

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

August 2013

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

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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

Exchange rate on June, 2013: \$1 = 21,130 VND

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CPC	Commune People's Committee
	Central Power Corporation
DCC	The District Compensation Committee
DIB	the District Indemnity Board
DMS	Detailed measurement survey
DPC	District People's Committee
EA	Environmental Assessment
EVN	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 People	All the people affected by a project through land acquisition, loss of income and restriction of access either temporarily or permanently and partly or entirely. The effect could be on the following: (i) standard of living; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land, water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets; and (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat with or without displacement. They include; i) persons affected directly by the right-of-way or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees, standing crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property
Census	The pre-appraisal population record of potentially affected people, which is prepared through a count based on village or other local population data
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census. In Viet Nam executing agencies prefer to establish the cut-off date as the date of the detailed measurement survey after detailed design, at which stage they know exactly where the project boundaries are and can identify exactly who will be affected
Detailed Measurement Survey	The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground
Encroachers	Those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, and various assistance due to affected person depending on the type and degree of losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Ethnic Minority	The people with social or cultural identities distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society
Income Restoration	The measures required to ensure that APs have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. After resettlement, all of the affected persons should have incomes that are at least equivalent to their pre-project income levels or otherwise improvement.
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land possessed to the agency for public purposes, in return for fair compensation
Legalizable	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but could claim rights to such land. Such claims may result from recognition of prescriptive rights from continued possession of public lands without eviction, through eligibility for a government land titling process, or from customary or traditional usage.
Non-titled APs	The people who have no recognizable rights or claims to land or

	structures that they are using and that are affected by the project
Replacement cost	The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent, and means the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, at current market price without deduction of the costs of any transaction (administrative charges, taxes, registration or titling costs) or for any material salvaged
Resettlement	All social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project
Resettlement Plan	The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
Significant impact	200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating)
Vulnerable	Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e.; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households; (iv) landless elderly households with no means of support; (v) households without security of tenure; and (vi) ethnic minorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description:

The Renewable Energy for Remote Commune Sector Project has two investment components:

Component 1 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 30MW in then Northern and Central Vietnam.

Component 2 will finance extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network serving the villages that are officially classified as poor under government regulation.

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).

The Quang Ngai Rehabilitation and Expansion of Rural Networks is a sub-project of the Renewable Energy for Remote Commune Sector Project. It will provide electricity to 7,127 households in Quang Ngai Province most of whom are poor and ethnic minorities and increase the percentage of household connection to the grid from 89.2 to 92.4 percent. The subproject will entail the installation of 65.68 km and upgrade of 0.88 km medium voltage (22 KV) line, installation of 138.6 km and upgrade of 10.0 km low voltage (0.4 KV) network and installation of 75 transformer stations (5,825 kVA total capacity) and 7,127 household meters. It will cover 38 communes in 10 districts and one city. The districts are as follows: Binh Son (6 communes), Tay Tra (2 communes), Son Tinh (3 communes), Tu Nghia (4 communes), Duc Pho (3 communes), Mo Duc (2 communes), Nghia Hanh (3 communes), Minh Long (1 communes), Son Ha (5 communes) and Ba To district (7 communes). The city is Quang Ngai City with two communes under project coverage.

2.Scope of Resettlement Impacts.

A. Affected Land

A1. Permanently affected land:

Productivity land: 10,974 m² used by 337 households

Garden land: 10,101 m² used by 310 households

No household will experience a loss great that 10% of productive land.

No residential land will be permanently or temporarily affected.

No household will be physically displaced and there is no need for relocation.

A2. Temporarily affected land:

Agricultural land: 143,089 m² used by 4398 households

Garden land: 61,323 m² used by 337 households

Residential land: 0 m²

B. Affected crops and trees:

The project will affect 360,057 trees. Including:

- Perennial trees: mainly coffee trees, cinnamon, pepper, eucalyptus
- Fruit trees: mainly mango, oranges, grape, coconut, guava

C. Affected housing and constructions

No households or associated household structures will be affected.

D. Affected Livelihoods

No household will be affected livelihoods impact.

E. Affected public property

There are no structures or infrastructure (e.g., road, bridge, water supply and drainage systems) that will be affected.

F. Vulnerable Groups

Total number of vulnerable households affected is approximately 1246 households mainly comprising of ethnic minority households, of which about 902 households which are headed by females and 98 households with disabled members. Ethnic minority households are also poor households.

3. Information Disclosure and Consultations.

To draw out the participation of the affected people in determining the affected assets, setting compensation standards and rates, and formulating impact mitigating measures, information disclosure and consultation activities were undertaken from September to December 2009. Information was disseminated as part of meetings and survey. Eleven on-site stakeholder consultation meetings were held with a total of 273 participants, 46.6 percent of whom were women.

Information which formed part of the consultation process included: sub-Project description, route direction, rehabilitation plans, expansion of the power network, total capital allocation, the need for the sub-project, planned consultation and the complaints and redress procedure; the impacts of the project, and mitigation measures as outlined in the RP and the EMDP; the documentation and disclosure of information, the benefits of the project, and the compensation and resettlement policies of the project.

The outcomes and agreements made during these meetings included: (i) employment of the affected people in the subproject where appropriate; (ii) keeping the affected people informed on implementation schedule for them to clear affected areas; (iii) compensation at replacement cost for permanently lost assets at market rate for temporarily affected crops; (iv) completion of the compensation payment before the start of civil works; (v) compensation policies of ADB and Vietnam government applied for this sub-project; and (vi) timing the civil works between cropping seasons.

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

The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure fairness and maximize the benefits to the APs regardless of land tenure; special assistance for poor households, families in preferential social policy and severely affected households to stabilize their life to a level that is at least equal to or better than pre-project level. There are some differences between the policies of Vietnam and ADB on resettlement such as: compensation of non-titled users, compensation based on replacement cost and entitlement to rehabilitation assistance, etc. These differences are resolved in favour of ADB policy by granting compensation to all affected people regardless of tenure at replacement cost and rehabilitation assistance to those losing more than 10 percent of their land and/or those physically displaced. The resolution is reflected in the entitlement matrix.

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

RP implementation will cost VND 18,244,949,741; Around 89 percent of this amount will go to compensation, assistance and income restoration measures. The funds will be from EVNCPC 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 Oct 2012 and is projected to be completed by August 2013. 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. An internal monitoring system will be installed within the PMU to track the progress and result of implementation.

Chapter I - Project Description

A. Project Background

1. The Quang Ngai 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 30MW in North and Central Vietnam. This will also provide electricity connections to the poor, remote ethnic minority villages while contributing renewable energy to the national grid. The Project will provide a sustainable financing mechanism to for the rural electrification of remote mountainous provinces through there venue achieved from the sale of electricity to the national grid.

Component B will finance extension and rehabilitation of the medium and low voltage network serving the villages that are officially classified as poor under government regulation. This component will focus on communes where the commune centres already connected to the national grid but no tall the villages in the commune. It is expected to provide poor households in rural villages with electricity.

2. The Project will also include an associated technical assistance grant for capacity building for renewable energy development. It will promote pro-poor and balance economic development of remote mountainous communes and poor communes through the sustainable provision of affordable electricity. The out come so 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 Ngai Expansion and Rehabilitation of Rural Network subproject.

B. Sub-project Description.

3. The subproject involves the expansion of power distribution network in Quang Ngai Province to supply electricity to 7,127 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 89.2 to 92.4 percent. Among the poor ethnic minority households, the increase will be from 70.5 to 85.2 percent.

4. The subproject will be located in Quang Ngai Province and will cover 38 communes in 10 districts and one city (**Appendix 1**). The districts are as follows: Binh Son (6 communes), Tay Tra (2 communes), Son Tinh (3 communes), Tu Nghia (4 communes), Duc Pho (3 communes), Mo Duc (2 communes), Nghia Hanh (3 communes), Minh Long (1 communes), Son Ha (5 communes) and Ba To district (7 communes). The city is Quang Ngai city with two communes under project coverage (Map 1). Its main components are the following:

- (i) Medium Voltage (MV) system: This is composed of 75 transformer stations and MV lines. The substations have a total capacity of 5,825 kVA. These are mounted, grounded or indoor types depending upon the specific condition in the different localities. A total of 65.68 km of MV lines will be installed and 0.88 km will be upgraded.
- (ii) Low Voltage (LV) system: Around 138.6 km will be installed and 10.0 km will be upgraded.
- (iii) Household meters: 7,127 household meters will be installed.
- (iv) The project will make mainly use of existing roads to transport materials such as East Truong Son, Dung Quat – Sa Huynh provincial roads, and 1A, 24A, 24B highways.

[illegible]

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. The PMU discussed the draft layout of the transformer and alignment with the PPC, DPC, CPC, DONRE and the land office at provincial, district and commune levels. 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:

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need to acquire land for the posts and maintenance roads. Because slopes need levelling which requires bigger land to be acquired, such terrain has also been 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 3.2 m² to 11.2 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) Post structure which requires smaller safety field of only one instead of two meters will be used. This type of post will spare 4000 square meter from land acquisition for every kilometre of alignment.

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

(vii) 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. The total area for the housing will be about 200 square meters.

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 in such a way as to limit as much as possible the number of project affected persons and their 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 sub-project investment report. Based on the area indicated in the report for acquisition. A DMS for the potentially affected assets and people will be conducted. The result of which will be the basis of this RP. The RP will be revised after the detailed engineering design when the land to be acquired will be demarcated on the ground. The District Site Clearance Committee, Commune People's Committee and the affected people will validate and update the result of the inventory.

Chapter II – Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

With the project's features as mentioned above and based on inspections and survey on APs, the project's impacts can be classified as follows:

- Households with land, crop or trees located within the corridor of electrical wiring lines, around electrical post foundations or on construction access roads that will be temporarily affected during the construction period.
- Households with land permanently lost because foundation posts will be located within this land. Households with trees located within the line corridor are required to be relocated or removed.

Permanent land acquisition for the project includes the following:

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

Temporary impacts on land as a result of the project includes the following:

- Land areas surrounding the foundation during the period of foundation digging and electrical post erection.
- Land area of service roads for the transportation of material to electrical post locations. The impacted land areas will be used temporarily for a period of 1 to 2 months.
- Temporary impacted land area for conductor tension consists right of way (ROW). The land areas would be impacted for a period of 1 to 2 months.

Impacted Public works:

There are no other roads, bridges, water supply and drainage systems etc. in the locality that will be affected during the project construction period.

A. Affected Land

A1. Permanently affected land:

Productivity land: 10,974 m² impacting 337 households

Garden land: 10,101 m² used by 310 households

No household will be losing more than 10% of their productive land.

No residential land will be permanently or temporarily affected.

No household will be physically displaced and there is no need for relocation.

A2. Temporarily affected land:

Agricultural land: 143,089 m² affecting 4398 households

Garden land: 61,323 m² affecting 337 households

Residential land: 0 m²

12. No residential land will be permanently or temporarily affected. The affected area is agricultural (Table 2). The agricultural area is planted with rice, dry-land crops and used as gardens. Rice land is the dominant use covering 40.6 percent of the total affected area. It constitutes 27.6 percent of the total permanently affected area and 42.0 percent of the total temporarily affected area. The rest of the affected area is almost equally divided between the dry crop land (27.7 percent) and garden (31.7 percent).

Table 2: Total area of affected land by land use and type of impact

Land Use	Permanently Affected (in m2)	Temporarily Affected (in m2)	Total (in m2)	Percent
Residential	0	0	0	0
Agricultural				
Rice land	5,810	85,853	91,663	40.6
Dry-land crops	5,164	57,236	62,400	27.7
Garden	10101	61,323	7,1424	31.7
Total	21,075	204,412	225,487	100

(Source: Result survey of Consulting Co., 09/2009)

13. The affected area is covered by various land use right instruments. Around 38 percent (86,529 square meters) have land use right certificate (LURC) (Table 3). The land which LURC is still being processed comprises 20 percent (46,087 square meters). Traditional use rights for ethnic minorities covers 24 percent (54,685 square meters). Of the permanently affected area, 42 percent (8,852 square meters) have LURC, while 15 percent are still being processed... The remaining portion of land is under the traditional use rights for ethnic minorities and public land

Table 3: Tenure of affected land

Type of Tenure Instrument	Permanently Affected (m2)	Temporary Affected (m2)	Total (m2)
Land use right certificate already granted	8,852	77,677	86,529
Land use right certificate still to be approved by district authority	3,160	42,927	46,087
Traditional use rights for ethnic minorities	3,583	51,102	54,685
Public land	5,480	32,706	38,186
Total	21,075	204,412	225,487

(Source: Result survey of Consulting Co., 09/2009, other consultant and PMU organized the meeting in all project area communes; Local authorities are inventorying all affected households and volume compensation)

14. No household will be physically displaced and there is no need for relocation. But the sub-project will affect the land assets of 6,930 households or equivalent to a total of 27,720 persons. This means that the affected households have an average of 4.0 members. With a total affected area of 225,487 square meters, the average size of the affected land of the households is about 32.5 square meters.

15. Around 602 households or 8.7 percent will be permanently affected (Table 4). Those who will be temporarily affected constitute 84.3 percent. Another 7 percent will be both permanently and temporarily affected.

Table 4: Total number of affected households

Type of Affected Households	Number of Households	Percent
Permanently Affected	602	8.7
Temporarily Affected	5844	84.3

Both Permanently and Temporarily Affected	484	7
Total	6,930	100

(Source: Result survey of Consulting Co., 09/2009)

16. No household will lose greater than 10 percent of their land holding. The average land holding of the affected household is 740 square meters. The average affected area of 33.9 square meters per household is only 4.6 percent of their total land holding. There are 602 permanently affected households and 484 households who will give up part of their land for both permanent and temporary use of the project. The total households experiencing permanent land loss is 647. If the permanently affected land of 21,075 square meters is divided by 647 households; the result is 32.6 square meters of average permanent land loss per household. This is 4.4 percent of the affected household's average land holding of 740 square meters.

B. Affected crops and trees:

The project will affect 360,057 trees. Including:

- Perennial trees: mainly coffee trees, cinnamon, pepper, eucalyptus
- Fruit trees: mainly mango, oranges, grape, coconut, guava
- Crops: mainly rice, pine,

C. Affected housing and constructions

No household will be affected housing and construction.

D. Affected Livelihoods

No household will be affected livelihoods

E. Affected public property

There are no public or communal structures or infrastructure (e.g., road, bridge, and water supply and drainage systems) that will be affected by the project.

F. Vulnerable Groups

17. Total number of vulnerable households affected by the project is approximately 1246 households which are predominantly ethnic minority households (of which about 902 households with female heads, 98 households with disabled members). Ethnic minority households are also classed as poor households. The poor households are earning below the standard set for rural areas by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs in the year 2010 at 400,000 VND per month per person.

Chapter III – Socio-economic Information

18. 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 90 households (survey is in Appendix 2) and conducted in depth discussions with households.
- Consultation with the unions, and focus group discussions with the village.

19. The household survey covered all the 90 potentially affected households in 38 communes in 11 districts of Quang Ngai Province. The list of surveyed commune is in Appendix 2.

A. Population characteristics

20. The average affected household has 4 members (Table 5). Most of the household heads are men accounting for 84 percent. But the percentage of women-headed households is considerable at 16 percent. Among household members, there are slightly more women comprising 53 percent of the total. The gender ratio is 123 women per 100 men. The entry of construction workers into project site is expected to bring in more men but due to the short-term nature of the work, it is not expected to change the gender balance.

24. The members of the affected households are quite mature with 47 percent of the population aged from 18 to 60 years of age. The young population who are aged below 18 years old constitute 43 percent. Because the young and the old are supported by the working population or are considered dependents, the age distribution among the affected households indicates that one dependent is supported by one working adult. While the dependency burden of the affected households is not heavy, the project is not expected to affect the age distribution.

Table 5 Selected Data on the Population Characteristics of the Affected Households

Item	Data
Total number of affected households	6,930 households
Total number of affected people	27,720 persons
Average household size	4.0 members
Gender distribution of Household Head	
Male	84.0 percent
Female	16.0 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Gender distribution (All Affected People)	
Male	47.0 percent
Female	53.0 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Gender distribution among Ethnic Minorities	
Male	44.8 percent
Female	55.2 percent
Total	100.0 percent

Item	Data
Age distribution	
Under 18 years old	43.0 percent
18-64 years old	47.0 percent
Over 64 years	10.0 percent
Total	100.0 percent

Source: Socio-economic Survey September 2009

B. Literacy and Education

22. Among those with education 43.7 percent have only primary/elementary education while 34 percent have some primary education (Table 6). Those who reached high school compose only 3.8 percent.

Table 6 Educational Attainment of Members of Affected Households

Education	Total
University/college	3.8
High school (10 – 12 classes)	18.5
Secondary(6 – 9 classes)	34.0
Primary/Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	43.7
Total	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic Survey September 2009

C. Economic Conditions

23. Farming is the main occupation of the working members of the affected households. Around 76.0 percent are employed in farming (Table 7). The traders comprise 10.0 percent of the workforce while labourers make up 7.0 percent of the workforce. Very few are employed outside these employment sectors.

24. The average income of the affected household is 4,350,000 VND per month. Given the poverty threshold of VND 400,000/person/month set by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, 33.9 percent of the affected households are considered poor. But income distribution is rather skewed. Around 15.4 percent of the households are earning less than one million VND per month and while 18.5 percent are earning between 1 and 1.6 million VND a month. The remaining 52.4 percent earning between 1.6 – 3 million VND per month. Only 13.7 percent of the households are earning more than 3 million VND a month.

Most of households are farmers, so their income is from agricultural products and small breeding activities. In addition, affected household are in remote areas, poor communes which have some communal ethnic minorities.

Table 7 Selected Data on the Economic Conditions of the Affected Households

Item	Data
Occupation	
Farming	76.0 percent
Traders	10.0 percent
Salaried employees (state and private)	4.0 percent

Item	Data
Labourer	7.0 percent
Others	3.0 percent
Total	100 percent
Average Monthly Income of poor household	1,073,000 VND
Average Monthly Income of average household	2,164,900 VND
Average Monthly Income of rich household	6,750,000 VND
Household Income	
Lower than 1 million VND per month	15.4 percent
1-1.6 million VND per month	18.5 percent
1.6-3 million VND per month	52.4 percent
3-5 million VND per month	12.1 percent
Over 5 million per month	1.6 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Main Source of Household Income	
Farming	92.4 percent
Forestry	0.9 percent
Fishery and aquaculture	2.8 percent
Non-farm wage labour	0.1 percent
Farm wage labour	1.8 percent
Salary and allowances	0.1 percent
Support from relatives	0.1 percent
No income source	1.7 percent
Total	100.0 percent

Source: Socioeconomic Survey September 2009

25. As the main sector of employment, farming is also the principal source of income of the affected households. Those who earned an income from farming comprise 92.4 percent of households. The households who earn from forestry comprise 0.9 percent. Fishery and aquaculture provide income to 2.8 percent of households. Very few households earn an income from other sources.

26. Given the dependence of the affected households on farming, forestry and fishery, the permanent acquisition of 22.4 square meters and the temporary impact on 256.3 square meters per household are will reduce impacts and given low incomes may place financial stress on households. The project may however provide diversify in income sources of APs if the members of the affected household are employed in the project.

D. Housing

27. The affected households have a total of 15,204 housing structures or an average of two structures each. While they only have one structure for abode, many households retain a farm house, barn, granary, animal sheds and outhouses for various purposes. Around 47.6 of these structures are temporary (Table 8). Nonetheless, 41.5 percent of the structures are one storey with tiles as roof. The house usually has a fish pond and garden. The project will not affect any housing structure.

Table 8: Housing Structures and Accessories of the Affected Households

Items	Types of houses	Quantity	Percent (%)
1	Tiled roof one storey house (class 4)	6,310	41,5%
2	Temporary house	7,237	47,6%
3	2 storey house (class 3)	365	2,4%
4	3 storey house upward (class 2)	547	3,6%
5	Other types of houses	745	4,9%
	Total	15,204	100%

F. Social Services

28. With regard to health, most districts in the project area have one hospital located at the district centre and one health station in each commune. The Communal Health Station provides health check-ups, treatment of minor illness and child delivery services. The district hospital is for more serious illness. But these health facilities do not have the necessary equipment. For education, all districts in the project area have at least one high school, two or three secondary schools and three or four primary schools. All communes have at least one secondary school and one or two primary schools. The project will not adversely affect the social services or the affected people's access to these.

G. Ethnic Minorities

29. The three ethnic minority groups in the project site (Hre, Kor and Co Dong) belong to the Mon-Khmer ethno-linguistic group. Their language is part of the Mon-Khome and Bahnaric branch. The members of these groups are concentrated in Central Vietnam.

Hre

30. The Hre people (also known as Rvá, Nước Liên, Krế, Hrê) are found in the districts of Tra Bong, Tay Tra, Son Ha, Sơn Tay, Minh Long, Ba To and Nghia Hanh. They live in villages of various sizes built in valleys and along hillsides. Their stilt houses are located next to their farms and close to water sources. They tend to change their location when sickness strikes the house occupants.

31. The leadership pattern among the Hre people is patriarchal. A male chief heads the village supported by a village council. The chief and the village council make decisions on common concerns. At the clan level, the oldest male is the recognized head. The economy of the Hre revolves around rice farming. They also produce textiles and handicrafts. Textile and crafts together with pepper, honey and betel nuts are sold for cash to visiting traders.

Kor

32 The Kor people (also known as Co, Cool, Cor) are found in Tra Bong and Tay Tra Districts. The villages are often located in the slopes and named after the village head or rivers and forests. The village head is selected based on his wealth, experience in settling disputes and level of respect earned from the villagers. The villagers are mostly related by blood or affinity. The family is patriarchal where the oldest male is expected to represent it in village meetings and other affairs outside the family.

33. Upland agriculture is the backbone of the village economy. Rice is grown between May and October while corn, tobacco and cassava are produced in other months. They also produce fruits, betel nuts and cinnamon. While short term crops are planted mainly for subsistence, the long-term crops are mainly used to raise cash. To manage hillside erosion, the Kor use inter-cropping and multi-cropping methods and maintain long fallow period.

Ca Dong

34. The Ca Dong people (also known as Rvá, Nước Liên, Kré, Hrê) are distributed in the districts of SonTay (Quang Ngai), Sa Thay, Kon Plong (Kon Tum), Tra My (Quang Ngai). They live around water sources. They traditionally live in long houses containing a number of extended families. A patriarch heads the family. A male chief heads the village. He is selected based on his knowledge of customary laws, respect of the community and wealth. Among his tasks is to settle disputes, represent his village outside and assist villagers in selecting a farm location and negotiate with traders.

35. The Ca Dong people maintain terraced fields where they grow rice, tubers legumes and vegetables. Through irrigation, they grow rice twice a year. They also maintain gardens, collect forest products and produce livestock and poultry (buffalo, goats, pigs, chickens). Animals are raised not only for food but also to raise cash and for the performance of rituals and ceremonies.

H. Vulnerability and Risk Analysis

36. 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 32.5 square meters. With an average income from rice land at 1,667 VND per square meter and two harvests per year, the total income loss per household is only 108,355 VND per year (Table 9). This is assuming that the acquired area is planted to rice. Among the permanently affected households, the potential income loss is only 106,688 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.

Table 9 Vulnerability and risk analysis for households affected by Quang Ngai Expansion and Rehabilitation of Rural Networks.

Type of Households	Number of Households	Percent	Risks Due to loss of Assets
Ethnic Minority	1,246	18.0	An average affected household will permanently lose 32.0 square meters. If this is planted to rice, the average loss is 106,688VND per year at the average income of 1,667 VND per square meter and two harvest a year. The land acquisition will not drastically change any cultural element or reduce the integrity of ethnic culture.
Poor	1,246	18.0	The food security of households with smaller land holding and will lose a large proportion of it will be threatened to some extent given their dependence on farming.
Women-headed Households	902	13.0	Due to lack of men in the household who can earn an income through wage through labor employment and from collection of forest products and hunting, women-headed households may disproportionately suffer from farm land reduction.
Households with Disabled Members	98	1.4	The reduction of farm income can slightly increase the difficulty in supporting disabled members

Chapter IV - Information Dissemination, Consultation and Enclosure

37. The objectives of planned consultation and disclosure activities are the following: (i) reduce the potential for conflict between the project and local people that may delay or disrupt implementation, and (ii) enable the project to design and implement a resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program that fits the needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of the project investment. To attain these objectives, the following has been done: (i) share all project information with the affected people; (ii) obtain information on the needs and priorities of the affected people including their feedback on proposed activities; (iii) involve the affected people and communities in resettlement planning and implementation; and (iv) ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation. The primary stakeholders of the subproject are the affected households and the households who will benefit from the electricity that the project will provide. The other stakeholders include: Communes People Committee, Relevant Departments and Divisions of the Commune Government, League of Women, League of Youth, Society of Farmers, People's Council and Club Veterans.

A. Information Dissemination

38. Information about the subproject was disseminated in 2009 through meetings with local authorities, some of affected people, socio-economic survey and consultations with local people.

The subproject consultants met with the local authorities and some of affected people to inform them about: (i) the project scope, (ii) characteristics affected by the project (such as influence and scope of the ROW), (iii) affected land (permanently, temporarily), (iv) compensation policies of ADB and Vietnam government, (v) schedule project, (vi) grievance mechanism and appeals process.

Meanwhile, the socio-economic survey on September 2009 provided an opportunity to inform the potentially affected households on land acquisition, tree cutting and potential impacts during the construction and operation phase. The construction impacts discussed with the households were dust, noise, solid waste, erosion and water pollution. The potential negative impacts during the operation phase discussed were electromagnetic fields, electrical accidents and oil leak from transformers. The comments of the households on the subproject were also solicited.

The method applied to the sub-project information and public consultation, including focus groups and discussions, public meetings, interviews provided important information and socio-economic survey of households. The information gathered from the consultation process was used to assess the impact of involuntary resettlement. Representatives of the investors provided the following information:

- According the rules of Vietnam government, this sub-project has to design two steps, feasibility study and design detailed drawings.
- Construction, the RP report shall be made in the stage of investment projects.
- A affected households are defined as those that lose their land due to construction of pole foundations to the T/L or land in the ROW (in accordance with the limited space horizontally from the line conductors T/L 2 meters to each side (for medium-voltage line) and 1 meter (for low-voltage lines)).
- Compensation policy of the government of Vietnam and ADB
- RP Implementation Plan, there settlement grievance and complaints procedure.

During the consultation meeting, all questions of the affected households related to

issues such as compensation, benefits, .specifically:

- AP to be compensated at replacement costs for property damaged, agreed to the price of PPC;
- AP would like to be informed early of project implementation dates;
- Expand and upgrade of the grid is welcomed by all, particularly those households without electricity supply.
- APs would like to participate in monitoring the implementation of RP.

B. Consultation Meetings Done

39 Eleven consultation meetings with the project stakeholders were held from September to December 2009. A total of 273 persons attended the consultations 46.4 percent of them were women (Table 13).

The following information about the project was disclosed in these consultations: (i) project description; (ii) mitigation measures; (iii) institutional arrangement; (iv) land acquisition and impacts; (v) project's compensation policy; (vi) rights and entitlements of affected people; (vii) grievance mechanism and appeals process; (viii) resettlement activities; (ix) project schedule; and (x).organization responsibilities, issues related to the construction and operation phase were also discussed.

Among the issues which were related to the construction phase were location of the substation and safety (Table 11). Agreements were also made on these issues. The minutes of the consultation meetings are in **Appendix 3**.

Table 10: Public Consultations Done for Quang Ngai Rural Distribution Network Rehabilitation and Extension sub-project

No	Communes	District	Dates of Public Consultation	Number of Men participants	Number of Women participants	Information Disclosed or Discussed	Key Issues Raised
1	Pho Chau	Duc Pho	September 21, 2009	10	8	.Project description .Mitigation measures .Institutional arrangement .Land acquisition and Impacts .Project's compensation policy, APs' rights and entitlements .The Grievance Mechanism and the Appeals Process .Resettlement activities .Project schedule .Organizational responsibilities	The alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. - Compensation price. - The grievance redress. - Construction after the harvest season - Return the original surface, repair of roads due to construction damage, cleaning up the site. - People agree to use the prices issued by Quang Ngai PPC. - People understand: the information related to the project, the project's impact on land acquisition, compensation policies, and the mechanism of complaints
2	Pho Nhon	Duc Pho	September 22, 2009	9	8		
3	Duc Pho town	Duc Pho	October 6, 2009	13	12		
4	Long Mon	Minh Long	November 2, 2009	9	8		
5	Di Lang town	Son Ha	November 9, 2009	17	14		
6	Son Thuy	Son Ha	November 10, 2009	8	7		
7	Son Ky	Son Ha	November 11, 2009	7	6		
8	Son Tan	Son Ha	November 16, 2009	10	9		
9	Ba To town	Ba To	December 14, 2009	12	11		
10	Ba Thanh	Ba To	December 7, 2009	6	6		
11	Ba Dong	Ba To	December 11, 2009	9	8		
12	Ba Le	Ba To	December 10, 2009	5	5		
13	Ba Xa	Ba To	December 9, 2009	13	11		
14	Ba Giang	Ba To	December 8, 2009	10	8		
15	Ba Bich	Ba To	December 15, 2009	8	6		
	Total			146	127		

Table 11 Issues and Agreements Discussed on Quang Ngai Network Expansion and Rehabilitation Subproject During Public Consultations Done

Issues raised	Agreements Made
Location of substation	The substation will be installed near the center of the road of households consistent with the town landscape where it is convenient for operation activities, in accordance with town landscape
Ten year growth demand of household load household in commune	Transformer capacity must consider the ten-year load demand
Pollution, waste, dust and noise	Collection of all waste after a workday and transfer to dumping ground. Covering materials with canvas during road transport and watering the road Concrete mixer and truck in good condition will be used in material transport
Felling of trees in corridor of the electric line	Trees below 4 meters will not be felled and vegetation cover will retained
Safety in construction area and warehouse.	Litters are not burned, dumped in the street but collected and buried
Permanent affected crops, trees and land.	- Land will be permanently acquired for foundations, substations, must be compensated on market price. Construction will be done after the harvest season. - Using unit prices issued by PPC.

Investigate cost: survey team to assess replacement costs to those affected from August 17, 2009 to October 19, 2009.

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).

In the course of execution, from October to November 2012 meetings were held to inform the public about the project information, plans and construction details (expected from April 2013 to April in 2014), DMS plans (expected from December 2012 to August 2013), held locally with components included the representation of PMU, representation of construction companies; the representation of local authorities and some of households affected.

C. Local Participation

40. Consultation with the local authorities on the alignment: The consultants studied the map and inspected the area, conducted a preliminary survey of the proposed alignment and consulted the local authorities on the alignment and location of transformer stations. The local authorities consulted were the commune chair and vice-chairs, district chairs and vice-chairs and the provincial chairs, vice-chairs and departments. The local authorities agreed to the proposed alignment and location of transformer station on August 2009.

41. Consultation with the Districts and Quang Ngai People's Committee: The consultants meet with the District and Quang Ngai Province People's Committee. Issues on clearance and clean-up of the route corridor, plans on compensation and resettlement, government and ADB policies and grievance mechanism were discussed.

42. Review of the Compensation Plan by the District and Provincial People's Committee: The resettlement plan will be sent the Quang Ngai People's Committee for review. The draft entitlement matrix was also sent to the District and Commune People's Committees, Council of Compensation, League of Women, League of Youth, Society of Farmers, People's Council, Club of War Veterans.

D. Planned Consultation and Disclosure Activities

43. The draft Resettlement Plan will be revised and submitted to the ADB for acceptance after being approved by Quang Ngai Province People's Committee. The plan and its summary will be translated into Vietnamese and will be made available to the affected people. It will also be made available on the ADB website.

44. During the implementation of the RP, the following activities will be carried out sequentially:

Activity 1: Establishment of CRCs, Information dissemination and training for CRCs. After the signing of the loan agreement, the first resettlement activity is to establish PRCs and DRCs by the city/provincial PPCs. Then the PMB will provide local RCs at all levels with the final RP, train their staff on its implementation and disseminate the RIB. .

Activity 2: Distribution of DMS and entitlement forms to affected households. The PMB's consultant and local CRCs will carry out DMS and calculate entitlements and disseminate DMS and entitlement forms to all affected households. The list of affected households, their affected assets and entitlements will be posted at commune office. District CRCs and all commune local authorities will meet in each commune to clearly inform/explain the RP principles to affected people. The affected people can raise their questions on resettlement issues. The compensation rates will be posted in the offices of commune people's committees.

Activity 3: Meeting with the affected people on compensation payment. After finalizing the data on lost assets, the CRCs and the commune will meet with the affected people to discuss the compensation rates for different impacted assets. At the meeting, affected people can comment on the proposed compensation rates. Disagreement on compensation rates will be documented and for further deliberation. Recommendations, if any, will be sent to the affected people for revision, if necessary. The affected people will be informed of the time, location and process of compensation payment. The affected persons who agree with the compensation rate will sign a compensation form. Disagreement and comments will be recorded and reported to the competent authorities.

Activity 4: Informing local authorities on the implementation schedule. The PMB will inform commune authorities and affected people on the construction schedule and procedures as well as schedule of RP implementation. The commune authorities and district CRCs will

closely coordinate to ensure that all affected people are fully aware on the compensation and project RP implementation schedules.

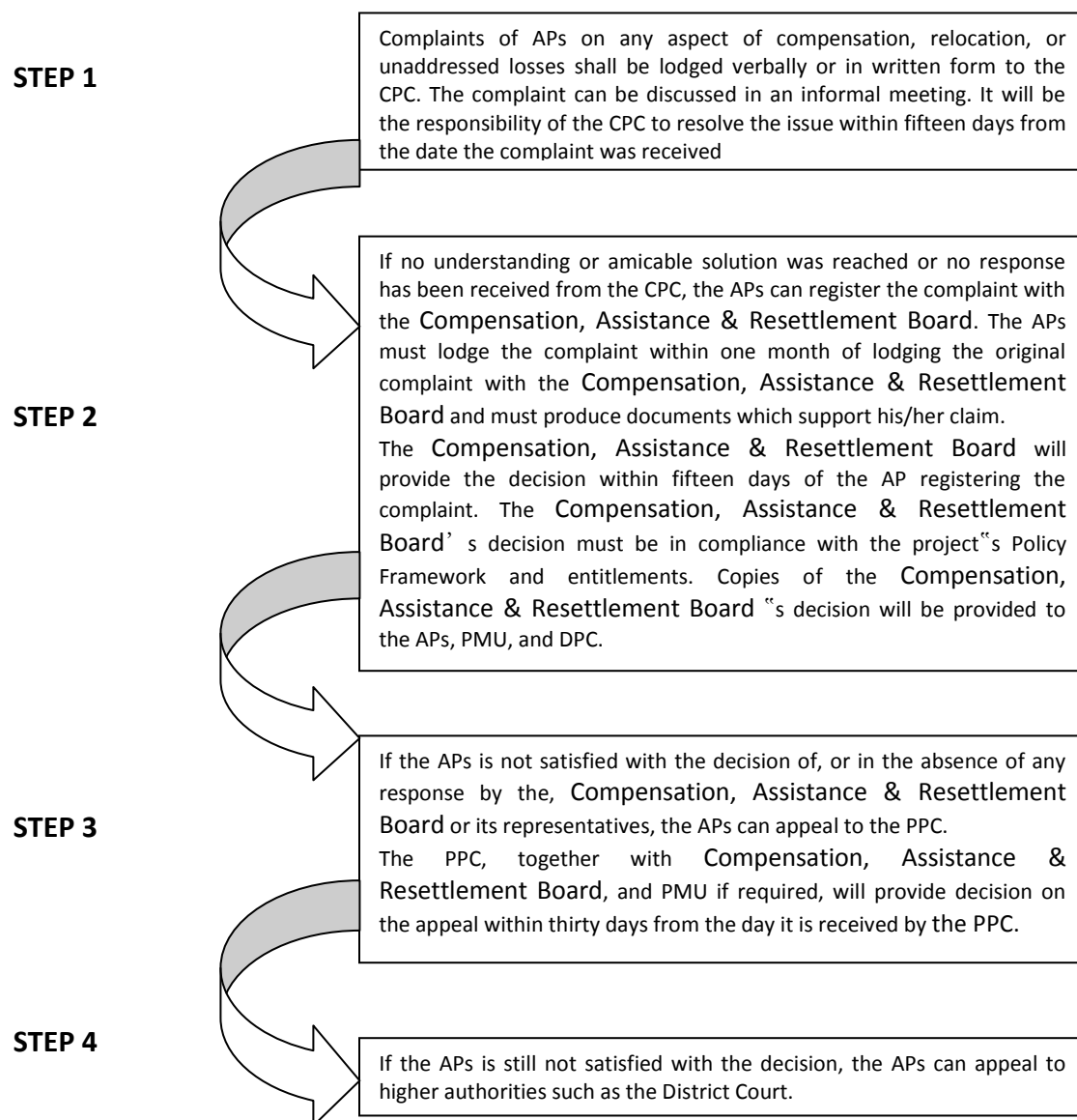
45. To ensure that the affected people, their representatives and local governments of the affected areas fully understand the details of RP, the PMB will distribute the RIB in the initial implementation stage. The RIB will contain information on the followings: (i) project description, (ii) project design objectives, (iii) implementation schedule, (iv) project impacts, (v) eligibility to compensation and rehabilitation and entitlements policy, (vi) institutional responsible for resettlement, (vii) information dissemination and consultation with the affected people, (viii) grievances and appeal procedures (ix) monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation, (x) description of the detailed projects impact on the specific household, (xi) compensation rates for each types of impact, (xii) date of delivery of entitlements.

Chapter V – Grievance Redress Mechanisms

46. 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.

Figure . Grievance Redress Process



Chapter VI – Policy and legal framework

A. Relevant Policies of Vietnam

47. 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 provide for land acquisition 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; (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, and (iv) Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP by the Government dated 13/08/2009 on supplementing compensation, resettlement in the case of land to be recovered by the Government.

48. Provincial laws supplement the national laws. The provincial laws are the following: Decision No 468/2008/QĐ-UBND dated 26 December 2008 which regulates the land prices in Quang Ngai Province and Decision No 482/2008/QĐ-UBND dated 31 December 2009 which provides the price of trees and crops during site clearance in Quang Ngai Province. The key provisions of the national laws are in Table 12. Principles adopted in this Project will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently enforce in Vietnam 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” (Article2, Item5).

Table 12 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 the 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, they 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</p>

Law	Summary of Key Provisions
	the reasons of land acquisition, time schedule, resettlement plan and plan for compensation and ground clearance.
Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP as amended by Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP	<p>The Provincial People's Committee will decide other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons whose land is recovered. Special cases will be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision.</p> <p>Houses and structures constructed prior to land use plans or the right of way announcements will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost. Houses and structures constructed after land use plans or the right of way announcements will be provided assistance on case-by-case basis.</p> <p>APs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for the long term assistance to poor households.</p>
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 percent nor under cut 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	Career conversion assistance (Article 22 of Decree No. 69): For the direct objects of agricultural production is supported by 1.5 to 4 times the price of agricultural land for the whole area of agricultural land were obtained recovery.

B. ADB Policies

49. 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 of others who wish to take advance 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.

50. 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

51. The differences between the Vietnamese Laws and Decrees and ADB Policy on resettlement and compensation and the project policy are shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Difference between National Laws and ADB Policy and Their Reconciliation in Project Policies

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Non-titled users	<p>Decree 69: Article 14, Item 1: Person who has land acquired by the State meets conditions specified in items 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 11 of Article 8 of Decree 197 shall be compensated. With respect of person who is not eligible for compensation, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central Government will consider for assistance.</p> <p>Article 24, Item 4 of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP:</p> <p>The on-land assets in one of the cases specified in items 4, 6, 7 and 10, Article 38 of Land Law will not be compensated.</p>	<p>Non-titled APs, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to payment for non-land assets and assistance to restore their pre-project living standards. If they are poor and vulnerable, appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.</p>	<p>All affected people regardless of tenure status will be compensated at replacement cost.</p>
Compensation of land at replacement cost	<p>Decree 69, Article 14, Item 2: The land acquired by the State while being used for any purpose, will be compensated by new land with same use purpose, if there is no land for compensation, the affected land will be compensated at the value of land use rights as per land price at the time of land acquisition decision.</p> <p>Decree 197: Article 9 (Section 1): Compensation price is calculated based on land use purpose at the time of land acquisition decision regulated by the PPC in accordance with Government regulation ; no compensation at price of land which will be change use purpose.</p> <p>Decree 17/2006 (Article 4, Section 1): compensation price is based on market price; in case where the price is not equal to land use right transfer price at the time of land acquisition decision cost transfer price in the market in normal conditions at the time of land acquisition, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central Government</p>	<p>All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functional markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement or restricted access</p>	<p>Payment for land will be based on principle of replacement cost which covers current market value, cost for transaction and restoration of livelihood.</p>

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
	will consider for suitable compensation price.		
Life stabilization assistance	Households losing more than 30% of their existing agricultural land will be provided life stabilization assistance. The amount of assistance will be higher if they have to relocate. They will be provided assistance equivalent to 30 kg of rice/person/month if they have to move to the place with poor economic conditions. The detailed decision is shown in Article 20, 21 of Decree ND-CP 69/2009.	Livelihood restoration assistance will be provided for those who lose more than 10% of agricultural land. The Project will focus on program to reduce poverty and improve status of poor and vulnerable households; focus on improve social infrastructure and community services and create new job opportunities to affected people.	Life stabilization and livelihood restoration assistance will be provided for those who lose more than 10% of agricultural land. The Project will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable households.
Income restoration programs	Training/job generating assistance will be provided for those who lose more than 30% of agricultural land; households who have business register will be provided cash assistance equivalent to 30% of income of a year after tax. The detailed decision is shown in Article 20, 22 of Decree ND-CP 69/2009.	Severely affected households who lose 10 % or more than 10% of agricultural land or source of income or those who have to relocate will be entitled to income and livelihood restoration to ensure their income and livelihood at least equal to pre-project level.	Severely affected households who lose 10 % or more than 10% of agricultural land or source of income or those who have to relocate will be entitled to income restoration program. The program will be designed with participation of affected households.

D. Project Principles

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

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

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

E. Land Acquisition Process

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 a 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, the 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 of the completion of the measurement and checking survey, the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will prepare the compensation, assistance and resettlement options which include: list in details quantity of compensation for each affected household, record of quantity inventory, copy of land registry original 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 the of pros and cons as well as other comments on 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 Committee's, 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 the 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 of the date of sending the 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

54. The entitlement matrix in Table 15 provides the main types of losses identified and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. During RP updating, the census and DMS will be the basis for determining the final entitlements based on actual impacts and losses including appropriate income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and special assistance to poor and vulnerable groups. Replacement cost surveys will be carried out to determine actual replacement costs and rates. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the updated RP as required.

Table 15: Entitlement matrix

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
Permanent acquisition of productive land less than 10% of total land holding	Legal and non legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (647 households)	Cash compensation will be based on replacement cost Allowances for job trainings and changes by 1.5 to 3 times of the values of the affected land.
Permanent acquisition of productive land (more than 10% of household's area – severely affected households)	NA	No HH who lost more than 10% by the subproject
Temporarily impacted 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 contractor will restore the land after temporarily use within 1 month before the removal of contractor's equipment and materials.
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.
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.

55. Cash compensation will be based on market price. The compensation for crops will be given in cash based on the current market rates calculated on the productive average of the last three years. The total compensation for permanent crops will be equivalent to five years of production. Since the prices set at the time of RP preparation may no longer correspond to the market rate by the time the project is implemented, adjustment will be made. The DMS will be carried out by Resettlement Committees at the beginning of project implementation. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by an independent monitoring agency which is the provincial Department of Finance (DOF).

56. All affected people who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The cut-off date will be the final day of the census and DMS in the subproject area. Those who encroach on to the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

B. Gender Consideration

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 are the following:

- (i). Women particularly those from ethnic minority groups will be consulted on 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.

Chapter VIII – Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

Project Employment

57. The income restoration and rehabilitation (IRR) was built to support (i) households seriously affected (loss of more than 10% of land area) and (ii) the vulnerable households. However, Quang Ngai subproject has no seriously affected households, only applied to vulnerable areas. Therefore, this IRR for vulnerable households is 361 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 member/ for all family members for 3 months.
- (ii) Vulnerable households will be given priority in hiring to work in the project where they have the appropriate skills;
- (iii) Vulnerable households will participate in training courses on agricultural, animal husbandry, economic development and these households will be given priority to work for development projects of the Government of Vietnam and NGOs where they have the appropriate and relevant skills.

Chapter IX – Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

1. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is determined during RP preparation and updating without deduction of tax and other administrative costs as follows:

- Agricultural land (agricultural land, aquaculture area) will be compensated based at market price of present value of the land; in case where there is no market price, compensation is based on production value of the affected land.
- Houses and other structures will be compensated at market price of building materials and labor without deduction and depreciation of salvage materials.
- Annual crops will be compensated equivalent to market price at the time of compensation.
- Perennial trees will be compensated in cash at replacement cost equivalent to market price of tree based on type, age and production value of each tree at the time of compensation.

2. Quang Ngai PPC has regulations on compensation for land, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the event of land acquisition by the State that is applied in Quang Ngai province as per following documents:

- Decision No468/2008/QĐ-UBND dated 26 December 2008 which regulates the land prices in Quang Ngai Province;
- Decision No 482/2008/QĐ-UBND dated 31 December 2009 which provides the price of trees and crops during site clearance in Quang Ngai Province

3. The consultancy specialists for the RP of the Quang Ngai subproject has conducted the replacement cost survey for affected land and assets in subproject area to compare the price stipulated by Quang Ngai People's Committee with market price, then proposed reasonable compensation and assistance price. The replacement cost survey activity aims to ensure

compliance with the provisions of the Resettlement Framework of the project that compensation will be paid at market price and replacement cost for affected land and assets.

4. Result of the replacement cost assessment showed no significant difference between the market price / replacement cost and the compensation price regulated by Quang Ngai PPC. The assessment result was publicized in consultative meetings in villages. All the affected households agreed on result of the assessment. As the result consists with the price of Quang Ngai PPC at the time of assessment, affected households agreed to use the price of Quang Ngai PPC as a basis for compensation and assistance. The agreement was confirmed in the minutes of consultative meeting. While updating the RP based on detailed design, RP consultants will conduct replacement cost assessment at the time of RP updating as a basis for compensation and assistance.

5. The budget for the implementation of the RP is VND **18,244,949,741** equal to US\$ 863,462 (Table 17). The amount for compensation and assistance rate composes 80.4 percent of the total resettlement budget. The compensation is 14,282 VND per square meter for agricultural land. The compensation of the affected assets is generally based on the prices of Quang Ngai PPC.

Table 17 Detailed Cost Estimate and Budget for All Resettlement Activities

No	Description	Unit	Amount	Price	Total cost
I	Compensation				16,048,743,085
1	Land				1,384,234,491
	Compensation for rice and crops land	m ²	10,974	14,282	156,730,668
	Compensation for garden Land	m ²	10,101	121,523	1,227,503,823
2	Crop and tree				14,664,508,594
	Compensation for rice and crops	m ²	87,631	1,768	154,931,608
	Compensation for Trees	tree	360,057		14,509,576,986
II	Supporting for affected household				108,300,000
	Change their occupations	HHs	361	300,000	108,300,000
III	Management (2%*[I+II])				429,274,862
IV	Contingencies (10%*[I+II+III])				1,658,631,795
	TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)				18,244,949,741

62. 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

63. The resettlement implementation milestones are in Table 19.

Table 19 Implementation schedule covering all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with civil works awards construction

Activities	Time											
	2009	2009	2013	2013							2014	
	9-11	12/2009 → 4/2013		5-6	7	8	9	10	11	12	01	02
1 ST Community consultation on Project description and potential impacts												
Conduct information dissemination with stakeholders												
Prepare the RP												
Revise RP and submit the RP to TA consultant												
Revise RP based on ADB's comments												
Conduct information disclosure on the RP approved by ADB												
Conduct DMS and update RP based on detailed engineering design												
Disclosure of the updated RP to stakeholders												
Submit updated RP to ADB												
Pay compensation and provide assistance for affected people												
Implement assistance and income restoration program												
Monitor resettlement activities and result												

Chapter XI – Institutional Framework for Resettlement

64. The PMU of Central Power Corporation and the PPC of Quang Ngai 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 23.

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 Ngai 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 Ngai Province	The provincial Department of Finance examines the compensation rate to submitted to the People's Committee of Quang Ngai 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

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

65. 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

66. Implementation of RP will be supervised continuously by the compensation and site clearance at district level, EVN, CPC 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 project does need to recruit an external independent resettlement monitoring agency because it is category B in resettlement.

Internal Monitoring

67. 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: (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.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1.1 Number of Affected Households and Persons by Ethnic Group

No	DISTRICT/ COMMUNE	Kinh Ethnic		Hre Ethnic		Kor Ethnic		CaDong Ethnic		TOTAL	
		Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons
	Bình Sơn District	1,143	4,572							1,143	4,572
1	Bình Hải	133	532							133	532
2	Bình Hòa	314	1,256							314	1
3	Bình Chương	270	1,080							270	1
4	Bình Thuận	220	880							220	880
5	Bình Trung	151	604							151	604
6	Bình Hiệp	55	220							55	220
	Tây Trà District	6	24	2	8	75	300	7	28	90	360
7	Trà Phong	3	12	2	8	63	252	7	28	75	300
8	Trà Thanh	3	12			12	48			15	60
	Sơn Tịnh District	1,022	4,088							1,022	4,088
9	Sơn Tịnh town	329	1,316							329	1
10	Tịnh Hòa	447	1,788							447	2
11	Tịnh Hiệp	191	764							191	764
	25/3 Farm	55	220							55	220
	Tư Nghĩa district	414	1,656	149	596					563	2,252
12	Nghĩa Phú	41	164							41	164

No	DISTRICT/ COMMUNE	Kinh Ethnic		Hre Ethnic		Kor Ethnic		CaDong Ethnic		TOTAL	
		Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons
13	Nghĩa Thuận	367	1,468							367	1
14	Nghĩa Thọ	4	16	52	208					56	224
15	Nghĩa Sơn	2	8	97	388					99	396
	Quảng Ngãi city	592	2,368							592	2,368
16	Nghĩa Dũng	275	1,100							275	1
17	Nghĩa Đồng	317	1,268							317	1
	Đức Phổ district	1,352	5,408							1,352	5,408
18	Phổ Châu	351	1,404							351	1
19	Phổ Nhơn	480	1,920							480	2
20	Đức Phổ town	521	2,084							521	2
	Mộ Đức district	321	1,284							321	1,284
21	Đức Thạnh	20	80							20	80
22	Mộ Đức town	301	1,204							301	1
	Nghĩa Hành district	389	1,556	5	20					394	1,576
23	Chợ Chùa town	241	964							241	964
24	Hành Thiện	78	312							78	312
25	Hành Tín Đông	70	280	5	20					75	300
	Minh Long district	15	60	120	480					135	540
26	Long Môn	15	60	120	480					135	540

No	DISTRICT/ COMMUNE	Kinh Ethnic		Hre Ethnic		Kor Ethnic		CaDong Ethnic		TOTAL	
		Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons	Number of HHs	Number of persons
	Sơn Hà district	289	1,156	149	596	4	16	3	12	445	1,780
27	Di Lăng town	69	276	82	328	4	16	3	12	158	632
28	Sơn Thủy	58	232							58	232
29	Sơn Kỳ	6	24	67	268					73	292
30	Sơn Tinh	75	300							75	300
31	Sơn Tân	81	324							81	324
	Ba Tơ district	141	564	732	2,928					873	3,492
32	Ba Tơ town	52	208	260	1,040					312	1
33	Ba Thành	13	52	70	280					83	332
34	Ba Động	21	84	119	476					140	560
35	Ba Lễ	6	24	28	112					34	136
36	Ba Xa	32	128	176	704					208	832
37	Ba Giang	3	12	17	68					20	80
38	Ba Bích	14	56	62	248					76	304
	Tổng cộng	5,684	22,736	1,157	4,628	79	316	10	40	6,930	27,720

Appendix 1.2 Permanent and temporary Affectedland of sub-project by Commune and District

No	District	Commune	Permanently affected			Temporarily affected		
			Garden land (m2)	Rice land (m2)	Dry- land Crops (m2)	Garden land (m2)	Rice land (m2)	Dry- land Crops (m2)
1	Ba Tơ	Ba Xá	323	171	152	2,106	2,949	1,966
2	Ba Tơ	Ba Giang	219	116	103	889	1,244	829
3	Ba Tơ	Ba Thành	79	42	37	1,281	1,793	1,195
4	Ba Tơ	Ba Động	93	49	44	1,938	2,714	1,809
5	Ba Tơ	Ba Lễ	90	48	42	707	990	660
6	Ba Tơ	Ba Bích	153	81	72	2,442	3,419	2,279
7	Ba Tơ	TT Ba Tơ	236	125	111	1,882	2,635	1,757
8	Bình sơn	Bình Hòa	746	369	328	1,381	1,934	1,289
9	Bình sơn	Bình Chương	885	439	390	1,640	2,296	1,531
10	Bình sơn	Bình Thuận	513	254	226	949	1,328	886
11	Bình sơn	Bình Trung	419	208	185	777	1,087	725
12	Bình sơn	Bình Hiệp	75	37	33	139	194	129
13	Đức Phổ	Phổ Châu	466	231	205	1,017	1,424	949
14	Đức Phổ	Phổ Nhơn	398	242	216	5,078	7,110	4,740
15	Đức Phổ	TT Đức Phổ	354	215	192	1,484	2,077	1,385
16	Mộ Đức	Đức Thạnh	328	161	144	1,281	1,793	1,195
17	Nghĩa Hành	TT Chợ Chùa	699	346	308	1,467	2,053	1,369

No	District	Commune	Permanently affected			Temporarily affected		
			Garden land (m2)	Rice land (m2)	Dry- land Crops (m2)	Garden land (m2)	Rice land (m2)	Dry- land Crops (m2)
18	Nghĩa Hành - Ba Tơ		101	53	48	3,072	4,301	2,867
19	Sơn Hà	Sơn Thủy	20	238	212	700	980	653
20	Sơn Hà	Sơn Kỳ	26	14	12	280	392	261
21	Sơn Hà	Sơn Tân	24	216	192	-	-	-
22	Sơn Hà	TT Di Lăng	42	85	76	560	784	523
23	Sơn Tây	Sơn Tinh	27	58	52	105	147	98
24	Tây Trà	Trà Thanh	37	37	32	2,134	2,988	1,992
25	Tây Trà	Trà Phong	162	142	126	13,396	18,755	12,503
26	Quảng Ngãi City	Nghĩa Đồng	218	131	117	2,169	3,037	2,025
27	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Phú	27	14	13	105	147	98
28	Quảng Ngãi City	Nghĩa Dũng	194	113	101	1,330	1,861	1,241
29	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Thọ	37	20	17	567	794	529
30	Minh Long	Long Môn	2,516	1,246	1,108	1,295	1,812	1,208
31	Sơn Tịnh	Tịnh Hà	210	104	92	2,246	3,145	2,097
30	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Sơn	102	54	48	6,446	9,025	6,017
31	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Thuận	282	149	133	460	645	430
	Total		10,101	5,810	5,164	61,323	85,853	57,236

Appendix 1.3 Perennial affected sub-project by Commune and District

No.	District	Commune	Perennial tree s(tree)									
			Coffee tree	Cashew	Cinnamon tree	Pepper tree	Litsea tree	eucalyptus	Acacia	areca tree	pine tree	Bamboo
1	Ba Tơ	Ba Xa		280		320	380	4,000	5,000			1,100
2	Ba Tơ	Ba Giang		300		310	600	4,000	9,000			420
3	Ba Tơ	Ba Thành		120		100	150	2,000	4,000			40
4	Ba Tơ	Ba Động		240		270	310	5,000	6,000			800
5	Ba Tơ	Ba Lễ		60	70		100	1,000	1,100			200
6	Ba Tơ	Ba Bích		110		180	200	2,000	2,000			1,000
7	Ba Tơ	TT Ba Tơ		320		610	330	5,300	6,700			280
8	Bình sơn	Bình Hòa	-	352	-	416	592	2,667	1,067	53	-	1,067
9	Bình sơn	Bình Chương	-	418	-	494	703	3,167	1,267	63	-	1,267
10	Bình sơn	Bình Thuận	-	242	-	286	407	1,833	733	37	-	733
11	Bình sơn	Bình Trung	-	198	-	234	333	1,500	600	30	-	600
12	Bình sơn	Bình Hiệp	-	35	-	42	59	267	107	5	-	107
13	Đức Phổ	Phổ Châu		220		260	370	600	700			640
14	Đức Phổ	Phổ Nhơn		200		180	550	3,000	6,000			1,200
15	Mộ Đức	TT Mộ Đức		150		250	430	950			730	600
16	Mộ Đức	Đức Thạnh						195		196		620
17	Nghĩa Hành	TT Chợ Chùa	-	374	-	442	629	2,833	1,133	57	-	1,133
18	Nghĩa Hành - Ba Tơ		50	200		1,800	2,000	4,000	4,000			1,000

No.	District	Commune	Perennial tree s(tree)									
			Coffee tree	Cashew	Cinnamon tree	Pepper tree	Litsea tree	eucalyptus	Acacia	areca tree	pine tree	Bamboo
19	Sơn Hà	Sơn Thủy							30,100			120
20	Sơn Hà	Sơn Kỳ							7,500			120
21	Sơn Hà	Sơn Tân							600			165
22	Sơn Hà	TT Di Lăng							580			48
23	Sơn Hà	Sơn Tinh							4,000			250
24	Tây Trà	Trà Thanh		30	2,420			3,210	4,005			600
25	Tây Trà	Trà Phong		693	18,265		10	14,215	21,604	185		3,150
26	Quảng Ngãi City	Nghĩa Dong						50		40		700
27	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Phú						20		20		
28	Quảng Ngãi City	Nghĩa Dũng						100	20	50		500
29	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Thọ						100	150			300
30	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Sơn						2,500	1,000	50		1,000
31	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Thuận						3,000	200	20		1,500
30	Minh Long	Long Môn	-	1,642	-	1,941	2,762	12,446	4,979	247	-	4,979
31	Sơn Tịnh	Tịnh Hà	-	117	-	138	197	889	355	18	-	356
	Total		50	6,301	20,755	8,273	11,112	80,842	124,500	1,071	730	26,595

Appendix 1.4. Affected Fruit trees of sub-project by Commune and District

No.	District	Commune	Fruit trees (tree)							
			Mango	Orange	Pomelo	Star apple	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Guava tree	Other
1	Ba Tơ	Ba Xa		200	200	220	220	250	270	160
2	Ba Tơ	Ba Giang		900	590	120	170	156	150	220
3	Ba Tơ	Ba Thành		250	260	270	130	150	130	130
4	Ba Tơ	Ba Động		480	600	360	180	326	290	240
5	Ba Tơ	Ba Lễ		50	30	50	60	40	30	50
6	Ba Tơ	Ba Bích		520	80	120	90	160	180	110
7	Ba Tơ	TT Ba Tơ		220	380	190	330	350	280	760
8	Bình sơn	Bình Hòa	11	-	-	5	21	11	53	853
9	Bình sơn	Bình Chương	13	-	-	6	25	13	63	1,013
10	Bình sơn	Bình Thuận	7	-	-	4	15	7	37	587
11	Bình sơn	Bình Trung	6	-	-	3	12	6	30	480
12	Bình sơn	Bình Hiệp	1	-	-	1	2	1	5	85
13	Đức Phổ	Phổ Châu		10	20	140	480	210	150	7,000
14	Đức Phổ	Phổ Nhơn		70	20	260	270	240	140	1,210
15	Mộ Đức	TT Mộ Đức		220	160	320	550	540	190	9,000
16	Mộ Đức	Đức Thạnh	65			37	89	45	46	346
17	Nghĩa Hành	TT Chợ Chùa	11	-	-	6	23	11	57	907
18	Nghĩa Hành - Ba Tơ			1,200	600	80	100	120	140	160
19	Sơn Hà	Sơn Thủy		600			10	25		250
20	Sơn Hà	Sơn Kỳ		300				30		260
21	Sơn Hà	Sơn Tân		300			65	38		365

No.	District	Commune	Fruit trees (tree)							
			Mango	Orange	Pomelo	Star apple	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Guava tree	Other
22	Sơn Hà	TT Di Lăng		800	3	8	4		23	131
23	Sơn Hà	Sơn Tinh		200		3	4	10	20	
24	Tây Trà	Trà Thanh	12			3	6	15		1,100
25	Tây Trà	Trà Phong	101			22	45	212		27,863
26	Quảng Ngãi City	Nghĩa Đồng	2			3	10		3	100
27	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Phú	20			5	20	1		30
28	Quảng Ngãi City	Nghĩa Dũng	20			2	10	5		200
29	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Thọ	5			2	2	5	1	20
30	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Sơn	10			5	20	10	50	800
31	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Thuận	10			2	30	6		500
30	Minh Long	Long Môn	51	-	-	23	98	51	247	3,981
31	Sơn Tịnh	Tịnh Hà	4	-	-	2	7	4	18	284
	Total		349	6,320	2,943	2,272	3,098	3,048	2,603	59,195

Appendix 1.5 Affected crops of sub-project by Commune and District

No.	District	Commune	Crops (m2)						
			Rice	Sugar cane	Bean	Cassava	Maize	Pine	Other
1	Ba Tơ	Ba Xa	200	240	310	400	190	370	1,300
2	Ba Tơ	Ba Giang	200	170	190	140	160	110	300
3	Ba Tơ	Ba Thành	130	150	200	660	280	250	160
4	Ba Tơ	Ba Động	240	260	290	300	800	480	400
5	Ba Tơ	Ba Lễ	60	70	80	200	400	100	100
6	Ba Tơ	Ba Bích	100	560	100	180	900	550	1,100
7	Ba Tơ	TT Ba Tơ	140	520	280	320	330	360	740
8	Bình sơn	Bình Hòa	107	213	320	107	107	53	1,067
9	Bình sơn	Bình Chương	127	253	380	127	127	63	1,267
10	Bình sơn	Bình Thuận	73	147	220	73	73	37	733
11	Bình sơn	Bình Trung	60	120	180	60	60	30	600
12	Bình sơn	Bình Hiệp	11	21	32	11	11	5	107
13	Đức Phổ	Phổ Châu	13	230	230	210	230	260	280
14	Đức Phổ	Phổ Nhơn	450	777	1,200	1,400	1,560	370	1,500
15	Mộ Đức	TT Mộ Đức	110	420	160	80	270	180	900
16	Mộ Đức	Đức Thạnh	1,350						480
17	Nghĩa Hành	TT Chợ Chùa	113	227	340	113	113	57	1,133
18	Nghĩa Hành - Ba Tơ		180	1,100	250	120	150	590	2,000
19	Sơn Hà	Sơn Thủy	500			500			
20	Sơn Hà	Sơn Kỳ				400			

No.	District	Commune	Crops (m2)						
			Rice	Sugar cane	Bean	Cassava	Maize	Pine	Other
21	Sơn Hà	Sơn Tân							
22	Sơn Hà	TT Di Lăng				800			
23	Sơn Hà	Sơn Tinh	150						
24	Tây Trà	Trà Thanh			200	600	350	300	1,600
25	Tây Trà	Trà Phong		150	3,417	4,633	1,650	1,143	8,150
26	Quảng Ngãi City	Nghĩa Đông	1,500		700		400		500
27	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Phú							150
28	Quảng Ngãi City	Nghĩa Dũng	400		400		300		800
29	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Thọ	200		100	100	100	150	160
30	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Sơn	100	200	300	100	100	50	1,000
31	Tư Nghĩa	Nghĩa Thuận	1,000	300	200	100	200	10	1,400
30	Minh Long	Long Môn	499	994	1,493	499	499	247	4,979
31	Sơn Tịnh	Tịnh Hà	36	71	107	36	36	18	356
	Total		8,049	7,193	11,679	12,269	9,396	5,783	33,262

APPENDIX 2

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IR, EMDP, EMP REPORTS

QUANGNGAI RURAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION SUB-PROJECT

Full name:

Address:

Commune:

District:

Province:

1. Household:

Household								
No	Name	Relation	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 household holder:

1. Husband/Wife

2. Father/Mother

3. Child

4. Nephew/Niece

5. Grandfather/Grandmother

6. Other

* Education:

Illiterate
Elementary

Reading/writing
Primary

Not yet attending school
Secondary

*** Occupation:**

Officer
Retiring
Handicraft
Farming
Aquaculture

Trade
Housewifely
Learning
Unemployed
Other

*** Monthly average income of household:**VND/month

*** Affected:**

Perennial:

Type	Quantity (trees)
Điêu	
Coffee tree	
Graph juice	
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		

APPENDIX 3
PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES