

Resettlement Plan

June 2013

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

Rural distribution network expansion and rehabilitation in Quang Nam province subproject
– Additional fund

Prepared by Central Power Corporation for the Asian Development Bank.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CPC	Commune People's Committee Central Power Corporation
DCC	The District Compensation Committee
DIB	the District Indemnity Board
DMS	Detailed measurement survey
DPC	District People's Committee
EA	Environmental Assessment
EVN	Electricity of Viet Nam
GWh	Gigawatt hour
ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
kV	Kilo Volt
kVA	Kilo Volt - Ampe
kWh	Kilo Walt hour
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
m2	Square metre
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPC	Northern Power Company
ODA	Official development assistance
PMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPMU	Provincial project management unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
SES	Social Economic Survey
TA	Technical Assistance
USD	United States dollar
VND	Vietnam Dong
ROW	Right of way

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected person (AP) - Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

In the case of a household, it 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.

Compensation - Means payment in cash or in kind (e.g. land-for-land) to 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 value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

Cut-off date - This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP, regardless of tenure status. In this Project, the cut-off date will be the final day of the census of APs and the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of APs' land and/or non-land assets.

Entitlement - means a range of measures comprising compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation support which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Land acquisition - Means the process whereby an AP 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 equivalent to the replacement costs of affected assets.

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| Rehabilitation | - Means assistance provided in cash or in kind to project affected persons due to the loss of 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 | - Means the physical relocation of an affected household from her/his pre-project place of residence. |
| Severely affected persons | - Those who experience significant/major impacts due to (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or income sources due to the Project; and/or (ii) relocate due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild. |
| Vulnerable groups | - Are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically includes: (i) Households headed by women, elderly, or disabled, (ii) Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iii) Landless households, and (iv) Ethnic minorities. |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Description.

1. The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project consists of two investment components. Component 1 is construction of small hydropower plants in the areas with hydropower potential in Quang Nam, Quang Nam, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces to provide additional electric power for the national grid and for households in communes and neighboring areas. Component 2 (for CPC) includes both new construction and rehabilitation of rural grid in Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Gia Lai provinces to provide electricity for communes and households who have not been provided with electricity from national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who are using electricity.
2. After the Component 2 (for CPC) of project has been procured in 2012, a residual fund from ADB has not been used, and ADB approved for CPC to use the remaining fund, which consist of some subproject, including Rural distribution network expansion and rehabilitation in Quang Nam province subproject – additional fund.
3. It will provide electricity to 58,809 households in Quang Nam Province, many of whom are poor and ethnic minorities and increase their percentage of household connection from 81 to 95 percent. The subproject will entail the installation of 65.985 km medium voltage (22 KV) line, 813.583 km low voltage network and 93 transformer stations (12,015 kVA total capacity). It will cover 137 communes, 12 town, 10 ward in 16 district and 02 city of Quang Nam province including: 16 communes and 01 town of Dien Ban district; 10 communes and 01 town of Dai Loc district; 10 communes and 01 town of Duy Xuyen district; 19 communes and 01 town of Thang Binh district; 12 communes and 01 town of Que Son district; 05 communes of Nong Son district; 13 communes and 01 town of Nui Thanh district; 08 communes and 01 town of Phu Ninh district; 12 communes and 01 town of Tien Phuoc district; 05 communes and 01 town of Phuoc Son district; 09 communes and 01 town of Hiep Duc district; 05 communes and 01 town of Dong Giang district; 03 communes and 05 wards of Hoi An city; 04 communes and 05 wards of Tam Ky City; 05 communes of Northern Tra My district; 01 commune of Southern Tra My district; 02 communes and 01 town of Nam Giang district.

2. Scope of Resettlement Impacts.

4. According to the IOL result, the subproject will cover about 365,125 square meters of land in total for developing physical infrastructure, including substations, pole foundations, access roads and/or for temporary use during project construction.
5. Subproject will acquire 368,127.46 square meters, of which: 35,771.86 square meters (9.72%) will be permanently acquired while 332,355.6 square meters

(90.28%) will be for temporary use. Of 3.57 ha permanently acquired, 0.59 ha of paddy rice land, 0.88 ha of crops land, 1.76 ha of garden and 0.35 ha of forest land. 33.24 ha for temporary use including: 5.06 ha of paddy rice land, 7.34 ha of crops land, 13.73 ha of garden land and 7.1 ha of forest land. There are about 5,658 permanently affected households, however, no households will lose more than 10% of their total land holding and no household resettlement is required.

6. The income loss from land acquisition can be derived from the average permanently land loss, which is only 6.33 m² per household. If this is planted to rice within two harvest a year, and with the yield of paddy is 0.47kg/m²/harvest, the average income loss would be 23,791 VND per year (6.33m² x 0.47kg/ m² x 4,000 VND/kg x 2 harvest). 6,447 affected households do not have to be relocated, and no households are affected by over 10% of the total agricultural land. The project will permanently impact 55,692 plants in a wide variety of kinds. Sub-projects do not affect buildings or properties when building community sub-projects.

3. Information disclosure and public consultation.

7. The objectives of the information disclosure and public consultation are to (i) Share adequate information on the subproject for the community and people affected by the subproject and the related agencies; (ii) collect suggestions and opinions of local authorities, the affected community and people on the issues such as the scale of land acquisition; the mitigation measures of land acquisition; the compensation, assistance, resettlement policies; the income restoration activities and the grievance redress mechanism; (iii) attract the co-operation and participation of the affected community, people and the related agencies in the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan; (iv) in order to ensure the transparency of the subproject information; all related activities such as land acquisition; compensation, support, resettlement, and income restoration are closely discussed, consultations on these matters are held with the affected community, people, and related agencies and Project Information Booklets are delivered directly to them through consultation meetings. Public consultation and information disclosure have been done from February to June, 2013. Consultation meetings were held in affected communes with 2,910 participant representative for CPC, mass organisation, Woman Union and representative of affected households. Through the consultation meetings, local people have understood the scope of land acquisition and agreed with the compensation policies as well as the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

4. Policy Framework, Entitlement Matrix and Grievance Redress Mechanism and Income Restoration Measures.

8. The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure fairness and maximize the benefits to the APs regardless of land tenure; special assistance for poor households, families in preferential social policy and severely affected households

to stabilize their life to a level that is at least equal to or better than pre-project level. There are some differences between the policies of Vietnam and ADB on resettlement such as: compensation of non-titled users, compensation based on replacement cost and entitlement to rehabilitation assistance, etc. These differences are resolved in favour of ADB policy by granting compensation to all affected people regardless of tenure at replacement cost and rehabilitation assistance to those losing more than 10 percent of their land and/or those physically displaced. The resolution is reflected in the entitlement matrix.

5. Cost Estimate, Implementation Schedule, Institutional Arrangements and Monitoring.

9. RP implementation will cost 10,652,042,536 VND, equal to US\$ 506,637. Around 89.13 percent of this amount will go to compensation and assistance cost. The funds will be from EVN-CPC and will be transferred to the District Compensation Board to pay the compensation and give assistance to the affected households with the commune and village providing the necessary support. The implementation is expecting to start on October, 2013 and is projected to be completed by January, 2014. As the Executing Agency, EVNCPC will establish a project management unit to supervise the overall implementation of the project. But it is the provincial, district and commune People's Committee who will implement the resettlement activities. An internal monitoring system will be installed within the PMU to track the progress and result of implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

10. The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project(or the “Project”) consists of two investment components:
 - The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project consists of two investment components. Component 1 is construction of small hydropower plants in the areas with hydropower potential in Quang Nam, Quang Nam, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces to provide additional electric power for the national grid and for households in communes and neighbouring areas. Component 2 (for CPC) includes both new construction and rehabilitation of rural grid in Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Gia Lai provinces to provide electricity for communes and households who have not been provided with electricity from national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who are using electricity.
 - After the Component 2 (for CPC) of project has been procured in 2012, an amount of fund from ADB has not been used, and ADB approved for CPC to use the remaining fund, which consist of some subproject, including Rural distribution network expansion and rehabilitation in Quang Nam province subproject – additional fund. Cost allocation for this subproject is expecting to be VND 449,705,068,000
 - Approximately 58,809 households in about 137 communes are expected to receive electricity under this component.
11. The subproject aims to promote pro-poor and balanced economic development of remote mountainous communes and poor communes in other parts of the sustainable use of electricity in an affordable manner. The outcomes of the sector Project are to (i) provide reliable and affordable supply of electricity to remote mountainous communes, (ii) improve living conditions and income

1.2. Location and Components of the Subproject

12. Rural distribution network expansion and rehabilitation in Quang Nam province – additional fund subproject will perform on 137 communes of 15 districts and 2 cities of Quang Nam province, scope of subproject as follows:
 - + Medium voltage networks, length: 65.985 km.
 - Erection of new lines, length: 63.985 km.
 - Erection of rehabilitated line, length: 2 km.
 - + Total transformers: 93 transformers - total capacity 12,015 kVA.

- + Low voltage network: 813.583 km.
- Erection of new lines, length: 729.43 km.
- Erection of rehabilitated line, length: 84.153 km.

Subproject when putting into operation will improve power supply for 137 communes in the project area.

13. Total estimated post-tax investment of subproject (including loan interest during the construction phase) is VND 449,705,068,000. Total construction duration of the subprojects estimated to be 12 months. The construction of Quang Nam subproject will be started in the first quarter of 2014 if it will be approved.

1.3. Affected Land and People

14. According to the IOL results, Rural distribution network expansion and rehabilitation in Quang Nam province subproject – additional fund will acquire 368,127.46 square meters, of which: 35,771.86 square meters (9.72%) will be permanently acquired while 332,355.6 square meters (90.28%) will be for temporary use. Of 3.57 ha permanently acquired, 0.59 ha of rice land, 0.88 ha of crops land, 1.76 ha of garden and 0.35 ha of forest land. 33.24 ha for temporary use including: 5.06 ha of rice land, 7.34 ha of crops land, 13.73 ha of garden land and 7.1 ha of forest land. There are about 5,658 permanently affected households, however, no households will lose more than 10% of their total land holding and no household resettlement is required.
15. Subproject implementation will affect 146 households of ethnic minorities (784 people). No households severely affected (loss more than 10% of the total area of land of each household).

1.4. Mitigation Measures

16. Measures to minimize the impacts of the sub-project have been comprehensively calculated by the Owner, design consultants and local authorities. Furthermore, during the public consultations, the affected community proposed measures to minimize impact on land acquisition and on-land assets. The mitigation measures for land acquisition and on-land assets include:
- (i) Unused land will be made use of to build workers' camp, construction machinery, materials gathering and storage area in order to avoid impacts on land and assets of households.
 - (ii) Existing access existing road will be used to make the construction road and access road into power lines.
 - (iii) The construction process will be strictly monitored to minimize spillage of rock and soil which affects fields, areas planted with fruit trees, and the road system of households within the subproject area.

1.5. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

17. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared to mitigate the adverse social impact of the project and ensure that the mitigation and compensation measures will enable the affected people to at least restore, if not enhance, the living standards that they have before the project. To attain this, the resettlement plan will attain the following objectives:
- Identify the area to be affected by the project and the adverse impact on the people and the extent of losses on their economic and cultural assets;
 - Determine the entitlement of the affected people for compensation and assistance based on the principle of replacement cost and the requirements of the national laws and ADB policies;
 - Describe the procedures of delivering the compensation and assistance in accordance with project principles including the mechanism to address grievances; and
 - Describe the institutional arrangement and financial requirements to implement the plan and to monitor its implementation and impact.

1.6. Basis of Project Description and Arrangement for Updating the Resettlement Plan

18. The project description is based on the sub-project Feasibility Study report. Based on the area indicated in the report for acquisition, a DMS for the potentially affected assets and people will be conducted. The result of which will be the basis of this RP. The RP will be revised after the detailed engineering design has been completed and when the land to be acquired will be demarcated on the ground. The District Site Clearance Committee, Commune People's Committee and the affected people will validate and update the result of the inventory.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1. Affected on Land

2.1.1. Permanent impacts

19. According to the IOL results, subproject will acquire 35,771.86 square meters (9.72%) permanently, which is mainly used for pole foundations and substation. This area comprises of: 0.59 ha of paddy rice land, 0.88 ha of crops land, 1.76 ha of garden and 0.35 ha of forest land, which is belong to 5,658 households.

2.1.2. Temporary impacts

20. The subproject will acquire 33.24 ha for temporary use in ROW (Right of Way) including: 5.06 ha of rice land, 7.34 ha of crops land, 13.73 ha of garden land and 7.1 ha of forest land, all of temporary land acquired belong to 1.015 households, the detail of affected land area occupied by the subproject is provided as below

Table 1. Total area of affected land by land use and type of impact

Land Use	Permanently Affected (m2)	Temporarily Affected (m2)	Total (m2)	Percent
Residential	0	0	0	0
Paddy rice land	5,876.90	50,633.9	56,510.82	15.35%
Crops land	8,806.68	73,402.2	82,208.88	22.33%
Garden	17,564.63	137,318.5	154,883.11	42.07%
Forest	3,523.64	71,001.0	74,524.64	20.24%
Total	35,771.86	332,355.6	368,127.46	100

(Source: Result survey of Consulting Co., 05/2013)

Table 2: Scope of impacts of households

Type of impact	No. of AHs	Percent (%)
Households who will lose land permanently	5,658	100,00
Household who will lose less 10 percent of their land	5,658	100.00
Household who will lose more than 10 percent of their land	0	0

(Source: Result survey of Consulting Co., 05/2013)

Table 3: Area of land affected (including temporary and permanently)

No.	District/Commune	Number of affected households	Area of land affected (m2)	Affected level (%)
I	Dien Ban district		9,667.7	
1	Dien Duong commune	75	7,709.2	1.43%
2	Dien Thang Nam commune	22	125.7	1.56%
3	Dien Phuoc commune	61	61.1	1.52%
4	Dien Ngoc commune	21	112.8	1.48%
5	Dien Tho commune	15	39.7	1.51%
6	Dien Nam Trung commune	9	24.0	0.38%
7	Dien Thang Bac commune	21	115.1	0.52%
8	Dien Thang Trung commune	19	102.8	0.49%
9	Dien Minh commune	12	62.4	0.34%
10	Dien An commune	23	121.4	0.54%
11	Vinh Dien town	16	79.3	0.56%
12	Dien Phuong commune	26	139.5	0.70%
13	Dien Hoa commune	18	91.2	0.46%
14	Dien Phong commune	35	194.6	0.63%
15	Dien Trung commune	13	79.7	1.28%
16	Dien Hong commune	85	227.7	0.43%
17	Dien Tien commune	98	381.5	0.41%
II	Dai Loc district		4,349.0	
1	Dai Hong commune	41	1,765.9	2.45%
2	Dai Son commune	3	19.2	0.56%
3	Dai Lanh commune	42	170.9	0.37%
4	Dai Hung commune	3	16.8	0.48%
5	Dai Dong commune	6	36.1	0.59%
6	Dai Cuong commune	58	364.4	0.47%
7	Dai Nghia commune	140	826.6	0.58%
8	Ai Nghia town	52	336.5	0.61%
9	Dai Minh commune	45	249.7	0.41%
10	Dai Phong commune	2	9.5	0.52%
11	Dai Tan commune	46	262.7	0.36%
12	Dai Chanh commune	41	264.4	0.61%
13	Dai Thanh commune	4	26.4	0.35%
III	Duy Xuyen district		11,844.7	
1	Nam Phuoc town	60	362.4	0.56%
2	Duy Thanh commune	14	35.0	0.52%
3	Duy Nghia commune	46	110.8	0.46%

No.	District/Commune	Number of affected households	Area of land affected (m2)	Affected level (%)
4	Duy Hai commune	27	0.0	0.29%
5	Duy Trung commune	48	282.3	0.61%
6	Duy Chau commune	70	456.4	0.48%
7	Duy Thu commune	22	140.2	0.37%
8	Duy Phu commune	37	232.8	0.49%
9	Duy Tan commune	27	177.6	0.45%
10	Duy Vinh commune	95	615.2	0.46%
11	Duy Hoa commune	82	9,432.0	4.44%
IV	Thang Binh district		82,187.0	
1	Binh An commune	70	456.0	0.43%
2	Binh Lanh commune	105	9,229.4	2.58%
3	Binh Chanh commune	23	4,503.4	3.91%
4	Binh Quy commune	31	200.7	0.47%
5	Binh Dinh Bac commune	65	13,711.1	2.52%
6	Binh Dinh Nam commune	34	203.9	1.88%
7	Binh Tu commune	121	17,819.5	3.42%
8	Ha Lam town	56	664.3	1.44%
9	Binh Tri commune	15	68.3	0.56%
10	Binh Minh commune	47	4,293.6	3.37%
11	Binh Trieu commune	75	3,601.2	0.85%
12	Binh Phuc commune	57	10,566.8	3.76%
13	Binh Nam commune	55	5,149.1	2.90%
14	Binh Hai commune	7	14.5	0.35%
15	Binh Trung commune	95	3,784.3	0.47%
16	Binh Phu commune	56	4,863.3	2.59%
17	Binh Nguyen commune	30	2,009.7	3.55%
18	Binh Sa commune	81	486.6	0.63%
19	Binh Giang commune	68	431.8	0.67%
20	Binh Que commune	25	129.6	0.38%
V	Que Son district		49,003.2	
1	Dong Phu town	70	336.0	0.72%
2	Que Phong commune	65	9,463.7	2.48%
3	Phu Tho commune	49	5,488.8	3.47%
4	Que An commune	53	321.6	0.59%
5	Que Hiep commune	108	227.0	0.73%
6	Que Thuan commune	62	10,965.6	4.18%
7	Que Chau commune	58	15,393.6	2.52%

No.	District/Commune	Number of affected households	Area of land affected (m2)	Affected level (%)
8	Que Long commune	16	211.2	0.49%
9	Que Minh commune	75	453.6	0.34%
10	Que Cuong commune	64	5,792.6	2.36%
11	Que Phu commune	57	349.4	0.57%
VI	Nong Son district		17,095.2	
1	Que Trung commune	41	264.0	0.46%
2	Que Loc commune	77	16,528.8	3.47%
3	Que Ninh commune	24	153.6	0.44%
4	Phuoc Ninh commune	11	57.6	0.19%
5	Que Lam commune	14	91.2	1.18%
VII	Nui Thanh district		28,594.9	
1	Nui Thanh town	20	127.2	0.52%
2	Tam Hiep commune	39	5,565.7	3.38%
3	Tam My Tay commune	62	10,958.3	2.52%
4	Tam My Dong commune	76	9,488.6	2.74%
5	Tam Quang commune	26	136.7	0.48%
6	Tam Anh Nam commune	56	360.1	0.63%
7	Tam Anh Bac commune	53	340.8	1.47%
8	Tam Giang commune	33	213.6	1.57%
9	Tam Nghia commune	8	26.8	0.48%
10	Tam Son commune	10	62.4	1.62%
11	Tam Xuan 2 commune	116	660.7	0.66%
12	Tam Hoa commune	43	99.4	1.56%
13	Tam Tien commune	66	410.4	0.85%
14	Tam Hai commune	25	144.1	1.77%
VIII	Phu Ninh district		10,188.1	
1	Tam Thanh commune	77	463.8	0.86%
2	Tam An commune	98	540.0	0.63%
3	Tam Dan commune	62	350.4	0.72%
4	Tam Thai commune	51	310.2	0.48%
5	Tam Dan commune	37	7,464.0	2.29%
6	Tam Dai commune	51	310.6	0.43%
7	Tam Loc commune	76	384.0	0.55%
8	Phu Thinh town	23	105.6	0.35%
9	Tam Vinh commune	43	259.6	0.46%
IX	Tien Phuoc district		77,633.1	
1	Tien An commune	9	309.5	3.43%

No.	District/Commune	Number of affected households	Area of land affected (m2)	Affected level (%)
2	Tien Loc commune	34	230.5	0.76%
3	Tien Canh commune	48	177.6	0.49%
4	Tien Ky town	46	206.5	0.78%
5	Tien Tho commune	29	134.4	0.65%
6	Tien Lanh commune	33	62.4	0.69%
7	Tien Lap commune	24	213.6	0.46%
8	Tien Phong commune	19	10,152.1	2.52%
9	Tien Son commune	12	22,116.0	3.81%
10	Tien Hiep commune	34	84.0	0.93%
11	Tien Ha commune	72	43.2	0.86%
12	Tien Cam commune	16	37,740.0	3.49%
13	Tien Chau commune	81	6,163.3	1.73%
X	Phuoc Son district		393.6	
1	Kham Duc town	39	230.4	0.53%
2	Phuoc Duc commune	13	52.8	0.48%
3	Phuoc Nang commune	7	31.2	0.75%
4	Phuoc My commune	9	37.0	0.94%
5	Phuoc Chanh commune	7	32.6	0.62%
6	Phuoc Cong commune	5	9.6	0.51%
XI	Hiep Duc district		50,188.8	
1	Que Binh commune	34	615.4	1.85%
2	Que Luu commune	65	4,245.6	1.91%
3	Thang Phuoc commune	66	23,050.4	5.43%
4	Song Tra commune	48	4,980.0	3.61%
5	Phuoc Tra commune	9	5,481.6	2.37%
6	Tan An town	29	1,534.8	2.46%
7	Binh Son commune	57	8,396.6	3.58%
8	Que Tho commune	139	880.8	0.49%
9	Binh Lam commune	42	273.6	0.62%
10	Hiep Hoa commune	29	730.1	1.81%
XII	Dong Giang district		4,668.7	
1	Ma Cooi commune	5	19.2	1.29%
2	Prao town	9	4,586.4	2.34%
3	Jo Ngay commune	3	14.4	0.46%
4	Ba commune	7	48.7	0.52%
XIII	Hoi An City		3,069.0	
1	Cam Thanh commune	18	112.3	0.49%

No.	District/Commune	Number of affected households	Area of land affected (m2)	Affected level (%)
2	Cam An commune	3	10.6	0.81%
3	Cam Ha commune	23	1,333.1	3.43%
4	Thanh Ha ward	20	124.8	0.84%
5	Cam Pho ward	9	42.3	1.92%
6	Son Phong ward	2	6.7	1.86%
7	Cam Chau ward	4	1,233.7	2.95%
8	Cam Kim commune	43	205.4	0.71%
XIV	Tam Ky City		18,186.5	
1	Tam Thang commune	15	3,108.0	3.46%
2	Tam Ngoc commune	32	205.4	1.47%
3	Tam Thanh commune	16	12,199.2	2.61%
4	Tam Phu commune	43	170.4	1.88%
5	An Phu commune	7	43.2	1.62%
6	Truong Xuan ward	21	134.8	0.34%
7	Hoa Thuan ward	23	2,268.0	3.42%
8	Tan Thanh ward	9	48.0	0.28%
9	An My ward	3	9.5	0.25%
XV	Bac Tra My district		411.3	
1	Tra Giang commune	25	153.6	1.45%
2	Tra Tan commune	9	52.7	0.38%
3	Tra Son commune	16	88.8	0.32%
4	Tra Nu commune	7	38.4	0.29%
5	Tra Duong commune	14	77.8	1.41%
XVI	Nam Tra My district		252.1	
1	Tra Mai commune	39	252.1	1.27%
XVII	Nam Giang district		394.6	
1	Thanh My town	29	69.1	0.29%
2	La Dee commune	8	288.0	3.37%
3	Ta Bhing commune	46	37.4	0.40%

(Source: Result survey of Consulting Co., 05/2013)

2.2. Impacts on trees and crops

21. The subproject will have impacts on 23,653 trees of different types (Coconut, banana, bamboo, mango, Jack-fruit, Acacia,..etc) cover almost all the communes of project. The below table tell how in detail of the impact

Resettlement Plan

Table 4: Number of trees affected of households

STT	District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack-fruit	Eucalyptus	Cashew	Acacia	Dalbergia tonkinensis	Nimtree	Other	Total
I.	Dien Ban district												
I.1	Dien Duong commune	6	42	4	6	3	5	11	0	0	3	53	133
I.2	Dien Thang Nam commune	6	38	4	6	2	4	0	0	0	3	48	111
I.3	Dien Phuoc commune	12	78	8	12	5	9	0	0	0	6	98	228
I.4	Dien Ngoc commune	3	20	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	25	58
I.5	Dien Tho commune	3	20	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	25	58
I.6	Dien Nam Trung commune	1	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	18
I.7	Dien Thang Bac commune	5	36	4	5	2	4	0	0	0	3	45	104
I.8	Dien Thang Trung commune	4	28	3	4	2	3	0	0	0	2	35	81
I.9	Dien Minh commune	2	14	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	18	41
I.10	Dien An commune	6	38	4	6	2	4	0	0	0	3	48	111
I.11	Vinh Dien town	4	24	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	2	30	71
I.12	Dien Phuong commune	5	36	4	5	2	4	0	0	0	3	45	104
I.13	Dien Hoa commune	4	24	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	2	30	71
I.14	Dien Phong commune	11	76	8	11	5	8	0	0	0	6	95	220
I.15	Dien Trung commune	3	18	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	23	53
I.16	Dien Hong commune	12	80	8	12	5	9	0	0	0	6	100	232
I.17	Dien Tien commune	14	92	9	14	6	10	0	0	0	7	115	267
	Total 1	101	670	68	101	42	75	11	0	0	52	841	1,961
II.	Dai Loc district												
II.1	Dai Hong commune	3	44	55	3	3	1	0	28	0	3	83	223
II.2	Dai Son commune	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	15
II.3	Dai Lanh commune	2	28	36	2	2	1	0	18	0	2	53	144
II.4	Dai Hung commune	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	14
II.5	Dai Dong commune	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	11	29
II.6	Dai Cuong commune	4	61	76	4	4	2	0	38	0	4	114	307

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STT	District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack-fruit	Eucalyptus	Cashew	Acacia	Dalbergia tonkinensis	Nimtree	Other	Total
II.7	Dai Nghia commune	9	138	172	9	9	3	0	86	0	9	258	693
II.8	Ai Nghia town	4	56	70	4	4	1	0	35	0	4	105	283
II.9	Dai Minh commune	3	42	52	3	3	1	0	26	0	3	78	211
II.10	Dai Phong commune	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8
II.11	Dai Tan commune	3	44	55	3	3	1	0	27	0	3	82	221
II.12	Dai Chanh commune	3	44	55	3	3	1	0	28	0	3	83	223
II.13	Dai Thanh commune	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	21
	Total 2	31	475	595	31	31	11	0	298	0	31	889	2,392
III.	Duy Xuyen district												
V.1	Nam Phuoc town	4	3	5	3	2	8	0	14	0	6	7	52
V.2	Duy Thanh commune	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5
V.3	Duy Nghia commune	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	4	0	2	2	16
V.4	Duy Hai commune	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V.5	Duy Trung commune	3	2	4	3	1	6	0	11	0	5	6	41
V.6	Duy Chau commune	5	4	7	4	2	10	0	17	0	8	9	66
V.7	Duy Thu commune	1	1	2	1	1	3	0	5	0	2	3	19
V.8	Duy Phu commune	2	2	3	2	1	5	0	9	0	4	5	33
V.9	Duy Tan commune	2	1	3	2	1	4	0	7	0	3	4	27
V.10	Duy Vinh commune	6	5	9	6	3	13	0	23	0	10	12	87
V.11	Duy Hoa commune	5	4	6	4	2	9	0	16	0	7	9	62
	Total 3	29	23	42	26	14	61	0	107	0	48	58	408
IV.	Thang Binh district												
IV.1	Binh An commune	10	10	19	38	29	67	29	29	0	38	95	364
IV.2	Binh Lanh commune	11	11	22	44	33	77	33	33	0	44	110	418
IV.3	Binh Chanh commune	4	4	8	15	11	27	11	11	0	15	38	144
IV.4	Binh Quy commune	4	4	8	17	13	29	13	13	0	17	42	160
IV.5	Binh Dinh Bac commune	11	11	21	43	32	75	32	32	0	43	106	406

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STT	District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack-fruit	Eucalyptus	Cashew	Acacia	Dalbergia tonkinensis	Nimtree	Other	Total
IV.6	Binh Dinh Nam commune	4	4	9	17	13	30	13	13	0	17	43	163
IV.7	Binh Tu commune	15	15	30	60	45	105	45	45	0	60	150	570
IV.8	Ha Lam town	6	6	13	25	19	44	19	19	0	25	63	239
IV.9	Binh Tri commune	1	1	3	6	4	10	4	4	0	6	14	53
IV.10	Binh Minh commune	4	4	9	18	13	31	13	13	0	18	45	168
IV.11	Binh Trieu commune	10	10	20	40	30	70	30	30	0	40	100	380
IV.12	Binh Phuc commune	8	8	15	31	23	53	23	23	0	31	76	291
IV.13	Binh Nam commune	7	7	15	29	22	51	22	22	0	29	73	277
IV.14	Binh Hai commune	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	11
IV.15	Binh Trung commune	10	10	20	40	30	71	30	30	0	40	101	382
IV.16	Binh Phu commune	8	8	15	30	23	53	23	23	0	30	76	289
IV.17	Binh Nguyen commune	4	4	9	17	13	31	13	13	0	17	44	165
IV.18	Binh Sa commune	10	10	20	41	30	71	30	30	0	41	101	384
IV.19	Binh Giang commune	9	9	18	36	27	63	27	27	0	36	90	342
IV.20	Binh Que commune	3	3	5	11	8	19	8	8	0	11	27	103
	Total 4	139	139	280	559	419	979	419	419	0	559	1,397	5,309
V.	Que Son district												
V.1	Dong Phu town	4	0	7	4	8	28	0	280	1	14	140	486
V.2	Que Phong commune	5	0	10	5	12	39	0	386	2	19	193	671
V.3	Phu Tho commune	4	0	8	4	10	32	0	324	2	16	162	562
V.4	Que An commune	3	0	7	3	8	27	0	268	1	13	134	464
V.5	Que Hiep commune	2	0	5	2	6	19	0	189	1	9	95	328
V.6	Que Thuan commune	5	0	10	5	12	39	0	388	2	19	194	674
V.7	Que Chau commune	4	0	8	4	10	33	0	328	2	16	164	569
V.8	Que Long commune	1	0	2	1	3	9	0	88	0	4	44	152
V.9	Que Minh commune	5	0	9	5	11	38	0	378	2	19	189	656
V.10	Que Cuong commune	4	0	8	4	10	33	0	327	2	16	164	568

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STT	District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack-fruit	Eucalyptus	Cashew	Acacia	Dalbergia tonkinensis	Nimtree	Other	Total
V.11	Que Phu commune	4	0	7	4	9	29	0	291	1	15	146	506
	Total 5	41	0	81	41	99	326	0	3,247	16	160	1,625	5,636
VI.	Nong Son district												
VI.1	Que Trung commune	3	0	6	3	7	22	0	6	1	11	110	169
VI.2	Que Loc commune	7	0	13	7	16	52	0	13	3	26	262	399
VI.3	Que Ninh commune	2	0	3	2	4	13	0	3	1	6	64	98
VI.4	Phuoc Ninh commune	1	0	1	1	1	5	0	1	0	2	24	36
VI.5	Que Lam commune	1	0	2	1	2	8	0	2	0	4	38	58
	Total 6	14	0	25	14	30	100	0	25	5	49	498	760
VII.	Nui Thanh district												
I.1	Nui Thanh town	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	14
I.2	Tam Hiep commune	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	3	3	18
I.3	Tam My Tay commune	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	4	0	3	3	17
I.4	Tam My Dong commune	5	4	7	4	2	4	1	12	1	8	10	58
I.5	Tam Quang commune	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	14
I.6	Tam Anh Nam commune	4	3	5	3	1	3	1	9	1	6	7	43
I.7	Tam Anh Bac commune	4	3	5	2	1	3	1	9	1	6	7	42
I.8	Tam Giang commune	2	2	3	2	1	2	0	5	0	4	4	25
I.9	Tam Nghia commune	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
I.10	Tam Son commune	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	8
I.11	Tam Xuan 2 commune	7	5	10	5	2	6	1	17	1	11	13	78
I.12	Tam Hoa commune	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	11
I.13	Tam Tien commune	4	3	6	3	1	3	1	10	1	7	8	47
I.14	Tam Hai commune	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	3	16
	Total 7	36	27	48	25	9	28	5	85	5	57	68	393
VIII.	Phu Ninh district												

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STT	District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack-fruit	Eucalyptus	Cashew	Acacia	Dalbergia tonkinensis	Nimtree	Other	Total
II.1	Tam Thanh commune	5	4	7	3	1	4	0	12	2	8	9	55
II.2	Tam An commune	6	4	8	4	2	5	1	14	2	9	11	66
II.3	Tam Dan commune	4	3	5	3	1	3	0	9	1	6	7	42
II.4	Tam Thai commune	3	3	5	2	1	3	0	8	1	5	6	37
II.5	Tam Dan commune	3	2	4	2	1	2	0	7	1	4	5	31
II.6	Tam Dai commune	3	3	5	2	1	3	0	8	1	5	6	37
II.7	Tam Loc commune	4	3	6	3	1	3	0	10	2	6	8	46
II.8	Phu Thinh town	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	2	13
II.9	Tam Vinh commune	3	2	4	2	1	2	0	6	1	4	5	30
	Total 8	32	25	46	22	9	26	1	77	11	49	59	357
IX.	Tien Phuoc district												
IX.1	Tien An commune	6	6	13	32	19	45	13	39	58	19	65	315
IX.2	Tien Loc commune	5	5	10	24	14	34	10	29	43	14	48	236
IX.3	Tien Canh commune	4	4	7	19	11	26	7	22	33	11	37	181
IX.4	Tien Ky town	4	4	9	22	13	30	9	26	39	13	43	212
IX.5	Tien Tho commune	3	3	6	14	8	20	6	17	25	8	28	138
IX.6	Tien Lanh commune	4	5	3	7	4	9	3	8	12	4	13	72
IX.7	Tien Lap commune	4	4	9	22	13	31	9	27	40	13	45	217
IX.8	Tien Phong commune	5	5	11	26	16	37	11	32	47	16	53	259
IX.9	Tien Son commune	11	11	22	32	32	75	11	54	97	32	108	485
IX.10	Tien Hiep commune	5	7	4	9	5	12	4	11	16	5	18	96
IX.11	Tien Ha commune	3	4	2	5	3	6	2	5	8	3	9	50
IX.12	Tien Cam commune	11	11	11	34	34	79	23	68	101	34	113	519
IX.13	Tien Chau commune	3	3	7	17	10	24	7	20	31	10	34	166
	Total 9	68	72	114	263	182	428	115	358	550	182	614	2,946
X.	Phuoc Son district												
X.1	Kham Duc town	2	0	5	2	6	19	0	5	1	10	96	146

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STT	District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack-fruit	Eucalyptus	Cashew	Acacia	Dalbergia tonkinensis	Nimtree	Other	Total
X.2	Phuoc Duc commune	1	0	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	2	22	33
X.3	Phuoc Nang commune	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	13	20
X.4	Phuoc My commune	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	15	23
X.5	Phuoc Chanh commune	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	14	21
X.6	Phuoc Cong commune	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
	Total 10	3	0	9	3	10	33	0	9	1	16	164	248
XI.	Hiep Duc district												
XI.1	Que Binh commune	2	0	4	2	5	16	0	10	1	8	81	129
XI.2	Que Luu commune	4	0	7	4	9	29	0	18	1	14	144	230
XI.3	Thang Phuoc commune	6	0	11	6	14	46	0	29	2	23	229	366
XI.4	Song Tra commune	2	0	4	2	5	15	0	9	1	8	75	121
XI.5	Phuoc Tra commune	1	0	2	1	2	7	0	4	0	3	34	54
XI.6	Tan An town	2	0	4	2	5	15	0	10	1	8	77	124
XI.7	Binh Son commune	4	0	9	4	10	35	0	22	2	17	174	277
XI.8	Que Tho commune	4	0	18	9	22	73	0	46	4	37	367	580
XI.9	Binh Lam commune	3	0	6	3	7	23	0	14	1	11	114	182
XI.10	Hiep Hoa commune	1	0	3	1	3	11	0	7	1	5	54	86
	Total 11	29	0	68	34	82	270	0	169	14	134	1,349	2,149
XII.	Dong Giang district												
XII.1	Ma Cooi commune	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	10	1	1	8	32
XII.2	Prao town	1	12	2	1	2	7	0	22	0	4	36	87
XII.3	Jo Ngay commune	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	15	1	1	6	34
XII.4	Ba commune	0	6	1	0	1	3	0	30	0	1	14	56
	Total 12	1	38	3	1	3	13	0	77	2	7	64	209
XIII.	Hoi An City												
XIII.1	Cam Thanh commune	20	16	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	20	64

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STT	District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack-fruit	Eucalyptus	Cashew	Acacia	Dalbergia tonkinensis	Nimtree	Other	Total
XIII.2	Cam An commune	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
XIII.3	Cam Ha commune	3	20	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	25	58
XIII.4	Thanh Ha ward	3	20	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	25	58
XIII.5	Cam Pho ward	2	10	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	13	31
XIII.6	Son Phong ward	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
XIII.7	Cam Chau ward	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
XIII.8	Cam Kim commune	8	50	5	8	3	6	0	0	0	4	63	147
	Total 13	38	122	12	20	7	13	0	0	0	10	159	381
XIV.	Tam Ky City												
XIV.1	Tam Thang commune	1	2	5	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	4	21
XIV.2	Tam Ngoc commune	2	3	9	1	2	5	0	6	0	1	7	36
XIV.3	Tam Thanh commune	2	3	8	1	2	5	0	6	0	1	7	35
XIV.4	Tam Phu commune	1	3	7	1	2	4	0	5	0	1	6	30
XIV.5	An Phu commune	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
XIV.6	Truong Xuan ward	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
XIV.7	Hoa Thuan ward	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11
XIV.8	Tan Thanh ward	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
XIV.9	An My ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total 14	8	18	29	6	7	17	0	20	0	4	37	146
XV.	Bac Tra My district												
XV.1	Tra Giang commune	2	1	2	1	1	3	0	6	3	3	3	25
XV.2	Tra Tan commune	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	8
XV.3	Tra Son commune	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	1	2	14
XV.4	Tra Nu commune	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	6
XV.5	Tra Duong commune	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	1	2	14
	Total 15	5	3	6	3	1	9	0	15	9	7	9	67

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STT	District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack-fruit	Eucalyptus	Cashew	Acacia	Dalbergia tonkinensis	Nimtree	Other	Total
XVI.	Nam Tra My district												
IV.1	Tra Mai commune	3	2	4	3	1	5	0	10	4	4	5	41
	Total 16	3	2	4	3	1	5	0	10	4	4	5	41
XVII.	Nam Giang district												
XVII.1	Thanh My town	1	0	1	1	2	6	0	1	0	3	29	44
XVII.2	La Dee commune	3	0	6	3	7	24	0	6	1	12	120	182
XVII.3	Ta Bhing commune	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	16	24
	Total 17	4	0	8	4	10	33	0	8	1	17	165	250
	Total	582	1,614	1,438	1,156	956	2,427	551	4,924	618	1,386	8,001	23,653

2.3. Impacts on on-land assets

22. Besides the impacts on trees and crops, the subproject will not affect any structures or on-land assets.

2.4. Impacts on public assets

23. There are no public assets affected by the implementation of the subproject.

2.5. Affected on livelihood and income

24. The income loss from land acquisition can be derived from the average permanently land loss, which is only 6.33 m² per household. If this is planted to rice within two harvest a year, and with the yield of paddy is 0.47kg/m², the average income loss would be 23,791 VND per year (6.33m² x 0.47kg/m² x 4,000 VND/kg x 2 harvest). 6,447 affected households do not have to be relocated, and no households are affected by over 10% of the total agricultural land. The project will permanently impact 55,692 plants in a wide variety of kinds. Sub-projects do not affect buildings or properties when building community sub-projects.

2.6. Vulnerable groups

25. There are 146 ethnic minorities households. Given the poverty line set by Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affair for the period of 2011-2015, 1,154 households are considered poor households (17.9% of total affected households). 47 households of 146 are headed by women. There are 28 household having disabled members, all of them can be considered vulnerable group

Table 5: Vulnerable groups

Type	Number of households
Ethnic Minority	146
Poor households	1,154
Women-headed households	47
Household with disabled members	28

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE AFFECTED COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLDS

26. Consultancy survey data by means of direct dialogue to get the information society and economy recorded in the register at the local level: Commune People's Committee, cultural and other villages. The designer also about 90 households surveyed by means of the table asked. In addition, deep consultation with the affected households and Commune People's Committee has led the project.
27. Consultation with the unions, the survey team conducted over 137 sites at 137 communes, focus group discussions with the village. Authority representatives, organizations such as farmer associations, societies the elderly, women's unions.... In addition, we also use the available statistical data at the commune and the socio-economic report every year in the locality.
28. The household survey covered all the 5,658 potentially affected households in 137 communes in 17 districts of Quang Nam Province.

3.1. Population characteristics

29. The average affected household has 4.15 members (Table 6). Most of the household heads are men accounting for 77.4 percent. Among household members, there are slightly more women comprising 51.13 percent of the total. The gender ratio is 105 women per 100 men. The entry of construction workers into project site is expected to bring in more men but due to the short-term nature of the work, it is not expected to change the gender balance.
30. The members of the affected households are quite mature with 67.7 percent of the population aged from 18 to 60 years of age. The young population who are aged below 18 years old constitute only 21.2 percent. Because the young and the old are supported by the working population or are considered dependents, the age distribution among the affected households indicates that one dependent is supported by two working adults. While the dependency burden of the affected households is not heavy, the project is not expected to affect the age distribution.

Table 6: Selected Data on the Population Characteristics of the Affected Households

Item	Data
Total number of affected households	6,447 households
Total number of affected people	26,755 people
Average household size	4.15 members
Gender of household head:	

Male	77.4 percent
Female	22.6 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Gender distribution:	
Male	48.87 percent
Female	51.13 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Age distribution	
Under 18 years old	21.2 percent
18-60 years old	67.7 percent
Over 60 years	11.1 percent
Total	100.0 percent

3.2. Literacy and Education.

31. All over Quang Nam province, there are 224 kindergarten schools, of which 220 are public schools and 4 are non-public schools. Among people who are literate, also around 15% of people have not spent any time in school. The rest reached high school, and some of them pass the university entrance examination every year, that is the result of local authorities efforts during many years, and can be summarized as Table below:

Table 7: Number of schools of general education

School in all levels	Number in the end of 2011
Primary school, of which:	269
- Public	269
- Non-public (private)	0
Secondary school, of which:	193
- Public	193
- Non-public (private)	0

High school, of which:	49
- Public	47
- Non-public (private)	2

3.3. Economic Conditions

32. Farming is the main occupation of working members of the affected households. Around 92.4 percent are employed in farming, forestry, fishing and (Table 8). Farming also employs most women. Only 5.3 percent of women reported their occupation as full-time housekeepers. Very few are employed in non-farming occupation such as trading, state employment and wage labour.
33. The average income of the affected households is 4,897,000 VND per month (1,180,000 VND/month per capita). Given the poverty threshold of 400,000 VND/month per capita set by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, 18.7 percent of the affected households are considered poor and 22.5 percent were considered as pro-poor. Around 18.7 percent of the household are earning less than 1,660,000 VND/month, 22.5 percent earning between 1,660,000 and 2,158,000 VND/month. Only 13 percent of the households are earning more than 4,150,000 VND/month.

Table 8: Selected Data on the Economic Conditions of the Affected Households

Item	Data
Occupation	
Farming	92.4 percent
Labourer	1.3 percent
State employees	0.7 percent
Traders	0.3 percent
Full-time Housekeeper	5.3 percent
Total	100 percent
Average Monthly Household Income	4,374,960 VND
Per capita Income	
Lower than 400,000 VND per month	18.7 percent
From 401,000 – 520,000 per month	22.5 percent
From 521,000 – 1,000,000 per month	45.8 percent
Over than 1,000,000 per month	13.0 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Main Source of Household Income	
Farming	36.5 percent
Forestry	23.2 percent
Fishery and aquaculture	8.4 percent

Item	Data
Farm wage labour	9.7 percent
Non-agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.2 percent
Other	9 percent
Total	100.0 percent
<i>Distribution of Annual Household Expenses</i>	
Food and foodstuff:	51.0 percent
Funerals, death ceremonies, wedding:	9.6 percent
Travel expense:	8.1 percent
Food when away from home	4.6 percent
Clothes and footwear	3.4 percent
House repair	1.1 percent
Telephone	1.3 percent
Health and medical care	3.8 percent
Electricity	3.5 percent
Water	1.0 percent
Education	8.9 percent
Others	3.7 percent
Total	100 percent

34. There are about 1,154 poor households mainly live in mountainous areas, due to lack of means of production, transportation difficulties, these people mainly live on open farm forests. Most poor people live in isolated circumstances - geographic, ethnic, linguistic, social and economic.
35. Farming and forestry are the main sources of income of the affected households. Those who earn an income from farming and farm labour comprise 36.5. The households who earn from forestry compose 23.2 percent. Fishery and aquaculture provides income to 8.4 percent. Very few earn and income outside these primary aspects. Around 51.0 percent of the household income goes to food and foodstuff. Considerable amount are also spent on ceremonies marking life cycle passages such as funerals and weddings. Its proportion to the total expenses is 9.6 percent. The households spend 3.5 percent of their income on electricity.
36. Given the dependence of the affected households on farming, forestry and fishery, the permanent acquisition of 35,771.86 square meters and the temporary impact on 332,355.6 square meters are bound to reduce their income. The project may diversify their sources of income or even increase the amount if the members of the affected household will be employed in the project. The effect of the project on the income will in turn affect the expenditure pattern. A reduction of income means

that the proportion that will go to food will increase while reducing the amount allocated for such investments as education, medical care and utilities.

3.4. Housing

37. The affected households have a total of 6,578 housing structures. While they only have one structure for abode, many households retain a farm house, barn, granary, animal sheds and outhouses for various purposes. Nonetheless, 66.24 percent of these are a one storey structure with tiled roofs (Table 9). Very few have a structure with two or more storeys. About 31.09 percent has a temporary house. This house is made of wood, bamboo with thatched roof. The house usually has a fish pond and garden. The project will not affect any housing structure.

Table 9: Housing Structures and Accessories of the Affected Households

Items	Types of houses	Quantity	Percent (%)
1	Tiled roof one storey house (class 4)	4,357	66.24%
2	Temporary house	2,045	31.09%
3	2 storey house (class 3)	9	0.14%
4	3 storey house upward (class 2)	30	0.46%
5	Other types of houses	137	2.08%
	Total	6,578	100

3.5. Access to Household Utilities and Conveniences

38. 98.9 percent of the households have electricity for lighting (Table 10). The rest are mainly using oil. But only 20.0 percent of them draw their electricity from the regular electricity providers. The rest tap into connections of their neighbours. Only 16.52 percent use electricity for cooking. Around 50.47 percent still use wood. For drinking water, only 18.93 percent use tap water. Although 65.84 percent get their water from drilled wells, a substantial percentage still get their water from sources considered unsanitary (e.g., dug well, streams and ponds).
39. The ownership of electrical appliances is quite high among the affected households. About 96.27 percent have an electric fan and 89.56 percent have televisions. The ownership of a disk player or radio is at 47.34 percent but only 13.24 percent for refrigerator. For communication, 76.32 percent has a telephone. Bicycle and motor cycle are the main means of transport at the ownership rate of 64.27 and 72.38 percent respectively. If lost income from the loss of land will not be restored, the project may reduce the capability of the affected households to pay for electricity and maintain electrical appliances. But the greater availability of electricity may also increase the proportion of households with electrical connection and its use for water supply, cooking and operation of electrical

appliances. And more importantly, when project has been completed, affected households have a chance to use the electricity from the government with a cheap and reasonable price, even lower price for rural area (approximately 1,000 VND/kWh)

Table 10: Access to Utilities and Conveniences among the Affected Households

Item	Data (%)
Source of lighting	
Electricity:	98.90
Oil lamps:	0.66
Battery	0.01
Others	0.43
Total	100.00
Source of Water for Domestic Use	
Tap-water	18.93
Drilled wells	65.84
Dug wells	15.2
Rain	0.01
Pond, Lake and Streams	0.02
Total	100
Fuel for Cooking	
Electricity	16.52
Gas	25.06
Wood	50.47
Coal	2.54
Petroleum	4.36
Others	1.05
Total	100
Percentage of households with access to the following conveniences:	
Television	89.56
Electrical fan	96.27
Computer	16.12
Disk player or radio	47.34
Refrigerator	13.24
Telephone (fix, mobile)	76.32
Bicycle	64.27
Motorcycle	72.38
Car:	0.26
Washing machine	2.69

Item	Data (%)
Gas stove	25.06
Tractor pulled plough:	0.31

3.6. Healthcare Services

40. On healthcare, all districts in the project area have at least one hospital located at the district centre and one medical service unit in each commune (Table 11 below). The Medical Service Unit provides health check-ups, treatment of minor illness and child delivery services. The district hospital is for more serious illness. But these health facilities do not have necessary equipment. The project will not adversely affect healthcare service.

Table 11: Number of health establishments in 2011 by district

No.	District	Hospital	Regional polyclinic	Maternity houses	Medical service unit
1	Tam Ky City	7		1	13
2	Hoi An City	2			13
3	Dong Giang district	1			11
4	Dai Loc district	2	2		18
5	Dien Ban district	1		1	20
6	Duy Xuyen district	1	1	1	14
7	Que Son district	1	1		14
8	Nam Giang district	1	1		12
9	Phuoc Son district	1	1		12
10	Hiep Duc district	1	1		12
11	Thang Binh district	1	1		22
12	Tien Phuoc district	1			15
13	Bac Tra My district	1	1		13
14	Nam Tra My district	1			10
15	Nui Thanh district	1			17
16	Phu Ninh district	1			11
17	Nong Son district	1			7
Total		25	9	3	234

3.7. Farming Operation

41. The average land holding of the affected household is 2,458 m²/households. The lower area is planted to rice and the upper and drier area is devoted to industrial trees (i.e., rubber tree and eucalyptus). The average rice land is 660 square meters with a yield of 310 kilogram per harvest or equivalent to 1,240,000 VND.

The average industrial tree farm is 490 square meters with 20 to 30 trees being tended. The remaining 1,308 square meters are planted to various crops or left to fallow. Manual labor is still used in farming.

3.8. Gender Consideration

42. The women in the project area appears to have the same opportunities as the men in getting an education and new skills but slightly less in occupying political right. Although men and women generally work together in farming operation, there are tasks that are generally performed by women. These include planting and weeding (Table 12). Harvesting, drying and storing are performed more by men than women although in many instances they tend to work together. The land acquisition will not change the current gender relation among affected people and the current opportunities enjoyed by men.

Table 12: Percentage of Households by Role Undertaken by Men and Women in Rice Farming

Rice Farming Tasks	Men Only	Women Only	Men and Women	Total
Preparing the soil	28.2%	7.3%	64.5%	100.0%
Planting	23.0%	47.8%	29.2%	100.0%
Weeding	19.8%	47.9%	32.3%	100.0%
Harvesting	34.8%	26.8%	38.4%	100.0%
Drying	35.4%	32.7%	31.9%	100.0%
Milling	39.2%	32.3%	28.5%	100.0%

3.9. Ethnic Minority Groups in the Project Area

43. Within the project area, there are 6 ethnic minority groups: Xo Dang, Co Tu, Gie Trieng, M'Nong, Bh'Noong and Cor scattered in Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Dong Giang, Nam Giang, Hiep Duc and Phuoc Son district. They are affiliated to Mon-Khmer ethno-linguistic branches. They speak the language of their ethno-linguistic branch which is distinct from the Kinh, the language of the dominant group. They still commonly use their own language within their households.
44. All the ethnic groups in the project area are all heavily dependent on agriculture but the degree of commercialization of production varies depending on their connection with the market and degree of acculturation. The less commercial and most subsistence in production are the Co Tu. Although they are gradually adopting sedentary farming to reduce starvation, they still largely rely on swidden agriculture, hunting and forest product collection.
45. The influence of the more complex religions on these groups indicates the continuing process of acculturation. This process is further hastened by public education, increasing interaction with the members of the dominant group and

increasing penetration of the mass media. The land acquisition will slightly reduce the livelihood base of the affected ethnic groups considering their dependence on farming and other land-based production such as forest product collection. The increased access to electricity and other social services will further exposed them to outside influences and connection with the market.

Table 13: Selected Information on the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Site

Ethnic Group	Ethno-linguistic Affiliation	Degree of Acculturation	Economy	Spiritual Belief
Co Tu	Mon-Khmer	Very gradually adapting to sedentary life and wet-rice farming. Using the barter but gradually using money as medium of exchange	Swidden plots are planted to rice as staple together with corn, sweet potato, cassava, melon and bananas using rotation cropping. While they raise animals, they also hunt	64. The Co Tu believe in Giang - (Genie) to whom an altar decorated with horns and heads of animals captured in the past hunts is dedicated. Big and small rituals are conducted for good luck, health and bumper crop. Each family holds a ritual but the whole village also holds a big one involving the sacrifice of a buffalo.
M'Nong	Mon-Khmer	Matriarchy is observed and the children take the family name of their mother. However, this old customary are now only available with old generation and are changed day by day.	Use the slash-and-burn method in farming. Submerged fields are found only in areas near rivers, lakes and ponds. Domestic animals are buffaloes, dogs, goats, pigs, poultry and even elephants. Women handle the weaving of cotton cloth while men do basketry.	The M'Nong believe in the existence of many genies which are related to their life, among them, Mother Rice holds a special role. Along with farming, every year they hold rituals to protect Mother Rice and pray for bumper harvest.
Gie Trieng	Mon-Khmer	All old custom seem to be remaining unchanged since they had came here, for example: sons took the father's family name and daughters the mother's. At age 13-15, the boy file their teeth and will take a wife a few years later. The young girl decides her marriage on her own	Live mainly on cultivation in burnt-over land. Hunting, fishing, and food gathering supply foodstuffs for daily meals. They raise cattle, pigs and poultry chiefly for sacrificial purposes.	The Gie trieng believe that all beings have "soul" and "spirit", so ritual ceremonies and the watching of good or bad omens have prevailed. The sacrifice of a buffalo is the greatest

Ethnic Group	Ethno-linguistic Affiliation	Degree of Acculturation	Economy	Spiritual Belief
		initiative. Before becoming-husband and wife, the young man should know basketry and gong playing and the young woman should be good at mat making and cloth weaving		
Xo Dang	Mon-Khmer	Like Gie Trieng ethnic, they are likely to be unchanged taking into account their traditional custom.	They do farming mainly with the slash-and-burn method, The Mo-nam practice cultivation in submerged fields but to work the soil, they do not use ploughs and harrows but use buffaloes and men to trample it. Cattle and poultry raising, hunting, picking and gathering, fishing, basketry, weaving and blacksmithing are their common occupations. The To-dra are famous for the development of forgery using iron ore	The Xo-dang believe in animism and worship many spirits related to production and life.

46. Almost all of the communes where the ethnic minorities live are connected to the main commune by road links although connections are still being developed for many villages. These communes are also served by at least a primary school and most have health centres. Members of ethnic minorities are given free education and priority in entry to universities although illiteracy among them is still high.

3.10. Vulnerability and Risk Analysis

47. Due to the small area that the subproject will acquire, the risk of income loss among affected households is also correspondingly small. The average land loss from permanent land acquisition is 6.33 m² per households. As said in the paragraph 6, the average income loss would be 23,791 VND/year per households. The land acquisition is not expected to pose a threat to the cultural integrity of the affected ethnic groups. But it may slightly threaten the food security of the poor who have very small land holding. The women-headed households may not have enough male members to offset the slight loss by working in the project during construction while the capacity of those households with disabled members to support their members may slightly decrease.

Table 14: Vulnerability and risk analysis for households affected by Quang Nam Expansion and Rehabilitation of Rural Networks

Type of Households	Number of Households	Risks Due to loss of Assets
Ethnic Minority	146	An average affected household will permanently lose 6.33 square meters. If this is planted to rice, the average loss is 23,791 VND per year. The land acquisition will not dramatically change any cultural element or reduce the integrity of ethnic culture.
Poor	62	The food security of households with smaller land holding and will lose a large proportion of it will be threatened to some extent given their dependence on farming.
Women-headed Households	47	Due to lack of men in the household who can earn from wage through labor employment and from collection of forest products and hunting, women-headed households may disproportionately suffer from farm land reduction.
Households with Disabled Members	28	The reduction of farm income can slightly increase the difficulty in supporting disabled members

IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION

4.1. Public Consultation

48. Information disclosure will be implemented in September of 2013. Consultation activities has been done. These consultative meetings were conducted with 2,910 participation, including representatives of CPC, mass organizations, village leaders and householders of 137 communes.
49. Through these consultations the following information were disclosed: (i) subproject description and scope of preliminary impact on households in the subproject area (ii) scope of potential impacts and mitigation measures, (iii) policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement as per framework policy of “Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project” and rights of affected households; (iv) Implementation schedule for compensation, assistance and resettlement activities of “Quang Nam subproject”; (v) redress grievance mechanism.
50. Besides the public consultative meetings, the focused group discussions and in-depth interviews were also conducted to clarify three issues: (i) Policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Quang Nam subproject (ii)

impacts of land acquisition on income and livelihoods of affected households, (iii) to discuss and propose activities to support the restoration of households' income.

51. The focused group discussions were implemented with commune leaders, representatives of mass organizations, village leaders and representatives of households expected to be severely affected in the event of land acquisition and with female headed households as well. During the discussions the participants were mainly concerned about the following issues:
- (i) Detailed Measurement Survey: The process of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) must be correct and accurate. Results of the DMS must be listed at public place so that affected people can know their level of impact and whether it is correct or not.
 - (ii) Compensation price: The local people required that the compensation price must be at market price; the sub-project owner must set up the cost study unit to provide a reasonable compensation price .
 - (iii) Compensation options: The compensation must be implemented publicly and paid once to the affected people.
 - (iv) Assistance policy: There must be a specific program to assist the severely affected households, women headed households and disable people.
 - (v) Grievance redress mechanism: There must be a mechanism to resolve grievances and complaints quickly and efficiently, to avoid the situation of all levels warding off settlement or take longer to resolve.
52. The following public consultations will be done right after the Resettlement Plan is approved by ADB and during the implementation of the compensation, assistance, resettlement and income restoration programs.

Table 15: Public consultation throughout district in Quang Nam province

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Participants representative for HHs</i>	<i>Main issues</i>
Consultation in 15 communes of Dien Ban district	342	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition; Compensation unit price for land and crops; Environment and sanitary issues
Consultation in 13 communes of Dai Loc district	121	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition. Entitlements of AHs; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Consultation in 11 communes of Duy Xuyen district	206	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Consultation in 21 communes of Thang Binh district	426	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition; Compensation unit price for land and crops; Environment and sanitary issues
Consultation in 12 communes of Que Son district	230	Participation of local people in DMS; Compensation unit price for land and crops.
Consultation in 5 communes of Nong Son district	93	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition. Entitlements of Ahs; Compensation unit price for land and crops; Environment and sanitary issues
Consultation in 14 communes of Nui Thanh district	284	Participation of local people in DMS; Compensation unit price for land and crops; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Consultation in 9 communes of Phu Ninh district	207	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition. Entitlements of AHs; Compensation unit price for land and crops; Environment and sanitary issues
Consultation in 13 communes of Tien Phuoc district	201	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Consultation in 6 communes of Phuoc Son district	92	Participation of local people in DMS; Compensation unit price for

Resettlement Plan

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Participants representative for HHs</i>	<i>Main issues</i>
		land and crops; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Consultation in 10 communes of Hiep Duc district	214	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Consultation in 4 communes of Dong Giang district	42	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition. Entitlements of AHs; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Consultation in 8 communes and wards of Hoi An city	129	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition
Consultation in 9 communes and wards of Tam Ky city	199	Participation of local people in DMS; Compensation unit price for land and crops; Environment and sanitary issues
Consultation in 5 communes of Bac Tra My district	69	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Consultation in 1 communes of Nam Tra My district	10	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition; Compensation unit price for land and crops; Environment and sanitary issues
Consultation in 3 communes of Nam Giang district	45	Schedule of compensation and land acquisition. Entitlements of AHs; Compensation unit price for land and crops
Total	2,910	

53. The meetings focussed on the agreement of the affected households and representatives of CPC on the entitlement matrix. Opinion and suggestion of the participants were in the minutes of consultative meetings. The participants agreed upon entitlements and compensation price of Quang Nam PPC. The minutes of these consultative meetings are presented in records of the consultation.

4.2. Information Dissemination and Local People's Participation

54. The subproject Information Booklet will be prepared and distributed to the affected households in the second public consultation. The following information is provided in the project information booklet: (i) a brief background of subproject, especially the main works to be undertaken and the scale of land acquisition; (ii) impacts on land and on-land assets; (iii) the entitlements due to affected land and assets; (iv) detailed plan of implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement payments; (v) grievance redress mechanism; and (vi); contact list of persons of EA and local authorities to ensure the grievances to be resolved quickly and efficiently.
55. During the preparation of resettlement plan of Quang Nam subproject, households and communities have already participated in the following activities: (i) public consultative meetings at village level on the design of the subproject; (ii) public consultative meetings at village level on the impacts of the subproject; the policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement, the detailed implementation schedule of resettlement activities and the grievance redress mechanism; (iii) the IOL for affected households; (iv) the survey process for the replacement cost of affected land and assets.
56. The affected households and communities will participate in implementing and monitoring compensation, assistance and resettlement activities, as well as income restoration and livelihood development activities for affected households.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

57. The resolution of complaints and disputes on land acquisition, compensation rates, and rehabilitation is the responsibility of the local authorities. Avenues and procedures are in place for the grievances of the affected people to be resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The affected people will be informed of their rights and the avenues and procedures through a public information booklet and the consultation meetings. A four-stage procedure of the grievance and redress mechanism is presented below:

- (i) Stage 1: An aggrieved affected household may bring its complaint before any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (ii) Stage 2: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on its complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DCC. The DPC in turn will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (iii) Stage 3: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC or the PCC. The PPC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.
- (iv) Stage 4: If the complaint is not satisfied with the decision taken on the complaint at the provincial level, the case may be brought to the People's court for adjudication. Under no circumstance will the affected household be evicted from its property or for the Government to take over his/her property without the explicit permission of the court. Upon the settlement of their complaints, the complaint will abide by the decision of the People's Court.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1. Relevant Policies of Vietnam

58. There are a number of Vietnamese laws, regulations, and decrees relevant to land acquisition and resettlement. But the more important ones are the following: (i) Land Law No. 13/2003/QH11 providing for land acquisition for national and public interest; (ii) Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, dated 3 Dec 2004, on compensation, assistance and resettlement, Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP, dated on 13 August 2009, to provide additional regulations on land use planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement, Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP amended Decree 197/2004/ND-CP; (iii) Decrees No. 188/2004/ND-CP and 123/2007 specifying the methods for land pricing and land price frameworks for land recovery by the State.
59. Quang Nam Province Decisions supplement the national law, including : Decision No 23/2010/QĐ-UBND, 30 January 2010, which regulates the compensation, assistance and resettlement when State acquires land in Quang Nam Province; Decision No 38/2011/QĐ-UBND (20/12/2011) which provides the land price in Quang Nam province. The key provisions of national laws are in **Error! Reference source not found.** Principles adopted in this Project will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP. This law provides that in case of “discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence” (Article 2, Item 5).

Table 16: Relevant Vietnamese Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Summary of Key Provisions

Law	Summary of Key Provisions
Land Law No 13/2003/QH11	<p>Persons with Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) or have sufficient conditions to have LURC are entitled to compensation for their land acquired by the State.</p> <p>Persons whose land is acquired will be compensated with another land for the same use. If no land is available for compensation will be cash equivalent to the value of his land at the time of acquisition.</p> <p>The People's Committees of the provinces and cities will prepare and execute resettlement program before land acquisition and relocation of affected households.</p> <p>The condition of the resettlement site must be equal to or better than in old places of residence. If no resettlement site is</p>

<i>Law</i>	<i>Summary of Key Provisions</i>
	<p>available, the affected person will get cash compensation and priority to buy or lease from State-owned housing in urban areas. But in rural areas, they will be compensated with residential land. In case the value of the acquired residential land is higher than the value of resettlement site, the affected person will be compensated in cash for the difference.</p> <p>For production land where no land compensation is available, the affected person will get cash compensation, stabilization support, livelihood training and employment. Public information will be given at least 3 months prior to agricultural land acquisition and 6 months prior to non-agricultural land acquisition covering the reasons of land acquisition, time schedule, resettlement plan and plan for compensation and ground clearance.</p>
<p>Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP as amended by Decree No 17/2006/ND-CP</p>	<p>The Provincial People's Committee will decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons whose land is recovered. Special cases will be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision.</p> <p>Houses and structures constructed prior to land use plans or the right of way announcements will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost. Houses and structures constructed after land use plans or the right of way announcements will be provided assistance on case-by-case basis.</p> <p>APs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for the long term assistance to poor households.</p>
<p>Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP</p>	<p>The Provincial People's Committee will decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons whose land is recovered. Special cases will be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision.</p> <p>Houses and structures constructed prior to land use plans or the right of way announcements will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost. Houses and structures constructed after land use plans or the right of way announcements will be provided assistance on case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Affected people losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for the</p>

<i>Law</i>	<i>Summary of Key Provisions</i>
	long term assistance to poor households. Affected people losing productive land will be entitled to job change assistance equal to 1.5 to 5 times the value of the affected land.
Decrees No. 188/2004/ ND-CP and 123/2007	Sets price limits of land and authorizes Provincial People's Committees to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land and land prices in each category. The price limit would not be allowed to exceed a benchmark price by more than 20 per cent nor undercut the benchmark price by more than 20 per cent. But in remote, isolated areas, or an area with difficult socio- economic conditions, poor infrastructure where the actual price of land in the market is lower than minimum price limit in the Decree, the Provincial People's Committee will adjust the specific price to be applied locally and report it to the Ministry of Finance.
Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP	Precedence of international treaty or Official Development Assistance of which Vietnam is a signatory over national laws in case of discrepancy.

6.2. ADB Policies

60. The aim of 1995 ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid the impacts on people, livelihood and other assets from land acquisition. Where the impact is unavoidable, the overall goal of the policy is to restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre-project levels by compensating lost assets at replacement costs and providing various forms of support. Further, the policy upholds the following principles:

- (i) Avoid involuntary resettlement whenever it is possible
- (ii) Other options for resettlement should be considered
- (iii) Compensation is paid at replacement cost
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program
- (v) Affected people should be fully informed and consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options.
- (vi) Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported and affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (vii) The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to entitlements.

- (viii) Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
 - (ix) Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected households and other vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include affected households without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, and ethnic minority peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
 - (x) The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.
 - (xi) Relocation and rehabilitation may be considered for inclusion in ADB loan financing for the project, if requested, to assure timely availability of the required resources and ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation.
61. Other ADB policies have bearings on the conduct of resettlement activities. One is the 1998 ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples which requires that all interventions should (i) consistent with the needs and aspiration of the affected indigenous peoples; (ii) compatible in substance and structure with the affected peoples' culture and social and economic institutions; (iii) conceived, planned and implemented with the informed participation of affected communities; (iv) equitable in terms of development efforts and impacts, and (v) not imposing negative effects of development on indigenous peoples without appropriate and acceptable compensation.

6.3. Reconciliation of Vietnam Government and ADB Policies

62. Reconciliation of Vietnam Government and ADB Policies are shown in Table 17:

Table 17: Reconciliation of Vietnam Government and ADB Policies

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Non-titled users	<p>Decree 69: Article 14, Item 1: Person who has land acquired by the State meets conditions specified in items 1,2, 4,5,7,9 and 11 of Article 8 of Decree 197 shall be compensated. With respect of person who is not eligible for compensation, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central Government will consider for assistance.</p> <p>Article 24, Item 4 of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP:</p> <p>The on-land assets in one of the cases specified in items 4,6,7 and 10, Article 38 of Land Law will not be compensated.</p>	Non-titled APs, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to payment for non-land assets and assistance to restore their pre-project living standards. If they are poor and vulnerable, appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.	No compensation for land but for non-land assets at replacement cost and assistance to restore their pre-project living standards. If they are poor and vulnerable, appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
Compensation of land at replacement cost	<p>Decree 69, Article 14, Item 2: The land acquired by the State while being used for any purpose, will be compensated by new land with same use purpose, if there is no land for compensation, the affected land will be compensated at the value of land use rights as per land price at the time of land acquisition decision.</p> <p>Decree 197: Article 9 (Section 1): Compensation</p>	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functional markets, a compensation structure is required that	Payment for land will be based on principle of replacement cost which covers current market value, cost for transaction and restoration of livelihood.

<i>Key Issues</i>	<i>National Laws</i>	<i>ADB Policy</i>	<i>Project Policy</i>
	<p>price is calculated based on land use purpose at the time of land acquisition decision regulated by the PPC in accordance with Government regulation ; no compensation at price of land which will be change use purpose.</p> <p>Decree 17/2006 (Article 4, Section 1): compensation price is based on market price; in case where the price is not equal to land use right transfer price at the time of land acquisition decision cost transfer price in the market in normal conditions at the time of land acquisition, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central Government will consider for suitable compensation price.</p>	<p>enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement or restricted access</p>	
Life stabilization assistance	<p>Households losing more than 30% of their existing agricultural land will be provided life stabilization assistance. The amount of assistance will be higher if they have to relocate. They will be provided assistance equivalent to 30 kg of rice/person/month if they have to move to the place with poor economic conditions. The detailed decision is shown in Article 20, 21 of Decree ND-CP 69/2009.</p>	<p>Livelihood restoration assistance will be provided for those who lose more than 10% of agricultural land. The Project will focus on program to reduce poverty and improve status of poor and vulnerable households; focus on improve social infrastructure and community services and create new job opportunities to affected</p>	<p>Life stabilization and livelihood restoration assistance will be provided for those who lose more than 10% of agricultural land. The Project will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create</p>

<i>Key Issues</i>	<i>National Laws</i>	<i>ADB Policy</i>	<i>Project Policy</i>
		people.	new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable households.
Income restoration programs	Training/job generating assistance will be provided for those who lose more than 30% of agricultural land; households who have business register will be provided cash assistance equivalent to 30% of income of a year after tax. The detailed decision is shown in Article 20, 22 of Decree ND-CP 69/2009.	Severely affected households who lose 10 % or more than 10% of agricultural land or source of income or those who have to relocate will be entitled to income and livelihood restoration to ensure their income and livelihood at least equal to pre-project level.	Severely affected households who lose 10 % or more than 10% of agricultural land or source of income or those who have to relocate will be entitled to income restoration program. The program will be designed with participation of affected households.

6.4. Quang Nam subproject Principles

63. The basic principles of compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject are the followings

- (i) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by identifying possible alternative project designs and appropriate social, economic, operation and engineering solutions that have the least impact on the populations in the project area.
- (ii) No land acquisition or site clearing will be done in anticipation or before being considered for inclusion in the Project.
- (iii) Affected households residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas during the conduct of the census and in the DMS, are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost, and will be provided with rehabilitation measures to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- (iv) Affected households will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against the achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of legal rights to lost assets or tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the affected households from entitlements to compensation and rehabilitation measures to meet resettlement objectives.
- (v) Affected households will be fully consulted and given the opportunity to participate in matters that will severely affect their lives during the design, implementation and operation of the Project. Moreover, plans for the acquisition of land and other assets will be carried out in consultation with the affected households who will receive prior information of the compensation, relocation and other assistance available to them.
- (vi) Any acquisition of, or restriction on access to, resources owned or managed by the affected households as a common property, e.g., communal forest, communal farm, will be mitigated by arrangements that will ensure access of those affected households to equivalent resources on a continuing basis.
- (vii) There will be no deductions in compensation payments for land, structures or other affected assets for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duties, fees or other payments.
- (viii) If ownership over any affected asset is under dispute the case will be handled in accordance with the grievance redress mechanism in this RP.

- (ix) Affected households that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed between Project authorities and the affected households during the resettlement planning process.
- (x) Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
- (xi) There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during the planning and implementation of the RP.
- (xii) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent possible, preserved.
- (xiii) Special measures will be incorporated in the RP to complement mitigation and enhancement activities to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups at high risk of impoverishment/hardship, such as ethnic minorities, female-headed families, disabled-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people without support structures, and people living in poverty. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (xiv) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of this RP. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the project; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- (xv) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.
- (xvi) The RP or its summary will be translated into local language and placed in commune offices for the reference of affected households as well as other interested groups.
- (xvii) Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession for any given geographic location in accordance with the approved RP until (a) compensation payment and relocation to new sites have been satisfactorily completed for that area; (b) agreed rehabilitation program is in place; and (c) the area is free from all encumbrances.
- (xviii) Cash compensation or replacement land for affected households losing entire residential land will be made available well ahead of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time to reconstruct their houses. No

demolition of assets and/or entry to properties will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

64. The entitlement matrix in Table 18 provides the main types of losses identified and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. During RP updating, the census and DMS will be the basis for determining the final entitlements based on actual impacts and losses including appropriate income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and special assistance to poor and vulnerable groups. Replacement cost surveys will be carried out to determine actual replacement costs and rates. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the updated RP as required.

Table 18: Entitlement Matrix

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
Permanent acquisition of productive land less than 10% of total land holding	Legal and non legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (5,658 households)	<p>Compensation in cash at replacement cost for affected land</p> <p>Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job retraining: All affected households are entitled to cash assistance for job retraining equivalent to 1.5 - 3 times the value of recovered agricultural land (depending on type of agricultural land) and assistance for agricultural extension training and agricultural cultivation capacity building.
Permanent acquisition of productive land (more than 10% of household's area – severely affected households)	For legal and non legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (no households in subproject)	<p>Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life stabilization: All affected households are entitled to cash assistance for life stabilization equivalent to 30 kg of rice/family member/month for 12 months - Job retraining: All affected households are entitled to cash assistance for job retraining equivalent to 1.5 – 3 times the value of recovered agricultural land (depending type of land) - Job training: One member of each affected household will be provide with job training - Assistance for reclamation in locations where are suitable with the planning - Income restoration : All affected household will be participated in the income restoration program - Cash assistance for life stabilization:

<i>Impacts</i>	<i>Entitled people</i>	<i>Entitlement</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Loss from 10% to 30% of total land holding: cash assistance for 12 months for all family members by 300,000 VND /head/month. + Loss from >30% to 70% of total land holding: cash assistance for 24 months for all family members by 300,000 VND /head/month. + Loss from > 70% of total land holding: cash assistance for 36 for all family members by 300,000 VND/head/month.
Temporarily impacted land	For legal and non legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (1,015 households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private land that will be temporary affected less than 6 months: + Trees and crops will be compensated based at market rate and will be restored to pre-project quality before being returned to the user. - Private land that will be temporary affected less than 6 -30 months: + Land will be compensated at market land lease cost + Trees and crops will be compensated based at market rate and will be restored to pre-project quality before being returned to the user.
Crops and trees	All owners regardless of tenure status (6,447 households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Annual standing crops (paddy rice) that cannot be harvested will be compensated based on recent highest productivity season and current market value; (b) Perennial trees will be compensated based on market price. (c) Compensation for Timber trees based on diameter at breast height and regulations at market rate

65. The compensation for lost assets and the assistance to the affected households aims to restore their living standards equal to the pre-project level. The cut-off date will be on the start of the census and the DMS. People who occupy the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation and allowance.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY

66. In addition to compensation and assistance, severely-affected households vulnerable households will benefit from the income restoration program. The program consists of four main components: (i) agricultural extension (trainings for using agricultural land effectively and productively, provision of seedlings for productive crops and new crops), (ii) priority in government and NGO-managed development programs in the area, (iii) priority to be employed to work for the project (in preparation and operation stage) in suitable position (iv) priority to engage local businesses in 137 communes. However, there is no severely-affected households in the project area, so the income restoration program is no need to be complied.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

67. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is determined during RP preparation and reviews without the deduction of tax and other administrative costs as follows:
- Agricultural land (agricultural land, aquaculture area) will be compensated based at market price of present value of the land; in case where there is no market price, compensation is based on production value of the affected land.
 - Houses and other structures will be compensated at market price of building materials and labor without deduction and depreciation of salvage materials.
 - Annual crops will be compensated equivalent to market price at the time of compensation.
 - Perennial trees will be compensated in cash at replacement cost equivalent to market price of trees based on type, age and production value of each tree at the time of compensation.
68. Quang Nam PPC has regulations on compensation for land, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the event of land acquisition by the State that is applied in Quang Nam province as per following documents:
- Decision No. 23/2010 / QD – Quang Nam PPC, dated on 30 January 2010 providing on promulgating detailed provisions on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land acquisition by the State in Quang Nam province;
 - Decision No. 38/2011/QD-UBND of Quang Nam PPC, dated on 20 December 2011, providing on promulgating the table of land prices in Quang Nam province;
69. The consultancy specialists for the RP of the Quang Nam subproject has conducted the replacement cost survey for affected land and assets in the subproject area (in 137 communes) to compare the price stipulated by Quang Nam People's Committee with market price, and propose a reasonable compensation and assistance price. The replacement cost survey activity aims to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Resettlement Framework of the project that compensation will be paid at market price and replacement cost for affected land and assets.
70. Result of the replacement cost assessment showed no significant difference between the market price/replacement cost and the compensation price regulated by Quang Nam PPC. The assessment result was publicized in consultative meetings in villages. All the affected households agreed on the result of the assessment. As the result was consistent with the price of Quang Nam PPC at the

time of assessment, affected households agreed to use the price of Quang Nam PPC as a basis for compensation and assistance. The agreement was confirmed in the minutes of consultative meeting. While updating the RP based on detailed design, RP consultants will conduct replacement cost assessment at the time of RP updating as a basis for compensation and assistance.

71. RP implementation will cost 10,652,042,536 VND, equal to US\$ 506,637. Around 89.13 percent of this amount will go to compensation and assistance cost. The compensation of the affected assets is generally based on the prices of Quang Nam PPC.

Table 19: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Activities

No	Description	Units	Price	Quantities	Total cost (VND)	Remark
I	Compensation				7,884,065,532	
1	Land	m2	138,000	35,772	4,936,516,128	average price
2	Crop and tree	trees	124,616	23,653	2,947,549,404	average price
3	Construction and architectural structures			0	0	
II	Supporting for affected household				1,609,733,520	
	Change their occupations (5,658 HHs)	m2	45,000	35,772	1,609,733,520	
III	Income restoration strategy				0	
1	Support rice or chicken, duck,...etc				0	No severely-affected households has been recognized
2	Agricultural training				0	
IV	Management (2%*[I+II+III])			0	189,875,981	
V	Contingencies (10%*[I+II+III+IV])			0	968,367,503	
	TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V)				10,652,042,536	

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

72. The implementation schedule for compensation and assistance activities is presented in the table 20 below.

Table 20: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Time												
	2013	2013										2014	
	1-4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
1 st Community consultation on Project description and potential impacts													
Conduct information dissemination with stakeholders													
Prepare the RP													
Revise RP and submit the RP to ADB's specialist													
Revise RP based on ADB's comments													
Conduct information disclosure on the RP approved by ADB													
Conduct DMS and update RP based on detailed engineering design													
Disclosure of the updated RP to stakeholders													
Submit updated RP to ADB													
Pay compensation and provide assistance for affected people													
Implement assistance and income restoration program													
Monitor resettlement activities and result													

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

73. The project's EA is EVN-CPC. It establish a project management unit (PMU) to carry out the work to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the project. The PPMU will be assisted by project experts in implementation. CPC will pay all costs for compensation and assistance.
74. The Provincial People's Committee (PPC) will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. It supervises the District People's Committee who in turn works with the Commune People's Committee. The District People's Committee undertakes a number of resettlement activities through the District Indemnity Board (DIB) The DIB is headed by the Vice-Chairman of District People's Committee and the members are the Departments of Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, Transport and Agriculture as well as the Farmers' Association, Women's Union, and representative of the affected households. The PMU will collaborate with the DIB in the conduct resettlement activities. The detailed responsibilities of each organization in resettlement are in Table 21.

Table 21: Matrix of Responsibilities of Government Agencies and Other Organizations involved in Resettlement Planning and Implementation

Agency	Specific Activities to be Undertaken
CPC	As the project owner, it is responsible for managing and organizing the investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and supervision of all resettlement activities.
PMU and PPMU	Carry out the coordination and supervision of project implementation
Provincial People's Committee	Demarcate the responsibilities for their relevant provincial institutions and direct them in implementing RP. Approve the compensation rate, allowances, establish compensation committee at all different administrative levels and approve lands for compensation. Settle complaints and grievances if settlement is not attained at the district level
District People's Committee	Guide the compensation and resettlement activities in the district level; Direct the relevant institutions for carrying out impact survey, public consultation, information dissemination and RP implementation. Establish DCC. Solve complaints if settlement fails at the commune level.
District Indemnity Board	Organize the survey team to carry out the DMS and administer the DMS and entitlement forms to the affected household.

Agency	Specific Activities to be Undertaken
	<p>Check the unit prices of compensation and suggest adjustment to ensure consistency with the market price and replacement costs if required.</p> <p>In co-ordination with commune people's committee, organize meetings with affected households and disseminate the RIB.</p> <p>Prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) based on the RP and then together with commune people's committee pay entitlements to affected households in a timely manner.</p> <p>Settle the complaints and grievances of affected households and any difficulty during implementation.</p>
Commune People's Committee	<p>Assist in the conduct of the census and inventory survey.</p> <p>Coordinate with DIB in conducting public meetings, information dissemination and paying the affected people with compensation and allowances:</p> <p>Feedback the preference and opinions of the affected people to DCC</p> <p>Settle the complaints of the affected people at the commune level.</p> <p>Suggest solutions for any outstanding issues ;</p> <p>Assist local people in overcoming the difficulties during construction period;</p> <p>Assist the affected people in repairing of affected houses.</p>
Affected People	<p>Prepare and make ready their necessary papers such as their LURC and certificate of ownership of other assets;</p> <p>Confirm the accuracy of lost assets and entitlements;</p> <p>Clear land in a timely manner after receipt of full entitlements.</p>

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

75. Monitoring and evaluation aims to ensure (i) compliance of various groups with the resettlement plan and compensation rates and procedures; (ii) availability of resources and the effectiveness of implementing organizations; and (iii) ensure the well-being of the affected persons and the restoration of their standard of living to the pre-project level.

Internal Monitoring

76. The EVN-CPC will set up the internal monitoring and reporting system. As part of the internal monitoring, monthly progress reports on resettlement will be prepared. The report will contain the following: (i) receipt of compensation payment and assistance by the affected persons as defined in the approved RP; (ii) completion of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement of displaced households and other resettlement activities; (iii) conduct of information dissemination and disclosure and consultations; (iv) complaints filed and their settlement; (v) status of income and living conditions of the affected people particularly the severely affected ones; (vi) suggestions of the affected people; (vii) expenses and budget performance.
77. The monitoring reports will track the performance of resettlement activities against the schedule. It will also facilitate, if there are any delays and mistakes, the identification of the reasons and solutions. The PPMU will review the monthly progress reports and submit its review to PMU. The report will be subsequently submitted to ADB.
78. There was no requirement on external monitoring for implementation of compensation and assistance in project design; therefore, there will not be any external monitoring agency for Quang Nam Subproject.

Table 22: Indicators and methods of Monitoring

Aspect	Indicators	Methodology	Time Frequency
RP implementation	Status of the following: Compensation payment Land acquisition Disbursement fund Consultation and public disclosure Information dissemination Replacement equivalence of compensation	Review and validate internal supervision reports; Review bidding plan and activities; Interview implementing agency personnel at all levels Interview the affected people	Annual
	Exclusion of fees and taxes in compensation Signature of wife and husband in compensation payment Protection of rights for affected people ;	Review and validate compensation and management expenses Interview Province Department of Land on land documents	Annual supervision
Restoration of living standards	Income generation capacity Income amount and source of affected people; Access to public services and benefits ; Participation in public affairs; Participation in project activities ; Income restoration of severely affected people	Review socio-economic survey result Conduct sample survey and compare the result with the baseline Conduct focused group discussion including women groups; Interview severely affected people	First year of resettlement and on its completion on the second year
Satisfaction of affected people	Knowledge of affected people on resettlement procedures and their rights. Understanding and knowledge of affected individuals on grievance mechanism	Review the claim documents and settlement; Random interview of affected people Conduct of public meetings	Annual

Rural distribution network expansion and rehabilitation in Quang Nam province subproject – additional fund

Resettlement Plan

Aspect	Indicators	Methodology	Time Frequency
		Focused group discussion with different types of affected people	
Compliance with the RP	Accuracy of DMS result recorded in the RP; Accuracy of the budget for resettlement; Accuracy of the amount of compensation Accuracy of performance institutional responsibilities Unexpected problems;	Review claim documents and settlement ; Interview of affected individuals Interview of involved agencies at all levels	Annual
Impact of resettlement	Appropriation and use of vacated land Movement of people from the project area	Meeting with hamlet leaders Interview of affected people On-site observation	Annual

APPENDICIES

Appendix 1. Map of subproject location

Appendix 2 - Participants of public consultation meetings.

This is a detailed administrative map of Quang Nam province, Vietnam. The map is color-coded by district and includes numerous labels for towns, villages, and geographical features. Key districts labeled include Đà Nẵng, Điện Bàn, Hội An, Thăng Bình, Tam Kỳ, and others. The map also shows the coastline and surrounding provinces like Quảng Ngãi and Bình Sơn.

