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>157</i>	
3	Mỹ Tú						
3.1	Long Hưng	91	370,970	313			
3.2	Phú Mỹ						
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>370,970</i>	<i>313</i>			
4	Ngã Năm town						
4.1	Ward 1	12	50,560	34		4	
4.2	Ward 2	30	108,970	61		39	
4.3	Ward 3						
4.4	Vĩnh Quới	46	156,040			175	
4.5	Tân Long	15	59,290	45			
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>374,860</i>	<i>140</i>		<i>218</i>	
5	Thạnh Trị						
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	2	7,450	7			
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	8	48,550	29		1	
5.3	Lâm Tân	24	100,810	71			
5.4	Thạnh Trị	57	248,420	181			
5.5	Thạnh Tân						
5.6	Châu Hưng	14	64,900	48			
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>470,130</i>	<i>336</i>		<i>1</i>	

No.	District/town/city - commune/ward/township	HHs	Land ownership (m ²)	Permanently affected (m ²)			
				Rice	Crops	Garden	Pond
6	Sóc Trăng city						
6.1	Ward 4	52	95,460	61	6		
6.2	Ward 5	79	147,755	73	11	2	
6.3	Ward 7	69	131,360	75	6		
6.4	Ward 8						
	<i>Sub total 6</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>374,575</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>2</i>	
7	Long Phú						
7.1	Tân Thạnh	36	202,585	95		4	
7.2	Tân Hưng	110	485,790	267	2	17	
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>688,375</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>21</i>	
8	Cù Lao Dung						
8.1	An Thạnh I	25	103,710	15	24	28	
8.2	An Thạnh II	78	235,745	139	2	4	
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	41	121,720	24		57	
8.4	Đại An 1	61	199,080	120	4	9	
	<i>Sub total 8</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>660,255</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>98</i>	
9	Trần Đề						
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	17	52,810	42		2	
9.2	Viên Bình	7	27,130	23			
	<i>Sub total 9</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>79,940</i>	<i>65</i>		<i>2</i>	
10	Vĩnh Châu town						
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward	97	670,034	253	23	7	
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp ward	54	238,380	103	2	1	7
10.3	Khánh Hòa ward	106	1,371,306	334	8	5	15
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	105	810,620	387	2		
10.5	Lai Hòa	85	370,880	172			
	<i>Sub total 10</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>3,461,220</i>	<i>1,249</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>22</i>
11	Mỹ Xuyên town						
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên township						
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	1	3,330	2			

No.	District/town/city - commune/ward/township	HHs	Land ownership (m ²)	Permanently affected (m ²)			
				Rice	Crops	Garden	Pond
11.3	Ngọc Tố	16	50,720	35			
11.4	Thạnh Quới	61	108,490	25	10	51	2
11.5	Thạnh Phú	11	22,000	4	2	6	
11.6	Gia Hòa 2						
11.7	Tham Đôn						
11.8	Đại Tâm	5	8,090			6	
	<i>Sub total 11</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>192,630</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>2</i>
	Total	1,838	7,455,095	3,237	172	707	24

Appendix 5.2: Crops and fisheries permanently affected

No.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice (m ²)	Vegetables (m ²)	Shrimp (m ²)
1	Châu Thành			
1.1	Phú Tân	7	3	
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	8	49	
	<i>Sub Total 1</i>	15	52	
2	Kế Sách			
2.1	Ba Trinh	117	8	
2.2	An Mỹ	53	6	
2.3	An Lạc Tây	14		
2.4	Xuân Hòa		4	
	<i>Sub Total 2</i>	184	18	
3	Mỹ Tú			
3.1	Long Hưng	313		
3.2	Phú Mỹ			
	<i>Sub Total 3</i>	313		
4	Ngã Năm town			
4.1	Ward 1	34		
4.2	Ward 2	61		
4.3	Ward 3			
4.4	Vĩnh Quới			
4.5	Tân Long	45		
	<i>Sub Total 4</i>	140		
5	Thạnh Trị			
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	7		
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	29		
5.3	Lâm Tân	71		
5.4	Thạnh Trị	181		
5.5	Thạnh Tân			
5.6	Châu Hưng	48		
	<i>Sub Total 5</i>	336		
6	Sóc Trăng city			
6.1	Ward 4	61	6	

No.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice (m ²)	Vegetables (m ²)	Shrimp (m ²)
6.2	Ward 5	73	11	
6.3	Ward 7	75	6	
6.4	Ward 8			
	<i>Sub Total 6</i>	209	23	
7	Long Phú			
7.1	Tân Thạnh	95		
7.2	Tân Hưng	267	2	
	<i>Sub Total 7</i>	362	2	
8	Cù Lao Dung			
8.1	An Thạnh I	15	24	
8.2	An Thạnh II	139	2	
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	24		
8.4	Đại An 1	120	4	
	<i>Sub Total 8</i>	298	30	
9	Trần Đề			
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	42		
9.2	Viên Bình	23		
	<i>Sub Total 9</i>	65		
10	Vĩnh Châu town			
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward	253	23	
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp ward	103	2	7
10.3	Khánh Hòa ward	334	8	15
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	387	2	
10.5	Lai Hòa	172		
	<i>Sub Total 10</i>	1,249	35	22
11	Mỹ Xuyên town			
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên township			
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	2		
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	35		
11.4	Thạnh Quới	25	10	2
11.5	Thạnh Phú	4	2	
11.6	Gia Hòa 2			

No.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice (m ²)	Vegetables (m ²)	Shrimp (m ²)
11.7	Tham Đôn			
11.8	Đại Tâm			
	<i>Sub Total 11</i>	66	12	2
	Total	3,237	172	24

Appendix 5.3: Perennial permanently affected (trees)

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo (m ²)	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jackfruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit	Banana	Other
1	Châu Thành														
1.1	Phú Tân		40	55		10					6		2		39
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	10	4	12	5	9	6	2		2	1				86
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	10	44	67	5	19	6	2		2	7		2		125
2	Kế Sách														
2.1	Ba Trinh	145	51	66		92	3	33	65	71	4	2	10		51
2.2	An Mỹ		7	7	31	37	37				16			2	90
2.3	An Lạc Tây				14	2	14				5				42
2.4	Xuân Hòa			2	67		75	10	10	20	2		3	6	54
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	145	58	75	112	131	129	43	75	91	27	2	13	8	237
3	Mỹ Tú														
3.1	Long Hưng														
3.2	Phú Mỹ														
	<i>Sub total 3</i>														
4	Ngã Năm town														
4.1	Ward 1														
4.2	Ward 2														
4.3	Ward 3														
4.4	Vĩnh Quới														
4.5	Tân Long														
	<i>Sub total 4</i>														
5	Thạnh Trị														
5.1	Hưng Lợi Township														
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi														
5.3	Lâm Tân														
5.4	Thạnh Trị														
5.5	Thạnh Tân														
5.6	Châu Hưng	8													
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	8													
6	Sóc Trăng city														
6.1	Ward 4														
6.2	Ward 5														
6.3	Ward 7														

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo (m ²)	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jackfruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit	Banana	Other
6.4	Ward 8														
	<i>Sub total 6</i>														
7	Long Phú														
7.1	Tân Thạnh	22	2	2		51								82	3
7.2	Tân Hưng	4		1		12	3	11	2	9	4		2		
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	26	2	3		63	3	11	2	9	4		2	82	3
8	Cù Lao Dung														
8.1	An Thạnh I	2				12	1				1		8		
8.2	An Thạnh II					2									
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	35				5									
8.4	Đại Ân 1	19				16									
	<i>Sub total 8</i>	56				35	1				1		8		
9	Trần Đề														
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng														
9.2	Viên Bình														
	<i>Sub total 9</i>														
10	Vĩnh Châu town														
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward														
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp ward	90				12			5	10			2		
10.3	Khánh Hòa ward	236				36				4	1	2	7		
10.4	Vĩnh Tân														
10.5	Lai Hòa														
	<i>Sub total 10</i>	326				48			5	14	1	2	9		
11	Mỹ Xuyên														
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên township														
11.2	Hòa Tú 2					2									
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	8				24									
11.4	Thạnh Quới	19	14	15		50	1		6		1	2	31		15
11.5	Thạnh Phú	2	2	2		3		4		4	1	1	1		3
11.6	Gia Hòa 2														
11.7	Tham Đôn														

No.	District / Commune	Eucalyptus	Bamboo (m ²)	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jackfruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit	Banana	Other
11.8	Đại Tâm		2	6		7									
	<i>Sub total 11</i>	29	18	23		86	1	4	6	4	2	3	32		18
	Total	600	122	168	117	382	140	60	88	120	42	7	66	90	383

Appendix 5.4: Temporarily affected Productive land

No.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Temporary impacts (m ²)			
		Rice	Crops	Garden	Pond
1	Châu Thành				
1.1	Phú Tân	1,017	334	4,191	
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	1,008	5,706	7,356	
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>2,025</i>	<i>6,040</i>	<i>11,547</i>	
2	Kế Sách				
2.1	Ba Trinh	14,254	998	11,643	
2.2	An Mỹ	6,197	819	6,018	
2.3	An Lạc Tây	1,746		2,162	
2.4	Xuân Hòa		573	4,660	
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>22,197</i>	<i>2,390</i>	<i>24,483</i>	
3	Mỹ Tú				
3.1	Long Hưng	34,436			
3.2	Phú Mỹ				
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>34,436</i>			
4	Ngã Năm town				
4.1	Ward 1	3,302		46	
4.2	Ward 2	6,448		831	
4.3	Ward 3				
4.4	Vĩnh Quới			3,808	
4.5	Tân Long	5,265			
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	<i>15,015</i>		<i>4,685</i>	
5	Thạnh Trị				
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	608			
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	2,807		113	
5.3	Lâm Tân	7,374			
5.4	Thạnh Trị	18,917			
5.5	Thạnh Tân				
5.6	Châu Hưng	5,273		183	
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	<i>34,979</i>		<i>296</i>	
6	Sóc Trăng city				

No.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Temporary impacts (m ²)			
		Rice	Crops	Garden	Pond
6.1	Ward 4	7,151	735	440	
6.2	Ward 5	9,401	1,731	786	
6.3	Ward 7	9,086	996	290	
6.4	Ward 8				
	<i>Sub total 6</i>	<i>25,638</i>	<i>3,462</i>	<i>1,516</i>	
7	Long Phú				
7.1	Tân Thạnh	9,493		3,013	
7.2	Tân Hưng	28,322	184	982	
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	<i>37,815</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>3,995</i>	
8	Cù Lao Dung				
8.1	An Thạnh I	1,476	2,768	1,111	
8.2	An Thạnh II	14,701	255	277	
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	2,765		2,677	
8.4	Đại An 1	13,221	342	1,159	
	<i>Sub total 8</i>	<i>32,163</i>	<i>3,365</i>	<i>5,224</i>	
9	Trần Đề				
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	4,379		110	
9.2	Viên Bình	2,390			
	<i>Sub total 9</i>	<i>6,769</i>		<i>110</i>	
10	Vĩnh Châu town				
10.1	Vĩnh Phước Ward	26,155	2,613	293	70
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp Ward	10,858	280	2,570	888
10.3	Khánh Hòa Ward	32,033	950	5,820	1,490
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	38,600	188		
10.5	Lai Hòa	18,742			
	<i>Sub total 10</i>	<i>126,388</i>	<i>4,031</i>	<i>8,683</i>	<i>2,448</i>
11	Mỹ Xuyên				
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên				
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	168		78	
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	3,874		807	
11.4	Thanh Quới	3,561	1,028	4,085	212

No.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Temporary impacts (m ²)			
		Rice	Crops	Garden	Pond
11.5	Thanh Phú	432	252	673	
11.6	Gia Hòa 2				
11.7	Tham Đôn				
11.8	Đại Tâm			485	
	<i>Sub total 11</i>	<i>8,035</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>6,128</i>	<i>212</i>
	Total	345,460	20,752	66,667	2,660

Appendix 5.5: Crops and fisheries temporarily affected

NO.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice (m²)	Vegetables (m²)	Shrimp (m²)
1	Châu Thành			
1.1	Phú Tân	1,017	334	
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	1,008	5,706	
	<i>Sub total 1</i>	<i>2,025</i>	<i>6,040</i>	
2	Kế Sách			
2.1	Ba Trinh	14,254	998	
2.2	An Mỹ	6,197	819	
2.3	An Lạc Tây	1,746		
2.4	Xuân Hòa		573	
	<i>Sub total 2</i>	<i>22,197</i>	<i>2,390</i>	
3	Mỹ Tú			
3.1	Long Hưng	34,436		
3.2	Phú Mỹ			
	<i>Sub total 3</i>	<i>34,436</i>		
4	Ngã Năm town			
4.1	Ward 1	3,302		
4.2	Ward 2	6,448		
4.3	Ward 3			
4.4	Vĩnh Quới			
4.5	Tân Long	5,265		
	<i>Sub total 4</i>	<i>15,015</i>		
5	Thạnh Trị			
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	608		
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	2,807		
5.3	Lâm Tân	7,374		
5.4	Thạnh Trị	18,917		
5.5	Thạnh Tân			
5.6	Châu Hưng	5,273		
	<i>Sub total 5</i>	<i>34,979</i>		
6	Sóc Trăng city			
6.1	Phường 4	7,151	735	

NO.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice (m ²)	Vegetables (m ²)	Shrimp (m ²)
6.2	Phường 5	9,401	1,731	
6.3	Phường 7	9,086	996	
6.4	Phường 8			
	<i>Sub total 6</i>	25,638	3,462	
7	Long Phú			
7.1	Tân Thạnh	9,493		
7.2	Tân Hưng	28,322	184	
	<i>Sub total 7</i>	37,815	184	
8	Cù Lao Dung			
8.1	An Thạnh I	1,476	2,768	
8.2	An Thạnh II	14,701	255	
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	2,765		
8.4	Đại Ân 1	13,221	342	
	<i>Sub total 8</i>	32,163	3,365	
9	Trần Đề			
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	4,379		
9.2	Viên Bình	2,390		
	<i>Sub total 9</i>	6,769		
10	Vĩnh Châu Town			
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward	26,155	2,613	70
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp Ward	10,858	280	888
10.3	Khánh Hòa Ward	32,033	950	1,490
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	38,600	188	
10.5	Lai Hòa	18,742		
	<i>Sub total 10</i>	126,388	4,031	2,448
11	Mỹ Xuyên			
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên Township			
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	168		
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	3,874		
11.4	Thạnh Quới	3,561	1,028	212
11.5	Thạnh Phú	432	252	
11.6	Gia Hòa 2			

NO.	District / town / city - commune / ward / township	Rice (m ²)	Vegetables (m ²)	Shrimp (m ²)
11.7	Tham Đôn			
11.8	Đại Tâm			
	<i>Sub total 11</i>	<i>8,035</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>212</i>
	Total	345,460	20,752	2,660

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	Pond	Rice	Crop	Garden	Pond	
1	Châu Thành									
1.1	Phú Tân	7	3	38		245,000	105,000	1,520,000		1,870,000
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	8	49	94		280,000	1,715,000	3,760,000		5,755,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>132</i>		<i>525,000</i>	<i>1,820,000</i>	<i>5,280,000</i>		<i>7,625,000</i>
2	Kế Sách									
2.1	Ba Trinh	117	8	33		4,095,000	280,000	1,485,000		5,860,000
2.2	An Mỹ	53	6	44		1,855,000	210,000	1,760,000		3,825,000
2.3	An Lạc Tây	14		18		560,000		900,000		1,460,000
2.4	Xuân Hòa		4	62			140,000	2,790,000		2,930,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>157</i>		<i>6,510,000</i>	<i>630,000</i>	<i>6,935,000</i>		<i>14,075,000</i>
3	Mỹ Tú									
3.1	Long Hưng	313				10,955,000				10,955,000
3.2	Phú Mỹ									
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>313</i>				<i>10,955,000</i>				<i>10,955,000</i>
4	Ngã Năm town									
4.1	Ward 1	34		4		1,700,000		240,000		1,940,000



No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)				Amount (VND)				Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Pond	Rice	Crop	Garden	Pond	
4.2	Ward 2	61		39		2,440,000		1,755,000		4,195,000
4.3	Ward 3									
4.4	Vĩnh Quới			175				7,875,000		7,875,000
4.5	Tân Long	45				1,800,000				1,800,000
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>140</i>		<i>218</i>		<i>5,940,000</i>		<i>9,870,000</i>		<i>15,810,000</i>
5	Thạnh Trị									
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	7				245,000				245,000
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	29		1		1,015,000		40,000		1,055,000
5.3	Lâm Tân	71				2,485,000				2,485,000
5.4	Thạnh Trị	181				6,335,000				6,335,000
5.5	Thạnh Tân									
5.6	Châu Hưng	48				1,680,000				1,680,000
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>336</i>		<i>1</i>		<i>11,760,000</i>		<i>40,000</i>		<i>11,800,000</i>
6	Sóc Trăng city									
6.1	Ward 4	61	6			4,880,000	480,000			5,360,000
6.2	Ward 5	73	11	2		5,840,000	880,000	160,000		6,880,000
6.3	Ward 7	75	6			6,000,000	480,000			6,480,000
6.4	Ward 8									
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>16,720,000</i>	<i>1,840,000</i>	<i>160,000</i>		<i>18,720,000</i>



No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)				Amount (VND)				Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Pond	Rice	Crop	Garden	Pond	
7	Long Phú									
7.1	Tân Thạnh	95		4		3,325,000		180,000		3,505,000
7.2	Tân Hưng	267	2	17		9,345,000	70,000	765,000		10,180,000
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	362	2	21		12,670,000	70,000	945,000		13,685,000
8	Cù Lao Dung									
8.1	An Thạnh I	15	24	28		750,000	1,200,000	1,540,000		3,490,000
8.2	An Thạnh II	139	2	4		5,560,000	80,000	160,000		5,800,000
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	24		57		1,080,000		2,850,000		3,930,000
8.4	Đại Ân 1	120	4	9		4,800,000	160,000	360,000		5,320,000
	<i>Sub-total 8</i>	298	30	98		12,190,000	1,440,000	4,910,000		18,540,000
9	Trần Đề									
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	42		2		1,470,000		90,000		1,560,000
9.2	Viên Bình	23				690,000				690,000
	<i>Sub-total 9</i>	65		2		2,160,000		90,000		2,250,000
10	Vĩnh Châu town									
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward	253	23	7		18,975,000	1,725,000	525,000		21,225,000
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp ward	103	2	1	7	3,090,000	60,000	35,000	210,000	3,395,000
10.3	Khánh Hòa ward	334	8	5	15	25,050,000	600,000	375,000	1,125,000	27,150,000
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	387	2			13,545,000	70,000			13,615,000

No.	District/commune	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)				Amount (VND)				Total (VND)
		Rice	Crop	Garden	Pond	Rice	Crop	Garden	Pond	
10.5	Lai Hòa	172				6,020,000				6,020,000
	<i>Sub-total 10</i>	1,249	35	13	22	66,680,000	2,455,000	935,000	1,335,000	71,405,000
11	Mỹ Xuyên									
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên township									
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	2				60,000				60,000
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	35				1,050,000				1,050,000
11.4	Thạnh Quới	25	10	51	2	750,000	300,000	2,040,000	60,000	3,150,000
11.5	Thạnh Phú	4	2	6		140,000	70,000	270,000		480,000
11.6	Gia Hòa 2									
11.7	Tham Đôn									
11.8	Đại Tâm			6				210,000		210,000
	<i>Sub-total 11</i>	66	12	63	2	2,000,000	370,000	2,520,000	60,000	4,950,000
	Total	3,237	172	707	24	141,775,000	8,625,000	31,685,000	1,395,000	189,815,000

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	Shrimp	Eucalyptus	Bamboo (m ²)	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit	Banana	Others	Rice	Vegetable	Shrimp	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit	Banana	Others	
1	Châu Thành																																			
1.1	Phú Tân	1,024	337			40	55		10					6		2	39	2,048,000	674,000			2,000,000	44,000,000		4,000,000					7,200,000		800,000		1,170,000	61,892,000	
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	1,016	5,755		10	4	12	5	9	6	2		2	1			86	2,032,000	11,510,000		300,000	200,000	9,600,000	2,500,000	3,600,000	1,800,000	400,000		900,000	1,200,000				2,580,000	36,622,000	
	Sub-total 1	2,040	6,092		10	44	67	5	19	6	2		2	7		2	125	4,080,000	12,184,000		300,000	2,200,000	53,600,000	2,500,000	7,600,000	1,800,000	400,000		900,000	8,400,000		800,000		3,750,000	98,514,000	
2	Kế Sách																																			
2.1	Ba Trính	14,371	1,006		145	51	66		92	3	33	65	71	4	2	10	51	28,742,000	2,012,000		4,350,000	2,550,000	52,800,000		36,800,000	900,000	6,600,000	6,500,000	31,950,000	4,800,000	100,000	4,000,000		1,530,000	183,634,000	
2.2	An Mỹ	6,250	825			7	7	31	37	37				16			2	90	12,500,000	1,650,000			350,000	5,600,000	15,500,000	14,800,000	11,100,000			19,200,000			80,000	2,700,000	83,480,000	
2.3	An Lạc Tây	1,760						14	2	14				5				42	3,520,000					7,000,000	800,000	4,200,000				6,000,000				1,260,000	22,780,000	
2.4	Xuân Hòa		577				2	67		75	10	10	20	2		3	6	54		1,154,000				1,600,000	33,500,000		22,500,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	9,000,000	2,400,000		1,200,000	240,000	1,620,000	76,214,000
	Sub-total 2	22,381	2,408		145	58	75	112	131	129	43	75	91	27	2	13	8	237	44,762,000	4,816,000		4,350,000	2,900,000	60,000,000	56,000,000	52,400,000	38,700,000	8,600,000	7,500,000	40,950,000	32,400,000	100,000	5,200,000	320,000	7,110,000	366,108,000
3	Mỹ Tú																																			
3.1	Long Hưng	34,749																69,498,000																	69,498,000	
3.2	Phú Mỹ																																			
	Sub-total 3	34,749																69,498,000																	69,498,000	
4	Ngã Năm town																																			
4.1	Ward 1	3,336																6,672,000																	6,672,000	
4.2	Ward 2	6,509																13,018,000																	13,018,000	
4.3	Ward 3																																			
4.4	Vĩnh Quới																																			
4.5	Tân Long	5,310																10,620,000																	10,620,000	
	Sub-total 4	15,155																30,310,000																	30,310,000	
5	Thạnh Trị																																			
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	615																1,230,000																	1,230,000	
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	2,836																5,672,000																	5,672,000	
5.3	Lâm Tân	7,445																14,890,000																	14,890,000	
5.4	Thạnh Trị	19,098																38,196,000																	38,196,000	
5.5	Thạnh Tân																																			
5.6	Châu Hưng	5,321			8													10,642,000			240,000														10,882,000	
	Sub-total 5	35,315			8													70,630,000			240,000														70,870,000	
6	Sóc Trăng city																																			
6.1	Ward 4	7,212	741															14,424,000	1,482,000																15,906,000	

No.	District/commune	Affected Crops and Trees (trees/m ²)																Amount (VND)																Total (VND)		
		Rice	Vegetable	Shrimp	Eucalyptus	Bamboo (m ²)	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit	Banana	Others	Rice	Vegetable	Shrimp	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit		Banana	Others
6.2	Ward 5	9,474	1,742															18,948,000	3,484,000																	22,432,000
6.3	Ward 7	9,161	1,002															18,322,000	2,004,000																	20,326,000
6.4	Ward 8																																			
	Sub-total 6	25,847	3,485															51,694,000	6,970,000																	58,664,000
7	Long Phú																																			
7.1	Tân Thạnh	9,588			22	2	2		51								82	3	19,176,000			660,000	100,000	1,600,000		20,400,000							3,280,000	90,000	45,306,000	
7.2	Tân Hưng	28,589	186		4		1		12	3	11	2	9	4		2			57,178,000	372,000		120,000		800,000		4,800,000	900,000	2,200,000	200,000	4,050,000	4,800,000		800,000			76,220,000
	Sub-total 7	38,177	186		26	2	3		63	3	11	2	9	4		2	82	3	76,354,000	372,000		780,000	100,000	2,400,000		25,200,000	900,000	2,200,000	200,000	4,050,000	4,800,000		800,000	3,280,000	90,000	121,526,000
8	Cù Lao Dung																																			
8.1	An Thạnh I	1,491	2,792		2				12	1				1		8			2,982,000	5,584,000		60,000				4,800,000	300,000				1,200,000		3,200,000			18,126,000
8.2	An Thạnh II	14,840	257						2										29,680,000	514,000						800,000									30,994,000	
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	2,789			35				5										5,578,000			1,050,000				2,000,000									8,628,000	
8.4	Đại Ân 1	13,341	346		19				16										26,682,000	692,000		570,000				6,400,000									34,344,000	
	Sub-total 8	32,461	3,395		56				35	1				1		8			64,922,000	6,790,000		1,680,000				14,000,000	300,000				1,200,000		3,200,000			92,092,000
9	Trần Đề																																			
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	4,421																	8,842,000																8,842,000	
9.2	Viên Bình	2,413																	4,826,000																4,826,000	
	Sub-total 9	6,834																	13,668,000																13,668,000	
10	Vĩnh Châu town																																			
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward	26,408	2,636	70															52,816,000	5,272,000	1,225,000														59,313,000	
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp ward	10,961	282	895	90				12			5	10			2			21,922,000	564,000	15,662,500	2,700,000				4,800,000			500,000	4,500,000			800,000			51,448,500
10.3	Khánh Hòa ward	32,367	958	1,505	236				36				4	1	2	7			64,734,000	1,916,000	26,337,500	7,080,000				14,400,000			1,800,000	1,200,000	100,000	2,800,000				120,367,500
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	38,987	190																77,974,000	380,000															78,354,000	
10.5	Lai Hòa	18,914																	37,828,000																37,828,000	
	Sub-total 10	127,637	4,066	2,470	326				48			5	14	1	2	9			255,274,000	8,132,000	43,225,000	9,780,000				19,200,000			500,000	6,300,000	1,200,000	100,000	3,600,000			347,311,000
11	Mỹ Xuyên																																			
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên township																																			
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	170							2										340,000							800,000									1,140,000	
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	3,909			8				24										7,818,000			240,000				9,600,000									17,658,000	
11.4	Thạnh Quới	3,586	1,038	214	19	14	15		50	1		6		1	2	31	15		7,172,000	2,076,000	3,745,000	570,000	700,000	12,000,000		20,000,000	300,000		600,000		1,200,000	100,000	12,400,000		450,000	61,313,000
11.5	Thạnh Phú	436	254		2	2	2		3		4		4	1	1	1	3		872,000	508,000		60,000	100,000	1,600,000		1,200,000		800,000		1,800,000	1,200,000	50,000	400,000		90,000	8,680,000
11.6	Gia Hòa 2																																			
11.7	Tham Đôn																																			
11.8	Đại Tâm					2	6		7														100,000	4,800,000		2,800,000									7,700,000	

No.	District/commune	Affected Crops and Trees (trees/m ²)																Amount (VND)																Total (VND)		
		Rice	Vegetable	Shrimp	Eucalyptus	Bamboo (m ²)	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit	Banana	Others	Rice	Vegetable	Shrimp	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Mango	Longan	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Rose apple	Tamarind	Orange	Star apple	Neem tree	Grapefruit		Banana	Others
	Sub-total 11	8,101	1,292	214	29	18	23		86	1	4	6	4	2	3	32		18	16,202,000	2,584,000	3,745,000	870,000	900,000	18,400,000		34,400,000	300,000	800,000	600,000	1,800,000	2,400,000	150,000	12,800,000		540,000	96,491,000
	Total	348,697	20,924	2,684	600	122	168	117	382	140	60	88	120	42	7	66	90	383	659,198,000	41,848,000	46,970,000	18,000,000	6,100,000	134,400,000	58,500,000	152,800,000	42,000,000	12,000,000	8,800,000	54,000,000	50,400,000	350,000	26,400,000	3,600,000	11,490,000	1,365,052,000

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	Châu Thành				
1.1	Phú Tân	49	1,870,000	61,892,000	63,762,000
1.2	Hồ Đắc Kiên	114	5,755,000	36,622,000	42,377,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>7,625,000</i>	<i>98,514,000</i>	<i>106,139,000</i>
2	Kế Sách				
2.1	Ba Trinh	118	5,860,000	183,634,000	189,494,000
2.2	An Mỹ	77	3,825,000	83,480,000	87,305,000
2.3	An Lạc Tây	24	1,460,000	22,780,000	24,240,000
2.4	Xuân Hòa	41	2,930,000	76,214,000	79,144,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>14,075,000</i>	<i>366,108,000</i>	<i>380,183,000</i>
3	Mỹ Tú				
3.1	Long Hưng	91	10,955,000	69,498,000	80,453,000
3.2	Phú Mỹ				
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>10,955,000</i>	<i>69,498,000</i>	<i>80,453,000</i>
4	Ngã Năm town				
4.1	Ward 1	12	1,940,000	6,672,000	8,612,000
4.2	Ward 2	30	4,195,000	13,018,000	17,213,000
4.3	Ward 3				
4.4	Vĩnh Quới	46	7,875,000		7,875,000
4.5	Tân Long	15	1,800,000	10,620,000	12,420,000
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>15,810,000</i>	<i>30,310,000</i>	<i>46,120,000</i>
5	Thạnh Trị				
5.1	Hưng Lợi township	2	245,000	1,230,000	1,475,000
5.2	Vĩnh Lợi	8	1,055,000	5,672,000	6,727,000

No.	District/commune	Number of affected HHs (HH)	Compensation for land permanently affected (VND)	Compensation for crops and trees (VND)	Total (VND)
5.3	Lâm Tân	24	2,485,000	14,890,000	17,375,000
5.4	Thạnh Trị	57	6,335,000	38,196,000	44,531,000
5.5	Thạnh Tân				
5.6	Châu Hưng	14	1,680,000	10,882,000	12,562,000
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>11,800,000</i>	<i>70,870,000</i>	<i>82,670,000</i>
6	Sóc Trăng city				
6.1	Ward 4	52	5,360,000	15,906,000	21,266,000
6.2	Ward 5	79	6,880,000	22,432,000	29,312,000
6.3	Ward 7	69	6,480,000	20,326,000	26,806,000
6.4	Ward 8				
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>18,720,000</i>	<i>58,664,000</i>	<i>77,384,000</i>
7	Long Phú				
7.1	Tân Thạnh	36	3,505,000	45,306,000	48,811,000
7.2	Tân Hưng	110	10,180,000	76,220,000	86,400,000
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>13,685,000</i>	<i>121,526,000</i>	<i>135,211,000</i>
8	Cù Lao Dung				
8.1	An Thạnh I	25	3,490,000	18,126,000	21,616,000
8.2	An Thạnh II	78	5,800,000	30,994,000	36,794,000
8.3	An Thạnh Đông	41	3,930,000	8,628,000	12,558,000
8.4	Đại Ân 1	61	5,320,000	34,344,000	39,664,000
	<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>18,540,000</i>	<i>92,092,000</i>	<i>110,632,000</i>
9	Trần Đề				
9.1	Lịch Hội Thượng	17	1,560,000	8,842,000	10,402,000
9.2	Viên Bình	7	690,000	4,826,000	5,516,000
	<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>2,250,000</i>	<i>13,668,000</i>	<i>15,918,000</i>
10	Vĩnh Châu town				
10.1	Vĩnh Phước ward	97	21,225,000	59,313,000	80,538,000

No.	District/commune	Number of affected HHs (HH)	Compensation for land permanently affected (VND)	Compensation for crops and trees (VND)	Total (VND)
10.2	Vĩnh Hiệp ward	54	3,395,000	51,448,500	54,843,500
10.3	Khánh Hòa ward	106	27,150,000	120,367,500	147,517,500
10.4	Vĩnh Tân	105	13,615,000	78,354,000	91,969,000
10.5	Lai Hòa	85	6,020,000	37,828,000	43,848,000
	<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>71,405,000</i>	<i>347,311,000</i>	<i>418,716,000</i>
11	Mỹ Xuyên				
11.1	Mỹ Xuyên township				
11.2	Hòa Tú 2	1	60,000	1,140,000	1,200,000
11.3	Ngọc Tổ	16	1,050,000	17,658,000	18,708,000
11.4	Thạnh Quới	61	3,150,000	61,313,000	64,463,000
11.5	Thạnh Phú	11	480,000	8,680,000	9,160,000
11.6	Gia Hòa 2				
11.7	Tham Đôn				
11.8	Đại Tâm	5	210,000	7,700,000	7,910,000
	<i>Sub-total 11</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>4,950,000</i>	<i>96,491,000</i>	<i>101,441,000</i>
	Total (A)	1,838	189,815,000	1,365,052,000	1,554,867,000
	Support compensation costs (B)				583,537,500
	Management costs (C)= 2% (A)				31,097,340
	Contingency (D) = 20% (A)				310,973,400
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)				2,480,475,240

APPENDIX 9: LEAFLETS

