

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

August 2013

VIE- Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project.

Quang Nam province rural distribution power network rehabilitation and expansion subproject.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

As of 29th March 2013

Currency Unit: Vietnamese Dong (VND)

US\$1.00 = 20,863 VND

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected People
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	VietNam Electricity
GWh	Gigawatt hour
ha	Hectare
kV	Kilo Volt
kVA	Kilo Volt - Ampe
kWh	Kilo Walt hour
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
m ²	Square metre
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-governmental organization
CPC	Central Power Company
ODA	Official development assistance
PMU	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 TERM

Affected Persons - (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.

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.

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.

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.

Relocation

Means the physical relocation of an affected household from her/his pre-project place of residence.

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.

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

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.

The Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project (RERC) consists of two investment components: (i) mini hydropower plants in Lai Chau, Dien Bien and other Northern provinces; and (ii) grid extensions and rehabilitation of distribution network in Dien Bien and Lai Chau provinces in the Northern, Quang Nam in the Central and Tra Vinh and Soc Trang provinces in the Southern part of the country. The Executing Agencies of the Project will be North Power Corporation (NPC), South Power Corporation (SPC) and Central Power Corporation (CPC) of Viet Nam Electricity (EVN). Rural Electrification Project Management Board (REPMB) of Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) will set up a steering committee to coordinate and monitor the implementation of both the components of the sector Project.

Quang Nam Rural Distribution Network Rehabilitation and Extension is a sub-project of the Renewable Energy Project which entails the construction of 10 small hydropower facilities and the improvement and expansion of the distribution networks in 10 provinces. The subproject will have the following components (i) installation of 24.737 kilometres Medium Voltage (MV) Line and improvement 1.150 kilometres line; (ii) installation of 129.429 kilometres Low Voltage (LV) Line and improvement of 184.404 kilometres line; (iii) construction of 26 substations of 3,315 kVA and relocation of four 560 kVA substations; and (iv) installation of 6,444 meter units and replacement of 27,347 units. The subproject will cover 39 communes in nine districts in Quang Nam Province. The districts are as follows: Dai Loc, Phu Ninh, Nui Thanh, Thang Binh, Que Son, Nong Son, Hiep Duc, Dien Ban and Duy Xuyen.

2. Scope of Resettlement Impacts.

2.1. Impacts on land and properties:

The project will recover about 289,772 square meters of land in total for developing physical infrastructure, including stations, tower foundations, and access roads and/or for temporary use during project construction.

2.1.1 Permanent impacts:

Affected permanently due to permanent loss of parcels of land and trees/crops - 9,734 square meters;

Land acquired permanently for the project includes of: 688 square meters wild land; 3,926 square meters rice land; 2,497 square meters crops land and 2,623 square meters garden land.

- (i) Land acquired for electrical post foundations.
- (ii) Land acquired for permanent wiring lines.

2.1.2 Temporary impacts:

Affected temporarily due to temporary loss of parcels of land with trees/crops attached – 280,038 square meters), includes: 95,828 square meters rice land and 184,211 square meters crops land.

- (i) Land is temporarily acquired in the period of the project construction
- (ii) Trees, crops, structures along the ROW of the T/L, and within a 2 m wide corridor along the central line for a medium voltage transmission line and 1m for a low voltage transmission line, will be acquired for conductor pulling and tension, and which is affected by conductor extension.
- (iii) All trees and crops surround the tower foundation and substation areas and temporary serviced road.

2.1.3 Affected trees and crops

The project will permanently affect 19,932 trees and 280,038 square meters of crop land, impacting mainly coconut trees, bamboo, eucalyptus trees, paddy land and crops. This includes:

- (i) Trees and crops in the proposed substation and tower foundation areas.
- (ii) All trees in tower foundation areas and high trees in ROW of T/L that need to be cut (from the tops trees to the conductors are less than 4 m and all trees out of ROW but it is supposed to touch to the conductors in the case of fallen).
- (iii) Trees to be affected by the project construction.

2.2 The displaced Persons (DPs)

Project impacted individual, household or institution (here in after called “DPs”) which are affected by the project temporality or permanently are owners of land and properties, land and house renters in ROW of the T/L, in proposed areas for tower foundation, substations and temporary service roads. By census and inventory, the results indicate that the project will impact on 4,291 households (16,389 persons) in total. This comprises:

- 2,771 households affected permanently due to permanent loss of parcels of land and trees/crops;
- There are 1,520 households affected temporarily due to temporary loss of parcels of land with trees/crops attached;
- 4,291 households have to restrict the purpose of land use for certain part of their affected land which are located within ROW of the proposed power networks
- There are no CPCs that will permanently lose a part of their office land for construction of substations or tower foundations.
- There are no DPs who will lose residential land with house built thereon, it means that no DP will have to rebuild house on remaining land or have to be relocated to other places.
- There are no households losing more than 10% of their agricultural land holdings.
- There are no households having business or commercial services that will be affected.
- Around 84 affected households or 2.0 percent of the total are ethnic minorities belonging to two ethno-linguistic groups: M’Nong and Kor.

There are no impacts on natural preservation areas, vestiges, and pagodas or sensitive areas.

The income loss from land acquisition can be derived from the average land loss. With an average land holding 2,244 square meters, the permanently affected households will lose 3,51 sqm on average or 0.15 percent of the total land holding. Based on average income from rice land with two harvest a year, it is estimated that income loss of the permanently affected household is 36,504 VND per year on total income is 11,668,980 VND per years.

3. Information Disclosure and Consultations.

Information had been disseminated to households, and included:

Sub-Project Description, route direction, plans rehabilitation, expansion power network, total capital allocation, the need of sub-project, plan consultation and complaints; The impact of the project The mitigation measures in the RP; the documentation of the project (such as minutes of public consultation); dissemination of records of public consultation, the benefits of the project, the compensation policy, resettlement of local.

Nine on-site stakeholders' public consultation meetings were held from 02th to 30th June 2012 with a total of 554 participants. Around 32.5 percent were women. Important information has been agreed upon in the meeting as follows:

- (i) employment of the affected people in the subproject;
- (ii) keeping the affected people informed on implementation schedule for them to clear the site;
- (iii) compensation at replacement cost for permanently lost asset and at market rate for temporarily affected crops;
- (iv) completion of the compensation payment before the start of civil works
- (v) timing the civil works between cropping seasons.
- (vi) The compensation policy, support by the project of the project were presented and discussed in the consultation meeting.

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

The difference 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. This difference is 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. This resolution is reflected in the entitlement matrix which provides the following compensation rates and assistance:

Permanent acquisition of productive land: For all legal and legalizable landowners, cash compensation will be based on market rate and transaction costs such as transfer fees and taxes will not be charged to the affected people

Crops and Trees: Regardless of tenure, annual crops such as paddy rice which cannot be harvested before the site clearance will be compensated based on current market prices; Trees and perennial crops will be compensated based on the current market prices computed according to type, age and production; timber trees will be compensated at the current market prices based on its diameter at the breast.

Temporarily-affected Land: Payment of rent for land during temporary use will not be less than the unrealized income that could be generated by the property during the period of temporary use and will be restored after temporarily use within 1 month after the removal of contractor's equipment and materials.

Income Loss: in addition to land-for-land replacement, seeds and fertilizers assistance will be provided for the first cropping season equal to 4,500,000 VND/1000 square meters or cash equivalent and will form part of the income restorations strategy

Households with a Higher Risk of Impoverishment: Special allowance in cash to rice support equal to 30 kilogram of rice per family member per month for three months.

According to the survey, 4,291 of households are partially affected by the project (in terms of permanent production land, trees, and crops) and no natural reservation resources, pagoda, temples or other socially sensitive places are affected by the project. All APs choose the method of compensation in cash for the affected assets at replacement costs.

The survey of prices in the Quang Nam Province established on 02th to June 30th 2012 the Consulting units. However, Local current market price changes many times larger than the unit of the People's Committee of Quang Nam province approved., so the price of the applicable provincial People's Committee of Quang Nam issued through public consultation sessions were approved by the people agreed and found consistent with the nature of the project activity.

5. Cost Estimate, Implementation Schedule and Institutional Arrangements. RP implementation will cost **4,388,234,540 VND**. 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 will start on March 2013 and is projected to be completed by July 2014. As the Executing Agency, the Electricity Company of Vietnam will create a project management unit to oversee the overall implementation of the project. But it is the provincial, district and commune People's Committee who will implement the resettlement activities.

Chapter I - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

1. The Quang Nam Rehabilitation and Expansion of Rural Networks is a sub-project of the Renewable Energy for Remote Commune Sector Project. The project has two investment components:

Component A will develop about 5 – 10 grid connected run of the river mini hydropower plants (capacity less than 5 megawatts MW] with a total capacity of over 30 MW in North and Central Viet Nam. This will also provide electricity connections to poor, remote ethnic minority villages while contributing renewable energy to the national grid. The Project will provide a sustainable financing mechanism to rural electrification of remote mountainous provinces through the revenues from sale of electricity to national grid.

Component B will finance extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage (MV and LV) network serving the villages that are officially classified as poor under government regulation. This component will focus on communes where the commune center is already connected to the national grid but not all the villages in the commune.

2. The Project will include associated technical assistance grant for capacity building for renewable energy development. It will promote pro-poor and balanced economic development of remote mountainous communes and poor communes through the sustainable provision of affordable electricity. The outcomes of the Project are to (i) provide reliable and affordable supply of electricity to remote mountainous communes, (ii) improve living conditions and income generation through productive use of electricity and (iii) provide a sustainable source of financing for future rural electrification through sale of electricity to the national grid. The Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) is the project's Executing Agency (EA) while Central Power Corporation (CPC) is the implementing agency of the Quang Nam Expansion and Rehabilitation of Rural Network subproject.

B. Subproject Technical Description

3. The subproject involves the expansion of power distribution network in Quang Nam Province to supply 40,282 households who are mainly poor and members of ethnic minority groups. It will increase the percentage of households with power connection in the province from 85% to 98%. Among the poor ethnic minority households, the increase will be from 60.5% to 96.5%.

4. The subproject will be located in Quang Nam Province and will cover 39 communes in nine districts (**Appendix 1**). The districts are as follows: Dai Loc, Phu Ninh, Nui Thanh, Thang Binh, Que Son, Nong Son, Hiep Duc, Dien Ban and Duy Xuyen (Map 1). Its main components are the following:

- (i) MV system: This is composed of 30 transformer stations and MV line. Twenty-six stations with a capacity of 3,315 kVA will be built and four existing stations with a capacity of 560 kVA will be relocated. The stations have a total capacity of 3,875 kVA. The MV line has a total length of 25.887 kilometres. Around 24,737 kilometres new line will be installed and 1,150 kilometres of existing lines will be improved.

- (ii) LV system: The system entails the restoration of 187.404-kilometre line and the installation of 129.429 kilometre line. The LV line has a total length of 316.833 kilometres.
- (iii) Electric meters: 27,347 meter units will be replaced and 6,444 new units will be installed. A total of 33,791 meter units will be procured.
- (iv) The project will make use of existing roads as service roads. The construction of new ones in private lands will be avoided as much as possible .

C. Sub-project Components and Land Acquisition

5. The Quang Nam Expansion and Rehabilitation of Rural Network subproject will affect around 493,844 square meters of land. Around 74.9 percent will be used for the foundation and right-of-way (ROW) of the LV system, 25.1percent will be for the MV system. Only 9,734 square meters will be permanently affected. This area is about 3.3 percent of the total affected area. The bigger percentage 280,038 square meters will be affected temporarily. There will be 4,291 households (16,389 persons) who will be affected. But no household will be physically displaced or will lose 10 percent or more of their land.

6. There will be 4,291 households who will be affected. Around 84 affected households or 2.0 percent of the total are ethnic minorities belonging to two ethno-linguistic groups: M'Nong and Kor. But no household will be physically displaced or will lose more 10 percent or more of their land. Among the affected households, 2,771 (64.57 percent) will lose their land permanently to the subproject, 1520 households (35.43 percent) will have temporary loss. No business enterprise, infrastructure, public facilities and burial ground will be affected.

MAP 1: Location of the subproject area



Table 1 Summary of Land Acquisition Requirements of All Project Components

Project Component	Permanently Acquired	Temporarily Acquired	Total	Percent
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MV System (Tower Foundations and ROW)	2,443	72,590	75,033	25.1
LV System (Towers Foundations and ROW)	7,291	207,448	214,739	74.9
Service Roads and Work Area	0	0	0	0.0
Total	9,734	280,038	289,772	100.0

D. Alternatives Considered to Avoid and Minimize Land Acquisition

7. To minimize land acquisition, the project management studied the land use, terrain and potentially affected assets in the general area along the alignment and in sites for stations. It also carried out consultations with the concerned authorities and the local people. As a result of these activities, a number of options in the alignment were considered and the current design of sub-project incorporates the following features to reduce land acquisition:

(i) The distributing transformer is installed on posts above the ground together with the distribution lines with average height of 7m. This means the foundation for the electrical posts will ensure stability for the transformer and the distributing lines while minimizing the land required.

(ii) The alignment reduced not only land acquisition but also the project cost by locating it along road easement, avoiding critical areas (historical and cultural sites and protected forest), slopes and residential land. It is designed to go around residential areas rather than cut across these areas to avoid land acquisition. The use of the road easement avoided the need to acquire land for the posts and maintenance roads. Because slopes need levelling which requires bigger land to be acquired, such terrain is also avoided.

(iii) The average distance between electrical posts applied is from 70 - 90m to minimize the number of posts needed and in turn reduced land acquisition. The distance was also adjusted to the topographical condition and structures along the alignment.

(iv) Although different dimensions for post foundation will be used to suit to its functions and location, an average area of each ranges from 3.08 m² to 4.0 m². This area is calculated to sufficiently serve the purpose of the foundation while maximizing the use of space to avoid unnecessary land acquisition.

(v) Existing roads will be used for transportation and temporary access to obviate the need to open new ones.

(vi) Housing for workers will be constructed in public land or will be provided by the CPC so that no private land will be acquired for the purpose.

(vii) Construction will be timed between harvest seasons to avoid crop damage. In each construction site, plan will be made to minimize temporary impacts.

8. In the preparation of detailed engineering, the PMU and consultant team will re-inspect the alignment and execute necessary changes to further minimize land acquisition.

E. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

9. The overall objective of this RP is to define resettlement and compensation program for the project to limit as much as possible the number of affected persons and affected properties. It will also ensure that all affected people will be compensated for their lost assets at replacement cost and will be provided with measures to restore if not improve their pre-project standard of living so that they will be at least as well-off as they would have been without the project. Also to ensure that vulnerable and ethnic minorities are identified and measures put in place to ensure they are not

adversely affected. To design and implement projects that identity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people according to their own definition utmost respect, to at:

- (i) To receive social and economic benefits in accordance with cultural
- (ii) not be subject to the adverse effects caused by the project, and
- (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them

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

10. The project description is based on the feasibility study. Based on the area specified to be acquired in the report, the consultant and local authorities carried out an inventory and socioeconomic survey of the potentially affected assets and households on June, 2012. The local authorities were CRC and DRC. The RP will be updated based on the detailed technical/engineering design.

Chapter II – SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

11. The subproject will permanently acquire land for electrical post foundations, permanent wiring lines and the substations. Land will also be used temporarily to set up the foundations, install the electrical post, transport of materials and wiring. Temporary impacts will be for a duration of 1-2 months.

A. Land Use of Affected Land

A1. Permanent impacts

The project will have permanent impacts due to permanent loss of parcels of land and trees/crops- 9,734 square meters of 2,771 households; which: comprises of rice land (3,926 square meters), crops land (2,497 square meters,) garden land (2,623 square meters,) forested areas (688 square meters), these are detailed in Table 2.. Land acquired permanently for the project includes of:

- Land acquired for electrical post foundations.
- Land acquired for permanent wiring lines.

A2. Temporary impact:

The project will have temporary impacts due to temporary loss of ROW of the T/L during construction which will affect trees/crops (280,038 square meters) and impact on 1,520 households. Temporary land impacts comprise of; rice land (95,828 square meters) and crops land (184,211 square meters), these are detailed in Table 2. Land is temporarily acquired in the period of the project construction includes: (i) Trees, crops, structures along the strips in ROW of T/L, of 2 m wide along the central line for a medium voltage transmission line and 1m for a low voltage transmission line, will be acquired for conductor pulling and tension and affected by conductor extension. (ii) All trees and crops surround the tower foundation and substation areas..

12. The whole affected area is agricultural (Table 2). No residential land will be permanently or temporarily affected. The agricultural area is planted to trees, rice, dry-land crops and used as gardens. The areas planted to rice compose 36.5 percent while those devoted to dry crops constitute 62.3 percent.

Table 2. Total area of affected land by type of use

Land Use	Permanently Affected (in square meters)	Temporarily Affected (in square meters)	Total (in square meters)	Percent
Residential	0	0	0	0
Agricultural				
Wild land	688	0	688	0.2
Rice land	3,926	95,828	99,754	36.5
Crops land	2,497	184,211	186,708	62.3
Garden land	2,623	0	2,623	1.0
Total	9,734	280,038	289,772	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey July 2012

13. The affected area which is used privately is covered by various land use right instruments (Table 3). Around 9,519 square meters of permanently affected area has Land Use Right Certificate (LURC). This is 97.8 percent of the total area that will be permanently acquired. The rest is under the traditional rights for ethnic minorities. Around 94.5 percent of the temporarily affected area has LURC.

Table 3: Tenure of affected land

Type of Tenure Instrument	Affected Land in Square Meters		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Land use right certificate already granted	9,519	234,326	273,845
Land use right certificate still to be approved by district authority	0	0	0
Traditional use rights for ethnic minorities	0,215	15,712	15,927
Total	9,734	280,038	289,772

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2012

14. No household will be physically displaced and there is no need for relocation. But the sub-project will affect the land assets of 4,291 households or equivalent to a total of 16,389 persons. This means that the affected households have an average of 3.8 members. With a total affected area of 289,772 the average size of the affected land of the households is about 69 square meters.

15. Around 2,771 households or 64.57percent will experience permanently impacts(Table 4). Those who will be temporarily affected constitute 35.43 percent.

Table 4. Total number of affected households

Type of Affected Households	Number of Households	Percent
Households whose land will be Permanently Acquired	2,771	64.57
Households whose land is for temporary use	1,520	35.43
Total	4,291	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2012

16. No household will temporarily or permanently lose 10 percent or more of their land holding (Table 5). The average land holding of the affected household is 2,244 square meters. The average affected area in square meters per household is 0.15 percent of their total land holding. The 2,771 households with permanent land loss will give up 9,734 square meters on average this is an average of 3,51 square meters per household.

Table 5: Number of affected households by severity of impact

Percentage of Total Land Holding Permanently Lost to the Project	Number of Households With Permanent and Temporary Affected Land	Number of Households with Permanent Affected Land
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Less than 10 %	4,291	2,771
10% and more	0	0
Total	4,291	2,771

B. Trees and crops affected impact

18. The sub-project will affect 19,932 trees of 1,894 households, perennial plants are mainly Acacia, jackfruit, teak, bamboo, these trees have not high economic value but it is income provide sustenance to households.

19. The subproject will also affect 280,038 square meters of agricultural land (including rice-land, dry-land crops, rice-shrimp, tree crops, pond), major crops are rice, cassava, vegetables. These crops will be harvested before the land acquisition (before 3 months). If they cannot be harvested prior to the project commencing they will be compensated at replacement cost.

C. Dwelling and Structures:

20. Due to the project design minimizing resettlement no housing and public infrastructure is affected.

D. Livelihoods:

21. With solutions designed to minimize the impact, an average distance of about 80 meters for the medium voltage line, and 40 meters low voltage line occurs for each base which occupies land from 1 to 3 square meters lands. With 2,771 households permanent land loss will give up 9,734 square meters on average this is an average of 3,51 square meters per household. As such no household will lose ground greater than 10 % of their total land area, sub-project little affect the livelihoods.

E. Community assets:

22. Sub-project will not affect community assets such as cultural houses, kindergartens, schools, cultural heritage.

23. There are no structures or infrastructures (e.g., road, bridge, water supply and drainage systems) to be affected.

F. Vulnerable Groups:

24. Around 84 households or 2.0 percent of the affected households are considered vulnerable being ethnic minorities. They belong to the M'ngong (57 households) and Kor (27 households) ethno-linguistic groups. Around 12 households (0.3 percent) are headed by women while 2,660 households are poor (62 percent). According to survey data: causes of poverty focus groups caused by the ailment, suffering from social vices (23.5%), lack of capital (19.62%), lack of labor (15.27%) as dependents of people (10.76%); do not know how to do business, unskilled (9.99%), lack of arable land (6.59%); do not have employees that are employed (5.62%).

The poor households are earning below the standard set for rural areas by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs in the year 2012 at 401.000 VND to 520.000 VND per month per person.

Chapter III - SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

25. Consultancy contractor obtained socio-economic data by the following methods:

- direct dialogue with local officials (Commune People's Committee, and village communes) to get the information on social aspects and economy status
- reviewed data in registers at the local level
- surveyed about 554 households (survey is in Appendix 3) and conducted in depth discussions with households.
- consultation with the unions, and focus group discussions with the village.

27. The household survey covered all the 554 potentially affected households in 39 communes in 09 districts of Quang Nam Province. The list of surveyed commune is in Appendix 3

A. Population Characteristics of the Affected Households

28. With a total affected households of 4,291 and 16,389 members, the average household size has 3.8 members (Table 6). The gender distribution among the affected households is almost balanced. The women comprise 51.13 percent of the total. The gender ratio is 134 women per 101 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 in the long-term. Around 63.0 percent of the affected households are aged between 15-64 years of age. The persons in this age bracket are considered economically active adults. The young (aged below 15 years) and the old (over 65 years old) who constitute 37.0 percent are considered dependents of the economically active adults. This means that every two economically active adult in the affected households have about one dependent to support. This dependency burden can be considered light. The age structure differs by gender. There are more women who are aged between 15 and 64 years than men. The land acquisition is not expected to alter the age structure of the affected households and its limited extent will only very slightly reduce their capability to support their dependents.

Table 6 Selected Data on the Population Characteristics of the Affected Households by Gender

Items	Data
Total number of affected households	4,291
Total number of affected persons	16,389 persons
Average household size	3.8
Gender of Household Head	
Man	48.87 percent
Woman	51.13 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Gender distribution of affected persons	
Men	48.5 percent
Women	51.5 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Age composition of members of affected households	
Less than 15 years of age	24.6 percent

15-64 years of age	63.0 percent
Over 64 years old	12.4 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Ethnic composition of members of affected households	
Kinh	81.82 percent
M'Nong	0.96 percent
Kor	6.24 percent
Gender composition among ethnic group members	
Men	48.2 percent
Women	51.8 percent
Total	100.0 percent

Source: August 2009 Survey

B. Education.

29. The percentage of persons without any education is not known. But among those with education 39.57 percent have only some elementary education while 33.73 percent have some primary education (Table 7). Those who reached high school compose only 3.18 percent.

Table 7 Educational Attainment of the Affected Household Members

Item	Total (in percent)
High School	3.18
Secondary (10-12 Grade)	23.52
Primary (6-9 Grade)	33.73
Elementary (1-5 Grade)	39.57
Total	100.0

C. Occupation and Income

30. The main occupation of both men and women members of the affected households is in agriculture (Table 8). But the percentage of men working in this sector is slightly higher than the percentage of women (78.3 versus 73.1 percent). But more women than men are into trade (13.8 versus 6.8 percent). The other sources of income are salaried employment in the government and private sector and wage labour. But very few of the members of the affected household are earning from these sources.

Table 8 Primary Occupation of the Members of Affected Households 15 years old and Over (in percent)

Primary Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture	78.3 percent	73.1 percent	75.7 percent
Trade	6.8 percent	13.8 percent	10.3 percent
Salaried employees (state-owned and private sectors)	2.9 percent	3.4 percent	3.15 percent
Wage labourers	7.6 percent	4.8 percent	6.2 percent
Others	4.4 percent	4.9 percent	4.65 percent
Total	100.0 percent	100.0 percent	100.0 percent

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

31. Farming is the main occupation of the working members of the affected households. Around 75.2 percent are employed in farming (Table 8). Farming employs more men than women (78.3 versus 73.1 percent). A considerable percentage (10.5 percent) of the affected household members is also employed in trading. The women tend to dominate trading more than men (13.8 versus 6.8 percent). Those who are employed in state and private sector as well as in wage labour compose a small percentage.

The average yearly income of the affected household is 17,989,273VND or 4,474,943 VND per person. The yearly income of the ethnic minorities are lower at 14,880,000 VND per household or 3,720,000 per person. Given the poverty threshold of 4,812,000 VND per person per year set by the Ministry of Labour and Invalids, 62 percent of the affected households are considered poor. But income distribution is rather skewed. Around 12.2 percent of the household are earning less than one million VND per month and 36.5 percent are earning between 1 and 3 million VND a month. Only 9.2 percent of the households are earning more than 5 million VND a month.

Table 9 Selected Data on the Economic Conditions of the Affected Households

Item	Data
Occupation	
Farmers	75.2 percent
Traders	10.5 percent
Salaried employees (government and private sector)	3.5 percent
Labourers	5.1 percent
Others	5.7 percent
Total	100 percent
General Household Average Annual Income	17,989,273 VND per year
Average Income of the Ethnic Minority Household	14,880,000 VND per year
Household Distribution by Income	
Lower than 1 million VND per month	12.2 percent
1-3 million VND per month	36.5 percent
3-5 million VND per month	42.1 percent
Over 5 million per month	9.2 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Main Source of Household Income	
Farming	75.1 percent
Forestry	1.7 percent
Fishery and aquaculture	2.1 percent
Wage labour	5.1 percent
Salaries (government and private sector)	5.6 percent
Business	3.5 percent
Pension	3.6 percent
Others	3.3 percent
Total	100.0 percent

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

D. Expenditure

32. The average affected household spends 75.1 percent of its income. This means that in spite of the low income some savings are put aside. But such savings may be only realized among the higher income households. The greatest expense item is food which accounts for 52,6 percent of the total (Table 10). The second is education which account for 10.4 percent. Other substantial expenses are on utilities, health and festivities and mourning.

Table 10 Expenditure of the affected household by Type

Expenses	Percent of Income
Food	52.6 percent
Festivities and death ceremonies	3.7 percent
Travel and communication	0.6 percent
Food when away from home	8.7 percent
Clothes	2.2 percent
House repair	3.2 percent
Furniture	1.6 percent
Telephone	1.3 percent
Health and medical care	3.4 percent
Electricity	2.3 percent
Water	0.3 percent
Education	10.4 percent
Tax	1.2 percent
Others	8.5 percent
Total	100.0 percent

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

E. Household Utilities and Conveniences

33. Around 95.4 percent of the affected households are served by electricity (Table 11). But only 85.0 percent of them are metered. The rest pay a fixed rate either directly to the power provider or through their neighbours. But only 6.8 percent of the households have water connection and 5.8 percent have a latrine. For 78.0 percent of the household with latrines, it is located outside the house.

34. The ownership rate of household conveniences is highest for radio and bicycle at 97.0 and 98.0 percent, respectively. This is followed by television at 75.0 percent. The ownership rate for telephone and motorbike is also high at 72.0 and 62.0 percent, respectively. Very few households own a refrigerator and washing machine.

Table 11 Selected Data on Household Utilities and Conveniences of the Affected Households

Item	Data
Percentage of households electricity connection	95.4 percent

Percentage of connected households with meter	85.0 percent
Payment Scheme for Unmetered Households	
Paying at fixed rate to power provider	71.0 percent
Paying fixed rate to neighbours	39.0 percent
Total	100 percent
Percentage of households with water connection	6.8 percent
Percentage of connected households with meter	78.0 percent
Percentage of households with latrine	5.8 percent
Households with latrine by location	
Inside the house	18.0 percent
Outside the house	82.0 percent
Total	100 percent
Percentage of households by type of conveniences	
Telephone	72.0 percent
Television	75.0 percent
Motor-bike	62.0 percent
Bicycles	97.0 percent
Refrigerator	4.0 percent
Washing machine	0.8 percent
Radio	97.0 percent

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

F. Housing

35. Around 51.9 percent on the houses of the affected households is a one storey structure with tiles as roof (Table 12). Very few have a structure with two or more storeys. About 43.3 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 12: Housing Structures of the Affected Households

Types of houses	Percent
Tiled roof one floor house (class 4)	51.9
Temporary house	43.3
2 storey house (class 3)	1.1
3 storey house upward (class 2)	0.7
Other types of houses	3.0
Total	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

G. Social Services

36. Most districts in the project area have one hospital at the district centre and one health station in each commune. The services of the commune health station are limited to check-up, treatment of minor illness and assistance to child delivery. The district hospitals serve the more serious

diseases. But the health stations and hospitals are all underequipped. For education, all districts have at least one High School, two or three secondary schools and three or four primary schools in the centre. But all communes in the project area have at least one secondary school and two or three primary schools.

H. Ethnic Minority Groups

37. There are two minority groups in the project area: M'Nong and the Kor. Both are sub-group of the Mon-Khmer ethno-linguistic group which is considered indigenous to Vietnam. They are mainly found in the highlands of Central Vietnam including the Quang Nam Province. They are physically and culturally distinct from the Kinh people who are the ethnic majority.

M'Nong

38. The M'Nông are physically characterized by their shorter height, thicker lips and darker skin compared to the Kinh majority. They live in the upland and are mainly swidden cultivators. Rice is cultivated and rotated with corn, sweet potatoes, gourds and melons. The villages are usually located in the foot of a mountain and near rivers and streams. They live in long houses containing a number of families. A village has about ten of these houses. Supplementing swidden cultivation is raising animals including chickens, pigs, cows and buffaloes. But production is still mainly subsistence

Social structure is largely matriarchal. Children take the mother's surname and a couple lives in the wife's house. But the groom pays for the wedding and marriage is monogamous. Divorce, although allowed, rarely happens. They believe in dieties associated with agriculture and the diety referred to as the mother of rice is the most invoked. Socio-economic differentiation has recently emerged among the households but in general they are still largely egalitarian.

Kor

39. The Kor is also known as Col, Cua, Cor and Trau. It is estimated that there are 22.600 persons belonging to this ethnic minority group scattered in the Tra My District and Hiep Duc in Quang Nam Province and in Tra Bong District in Quang Ngai Province. They are mainly upland agriculturists planting rice, corn, cassava and commercial trees particularly cinnamon. Their cinnamon product is considered of high quality.

A Kor village is named after a particular landmark of its location (e.g., river, stream, forest) or after the village leader. The village elder stands as the leader being considered more knowledgeable of the group's customs and social behaviour. They did not have surnames until recently when they adapted the practice of the Kinh. Many took the surname "Ho" after Ho Chi Minh, the country's revolutionary hero. The Kor did not also marry outside their group until recently. The newly married couple live with the groom's family.

Living Condition of the Ethnic Minority in the Project Area

40. The location in the project area where there are affected ethnic minority households are well connected by road to the commune center. The communes have a kindergarten, primary and secondary school, cultural center, radio station and health station although most have no market. Around 35 percent of the households have motorcycles, 48 percent have television although only 4.4 percent have running water. They have priority in education including entry into the university.

Vulnerability and Risk Analysis

41. 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 and temporary

land acquisition is 3.51 square meters. With an average income from rice land at 5,200 VND per square meter and two harvests per year, the total income loss per household is only 36,504 VND per year (Table 10). This is assuming that the acquired area is planted to wet rice. Among the permanently affected households, the potential income loss is only 27,040 VND per year. 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. The disabled members are composed of the blind, deaf, handicapped and mentally impaired.

Table 13 Vulnerable Households and Risks Due to Land Acquisition

Vulnerable Group	Number of Households	Percentage	Risk Due to Land Acquisition
Poor	2660	62 percent	An average affected household will permanently lose 3.51 square meters. If this is planted to rice, the average loss is 36,504 VND per year at the average income of 5,200 VND per square meter and two harvest a year. For permanently affected household, the average loss is 2.6 square meters. If this is planted to rice, the income loss is estimated to be 27,040VND per year.
Ethnic Minorities	84	2.0 percent	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. The land acquisition will not drastically change any cultural element or reduce the integrity of ethnic culture.
Women Headed	14	0.32 percent	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.
With Disabled Members	8	0.2 percent	The reduction of farm income can slightly increase the difficulty in supporting disabled members

Chapter IV - INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

A. Public Consultation

42. Information disclosure and consultation activities were done on 02th and 30th, July, 2012. The consultation activities were done in the communes. These consultative meetings were conducted with participation of representatives of CPC, mass organizations, village leaders and householders of the two villages. There were a total of 554 participants, 32.5 percent of them were women. Time, locations and number of participants are shown in Table 14.

43. 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; (v) grievance mechanism.

44. 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 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.

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45. There were 39 consultation meetings. All feedbacks from local authorities and the affected people were integrated in the RP. The minutes of the meetings are in **Appendix 4**.

46. 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 for 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.

47. 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 14 Data on the Public Consultations Done for the Quang Nam Network Rehabilitation and Expansion Subproject

Dates of Public Consultation made by Project Stage	Number of Men Participants	Number of Women Participants	Information Disclosed	Key Issues Raised
02 th July 2009: Tam Vinh commune - PhuNinh district	98	66	1. Proposed line route; 2. Land acquisition and impacts 3. Compensation policy, rights and entitlement of affected people and mitigation measures 4. Grievance mechanism 5. Resettlement activities and project schedule 6. Institutional arrangement and responsibilities	1. Employment of the affected people in building transformer stations and line routes 2. Recognition of the need to expand electricity distribution network especially by those with no electricity or with low service quality. 3. Keeping the affected people informed on implementation schedule so that they can do the site clearance. 4. Compensation will be at replacement cost for permanently lost asset and at market rate for temporarily affected crops. 5. Compensation payment should be completed before the start of civil works. 6. Civil works will be done between cropping season 7. Minutes of the meetings will be agreed and signed by representatives of the district Council of Compensation and Site Clearance, Commune People's Committee, PMU and the affected people.
20 th July 2009: Dai Son commune - Dai Loc district	14	8		
21 th July 2009: Son Vien commune - Nong Son district	26	20		
30 th July 2009: BinhDinh Nam commune - ThangBinh district	32	15		
23 th July 2009: Phuoc Tra commune – Hiep Duc district	39	9		
21 th July 2009: Tam Tra commune – Nui Thanh district	154	48		
09 th July 2009: Que Xuan 1 commune – Que Son district	11	14		
Total	374	180		

48. Investigate cost: survey team to assess replacement costs to those affected from July 2, 2012 to July 30, 2012.

Assessment Methods: The survey team to investigate and assess compensation unit price of the project was done locally, listen to their opinions and aspirations of the people and offer compensation unit price of People issued to a provincial population.

Result: The majority of people affected by accepting compensation unit land price of trees and crops of the provincial People's Committee. This acceptance is reflected in the minutes of public consultation (see attached documents).

B. . Information Dissemination and Local People's Participation

49. 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.

50. During the preparation of resettlement plan, 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;

51. 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.

Chapter V – GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

51. 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the file of all complaints that reaches its office.
- (iv) Stage 4: If the complainant 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 AP will abide by the decision of the People's Court.

Chapter VI – POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Relevant Policies of Vietnam

52. There are a number of Vietnamese laws, regulations, and decrees that are relevant to land acquisition and resettlement. But the more important ones are the following: (i) Land Law No.13/2003/QH11 provides for land acquisition for national and public interest; (ii) Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP providing for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State, as amended by Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP; and (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. (iv) Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP regarding compensation, assistance and resettlement when the Government acquires land.

53. Provincial decisions supplement the national laws. The provincial laws are the following: Decision No. 38/2011/QĐ-UBND dated 20 December 2011 issued by the People's Committee of Quang Nam Province providing the table of land prices within Quang Nam Province. Perennial trees will be paid based on Decision No. 18/2011/QĐ-UBND dated 8, July, 2011 provisions sliding coefficient for price compensation is: home, animals, architecture and other assets specified in Appendix No. 01 decision PPC No. 23/2010/QĐ-UBND on 30/9/2010.

The key provisions of the national laws are in Table 13. 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 which 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 15 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, he 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 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, he will be compensated with residential land. In case the value of the acquired residential land is higher than that of the resettlement site, the affected person will be compensated in cash for the difference.</p> <p>For acquired production land where no land compensation is available, the affected person will get cash compensation, stabilization support, livelihood training and employment.</p> <p>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>
Decree No.197/	The Provincial People's Committee will decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life

2004/ND-CP as amended by Decree No 17/2006/ND-CP	and production of persons whose land is recovered. Special cases will be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision. 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. 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.
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 percent. But in remote, isolated areas, or an area with socio-economically difficult conditions, poor infrastructure, when 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.
Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP	Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13-8-2009, I know longer have external compensation in cash support from 1.5 to 5 times the price of agricultural land for the whole area of agricultural land were obtained recovery.

B. ADB Policies

54. 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). Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program
- (ii). Affected people should be fully informed and consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options.
- (iii). 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.
- (iv). The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to entitlements.
- (v). 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 or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- (vi). 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.

(vii). The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

(viii). 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.

55. 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. Another is ADB's Policy on Gender and Development which aims to promote gender equity and ensure that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process.

C. Resolving the Gaps Between Vietnamese Laws and ADB Policy

56. The differences between the Vietnamese Laws and Decrees and ADB Policy on resettlement and compensation and the project policy are shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Difference Between National Laws and ADB Policy and Their Reconciliation in Project Policies

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Non-titled users	Decree 197/2004, Articles 6 and 121, the Peoples' Committees of the provinces or centrally-run cities shall consider providing such support on case-by-case basis.	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.	Poor and vulnerable non-titled users will be provided appropriate assistance to help them improve their socio-economic status. The type of assistance will be identified during RP preparation as per consultation with APs.
Compensation of land at replacement cost	Decree 123/2007 which amends Decree 188/2004, 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. However, in a remote, isolated areas, or an area with socio-economically difficult conditions, poor infrastructure,	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	Payment for land will be based on the principle of replacement cost which covers current market value, cost for transaction and restoration of livelihood.

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
	when 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.	access.	
Houses and structures	Decree 197/2004, Articles 18-20: 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.	For non-land assets, all eligible affected people, whether titled, legalizable, or non-titled, need to be compensated at replacement cost, through cash or replacement assets.	Payment for structures, regardless of tenure status, will be compensated at full replacement cost. Additional cash or in-kind assistance will be provided on a case-by-case basis.
Provision of rehabilitation assistance	Decree 187/2004, Articles 28-29: 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.	Rehabilitation assistance is required for those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. Focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people.	Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. The Project will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people.

D. Project Principles

ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples

Purpose:

- To design and implement projects that identity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people according to their own definition utmost respect, to at:

- (i) To receive social and economic benefits in accordance with cultural
- (ii) not be subject to the adverse effects caused by the project, and
- (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them

To serve the purpose of the activity, the term indigenous is used in a general sense to refer to a unique socio-cultural groups, vulnerable possess the following characteristics according to the different levels:

- consider themselves as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and the other is the group identity recognized;
- Along the river in a separate area or due to ancestral territories in the project area and associated resources in measuring habitat and territory;
- the mechanisms of cultural, economic, social, political or other customary law with the laws and customs of society and the dominant culture of the majority;

- A separate language, often different from the official language of the countries or regions which

So, in Vietnam, indigenous peoples, including ethnic minority.

Principles:

Principle of the protection policies of ADB indigenous

No	Policy principles indigenous ADB
1.	Screened to determine the presence of indigenous people and projects with potential impacts on the livelihoods of indigenous people?
2.	Implementation of social impact assessment with appropriate factors of gender and culturally or determine the social and economic benefits for indigenous people and develop measures to prevent, mitigate negative impacts on indigenous peoples,
3.	Done practically consult with the affected indigenous people related to the activities of the project. Prepare implementation plan appropriate capacity building and cultural and gender inclusion,
4.	Make sure you have the approval of the local ethnic communities for the following project activities (i) commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous people; (ii) relocation from home to the river to date or customary; (iii) commercial development of natural resources within the area of land use practices, can affect livelihoods or cultural purposes , ritual or spiritual identity is characteristic of the indigenous community.
5.	To the maximum extent possible, prevent mandatory access restriction or removal from protected areas and natural resources
6.	Building an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) includes a framework in consultation with the indigenous communities affected, measures to ensure that indigenous peoples receive appropriate benefits and identify measures measures to prevent or minimize any negative impacts of the project
7.	Public plan indigenous indigenous people affected
8.	Prepare an action plan to realize the legitimate rights under customary law on land and ancestral territories to the absence of the project
9.	Monitoring plan implementation indigenous use of participatory methods with the public when necessary and monitoring reports.

57. The principles of 1995 ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy are adopted in this RP and will be followed in the planning and implementation of resettlement and compensation activities. The principles as used in this RP are as follows:

- Acquisition of land and other assets and adverse impacts the properties on people will be minimised by exploring all possible options.
- Those who are affected by the project will have the right to compensation at replacement cost including for assets affected temporarily and/ which use is restricted due to the project.
- Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to severely affected people and the vulnerable to improve their incomes or be at least as well-off as they would have been without the project.

(iv) Special attention will be given to the needs of the poorest households and vulnerable groups having high impoverishment potential. These groups include those without land use right and lawful properties, households with a female head, old people, and the disabled. Suitable assistance will be provided to help them to improve their socio-economic condition.

(v) Affected households who lose part of their property which is no longer enough to maintain their current living standard will be compensated for its entirety. The minimum remaining part of the property that will qualify will be confirmed during the preparation of resettlement plan.

(vi) Lack of legal documents will not disbar the affected people from getting compensation and assistance.

(vii) Loss of agricultural land will be compensated with replacement land of the same area and cultivation capability. If the replacement land is not available and the affected people express their preference, the compensation will be cash equivalent to then land's market value.

(viii) Compensation for houses and structures will be based on the replacement cost of materials and labour. In estimating the replacement cost, the depreciation of materials and the property will not be taken into account.

(ix) Efforts will also be made to maintain and if possible expand existing social and cultural institutions of resettled people and local community.

(x) Project affected people will be fully consulted and will participate in the preparation and implementation of the RP. Their recommendations will be considered in design and implementation of the resettlement activities.

(xi) Sufficient resources will be identified and committed during RP preparation. These resources should suffice to pay for assistance, compensation, income restoration and personnel to check, coordinate and supervise land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.

(xii) Appropriate reporting, supervision and assessment mechanisms will be provided as part of the resettlement management system. An independent monitoring unit will supervise and assess land acquisition, resettlement and income recovery processes as well as their results.

(xiv) The RP will be translated into Vietnamese or when required, into a local language and filed at commune's offices for local affected households and other people who are interested in such document to use as reference.

(xv) The PPC and DPC will ensure that construction contractors will not start any work in any locations of the project area until: (i) compensation of affected people is completed and in conformity with approved RP; and (ii) required assistance to restore income is applied and there are no obstacles encountered in the area where construction will take place.

E. Land Acquisition Process

58. The basic steps of compensation and resettlement to be implemented are presented below:

Step 1: Notification of land acquisition

After the land area for acquisition is approved, the organization in charge of compensation and land clearance will inform the land users about the reasons for land acquisition, estimated compensation rates and assistance, measures for assistance and job generation, relocation time and handing over of acquired land.

Step 2: Decision on land acquisition

1. Issuance of land acquisition is executed as follows:

(i). After 20 days from the date of land acquisition notification, the Natural Resources and Environmental Organization will submit to People's Committees of the same level the decision on land acquisition;

(ii). Within five working days from the receipt of the decision from the Natural Resources and Environment Organisation, the People's Committees will consider and sign the land acquisition decision. The PPC will issue a decision describing the total land area to be acquired, name, addresses of land users and list of land lots to be acquired. For each land lot, the PPC or DPC will provide description of the land area to be acquired, name, addresses of land users; number of maps or number of land registry measurement sheet extraction, number of lots, type of land, and area (subject to land registry records or official land area data redefined during preparation of compensation and land clearance option).

Step 3: Listing, inventory in details affected properties

(i). After the decision on land acquisition is issued, organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will deliver the forms to the affected households and provide guidance on declaration and collect the declaration forms and the result will be the basis in preparing compensation, assistance and resettlement options.

(ii). The affected household will fill out the form with information on the area, type and class of land, location of the land lot, number and quality of current properties on the acquired land area, number of household's members and workers, resettlement expectation if any and send it to the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance.

The organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will check and review the declared content and conduct an inventory of land, properties within the land and identify the tenure of the land.

Step 4: Preparing, appraising and approving compensation, assistance and resettlement option

1. Preparation of compensation, assistance and resettlement:

Within sixty (60) days since the date of measurement and checking, the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will prepare the compensation, assistance and resettlement options which include: list in detail the quantity of compensation for each affected household, record of quantity inventory, copy of land registry origin document, household's member listing form, people under social welfare status and rates, compensation and assistance policy for adoption of compensation price for compensation and assistance option for each affected household.

2. Collecting comments on compensation, assistance and resettlement options:

(i). Display the compensation, assistance and resettlement option at CPC and public places in areas where land will be acquired so that the affected people and other stakeholders can give their ideas and feedback;

(ii). The list should be confirmed by the CPC, representatives of VFFC at communal level and representatives of affected households;

(iii). Feedback on the list must be received within 20 days from the date of listing.

3. Completion of compensation, assistance and resettlement option:

When the deadline for listing and receiving of comments ends, the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will be responsible for combining feedback in writing, stating clearly number of pros and cons as well as other comments to the compensation, assistance and resettlement option; completing and sending completed option accompanied with the summary of feedbacks to the financial agency for appraisal.

4. Appraisal and approval of compensation, assistance and resettlement option:

Within 15 days from the date of receipt of compensation, assistance and resettlement option, the financial agency will be responsible for appraising and submitting to People's Committees of the same level for approval.

5. Approval of compensation, assistance and resettlement option:

Within 15 days from the date of receipt of the submission from the financial agency, the People's Committee of the same level will consider and decide on approval of compensation option.

Step 5: Publicising compensation, assistance and resettlement option

Within three days from the date of receipt of the compensation, assistance and resettlement option which has been approved, the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will work with CPC level to publicise and display the approval decision of compensation option at the CPCs' head offices and public places in residential areas where land is acquired; send decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement to the affected households stating clearly the compensation amount, assistance and arrangement of housing or land for resettlement (if any), time, location for compensation payment, assistance and time of land hand-over to organization in charge of compensation and site clearance.

Step 6: Payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement

Within five days since the date sending notification on compensation, assistance and resettlement to affected people, the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will process payment for compensation and assistance to affected households.

Step 7: Time of handing over acquired land

Within 20 days from the date the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance completes the compensation payment and giving the assistance to the affected people subject to approved option, the affected people are to hand over to this organization the acquired land.

Chapter VII - ENTITLEMENT

A. Entitlement

59. The entitlement matrix in Table 17 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 were 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 17 Entitlement Matrix

Impacts	Entitled Persons	Entitlements
Permanent Acquisition of productive land (less than 10% of the total land area)	For legal and Legalizable owners of land and those who have customary rights	Compensation for land value in cash at replacement costs. Support: - Support converting industries, support amount equal to 5 times the compensation for agricultural land area affected. - Support training, agricultural training, improve agricultural capacity. (Training and education to enable long term livelihood restoration)
Crops, and trees	All owners regardless of tenure status	(a) Annual standing crops (e.g. paddy) that cannot be harvested will be paid based on current market value; (b) Perennial crops and trees will be paid based on current market value given the type, age, and productive value (future production) (c) Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value.
Temporary impacts (during construction) on land	For legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary rights	Payment of rent for land during temporary use will not be less than the unrealized income that could be generated by the property during the period of temporary use and will be restored after temporary use within 1 month after the removal of contractor's equipment and materials.
Vulnerable groups	Ethnic minorities, Poor, Women headed and households with disabled members.	Assistance to stabilize lives and ensure income restoration based on the impacts which will be decided after the DMS. Other cash and non-cash assistance which will be provided as necessary.

B. Gender Consideration

60. The RP will include measures from the subproject's gender strategy to ensure that women will benefit from the project and prevent negative impacts on them. NGOs staff including an expert on gender will work with PMU in preparing the strategy. The measures included in the RP to implement this strategy include the following:

- (i). Women particularly those from ethnic minority groups will be consulted in all issues relevant to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement:
- (ii). The compensation payment must be received by both husband and wife.
- (iii). Ensure the participation of women particularly those from ethnic minority groups in training and livelihood support activities.

C. Cut-off date

61. cut-off date will be on the first day of the DMS. The date will be publicly announced by the local authorities in the public meetings. Encroachers who will settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation. They will be requested to dismantle their houses or structures or to cut down trees or to harvest crops for land clearance to the project. If necessary, they will be forced to leave the project area. The cut-off date and the “no compensation for encroachers” policy will be clearly declared in community meetings and in printed notices.

Chapter VIII – INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

62. IRP was built to support (i) households seriously affected (loss of 10% of land area) and (ii) the vulnerable households. However, Quang Nam subproject has no seriously affected households, only applied to vulnerable areas. Therefore, this IRP for vulnerable households is 84 households; To support vulnerable households, the results of public consultation, the specific activity is supported as follows:

- (i). Special allowance in cash to rice support equal to 30 kg of rice/family for 3 months.
- (ii). Vulnerable households will be given priority in hiring to work in the project;
- (iii). Vulnerable households will be participated in training courses on agricultural, animal husbandry, economic development (organize one training course with 84 households in vulnerable groups involved) and households are given priority to work for development projects of the Government of Vietnam and NGOs.

Table 18: Livelihood Restoration Activities Budget for Quang Nam Power Network Rehabilitation and Expansion

Restoration Activity	Budget (VND)				
	Personnel	Equipment and Materials	Training of APs	Transport	Total
Agricultural training	15,000,000	8,400,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	53,400,000
Employers	Included in the cost of the contractor				

Chapter IX – RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

63. The resettlement plan has a total budget of 4,388,234,540VND (Table 19). Around 72.83 percent of the amount will go to compensation. The detailed compensation budget is in Appendix 3

Table 19 Detailed Cost Estimate and Budget for All Resettlement Activities

Item Code	Item	Volume	Unit price(VND)	Amount (VND)
I	Compensation:			3,195,967,840
1	Compensation for Land:			323,243,000
a	<i>Compensation for rice Land</i>	<i>3,926 sq m</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>145,262,000</i>
b	<i>Compensation for crops Land</i>	<i>2,497 sq m</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>74,910,000</i>
c	<i>Compensation for garden Land</i>	<i>2,623 sq m</i>	<i>33,000</i>	<i>86,559,000</i>
d	<i>Compensation for wild Land</i>	<i>688 sq m</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>16,512,000</i>
2	Compensation for Tree, crops:			2,872,724,840
a	<i>Compensation for rice</i>	<i>99,754 sq m</i>	<i>5,200</i>	<i>518,720,800</i>
b	<i>Compensation for crops</i>	<i>186,708 sq m</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>560,124,040</i>
c	<i>Compensation for trees</i>	<i>19,932 trees</i>		<i>1,793.880,000</i>
II	Support for vulnerable households			79,413,000
a	<i>Change jobs</i>	<i>5 x (Compensation payment of agricultural land)</i>	<i>5 x 4,845,000</i>	<i>24,225,000</i>
b	<i>Vulnerable households</i>	<i>30 kg/ HHs/ 03 month (84 HHs)</i>	<i>219.000 x 84 x 03</i>	<i>55,188,000</i>
III	Income restoration cost			53,400,000
IV	Resettlement management (I+II+III) x 2%			66,575,616
V	Contingency (I+II+III) x 10%			332,878,084
VII	Monitoring and evaluation			
a	<i>External monitoring</i>	<i>3x08 month</i>		192.000.000
b	<i>Internal monitoring</i>	<i>39x03 month</i>		468.000.000
	Total			4,388,234,540

64. The EVN- CPC will provide the fund to implement the RP. The CPC will transfer it to the Provincial Compensation and Resettlement Council at the provincial level which in turn will transfer it to the District Compensation and Resettlement Council. The district council will pay directly the affected households their compensation and allowances as well the expenses for all resettlement activities.

Chapter X – IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

65. The resettlement activities will be implemented before the start of the construction phase in mid-2013. To meet this deadline, the implementation will start at the last quarter of 2013. Construction will not start until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed in a particular area, agreed rehabilitation assistance is provided. Place and said area is free of all encumbrances. The implementation schedule is presented in Table 20.

Table 20 Resettlement Supervision Milestones

No	Resettlement Task	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
1	Disclosure		The Project Management Unit (PMU)	5/2012	
1.1	Information booklet	# of copies	PMU	06/2012	
1.2	Resettlement plan distribution to resettlement offices/villages/APs	# of copies	Compensation and Resettlement Councils (CRCs) at district level	06/2012	
1.3	RP placed on ADB website		PMU	06/2012	
2.	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)		Compensation and Resettlement Councils (CRCs) at district level	07/2012	
2.1	Baseline survey			07/2012	
2.2	Updated RP based on DMS Distribution to resettlement offices/villages/APs	# of copies	CRCs	08/2012	
2.3	Updated RP based on DMS		PMU	09/2012	
3.	Detailed Rehabilitation Plans				
4.	Resettlement Plan and Budget	# of APs	PMU		PMU
4.1	Complete redline survey (map)		CRCs	10/2012	CRCs
4.2	Approval of RP & budget		EVN và ADB	03/2013	EVN và ADB
4.3	Approval of compensation rates		The People's Committee of Quang Nam	04/2013	The People's Committee of Quang Nam

No	Resettlement Task	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
			province (PPC)		province (PPC)
4.4	Staking survey		CRCs	03/2013	CRCs
5.	Compensation Agreements		PMU	04/2013	PMU
5.1	Village agreements	# of villages	CRCs	04/2013	CRCs
5.2	Enterprise agreements	# of businesses	CRCs	04/2013	CRCs
5.3	Household agreements	# of APs	CRCs	04/2013	CRCs
6.	Implementation Capacity		PMU		PMU
6.1	district resettlement staff	# of staff	CRCs	05/2013	CRCs
6.2	Designate village representatives	# of staff	The People's Committees of communes	05/20123	The People's Committees of communes
6.3	Training of staff	# of staff	PMU	06/2013	PMU
6.4	Setting up grievance redress committees	# of staff	PMU; CRCs	07/2013	PMU; CRCs
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation		Independent Monitoring Agencies (IMA)	03/2013	
7.1	Set-up internal supervision	As per RP	PMU	04/2013	
7.2	Contract external monitor	As per RP	PMU	04/2013	
7.3	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	IMA	Quarterly	
8.	Documentation of Consultation	As per RP	PMU	06/2013	
9.	Documentation of Grievances	As required	PMU	9/2013	
10.	Flow of Funds / Compensation		EVN	06/2013	
10.1	Executing or Implementing Agency		PMU	2013-2014	

Chapter XI – Institutional Framework for Resettlement

A. General responsibilities

66. The PMU of Central Power Corporation and the PPC of Quang Nam together with relevant agencies are jointly responsible for RP preparation and implementation. The agencies are the Provincial and District Compensation and Resettlement Council, Department of Finance, Department of Construction, Department of Industry and Trade, and Department of Natural Resources and Environment. The specific tasks of the PMU is to hire qualified consulting company to prepare the RP and appointing qualified social safeguard staff for the PMU under the PMU of EVN and the PMUs in each province where the project is implemented. The consulting company will work with the People's Committee of districts and communes in RP preparation. The specific responsibilities and tasks of the organizations and agencies involved in RP preparation and implementation is in

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

Agency	Responsibility	Specific Activities to be Undertaken
Government/ ADB	.Negotiation .Signing agreement	.Negotiation .Signing agreement
EVN-CPC	.Manage inspection, design, budget allocation, cost and supervision of RP preparation and implementation	
PMU	.Prepare and implement the RP including activities of surveying impacts, announcement of interests and right of the APs, settlement of complaints, implementation of the rehabilitation program, payment of compensation, and internal monitoring	.Hire consulting firm to prepare the RP . Conduct information dissemination and community consultations .Supervise payment of compensation, land recovery and site clearance .Report the progress of RP implementation and site clearance to ADB and EVN
The People's Committee of Quang Nam province (PPC)	Review and approve the RP submitted by the Compensation and Resettlement Boards of districts and simultaneously provide guidance to the boards in RP in preparation and implementation of the IR	.Approve compensation rates, assistance and documents of land recovery and transfer in the province and set up a Council of Assessment and Compensation at all levels .Record and settle all queries and complaints on resettlement
Related divisions, departments of Quang Nam Province	The provincial Department of Finance examines the compensation rate to submitted to the People's Committee of Quang Nam Province for approval	Assess the compensation rates and request the Provincial People's Committee for approval and ensure the compensation rates equal to replacement prices at the time of payment
The people's committees of districts	Provide guidelines on compensation and resettlement activities within the district	.Provide guidance to agencies in conducting the survey, identifying the impacts, conducting community consultation and information dissemination .Set up Compensation and Resettlement Council at district level .Settle queries and complaints of the APs at district level

Compensation and Resettlement Councils (CRCs) at district level	Implementing the RP in the district	.Arrange for staff to conduct surveys and inventory on affected assets and households .Examine compensation rates and propose adjustments to the unit rates according to market prices/ replacement prices if needed .Work with the PMB in meeting the APs and local authorities, distribute forms of interests and rights and disseminate DMS results and the RP to the APs .Collect queries and complaints of the APs, settle all difficulties in the process of implementing the project
The People's Committees of communes/wards/towns	Cooperating with the district council of compensation and resettlement	.Provide information and assist in survey and asset inventory .Attend community consultations and assist in information dissemination, and compensation payment .Report all feedbacks of the APs to the district's council of Compensation and Resettlement and settle complaints at commune level
Project affected persons/ households (APs)	.Provide all documents on their assets .Inspect the damaged assets, exercise their rights and clear their site after receiving full compensation	
Independent Monitoring Consultants (IMA)	Provide periodical independent review and assessment on the achieved results of the resettlement objectives.	.Conduct socio-economic surveys, supervise and assess RP implementation .Periodically report the progress of RP implementation and provide recommendations on identified issues

B. Project NGO

67. In addition to the government organizations and private contractors, an NGO will be hired to support RP implementation. The NGO will perform the following activities

- (i) Provide training planning and implementing the project activities following the *Communication and Participation Strategy*, *Gender Strategy* and other project social documents and how to implement specific resettlement activities;
- (ii) Facilitate implementation of the National HIV/AIDS Prevention Program with the District Health Center and Commune Health Clinic, District Committee for Social Evil and Protection Human trafficking prevention program;
- (iii) Implement the Project specific Gender Strategy relevant to resettlement to ensure that gender issues are addressed and women get relevant support to participate and benefit from the Project;
- (iv) Work to improve households' awareness of safe electricity use and possibilities in utilizing electricity;
- (v) Work with Social Policy Bank, Commune Loan Operation Committee and Community Management Board in building their capacity to perform their tasks in social preparation of borrowers, need assessment for micro-credit, identification of loan schemes and proposal preparation for a loan;
- (vii) Develop a credit program on farm (agriculture, tree plantation, livestock) and non-farm activities and provide borrowers with technical support for efficient use of loans for the households to

improve their income.

(viii) Conduct on-going monitoring of the activities at the commune and village level together with Community Management Boards and prepare quarterly reports on resettlement.

Chapter XII – MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Objective and Component of Monitoring and Evaluation

68. Implementation of IRs will be supervised continuously by the compensation and site clearance at district level, EVNCPC and local people's committees. One supervision tool is monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Through this mechanism, the project management will know the extent targets are achieved, budget and time are effectively spent and whether the affected households' living standards are restored at pre-project level. It will have an internal and external component. The external component will be an independent consultant who will be selected by the PMU and ADB.

B. Internal Monitoring

69. For internal monitoring, CPC will define the internal monitoring indicators, and procedures and report requirements for all subprojects. Internal monitoring activities started with the conduct of the baseline socio-economic surveys of the affected households and the inventory of potentially affected assets and livelihood. Internal monitoring agencies will prepare a quarterly report detailing the progress of RP implementation. Such a report should be made available to appropriate government authorities, ADB and external monitoring agencies. The quarterly report will be submitted to all executive units and ADB. It will cover the following: including : (i) payment of compensation cost to affected people according to resettlement plan approved; (ii) coordinating and completing land retrieval, compensation and start of construction works (iii) implementing consultant procedures and information dissemination (iv) implementing procedures for solving complaints and activities report.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Survey questionnaire form used in the socio-economic

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IR, EMDP, EMP REPORTS

QUANG NAM RURAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION PROJECT

Full name:

Address:

Commune:

District:

Province:

1. Household:

1. Household:

No	Name	Ralation	Age		People	Education	Job	Income
			Male	Female				
Adult								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
Under 16 years old								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

Total peoples in household: = Adult: + Under 16 years old:

*** Relationship householder:**

1. Husband/Wife ☐

2. Father/Mother ☐

3. Child ☐

4. Nephew/Niece ☐

5. Grandfather/Grandmother ☐

6. Other ☐

*** Education:**

Illiterate ☐

Reading/writing ☐

Not yet attending school ☐

Elementary ☐

Primary ☐

Secondary ☐

*** Occupation:**

Officer ☐

Trade ☐

Retiring ☐

Housewifely ☐

Handicraft ☐

Learning ☐

Farming ☐

Unemployed ☐

Aquaculture ☐

Other ☐

* Monthly average income of household: VND/month

* Affected:

Perennial:

Type	Quantity (trees)
Điêu	
Coffee tree	
Graphjuice	
Eucalyptus	
Coconut	

Type	Quantity (trees)
Banana	
Jackfruit	
Areca	
Mango	
...	

Annual:

Type	Quantity (m ²)
Rice	
Maie	
Potato	
...	
...	

Type	Quantity (m ²)
Manioc	
Vegetable	
Peanut	
....	
....	

House

Level house		State house		Affected
		Using	For rent	
Level 1				
Level 2				
Level 3				
Level 4				
Temporary				

Other:

Type	Material	Affected
WC		
Pigpen		
Cistern		
Wall		
Tomb		
Other		

* Questions Used to Guide the Consultation Meetings

- + People in the area have agreed to participate in the implementation of the project?
- + The affected households agree to pay compensation form the following:
 - Compensation in cash or materials:
 - The land forms land (in case of permanently occupied land):

- Combined land and compensation in cash or materials:
- + For those households with housing, work safety in the corridors of power, if technology allows, using the measures to support the fire replacement solution for moving, not moving? Yes:
No: If not, why?
- + The residential community in the project area have agreed to participate in mitigation of negative impacts caused by the project (due to the acquisition of land or property to be removed) as:
 - i) Implement proper inventory procedures, compensation, site clearance and resettlement;
 - ii) Implement proper complaints procedure;
 - iii) Commitment to comply with the regulations on safety corridors of power (such as not planting perennial trees or construction ...);
 - iv) Participate in and comply with the regulations on fire control, prevention of accidents caused by electric shock?
 Yes: ; No: ; If not, why?
- + The residential community in the project have agreed to participate:
 - i) To implement the project;
 - ii) To supervise the work of compensation and resettlement;
 - iii) Monitoring of construction process for contractors;
 - IIII) Environmental monitoring in the entire process prior to construction, during construction, after construction ended?
 Yes: ; No: ; If not, why?

Minutes of PUBLIC DISCLOSURE Meeting – HiepDuc district

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM Independent-Liberty-Happiness

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES

Objective: For local communities opinion poll on environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the “Rural Power Grid Distribution Rehabilitation and Extension Subproject in Quang Nam province”.

Time : At 0730 AM dated July 23, 2012

Place : People’s Committee of PhuocTra commune, HiepDuc district.

Attendee: Local Authority representatives, Departments, Mass organizations, affected households by the project (For further information please refer to list of attendee.

Subject discussed:

Brief introduction of the TOR of “Rural Power Grid Distribution Rehabilitation and Extension Subproject in Quang Nam province” to representatives.

Representatives of the Power Design Center briefly reported to the audience the Environmental Assessment Report on relevant environment impacts and mitigation measures during three stages of the subproject: Pre-construction, construction and operation. Subproject environment impacts may involves in activities on resettlement, housing, land acquisition for power line right-of-ways, timber exploitation in right of way site clearing, dust, noise and solid waste, erosion, polluted water source as resulted from construction activities and materials hauling, static charge, electrical accidents, transformer fluids leakage while operation and repairs, other social impacts and natural resources impact.

Questions and opinions raised by attendee:

- *Mr.Nguyen Van Keu, Head of Hemlet 6, PhuocTra commune:*
 - Local authority totally agreed with Power Industry on the Subproject.
 - The Consultant had made clear in detail of all environment impacts and assured that the the impacts posed on housing, plants and crops of the households are negligible. However, it is required the employer to have close cooperation with the construction contractors, local authority and the affected households in the course of site clearing for the power line right-of-way. A compensation to the satisfaction of the affected households is highly recommended. Noise reduction measures in the resident area to be taken.

- For the good of the subproject, local authority will assist the employers in convincing affected households in supporting a site clearing course for the power line right of way for a timely construction progress.

** Households affected by Subproject:*

- We are delighted and ready for supporting implementation of the subproject. Nevertheless, we need to know how far is it for the sake of safety from our place to the power line right of way?

** Answers from Power Design Center:*

Width of the safety right-of-way of the medium voltage power grid is 2 meters from power line centerline. Therefore, housing and farming land laying within the strip is inevitable. In case housing and farmland located in the safety strip, the distance between the lowest point of the power line and the highest point of the house must exceed 3 meters and roof of the house must be technically reinforced. Should housing of the households do not satisfy the above requirement, they must be removed and compensated accordingly.

** Households affected by Subproject:*

- Is it that the medium voltage power grid do harms to the health of the people?

** Answers from Power Design Center:*

Static charge generated by medium voltage power grip is assumed to be negligible. However, locations of houses and farmlands shall be in compliance with the abovementioned requirements.

The meeting closed at 16hours the same date.

**Representative of the PC of PhuocTra
Commune
President**

**Ho Van Chi
Stamp and signature**

**Representative of the commune Woman
Union
President**

**Dinhthi Thu Tam
Stamp and signature**

Representative of the Power Design Center

Specialist

**Pham Minh Hai
signature**

Minutes of PUBLIC DISCLOSURE Meeting – Nui Thanh district

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independent-Liberty-Happiness**

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES

Objective: For local communities opinion poll on environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the “Rural Power Grid Distribution Rehabilitation and Extension Subproject in Quang Nam province”.

Time : At 0830 AM dated July 21, 2012

Place : People’s Committee of Tam Tra commune, Nui Thanh district.

Attendee: Local Authority representatives, Departments, Mass organizations, affected households by the project (For further information please refer to list of attendee.

Subject discussed:

Brief introduction of the TOR of “Rural Power Grid Distribution Rehabilitation and Extension Subproject in Quang Nam province” to representatives.

Representatives of the Power Design Center briefly reported to the audience the Environmental Assessment Report on relevant environment impacts and mitigation measures during three stages of the subproject: Pre-construction, construction and operation. Subproject environment impacts may be involved in activities on resettlement, housing, land acquisition for power line right-of-way, timber exploitation in right of way site clearing, dust, noise and solid waste, erosion, polluted water source as resulted from construction activities and materials hauling, static charge, electrical accidents, transformer fluids leakage while operation and repairs, other social impacts and natural resources impact.

Questions and opinions raised by attendee:

Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Muoi, President of the PC:

On behalf of the local authority, I wholly support the implementation of the subproject for the benefit of the local socio-economic development which will definitely improve living standards, provide welfare for the people in the localities. Moreover, I appeal the total supports and cooperation from the households in subproject area for a sooner commencement of the project.

- For the good of the subproject, local authority will assist the employers in convincing affected households in supporting a site clearing course for the power line right of way for a timely construction progress.

** Households affected by Subproject:*

- At the time the when power grid are put to operation, will power grid do harms to the health of my family?

** Answers from Power Design Center:*

Grids of the medium-voltage current had been designed and fabricated following current standards and specification ensuring safety for the local peoples. Moreover, environmental impacts and the impact of the power grids to people's health are assumed as negligible.

In case housing and farmland located in the safety strip, the distance between the lowest point of the power line and the highest point of the house must exceed 3 meters and roof of the house must be technically reinforced. Should housing of the households do not satisfy the above requirement, they must be removed and compensated accordingly.

• *Households affected by Subproject:*

We are so happy and thankful to the power administrators for their concern in bringing light to us. We, therefore, whole-heartedly support the implementation of the subproject. Nevertheless, we recommend that the right-of-way will be well defined for elimination of the loss of land and crops of the local farmers. We require that a coordination with local peoples from the construction contractors for rendering an original condition after completion of the construction.

The meeting closed at 15hours the same date.

**Representative of the PC of TamTra
Commune
President**

**Nguyen Ngoc Muoi
Stamp and signature**

**Representative of the commune Woman
Union
President**

**Tran ThiQuy
Stamp and signature**

**Representative of the Power Design Center
Specialist**

**Bui Duy Ngoc
signature**

**Representative of the Veteran Association
President**

**Tran Van Huong
Stamp and signature**

Appendix 2: Population and Ethnicity affected in the project area

No.	District/commune	Kinh No. HHs		M'NôngNo. HHs		Kor No. HHs		Total No. HHs	
		Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected
I	ĐạiLộc district								
1	ĐạiChánh	136	593	-	-	-	-	136	593
2	ĐạiThành	134	587	-	-	-	-	134	587
3	ĐạiLãnh	60	213	-	-	-	-	60	213
4	ĐạiHung	62	275	-	-	-	-	62	275
5	ĐạiSơn	36	146	-	-	-	-	36	146
6	ĐạiHồng	161	647	-	-	-	-	161	647
	Total I	589	2,461	-	-	-	-	589	2,461
II	PhúNinh district								
7	Tam Dân	105	454	-	-	-	-	105	454
8	Tam Thái	111	350	-	-	-	-	111	350
9	Tam Lãnh	205	784	-	-	-	-	205	784
10	Tam Vinh	191	760	-	-	-	-	191	760
	Total II	612	2,348	-	-	-	-	612	2,348
III	NúiThành district								
11	Tam Quang	719	2,942	-	-	-	-	719	2,942
12	Tam Sơn	165	536	-	-	-	-	165	536
13	Tam Trà	221	683	-	-	27	108	248	791
14	Tam Giang	181	727	-	-			181	727
	Total III	1,286	4,888	-	-	27	108	1,313	4,996
IV	ThăngBinh district								
15	BìnhChánh	33	127	-	-	-	-	33	127
16	BìnhPhú	34	162	-	-	-	-	34	162
17	Bình An	104	422	-	-	-	-	104	422
18	BìnhHải	91	348	-	-	-	-	91	348
19	BìnhDương	89	337	-	-	-	-	89	337
20	BìnhĐịnh Nam	40	159	-	-	-	-	40	159

No.	District/commune	Kinh No. HHs		M'NôngNo. HHs		Kor No. HHs		Total No. HHs	
		Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected
21	BìnhĐịnhBắc	80	304	-	-	-	-	80	304
22	BìnhTrị	37	185	-	-	-	-	37	185
23	BìnhNguyên	61	257	-	-	-	-	61	257
24	BìnhLãnh	101	406	-	-	-	-	101	406
25	BìnhQuý	99	397	-	-	-	-	99	397
	Total IV	769	3,104	-	-	-	-	769	3,104
V	QuếSơn district								
26	QuếXuân 1	80	371	-	-	-	-	80	371
27	Quế Minh	111	460	-	-	-	-	111	460
28	QuếThuận	47	213	-	-	-	-	47	213
29	PhúThọ	111	446	-	-	-	-	111	446
30	QuếChâu	85	342	-	-	-	-	85	342
	Total V	434	1,832	-	-	-	-	434	1,832
VI	NôngSơn district								
31	QuếLộc	61	226	-	-	-	-	61	226
32	SơnViên	59	193	-	-	-	-	59	193
33	PhướcNinh	22	58	-	-	-	-	22	58
	Total VI	142	477	-	-	-	-	142	477
VII	HiệpĐức district								
34	PhướcTrà	03	08	57	228	-	-	60	236
	Total VII	03	08	57	228	-	-	60	236
VIII	ĐiệnBàn district								
35	ĐiệnPhương	47	188					47	188
36	ĐiệnTrung	75	301					75	301
37	ĐiệnTiến	148	37					148	37
38	ĐiệnPhong	15	60					15	60
	Total VIII	285	586	-	-	-	-	285	586
IX	DuyXuyên district								
39	DuyThành	87	349					87	349

No.	District/commune	Kinh No. HHs		M'NôngNo. HHs		Kor No. HHs		Total No. HHs	
		Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected	Number of HHs affected	Number of people affected
	Total IX	87	349					87	349
	Total	4,207	15,416	57	228	27	108	4,291	16,389

RURAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION QUANG NAM

Appendix 3 :
Inventory of Project Affected People
District details - Medium - Low Voltage System

Sr. No.	Name of district	No. of person in HH	No. of HHs	Total land holding(m2)	Land lost (m2)				Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Loss of Crops and Trees																Tempo. Affected Land (m2)	
					Wild land	Rice land	Crop land	Garden Land		Perennial Trees														Crops			
										Coconut	Bamboo (grove)	Mango	Jack fruit	Eucalyptus	Label	Areca	Breast milk	Pepper	Wind tree	Milk tree	Others	Total	Rice	Crops	Rice land	Crop land	
1	ThangBinh district	2,789	769	2,997,379	-	1,568	894	669	0.10	6	304	43	65	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	1,030	1,568	894	20,430	17,233	
2	Que Son district	1,875	424	565,217	-	864	-	724	0.28	25	51	-	22	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	293	864	-	11,411	14,878	
3	Nong Son district	477	142	140,853	-	204	204	-	0.29	6	17	-	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	83	204	204	2,826	4,928	
4	Dai Loc dictriect	2,628	599	1,665,826	300	418	230	432	0.08	555	1	124	32	9,108	8	51	6	-	29	557	2,043	12,514	418	230	14,651	40,549	
5	Dien Ban dictriect	1,105	285	624,991	-	84	52	196	0.05	8	423	328	4	28	5	56	36	39	6	328	160	1,421	84	52	3,342	50,007	
6	PhuNinh district	2,574	612	1,182,489	316	682	52	94	0.10	98	646	54	84	1,020	12	187	1	-	42	118	150	2,412	682	52	40,427	5,811	
7	Nui Thanh district	4,287	1,313	5,052,021	72	44	998	222	0.03	208	147	79	15	421	11	50	4	-	1	-	587	1,523	44	998	791	30,657	
8	HiepDuc district	236	60	303,368	-	-	49	138	0.06	13	6	-	7	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	432	-	49	-	12,748	
9	DuyXuyen district	418	87	94,388	-	62	18	148	0.24	7	10	21	21	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	224	62	18	1,950	7,400	
	Grand total (Prince)	16,389	4,291	9,629,153	688	3,926	2,497	2,623	0.10	926	1,605	649	258	11,379	36	344	47	39	78	1,003	3,568	19,932	3,926	2,497	95,828	184,211	

RURAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION QUANG NAM

Appendix 4 :

Details of Entilement of Project Affected People
District details - Medium - Low Voltage System

Sr. No.	Name of district	Compensation for Land permanently affected								Compensation for Crops and Trees									
		Rice land		Crop land		Garden land		Wild land		Compensation for Rice		Compensation for Crops		Compensation for Trees					
		Quantity (m2)	Entitlement (VND)	Quantity (m2)	Entitlement (VND)	Quantity (m2)	Entitlement (VND)	Quantity (m2)	Entitlement (VND)	Quantity (m2)	Entitlement (VND)	Quantity (m2)	Entitlement (VND)	Coconut	Entitlement (VND)	Bamboo(grove)	Entitlement (VND)	Mango	Entitlement (VND)
1	ThangBinh district	1,568	38,566,000	894	23,244,000	669	37,380,000			21,998	76,993,000	18,127	54,379,500	6	1,520,000	304	4,560,000	43	11,610,000
2	Que Son district	864	10,319,200			724	8,841,600			12,275	42,961,077	14,878	44,634,000	25	5,500,000	51	10,710,000		
3	Nong Son district	204	1,224,000	204	1,836,000					3,030	10,606,556	5,132	15,397,333	6	1,320,000	17	3,570,000		
4	Dai Loc dictrict	418	10,450,000	230	5,750,000	432	10,800,000	300	3,000,000	15,069.198	52,742,192	40,778.659	122,335,977	555	122,100,000	1	300,000	124	33,480,000
5	Dien Ban dictrict	84	2,100,000	52	1,300,000	196	4,900,000	-	-	3,426.200	11,991,700	50,058.980	150,176,940	8	1,760,000	423	126,900,000	328	88,560,000
6	PhuNinh district	682	17,050,000	52	1,300,000	94	2,350,000	316	3,160,000	41,108.540	143,879,890	5,863.430	17,590,290	98	21,560,000	646	193,800,000	54	14,580,000
7	Nui Thanh district	44	1,100,000	998	24,950,000	222	5,550,000	72	720,000	835.000	2,922,500	31,655.000	94,965,000	208	45,760,000	147	44,100,000	79	21,330,000
8	HiepDuc district	-	-	49	1,225,000	138	3,450,000	-	-	-	-	12,797.000	38,391,000	13	2,860,000	6	1,800,000	-	-
9	DuyXuyen district	62	1,488,000	18	432,000	148	8,880,000			2,012	7,042,000	7,418	22,254,000	7	1,540,000	10	2,100,000	21	5,670,000
	Grand total (Prince)	3,926	82,297,200	2,497	60,037,000	2,623	82,151,600	688	6,880,000	99,754	349,138,915	186,708	560,124,040	926	203,920,000	1,605	387,840,000	649	175,230,000

Sr. No.	Name of district																			Total in VND
		Jack fruit	Entitlement (VND)	Eucalyptus	Entitlement (VND)	Label	Entitlement (VND)	Areca	Entitlement (VND)	Breast milk	Entitlement (VND)	Pepper	Entitlement (VND)	Wind tree	Entitlement (VND)	Milk tree	Entitlement (VND)	Others	Entitlement (VND)	
1	ThangBinh district	65	14,300,000	386	3,860,000													226	3,390,000	269,802,500
2	Que Son district	22	4,840,000	106	2,120,000													89	1,335,000	131,260,877
3	Nong Son district	8	1,760,000	25	500,000													27	405,000	36,618,889
4	Dai Loc dictriect	32	7,040,000	9,108	182,160,000	8	2,160,000	51	8,160,000	6	1,620,000			29	5,800,000	557	11,140,000	2,043	30,645,000	609,683,169
5	Dien Ban dictriect	4	880,000	28	560,000	5	1,350,000	56	8,960,000	36	9,720,000	39	7,800,000	6	1,200,000	328	6,560,000	160	2,400,000	427,118,640
6	PhuNinh district	84	18,480,000	1,020	20,400,000	12	3,240,000	187	29,920,000	1	270,000			42	8,400,000	118	2,360,000	150	2,250,000	500,590,180
7	Nui Thanh district	15	3,300,000	421	8,420,000	11	2,970,000	50	8,000,000	4	1,080,000			1	200,000	-	-	587	8,805,000	274,172,500
8	HiepDuc district	7	1,540,000	240	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	166	2,490,000	56,556,000
9	DuyXuyen district	21	4,620,000	45	900,000													120	1,800,000	56,726,000
	Grand total (Prince)	258	56,760,000	11,379	223,720,000	36	9,720,000	344	55,040,000	47	12,690,000	39	7,800,000	78	15,600,000	1,003	20,060,000	3,568	53,520,000	2,362,528,755