

# **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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August 2013

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

**Gia Lai province rural distribution power network rehabilitation and expansion subproject.**

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

As of July 2013

Currency Unit: Vietnamese Dong (VND)

US\$1.00 = 20,863 VND

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

|                |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| ADB            | Asian Development Bank              |
| APs            | Affected People                     |
| CPC            | Commune People's Committee          |
|                | Central Power Corporation           |
| DCC            | The District Compensation Committee |
| DIB            | the District Indemnity Board        |
| DMS            | Detailed measurement survey         |
| DPC            | District People's Committee         |
| EA             | Environmental Assessment            |
| EVN            | Vietnam Electricity                 |
| GWh            | Gigawatt hour                       |
| ha             | Hectare                             |
| kV             | Kilo Volt                           |
| kVA            | Kilo Volt - Ampe                    |
| kWh            | Kilo Walt hour                      |
| LURC           | Land Use Rights Certificate         |
| m <sup>2</sup> | Square metre                        |
| MW             | Megawatt                            |
| NGO            | Non-governmental organization       |
| CPC            | Central Power Company               |
| ODA            | Official development assistance     |
| PMU            | Project Management Unit             |
| PPC            | Provincial People's Committee       |
| PPMU           | Provincial project management unit  |
| RP             | Resettlement Plan                   |
| SES            | Social Economic Survey              |
| TA             | Technical Assistance                |
| USD            | United States dollar                |
| VND            | Vietnam Dong                        |
| ROW            | Right of way                        |

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## **DEFINITION OF TERM**

### **Affected Persons - (AP)**

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

In the case of a household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.

### **Cut-off date**

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

### **Compensation**

Means payment in cash or in kind (e.g. land-for-land) to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project.

All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

### **Entitlement**

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

### **Land acquisition**

Means the process whereby an AP is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation equivalent to the replacement costs of affected assets.

### **Relocation**

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

### **Rehabilitation**

Means assistance provided in cash or in kind to project affected persons due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to

achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.

**Severely affected persons**

Those who experience significant/major impacts due to (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or income sources due to the Project; and/or (ii) relocate due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild.

**Vulnerable**

Are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically includes: (i) Households headed by women, elderly, or disabled, (ii) Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iii) Landless households, and (iv) Ethnic minorities.

## EXECUTIVESUMMARY

### 1. Project Description.

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

Gia Lai Rural Distribution Network Rehabilitation and Extension is a sub-project of the Renewable Energy Project which entails the construction of 10 small hydropower facilities and the improvement and expansion of the distribution networks in 10 provinces. The subproject will have the following components (i) installation of 48.029 kilometres Medium Voltage (MV) Line and improvement 53.523 kilometres line; (ii) installation of 336.719 kilometres Low Voltage (LV) Line and improvement of 40.803 kilometres line; (iii) construction of two 8,315 kVA substations and relocation of two 260 kVA substations; and (iv) installation of 14,205 meters. The foundations required will be 2,031 for the MV line and 9,438 for the LV line. The foundation measures four square meters. The subproject will cover 79 communes in 14 districts in Gia Lai Province. The districts are as follows: Ayun Pa, An Khe Town, Chu Se, Chu Prong, Ia Pa, Ia Grai, Phu Thien, Krong Pa, Chu Pah, Duc Co, Mang Yang, Dak Doa, Dak Po, Kong Chro. The project is expected to supply electricity to 19,245 households who are mainly poor and members of ethnic minority groups.

### 2. Scope of Resettlement Impacts.

#### 2.1. Impacts on land and properties:

The project will recover about 116.173m<sup>2</sup> of land in total for developing physical infrastructure, including substations, tower foundations, and access roads and/or for temporary use during project construction.

##### 2.1.1 Permanent impacts:

Permanent loss of parcels of land and trees/crops (24,124m<sup>2</sup>); Land acquired permanently for the project includes:

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

##### 2.1.2 Temporary impacts:

Affected temporarily due to temporary loss of parcels of land with trees/crops attached – 92,050 square meters.

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



(iii) All trees and crops surround the tower foundation and substation areas and temporary serviced road.

### **2.1.3 Affected trees and crops**

The project will permanently affect 47,047 trees and 19,527 square meters of crop land, impacting mainly .coffee trees, bamboo, eucalyptus trees, paddy land and crops. This includes:

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

### **2.2 The displaced Persons (DPs)**

Project impacted individual, household or institution (here in after called “DPs”) which are affected by the project temporality or permanently are owners of land and properties, land and house renters in ROW of the T/L, in proposed areas for tower foundation, substations and temporary service roads. By census and inventory, the results indicate that the project will impact on 4,431 households (22,155 persons) in total. This comprises:

- 885 households affected permanently due to permanent loss of parcels of land and trees/crops;
- There are 3,546 households affected temporarily due to temporary loss of parcels of land with trees/crops attached;
- 4,431 households have to restrict the purpose of land use for certain part of their affected land which are located within ROW of the proposed power networks
- There are no CPCs that will permanently lose a part of their office land for construction of substations or tower foundations.
- There are no DPs who will lose residential land with house built thereon, it means that no DP will have to rebuild house on remaining land or have be relocated to other places.
- There are no households losing more than 10% of their agricultural land holdings.
- There are no households having business or commercial services that will be affected.
- Around 597 affected households or 10.34 percent of the total are ethnic minorities belonging to two ethno-linguistic groups: Jrai and Bana.

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

The income loss from land acquisition can be derived from the average land loss. With an average land holding 10,000 square meters, the permanently affected households will lose 27 sqm on average or 2.7 percent of the total land holding. Based on average income from rice land with two harvest a year, it is estimated that income loss of the permanently affected household is 272,500 VND per year on total income is 11,668,980 VND per years.

### **3. Information Disclosure and Consultations.**

Information had been disseminated to households, and included:

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

Seventy-two on-site stakeholders’ consultation meetings were held with a total of 13,683 participants, 38.6 percent of whom were women. Important information has been agreed upon in the meeting as follows:

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

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

The difference between the policies of Vietnam and ADB on resettlement such as: compensation of non-titled users, compensation based on replacement cost and entitlement to rehabilitation assistance. This difference is resolved in favour of ADB policy by granting compensation to all affected people regardless of tenure at replacement cost and rehabilitation assistance to those losing more than 10 percent of their land and/or those physically displaced. This resolution is reflected in the entitlement matrix which provides the following compensation rates and assistance:

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

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

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

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

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

According to the survey, 4,431 of households are partially affected by the project (in terms of permanent production land, trees, and crops) and no natural reservation resources, pagoda, temples or other socially sensitive places are affected by the project. All APs choose the method of compensation in cash for the affected assets at replacement costs.

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

#### **5. Cost Estimate, Implementation Schedule and Institutional Arrangements.**

RP implementation will cost VND 13,286,318,974. 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 March 2013 and is projected to be completed by July 2014. As the Executing Agency, the Electricity Company of Vietnam will create a project

management unit to oversee the overall implementation of the project. But it is the provincial, district and commune People's Committee who will implement the resettlement activities.

## **Chapter I - PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **A. Project Background**

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

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

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

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

### **B. Subproject components Description**

3. The sub-project will involve the construction of medium and low voltage distribution network, improvement of existing network and installation of substations, power meters; and cable from power meters to the served households. It is projected to supply electricity to 19,245 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 67.8 to 95.1 percent.

4. The subproject will be located in Gia Lai Province and will cover 79 communes in 14 districts (Map 1) The districts are as follows: Ayun Pa, Chư Sê, Krong Pa, Phu Thien, Ia Pa, Chu Prong, Chu Pah, Dak Po, An Khe, Dak Doa, Mang Yang, Ia Grai, Dak Po and Kong Chro (Map 1). Its main components are the following:

(i) Medium Voltage Line: A 48.029-kilometres line comprising of 42.974 kilometres 3-phase line and 5.055 kilometres 2-phase line will be installed and an existing 53.523 kilometres line will be improved. To support the line, 2,031 foundations will be installed each requiring 4 sq meters.

(ii) Low Voltage Line: A 336.719-kilometres line will be installed and an existing line of 40.803 kilometres will be improved. The line will require 9,438 foundations. Each foundation is 4 sq meters.

(iii) Substations: A total of 76 substations with a capacity of 8,315 kVA will be installed and 2 substations with a capacity of 260 kVA will be relocated.

(iv) Meters: A total of 14,205 meters comprising of 13,944 single phase meters and 261 three- phase meters will be installed. The 5,040 existing meters comprising of 4,849 single-phase meters and 191 three-phase meters will be replaced.

(v) Service Roads and Work Area: Existing roads will be used and the construction of new ones in private lands will be avoided. The work area will be in public land.

MAP 1: Location of the subproject area



Table 1 Summary of Land Acquisition Requirements of All Project Components

| Project Component                      | Permanently Acquired | Temporarily Acquired | Total  |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| MV System (Tower Foundations and ROW)  | 5,849                | 68,293               | 74,452 |
| LV System (Towers Foundations and ROW) | 17,963               | 25,757               | 43,720 |
| Substation                             | 312                  | -                    | 312    |
| Meters                                 | -                    | -                    | -      |

#### **D. Alternatives Considered to Avoid and Minimize Land Acquisition**

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

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

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

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

(iv) Although different dimensions for post foundation will be used to suit to its functions and location, an average area of each ranges from 3.08 m<sup>2</sup> to 4.0 m<sup>2</sup>. This area is calculated to sufficiently serve the purpose of the foundation while maximizing the use of space to avoid unnecessary land acquisition.

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

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

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

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

#### **E. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan**

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

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

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

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

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

## Chapter II – SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

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

### A. Land Use of Affected Land

#### A1. Permanent impacts

The project will affect permanently due to permanent loss of parcels of land and trees/crops- 24,124 square meters of 885 households; of which: Residential land: 4,596 square meters of 201 households, rice land: 1,701 square meters of 60 households, crops dry-land: 6,314 square meters of 221 households, Garden land: 11,304 square meters of 395 households, Tree land: 72 square meters of 03 households, Public Forest land: 136 square meters of 05 households (detailed in Table 2). Land acquired permanently for the project includes of:

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

#### A2. Temporary impact:

The project will result in temporary losses required for the ROW of the T/L. Temporary losses are trees/crops (92,049 square meters) of 2,085 households.

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

| Land Use           | Permanently Affected (in square meters) | Temporarily Affected (in square meters) | Total (in square meters) | Percent       |
|--------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---------------|
| Residential land   | 4,596                                   | 31,621                                  | 36,218.340               | 31.18         |
| Agricultural land  |   |   |                          |               |
| Paddy Rice land    | 1,701                                   | 5,190.81                                | 6,891.810                | 5.93          |
| Dry-land crops     | 6,314.11                                | 14,588.2                                | 20,902.310               | 18.00         |
| Garden land        | 11,304.31                               | 34,958.2                                | 46,262.510               | 39.80         |
| Tree crops land    | 72                                      | 222                                     | 294                      | 0.26          |
| Public Forest land | 136                                     | 5469                                    | 5605                     | 4.83          |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>24,124.03</b>                        | <b>92,049.93</b>                        | <b>116,73.96</b>         | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Socio-economic Survey July 2012

13. The affected area which is used privately is covered by various land use right instruments (Table 3). Around 31.17 percent (3.622 hectares) of AHs have land use right certificate (LURC). The land which LURC is still being processed composed 63.74percent (7.405 hectares). Traditional use rights for ethnic minorities cover 5.07 percent (0.5 hectares).



Table 3: Tenure of affected land .

| Type of Tenure Instrument   | Affected Land (in sq meters) |           |           |
|---|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Permanent                    | Temporary | Total     |
| Land use right certificate already granted                            | 4,596                        | 31,621    | 36,218.33 |
| Land use right certificate still to be approved by district authority | 19,319.42                    | 54,737.21 | 74,056.63 |
| Traditional use rights for ethnic minorities                          | 208                          | 5,691     | 5,899     |
| Total   | 24,123.42                    | 92,049.21 | 116,174.0 |

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2012

14. In the permanently affected area, 19 percent (4,596 sq meters) has LURC while it is still being processed for 80 percent. The rest is under the traditional use rights for ethnic minorities.

15. No household will be physically displaced and there no need for relocation. But the sub-project will affect the land assets of 4,431 households or equivalent to a total of 22,155 persons. This means that the affected households have an average of 5 members. With a total affected area of 116,174 square meters, the average size of the affected land of the households is about 26.21square meters.

16. Around 885 households or 19.9 percent will permanently loss their land (Table 4). Those whose land will be temporarily used by the subproject constitute 80.1percent.

Table 4. Total number of affected households

| Type of Affected Households               | Number of Households | Percent |
|---|----------------------|---------|
| Permanently Affected                      | 885                  | 19.9    |
| Temporarily Affected                      | 3546                 | 80.1    |
| Both Permanently and Temporarily Affected | -                    | -       |
| Total                                     | 4431                 | 100.0   |

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2012

17. No household will lose more than 10 percent of their land holding, in term of temporary and permanently land lose (Table 5). The average land holding of the affected household is 10,000 square meters. Each of the 885 households with permanent land loss will give up 27.5 square meters on average, occupying 2.7 percent of average land holding of each affected households.

Table 5: Number of affected households by severity of impact

| Percentage of Total Land Holding Permanently Lost to the Project | Number of Households With Permanent and Temporary Affected Land | Number of Households with Permanent Affected Land |
|--|---|---|
| Less than 10 %   | 4,431   | 885   |
| 10% and more   | 0   | 0   |
| Total  | 4,431   | 885   |

## B. Trees and crops affected impact

18. The sub-project will affect 47,047 trees of 4,431 households, perennial plants are mainly coffee, mango, orange, jackfruit, teak, bamboo, .. these trees almost are expired harvest, and prepared for recovery;

19. The subproject will also affect agricultural land 51,232 square meters (including rice-land, dry-land crops, tree crops, pond..), major crops are rice, cassava, vegetables. Crops will be harvested before land acquisition (3 months prior to acquisition). If a part of the subproject cannot be harvested prior to land acquisition then compensation will be provide based on replacement cost.

**C. Dwelling and Structures:**

20. Six structures will be affected. These are animal sheds. But no residential structures, business enterprise, infrastructure, public facilities and burial ground will be affected.

**D. Livelihoods:**

21. The sub-project will not affect livelihoods, the average distance of about 80 meters medium voltage line and low voltage line is 40 meters, each base to the position occupied land about from 1 to 3 square meters so no household lost ground on 10 % of land area. Vulnerable site affected design consultancy solutions and as such the project was designed to minimize resettlement impacts, so does not affect the livelihoods.

**E. Community assets:**

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

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

**F. Vulnerable Groups:**

24. Around 1,515 or 34.1percent of the affected households are considered vulnerable being ethnic minorities (Appendix 2). They belong to the Banar and Jarai ethnic minority groups. Around 2,253 households (50.85 percent) are headed by women while 4,431 households are poor (100 percent). (Because Jarai is a matriarchal society. Matriarchy is also common in the linguistic minorities of Austronesian Jarai (Austronesian), residing in South Central - Central Highlands). The poor households are earning below the standard set for rural areas by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affair in the year 2011 at 4,000,000 VND per month per person. Around 50 households (0.75 percent) have disabled members.

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

### Chapter III - SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

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

- direct dialogue with local officials (Commune People's Committee, and village communes) to get the information on social aspects and economy status
- reviewed data in registers at the local level
- surveyed about 1000 households (survey is in Appendix 3) and conducted in depth discussions with households.
- consultation with the unions, and focus group discussions with the village.

27. The household survey covered all the 4,431 potentially affected households in 72 communes in 15 districts of Gia Lai Province. The list of surveyed commune is in Appendix 3

#### A. Population Characteristics of the Affected Households

28. With 4,431 affected households and 22,155 affected people, the average household has 5 members (Table 6). Men head 49.15 percent of the households. The gender ratio favours the female with 107 women per 100 men. Men tend to migrate for work more than women. The age of 40.7 percent of the members of the affected households is below 15 years old. Like the very old (over 64 years old), young people are considered dependent of the economically active adults (15-64 years old) who compose 48.1 percent of the affected household members. Such distribution means that every 100 economically active adult have to support 108 dependents. With such dependency burden, most of the income of the economically active adults goes to meeting the basic needs of the dependents. Around 34.5 percent of the affected households are ethnic minorities: 26.5 percent is Jrai and 8.05 percent is Bana. The gender distribution among the ethnic minority members is almost similar with the rest of the members of the affected households. The land acquisition is not expected to alter the age structure of the affected households and its limited extent will only very slightly reduce their capability to support their dependents.

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

| Items   | Data           |
|---|----------------|
| Total number of affected households               | 4,431          |
| Total number of affected persons                  | 22,155 persons |
| Average household size                            | 5              |
| Gender of Household Head                          |                |
| Man   | 49.15 percent  |
| Woman   | 50.85 percent  |
| Total   | 100.0 percent  |
| Gender distribution of affected persons           |                |
| Men   | 49.15 percent  |
| Women   | 50.85 percent  |
| Total   | 100. 0 percent |
| Age composition of members of affected households |                |
| Less than 15 years of age                         | 29.1 percent   |
| 15-64 years of age                                | 64.9 percent   |

| Items  | Data          |
|--|---------------|
| Over 64 years old                                    | 6 percent     |
| Total  | 100.0 percent |
| Ethnic composition of members of affected households |               |
| Kinh   | 65.45 percent |
| JRai   | 26.5 percent  |
| Bana   | 8.05 percent  |
| Total  | 100.0 percent |
| Gender composition among ethnic group members        |               |
| Men  | 48.9 percent  |
| Women  | 51.1 percent  |
| Total  | 100.0 percent |

Source: August 2012 Survey

### **B. Education.**

29. Around 14.6 percent of the members of the affected household aged 7 years old and over have no education (Table 7). But only 5.3 percent of this age group cannot read and write. Most of them completed only elementary (27.2 percent) and primary levels (33.4 percent). Those who reached high school comprise only 7.4 percent. No one has a college education. Investment in electricity will create favourable conditions for children's learning. But there are also some small influence by watching TV, karaoke. But there is no dropout.

*Table 7 Educational Attainment of the Affected Household Members*

| Educational Attainment              | Percentage   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| High school                         | 7.4 percent  |
| Secondary (10 – 12 classes)         | 17.6 percent |
| Primary (6 – 9 classes)             | 33.2 percent |
| Elementary (1 – 5 classes)          | 27.2 percent |
| No education but can read and write | 9.3 percent  |

### **C. Occupation and Income**

30. The main occupation of both men and women members of the affected households is in agriculture (Table 8). But the percentage of men working in this sector is slightly higher than the percentage of women (78.3 versus 73.1 percent). But more women than men are into trade (13.9 versus 6.8 percent). The other sources of income are salaried employment in the government and private sector and wage labour. But very few of the members of the affected household are earning from these sources.

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

| Primary Occupation                                   | Men          | Women        | Total        |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Agriculture  | 78.3 percent | 73.1 percent | 75.1 percent |
| Trade  | 6.8 percent  | 13.9 percent | 10.5 percent |
| Salaried employees (state-owned and private sectors) | 3.6 percent  | 3.5 percent  | 3.6 percent  |

| Primary Occupation | Men           | Women         | Total         |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wage labourers     | 6.6 percent   | 3.8 percent   | 5.1 percent   |
| Others             | 4.7 percent   | 5.7 percent   | 5.7 percent   |
| Total              | 100.0 percent | 100.0 percent | 100.0 percent |

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

31. The average income of the affected household is 17,989,273 VND per year or 4,474,943 VND per person per year (Table 9). This is lower than the 2011 poverty threshold set by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs for 2011 at 400,000 VND per month per person or 4,800,000 VND per year. The income of the ethnic minority household is even much lower at 14,880,000 VND per year (279,440 VND/month/person). But 12.2 percent of the affected households are the poorest of the poor earning less than 1,000,000 VND per month. Another 36.5 percent are earning less than 3,000,000 VND per month. Agriculture is the main income source contributing 90.1 percent of the income of the average household. Nonetheless salaries and wages have substantial contribution too at 5.6 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

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

| Item   | Data                     |
|--|--------------------------|
| Average Income Per Household                             | 17,989,273 VND per year  |
| Average Income Per Poor Household                        | 7,500,000 VND per year   |
| Average Income Per Rather Household                      | 85,000,000 VND per year  |
| Average Income Per rich Household                        | 250,000,000 VND per year |
| Average Income of Household Belonging to Ethnic Minority | 14,880,000 VND per year  |
| Income Distribution                                      |                          |
| Lower than 1 million VND per month                       | 12.2 percent             |
| From 1 to 3 million VND per month:                       | 36.5 percent             |
| From 3 to 5 million VND per month:                       | 42.1 percent             |
| Over 5 million VND per month:                            | 9.2 percent              |
| Total  | 100.0 percent            |
| Income Sources:  |                          |
| Agriculture  | 75.1 percent             |
| Forestry   | 1.7 percent              |
| Wage labour  | 5.1 percent              |
| Salaried Employment (state-owned and private sectors)    | 5.6 percent              |
| Small scale business                                     | 3.5 percent              |
| Retirement pension                                       | 3.7 percent              |
| Fishing/aquaculture                                      | 2.1 percent              |
| Others   | 3.2 percent              |
| Total  | 100.0 percent            |

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

#### D. Expenditure

32. The average affected household spends 76.9 percent of its income. This means that in spite of the low income some savings are put aside. But such savings may be only realized among the higher income households. The greatest expense item is food which accounts for 70 percent of the total (Table 10). The second greatest expense is education which account for 10 percent of household income. Other substantial expenses are on utilities, health and festivities and mourning.

*Table 10 Expenditure of the affected household by Type*

| Expenses                 | Percent of Income |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Food                     | 70 percent        |
| Electricity              | 2.3 percent       |
| Water                    | 0 percent         |
| Clothing                 | 2.2 percent       |
| Health                   | 1.5 percent       |
| Education                | 10 percent        |
| Travel/communication     | 0.6 percent       |
| Tax                      | 0.5 percent       |
| Other utilities          | 4.5 percent       |
| Festivities and mourning | 3.7 percent       |
| Furniture                | 1 percent         |
| House repair             | 2.5 percent       |
| Vehicle repair           | 0.5 percent       |
| Others                   | 0.7 percent       |
| Total                    | 100               |

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

#### E. Household Utilities and Conveniences

33. Around 67.2 percent of the affected households are served by electricity (Table 11). But only 26.2 percent of them are metered. The rest pay a fixed rate either directly to the power provider or through their neighbours. But only 6.8 percent of the households have water connection and 5.8 percent have a latrine. For 82 percent of the household with latrines, it is located outside the house.

34. The ownership rate of household conveniences is highest for radio and bicycle at 97.0 percent, respectively. This is followed by television at 45 percent. The ownership rate for telephone and motorbike is 30 and 45 percent, respectively. Very few households own a refrigerator.

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

| Item  | Data         |
|---|--------------|
| Percentage of households electricity connection | 67.2 percent |
| Percentage of connected households with meter   | 26.2 percent |
| Payment Scheme for Unmetered Households         |              |

| Item   | Data          |
|--|---------------|
| Paying at fixed rate to power provider           | 26.2 percent  |
| Paying fixed rate to neighbours                  | 73.8 percent  |
| Total  | 100.0 percent |
| Percentage of households with water connection   | 6.8 percent   |
| Percentage of connected households with meter    | 6.8 percent   |
| Percentage of households with latrine            | 5.8 percent   |
| Households with latrine by location              |               |
| Inside the house                                 | 18 percent    |
| Outside the house                                | 82 percent    |
| Total  | 100.0 percent |
| Percentage of households by type of conveniences |               |
| Telephone  | 30.0 percent  |
| Television                                       | 45 .0percent  |
| Motor-bike                                       | 45 .0percent  |
| Bicycles   | 97.0 percent  |
| Refrigerator                                     | 4 .0percent   |
| Washing machine                                  | 0.0 percent   |
| Radio  | 97.0 percent  |

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

## F. Housing

35. Around 51.9 percent of the affected households live in a one floor house with tiled roof. Another 43.3 percent live only in temporary house. Very few have houses with more than one floor. Most houses have cattle shed, fish pond and garden as accessory

*Table 12 Housing categories in the project area*

| Types of houses                      | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Tiled roof one floor house (class 4) | 53.7       |
| Temporary house                      | 43.3       |
| 2 storey house (class 3)             | -          |
| 3 storey house upward (class 2)      | -          |
| Other types of houses                | 3.0        |
| Total                                | 100.0      |

Source: Socioeconomic Survey July 2012

## G. Social Services

36. Most districts in the project area have one hospital at the district centre and one health station in each commune. The services of the commune health station are limited to check-up, treatment of minor illness and assistance to child delivery. The district hospitals serve the more serious diseases. But the health stations and hospitals are all underequipped. For education, all districts have at least one High School, two or three secondary schools and

three or four primary schools in the centre. But all communes in the project area have at least one secondary school and two or three primary schools.

## **H. Ethnic Minority Groups**

37. There are two minority groups in the project area: Jarai and Bana. Both are sub-group of the Mon-Khmer ethno-linguistic group which is considered indigenous to Vietnam. They are physically (shorter and darker) and culturally distinct from the Kinh, which is the ethnic majority.

### **JaRai**

38. Jarai people have about 426,385 persons that live mainly in the districts of Chu Pah, Ia Grai, Duc Co, Chu Prong, Chu Se and Pleiku city in Gia Lai province, accounting for 33.5% of the population of the province. Those in Gia Lai Province account for 90.5% of Jarai people in Vietnam. Jarai language belongs to the Nam Dao language. Jarai is a matriarchal society. Their main livelihood is farming and animal breeding. They grow rice, beans, gourd, pumpkin, sesame, peanuts, potatoes and fruit trees such as banana, jackfruit, papaya. They farm in hilly areas and employ swidden cultivation. This involves clearing the field through the use of fire and digging holes to sow the seed. The field is left to follow from 8 to 12 years before being cultivated again. The animal production is an ancient practice. Poultry and pigs are raised for household consumption and use in cultural events. Cattle and buffaloes are mainly sold to generate cash. Elephants and horses are used for hauling. The Jrai also engage in carpentry, knitting and weaving.

### **Bana**

39. There are about 174,373 Bana people living in the South of Kon Tum province and East of Gia Lai province (Mang Yang, Dak Doa and Chu Pah District and Pleiku city). They account for 13.7% of the population of the Gia Lai province and 66.1% of Banar people in Vietnam. Banar language belongs to the Mon – Khmer language. Ba Na people are mainly farmers. But they also raise poultry and livestock. In some places they produce simple pottery. They also weave textiles, baskets and mats. They exchange goods within their group and with other groups through barter.

## **Living Condition of the Ethnic Minority in the Project Area**

40. The location in the project area where there are affected ethnic minority households is well connected by road to the commune center. The communes have primary and secondary school, kindergartens, cultural centre, radio station and health station although they do not have a market. Around 30 percent of the households have motorcycles, 45 percent have television although only 6.8 percent have running water. They have priority in education including entry into the university.

## **Vulnerability and Risk Analysis**

41. Due to the small area that the subproject will acquire, the risk of income loss among affected households is also correspondingly small. The average land loss from permanent and temporary land acquisition is 26.25 square meters. With an average income from rice land at 5,000 VND per square meter and two harvests per year, the total income loss per household is only 262,500 VND per year (Table 13). This is assuming that the acquired area is planted to rice. Among the permanently affected households, the potential income loss is only 272,500VND per year. The land acquisition is not expected to pose a threat to the cultural integrity of the affected ethnic groups. But it may slightly threaten the food security of the poor who have very small land holding. The women-headed households may not have enough male members to offset the slight loss by working in the project during construction while the capacity of those households with disabled members to support their members may slightly decrease. The disabled members are composed of the blind, deaf, handicapped and mentally impaired. Causes of poverty were identified to be: alcoholism, lack of education and knowledge of production techniques.

*Table 13 Vulnerable Households and Risks Due to Land Acquisition*



| Vulnerable Group      | Number of Households | Percentage    | Risk Due to Land Acquisition   |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| Poor                  | 4,431                | 100           | For both permanently and temporary affected land, the average loss is 26.25 square meter per household. If this is planted to rice, the income loss is 262,500VND per year at two harvests per year. For the permanently acquired land, the estimated loss is 272,500 per household per year . |
| Ethnic Minorities     | 1,515                | 34.55percent  | The food security of households with smaller land holding and will lose a large proportion of it will be threatened to some extent given their dependence on farming. The land acquisition will not drastically change any cultural element or reduce the integrity of ethnic culture.         |
| Women Headed          | 2,253                | 50.85 percent | Jarai is a matriarchal society. Women headed in the household who can earn from wage through labor employment and from collection of forest products and hunting, women-headed households may disproportionately suffer from farm land reduction.  |
| With Disabled Members | 255                  | 5.7 percent   | The reduction of farm income can slightly increase the difficulty in supporting disabled members   |

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

### A. Public Consultation

42. Information disclosure and consultation activities were done on 02<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, July, 2012. The consultation activities were done in the communes. These consultative meetings were conducted with participation of representatives of CPC, mass organizations, village leaders and householders of the two villages. There were a total of 13,638 participants, 38.6 percent of them were women. Time, locations and number of participants are shown in Table 14.

43. Through these consultations the following information were disclosed: (i) subproject description and scope of preliminary impact on households in the subproject area (ii) scope of potential impacts and mitigation measures, (iii) policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement as per framework policy of “ Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project” and rights of affected households; (iv) Implementation schedule for compensation, assistance and resettlement activities; (v) grievance mechanism.

44. Besides the public consultative meetings, the focused group discussions and in-depth interviews were also conducted to clarify three issues: (i) Policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject (ii) impacts of land acquisition on income and livelihoods of affected households, (iii) to discuss and propose activities to support the restoration of households' income. **Error! Reference source not found.**

45. There were 72 consultation meetings. All feedbacks from local authorities and the affected people were integrated in the RP. The minutes of the meetings are in Appendix 4.

46. The focused group discussions were implemented with commune leaders, representatives of mass organizations, village leaders and representatives of households expected to be severely affected in the event of land acquisition and with female headed households as well. During the discussions the participants were mainly concerned about the following issues:

- (i) Detailed Measurement Survey: The process of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) must be correct and accurate. Results of the DMS must be listed at public place so that affected people can know their level of impact and whether it is correct or not;
- (ii) Compensation price: The local people required that the compensation price must be at market price; the sub-project owner must set up the cost study unit to provide a reasonable compensation price ;
- (iii) Compensation options: The compensation must be implemented publicly and paid once for the affected people;
- (iv) Assistance policy: There must be a specific program to assist the severely affected households, women headed households and disable people;
- (v) Grievance redress mechanism: There must be a mechanism to resolve grievances and complaints quickly and efficiently, to avoid the situation of all levels warding off settlement or take longer to resolve.

47. The following public consultations will be done right after the Resettlement Plan is approved by ADB and during the implementation of the compensation, assistance, resettlement and income restoration programs.

*Table 14 Data on the Public Consultations Done for the Quang Nam Network Rehabilitation and Expansion Subproject*

| Dates of Public Consultation made by Project Stage                       | Number of Men Participants | Number of Women Participants |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 28 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Ia RBol Commune. Ayun Pa town           | 28                         | 29                           |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Ia Rto, Ayun Pa town                    | 21                         | 22                           |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Ia Sao Commune. Ayun Pa town            | 26                         | 24                           |
| 23 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Al Ba commune – Chu Se district         | 36                         | 30                           |
| 21 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: BNgoong commune –Chu Se district        | 29                         | 21                           |
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> September 2009: Bar Maih commune – Chu Se district      | 25                         | 20                           |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> September 2009: Ia Blang commune – Chu Se district      | 27                         | 10                           |
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> september 2009: Dun commune – Chu Se district           | 27                         | 14                           |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 2009: Nhon Hoa town– Chu Se district             | 20                         | 18                           |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> september 2009: Ia Phang commune – Chu Se district      | 35                         | 20                           |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> september 2009: Ia Le commune – Chu Se district         | 15                         | 10                           |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> september 2009: Ia Blu commune – Chu Se district        | 17                         | 9                            |
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> september 2009: Ia Hla commune – Chu Se district        | 15                         | 14                           |
| 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2009: Ia Rsuom commune – Krong Pa district      | 26                         | 25                           |
| 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2009: Ia Drêh commune – Krong Pa district       | 30                         | 20                           |
| 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2009: Ia Rmok commune – Krong Pa district       | 37                         | 27                           |
| 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2009: Chu Drang commune – Krong Pa district     | 38                         | 30                           |
| 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2009: Ia Uar commune – Krong Pa district        | 24                         | 20                           |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> October 2009: Chu Rcam commune – Krong Pa district      | 26                         | 20                           |
| 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2009: Phu Can commune – Krong Pa district       | 30                         | 16                           |
| 01 <sup>st</sup> October 2009: Ia Rsai commune – Krong Pa district       | 57                         | 37                           |
| 03 <sup>th</sup> October 2009: Dak Bang commune – Krong Pa district      | 48                         | 28                           |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Ia Hiao commune – Phu Thien district    | 35                         | 21                           |
| 29 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Ia KDăm commune – Ia Pia district       | 47                         | 27                           |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Kim Tân commune – Ia Pia district       | 57                         | 37                           |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Pơ Tó commune – Ia Pia district         | 52                         | 35                           |
| 28 <sup>nd</sup> September 2009: Chư Drăng commune – Ia Pia district     | 56                         | 35                           |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Thăng Hưng commune – Chư prong district | 54                         | 28                           |
| 23 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Ia pia commune – Chư prong district     | 53                         | 31                           |
| 23 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Ia Boang commune – Chư prong district   | 23                         | 12                           |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Ia Puch commune – Chư prong district    | 45                         | 25                           |
| 03 <sup>th</sup> October 2009: Ia Ve commune – Chư prong district        | 58                         | 35                           |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> September 2009: Bau Can commune – Chư prong district    | 28                         | 16                           |
| 09 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Phu Hoa commune – Chư Păh district           | 61                         | 32                           |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Ia Phi commune – Chư Păh district            | 251                        | 196                          |
| 09 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Nghia Hoa commune – Chư Păh district         | 59                         | 27                           |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Nghia hung commune – Chư Păh district        | 232                        | 191                          |

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| 10 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Hoa phu commune – Chư Păh district      | 57    | 38    |
| 09 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Ia Ka commune – Chư Păh district        | 28    | 17    |
| 09 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Ia Ly commune – Chư Păh district        | 73    | 45    |
| 09 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Ia Mơ Nông commune – Chư Păh district   | 76    | 42    |
| 09 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Ia nhin commune – Chư Păh district      | 130   | 67    |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Cư An commune –Đak Pơ district          | 157   | 85    |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> June 2010: Tân An commune –Đak Pơ district         | 236   | 95    |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Phú An commune –Đak Pơ district         | 305   | 157   |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Song An commune –An Khê town            | 360   | 271   |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: An Bình commune –An Khê town            | 156   | 92    |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Tây Sơn commune –An Khê town            | 296   | 153   |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Cửu An commune –An Khê town             | 228   | 175   |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Tú An commune –An Khê town              | 385   | 201   |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: An Tân commune –An Khê town             | 385   | 235   |
| 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: An Phú commune –An Khê town             | 341   | 215   |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2010: Đăk ya commune – Mang Yang district     | 58    | 32    |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2010: Đăk Ji Ảng commune – Mang Yang district | 128   | 57    |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2010: Đăk Jo Ta commune – Mang Yang district  | 118   | 63    |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2010: Ayun commune – Mang Yang district       | 246   | 159   |
| 20 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Đê Ar commune – Mang Yang district      | 64    | 31    |
| 20 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Đăk Ta ley commune – Mang Yang district | 109   | 56    |
| 20 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: H'ra commune – Mang Yang district       | 258   | 196   |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2010: Lơ Pang commune – Mang Yang district    | 169   | 92    |
| 07 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: H'Nol commune –Đăk Đoa district         | 74    | 39    |
| 07 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Dăk Krong commune –Đăk Đoa district     | 264   | 185   |
| 07 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Ia băng commune –Đăk Đoa district       | 355   | 178   |
| 07 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Hà bàu commune –Đăk Đoa district        | 254   | 169   |
| 07 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Đăk Đoa commune –Đăk Đoa district       | 76    | 35    |
| 25 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Ia O commune –Ia Grai district          | 76    | 31    |
| 25 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Ia Sao commune –Ia Grai district        | 251   | 173   |
| 25 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Ia Pếch commune –Ia Grai district       | 243   | 197   |
| 25 <sup>nd</sup> June 2010: Ia Krai commune –Ia Grai district       | 249   | 153   |
| 27 <sup>nd</sup> July 2010: Ia Krét commune – Đức Cơ district       | 355   | 287   |
| 29 <sup>nd</sup> July 2010: Ia Kla commune – Đức Cơ district        | 29    | 17    |
| 27 <sup>nd</sup> July 2010: Kong Chro town                          | 71    | 25    |
| Total   | 8,408 | 5,275 |

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

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

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

## **B. Information Dissemination and Local People's Participation**

49. The subproject Information Booklet will be prepared and distributed to the affected households in the second public consultation. The following information is provided in the project information booklet: (i) a brief background of subproject, especially the main works to be undertaken and the scale of land acquisition; (ii) impacts on land and on-land assets; (iii) the entitlements due to affected land and assets; (iv) detailed plan of implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement payments; (v) grievance redress mechanism; and (vi); contact list of persons of EA and local authorities to ensure the grievances to be resolved quickly and efficiently.

50. During the preparation of resettlement plan, households and communities have already participated in the following activities: (i) public consultative meetings at village level on the design of the subproject; (ii) public consultative meetings at village level on the impacts of the subproject; the policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement, the detailed implementation schedule of resettlement activities and the grievance redress mechanism; (iii) the IOL for affected households; (iv) the survey process for the replacement cost of affected land and assets;

51. The affected households and communities will participate in implementing and monitoring compensation, assistance and resettlement activities, as well as income restoration and livelihood development activities for affected households.

## **Chapter V – GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS**

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

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

## Chapter VI – POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### A. Relevant Policies of Vietnam

52. There are a number of Vietnamese laws, regulations, and decrees that are relevant to land acquisition and resettlement. But the more important ones are the following: (i) Land Law No.13/2003/QH11 provide for land acquisition for national and public interest; (ii) Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP providing for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State, as amended by Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP; and (iii) Decrees No. 188/2004/ND-CP and 123/2007 specifying the methods for land pricing and land price frameworks for land recovery by the State. (iv) Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP regarding compensation, assistance and resettlement when the Government acquires land.

53. Provincial decisions supplement the national laws. The provincial laws are the following: Decision No. 818/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 01, October, 2010 issued by the People's Committee of Gia Lai Province providing the table of land prices within Gia Lai Province. Perennial trees will be paid based on Decision No. 407/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 21, June, 2010 provisions sliding coefficient for price compensation is: home of, animals architecture and other assets specified in Appendix No. Decision No. 55/2009/QĐ-UBND dated 26 February 2009 issued by the People's Committee of Gia Lai Province providing the standard prices for houses, architectural structures and construction and installation in Gia Lai Province

The key provisions of the national laws are in Table 13. Principles adopted in this Project will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP which provides that in case of "discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence" (Article 2, Item 5).

*Table 15 Relevant Vietnamese Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Summary of Key Provisions*

| Law                      | Summary of Key Provisions   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Land Law No 13/2003/QH11 | <p>Persons with Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) or have sufficient conditions to have LURC are entitled to compensation for their land acquired by the State.</p> <p>Persons whose land is acquired will be compensated with another land for the same use. If no land is available for compensation, he will be cash equivalent to the value of his land at the time of acquisition.</p> <p>The People's Committees of the provinces and cities will prepare and execute resettlement program before land acquisition and relocation of affected households.</p> <p>The condition of the resettlement site must be equal to or better than in old places of residence. If no resettlement site is available, the affected person will get cash compensation and priority to buy or lease from State-owned housing in urban areas. But in rural areas, he will be compensated with residential land. In case the value of the acquired residential land is higher than that of the resettlement site, the affected person will be compensated in cash for the difference.</p> <p>For acquired production land where no land compensation is available, the affected person will get cash compensation, stabilization support, livelihood training and employment.</p> <p>Public information will be given at least 3 months prior to agricultural land acquisition and 6 months prior to non-agricultural land acquisition covering the reasons of land acquisition, time schedule, resettlement plan and plan</p> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | 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 on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons whose land is recovered. Special cases will be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision.</p> <p>Houses and structures constructed prior to land use plans or the right of way announcements will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost. Houses and structures constructed after land use plans or the right of way announcements will be provided assistance on case-by-case basis.</p> <p>APs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for the long term assistance to poor households.</p> |
| Decrees No. 188/2004/ND-CP and 123/2007                          | Sets price limits of land and authorizes Provincial People's Committees to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land and land prices in each category. The price limit would not be allowed to exceed a benchmark price by more than 20 per cent nor undercut the benchmark price by more than 20 percent. But in some, isolated areas, or an area with socio-economically difficult conditions, poor infrastructure, when the actual price of land in the market is lower than minimum price limit in the Decree, the provincial people's committee will adjust the specific price to be applied locally and report it to the Ministry of Finance.  |
| Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP  | Precedence of international treaty or Official Development Assistance of which Vietnam is a signatory over national laws in case of discrepancy.   |
| Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP   | Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13-8-2009, I know longer have external compensation in cash support from 1.5 to 5 times the price of agricultural land for the whole area of agricultural land were obtained recovery.  |

## B. ADB Policies

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

- (i). Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program
- (ii). Affected people should be fully informed and consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options.
- (iii). Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported and affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (iv). The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to entitlements.
- (v). Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- (vi). Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected households and other vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include



affected households without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, and ethnic minority peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

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

(viii). Relocation and rehabilitation may be considered for inclusion in ADB loan financing for the project, if requested, to assure timely availability of the required resources and ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation.

55. Other ADB policies have bearings on the conduct of resettlement activities. One is the 1998 ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples which requires that all interventions should (i) consistent with the needs and aspiration of the affected indigenous peoples; (ii) compatible in substance and structure with the affected peoples' culture and social and economic institutions; (iii) conceived, planned and implemented with the informed participation of affected communities; (iv) equitable in terms of development efforts and impacts, and (v) not imposing negative effects of development on indigenous peoples without appropriate and acceptable compensation. Another is ADB's Policy on Gender and Development which aims to promote gender equity and ensure that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process.

### **C. Resolving the Gaps Between Vietnamese Laws and ADB Policy**

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

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

| <b>Key Issues</b>                        | <b>National Laws</b>   | <b>ADB Policy</b>  | <b>Project Policy</b>  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Non-titled users                         | Decree 197/2004, Articles 6 and 121, the Peoples' Committees of the provinces or centrally-run cities shall consider providing such support on case-by-case basis.   | Non-titled APs, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to payment for non-land assets and assistance to restore their pre-project living standards. If they are poor and vulnerable, appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status. | Poor and vulnerable non-titled users will be provided appropriate assistance to help them improve their socio-economic status. The type of assistance will be identified during RP preparation as per consultation with APs. |
| Compensation of land at replacement cost | Decree 123/2007 which amends Decree 188/2004, sets price limits of land and authorizes Provincial People's Committees to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land and land prices in each | 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,  | Payment for land will be based on the principle of replacement cost which covers current market value, cost for transaction and restoration of livelihood.   |

| Key Issues                             | National Laws  | ADB Policy  | Project Policy  |
|--|--|---|---|
|  | category. The price limit would not be allowed to exceed a benchmark price by more than 20 per cent nor undercut the benchmark price by more than 20 per cent. However, in a remote, isolated areas, or an area with socio-economically difficult conditions, poor infrastructure, 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. | taxes, registration and titling costs . In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.    |   |
| Houses and structures                  | Decree 197/2004, Articles 18-20: Houses and structures constructed prior to land use plans or the right of way announcements will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost.<br><br>Houses and structures constructed after land use plans or the right of way announcements will be provided assistance on case-by-case basis.   | For non-land assets, all eligible affected people, whether titled, legalizable, or non-titled, need to be compensated at replacement cost, through cash or replacement assets.  | Payment for structures, regardless of tenure status, will be compensated at full replacement cost. Additional cash or in-kind assistance will be provided on a case-by-case basis.  |
| Provision of rehabilitation assistance | Decree 197/2004, Articles 28-29: APs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for the long term assistance to poor households.  | Rehabilitation assistance is required for those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced.<br><br>Focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people. | Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. The Project will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people. |

## D. Project Principles

### ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples

#### Purpose:

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

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

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

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

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

#### Principles:

Principle of the protection policies of ADB indigenous

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

| No | Policy principles indigenous ADB  |
|----|---|
| 7. | Public plan indigenous indigenous people affected   |
| 8. | Prepare an action plan to realize the legitimate rights under customary law on land and ancestral territories to the absence of the project |
| 9. | Monitoring plan implementation indigenous use of participatory methods with the public when necessary and monitoring reports.               |

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

- (i) Acquisition of land and other assets and adverse impacts the properties on people will be minimised by exploring all possible options.
- (ii) Those who are affected by the project will have the right to compensation at replacement cost including for assets affected temporarily and/ which use is restricted due to the project.
- (iii) Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to severely affected people and the vulnerable to improve their incomes or be at least as well-off as they would have been without the project.
- (iv) Special attention will be given to the needs of the poorest households and vulnerable groups having high impoverishment potential. These groups include those without land use right and lawful properties, households with a female head, old people, and the disabled. Suitable assistance will be provided to help them to improve their socio-economic condition.
- (v) Affected households who lose part of their property which is no longer enough to maintain their current living standard will be compensated for its entirety. The minimum remaining part of the property that will qualify will be confirmed during the preparation of resettlement plan.
- (vi) Lack of legal documents will not disbar the affected people from getting compensation and assistance.
- (vii) Loss of agricultural land will be compensated with replacement land of the same area and cultivation capability. If the replacement land is not available and the affected people express their preference, the compensation will be cash equivalent to then land's market value.
- (viii) Compensation for houses and structures will be based on the replacement cost of materials and labour. In estimating the replacement cost, the depreciation of materials and the property will not be taken into account.
- (ix) Efforts will also be made to maintain and if possible expand existing social and cultural institutions of resettled people and local community.
- (x) Project affected people will be fully consulted and will participate in the preparation and implementation of the RP. Their recommendations will be considered in design and implementation of the resettlement activities.
- (xi) Sufficient resources will be identified and committed during RP preparation. These resources should suffice to pay for assistance, compensation, income restoration and personnel to check, coordinate and supervise land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- (xii) Appropriate reporting, supervision and assessment mechanisms will be provided as part of the resettlement management system. An independent monitoring unit will supervise and assess land acquisition, resettlement and income recovery processes as well as their results.
- (xiv) The RP will be translated into Vietnamese or when required, into a local language and filed at commune's offices for local affected households and other people who are interested in such document to use as reference.

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

## **E. Land Acquisition Process**

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

### **Step 1: Notification of land acquisition**

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

### **Step 2: Decision on land acquisition**

*1. Issuance of land acquisition is executed as follows:*

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

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

### **Step 3: Listing, inventory in details affected properties**

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

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

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

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

*1. Preparation of compensation, assistance and resettlement:*

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

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

(i). Display the compensation, assistance and resettlement option at CPC and public places

in areas where land will be acquired so that the affected people and other stakeholders can give their ideas and feedback;

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

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

*3. Completion of compensation, assistance and resettlement option:*

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

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

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

*5. Approval of compensation, assistance and resettlement option:*

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

**Step 5: Publicising compensation, assistance and resettlement option**

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

**Step 6: Payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement**

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

**Step 7: Time of handing over acquired land**

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

## Chapter VII - ENTITLEMENT

### A. Entitlement

59. The entitlement matrix in Table 17 provides the main types of losses identified and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. During RP updating, the census and DMS will be the basis for determining the final entitlements based on actual impacts and losses including appropriate income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and special assistance to poor and vulnerable groups. Replacement cost surveys was carried out to determine actual replacement costs and rates. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the up dated RP as required.

*Table 17 Entitlement Matrix*

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

### B. Gender Consideration

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

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

**C. Cut-off date**

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



## **Chapter VIII – INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

62. IR program was built to support households who are seriously affected by the subproject (loss over than 10% of land holding area). However, Gia Lai subproject has no seriously affected households. Therefore, this IR program will not be executed.

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## Chapter IX – RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

63. The resettlement plan has a total budget of VND 13,286,318,974 (Table 19). Around 89.1 percent of the amount will be used for compensation. The detailed compensation budget is in Appendix 3

*Table 19 Detailed Cost Estimate and Budget for All Resettlement Activities*

| Item Code  | Item                                      | Volume  | Unit price (VND) | Amount (VND)            |
|------------|---|---------|------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>I</b>   | <b>Compensation:</b>                      |         |                  | <b>11,841,639,014</b>   |
| 1          | Land                                      | 116,174 | 92,179           | 10,707,399,246          |
| 2          | Crop and tree                             | 47,047  | 24,108           | 1,134,239,768           |
| 3          | Construction and architectural structures |         |                  | -                       |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>Resettlement management</b>            |         |                  | <b>236,832,780</b>      |
|            | <b>I x 2%</b>                             |         |                  |                         |
| <b>III</b> | <b>Contingency (I+II) x 10%</b>           |         |                  | <b>1,207,847,179.43</b> |
|            | <b>Total (I+II+III)</b>                   |         |                  | <b>13,286,318,974</b>   |

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

## Chapter X – IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

*Table 20 Resettlement Supervision Milestones*

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

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

## Chapter XI – Institutional Framework for Resettlement

### A. General responsibilities

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

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

| Agency   | Responsibility  | Specific Activities to be Undertaken  |
|--|---|---|
| Government/<br>ADB                                 | .Negotiation<br>.Signing agreement  | .Negotiation<br>.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<br>. Conduct information dissemination and community consultations<br>.Supervise payment of compensation, land recovery and site clearance<br>.Report the progress of RP implementation and site clearance to ADB and EVN |
| The People's Committee of Gia Lai 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<br>.Record and settle all queries and complaints on resettlement                            |
| Related divisions, departments of Gia Lai Province | The provincial Department of Finance examines the compensation rate to submitted to the People's Committee of Quang Nam Province for approval   | Assess the compensation rates and request the Provincial People's Committee for approval and ensure the compensation rates equal to replacement prices at the time of payment   |
| The people's committees of districts               | Provide guidelines on compensation and resettlement activities within the district  | .Provide guidance to agencies in conducting the survey, identifying the impacts, conducting community consultation and information dissemination<br>.Set up Compensation and Resettlement Council at district level   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   |  | .Settle queries and complaints of the APs at district level   |
| Compensation and Resettlement Councils (CRCs) at district level | Implementing the RP in the district  | <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/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>   |

## **Chapter XII – MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **A. Objective and Component of Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

### **B. Internal Monitoring**

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

## APPENDICES

### **Appendix 1 Survey questionnaire form used in the socio-economic**

#### **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IR, EMDP, EMP REPORTS**

#### *GIA LAI RURAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION PROJECT*

Full name: .....

Address: .....

Commune: .....

District: .....

Province: .....

#### *1. Household:*

1. 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 householder:*

1. Husband/Wife ☐

2. Father/Mother ☐

3. Child ☐

4. Nephew/Niece ☐

5. Grandfather/Grandmother ☐

6. Other ☐

\* Education: ☐

Illiterate ☐

Reading/writing ☐

Not yet attending school ☐

Elementary ☐

Primary ☐

Secondary ☐



\* Occupation:

Officer

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 <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------|----------------------------|
| Rice   |                            |
| Maie   |                            |
| Potato |                            |
| ...    |                            |
| ...    |                            |

| Type      | Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| Manioc    |                            |
| Vegetable |                            |
| Peanut    |                            |
| ....      |                            |
| ....      |                            |

House

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

Other:

| Type    | Material | Affected |
|---------|----------|----------|
| WC      |          |          |
| Pigpen  |          |          |
| Cistern |          |          |
| Wall    |          |          |
| Tomb    |          |          |
| Other   |          |          |

### \* Questions Used to Guide the Consultation Meetings

+ People in the area have agreed to participate in the implementation of the project?

+ The affected households agree to pay compensation form the following:

- Compensation in cash or materials: ... ..

...

- The land forms land (in case of permanently occupied land): ... ..

- Combined land and compensation in cash or materials: ... ..

... ..

+ For those households with housing, work safety in the corridors of power, if technology allows, using the measures to support the fire replacement solution for moving, not moving?

Yes: ... .. No: ... .. If not, why? ... ..

+ The residential community in the project area have agreed to participate in mitigation of negative impacts caused by the project (due to the acquisition of land or property to be removed ....) as:

i) Implement proper inventory procedures, compensation, site clearance and resettlement;

ii) Implement proper complaints procedure;

iii) Commitment to comply with the regulations on safety corridors of power (such as not planting perennial trees or construction ...);

iv) Participate in and comply with the regulations on fire control, prevention of accidents caused by electric shock?

Yes: ... .. ; No: ... .. ; If not, why?

+ The residential community in the project have agreed to participate:

i) To implement the project;

ii) To supervise the work of compensation and resettlement;

iii) Monitoring of construction process for contractors;

III) Environmental monitoring in the entire process prior to construction, during construction, after construction ended?

Yes: ... .. ; No: ... .. ; If not, why?

**Appendix 2: Population and Ethnicity in the project area**

| District/commune   | Total number of HHs | Kinh No. | Jrai No. | Ba Na No. |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                    |                     | (HHs)    | (HHs)    | (HHs)     |
| Ayun Pa town       | 2,085               | 1,869    | 216      | -         |
| la Rbol commune    | 699                 | 530      | 169      |           |
| la Rôl commune     | 604                 | 565      | 39       |           |
| la Sao commune     | 782                 | 774      | 8        |           |
| Chư Sê district    | 17,908              | 17,152   | 536      | 220       |
| AlBá commune       | 2,042               | 1,956    | 61       | 25        |
| Nhơn Hòa town      | 2,129               | 2,096    | 23       | 10        |
| la Phang commune   | 1,569               | 1,431    | 98       | 40        |
| la Le commune      | 1,916               | 1,895    | 15       | 6         |
| la Blư commune     | 1,370               | 1,330    | 28       | 12        |
| Dun commune        | 2,375               | 2,226    | 106      | 43        |
| Bngoong commune    | 1,495               | 1,441    | 38       | 16        |
| Bar Maih commune   | 1,093               | 1,044    | 35       | 14        |
| la Blang commune   | 1,987               | 1,819    | 119      | 49        |
| la Hla commune     | 1,932               | 1,914    | 13       | 5         |
| Krông Pa district  | 8,374               | 8,144    | 230      | -         |
| la Sươ commune     | 1,177               | 1,130    | 47       |           |
| la Dreh commune    | 716                 | 689      | 27       |           |
| la Rmok commune    | 933                 | 913      | 20       |           |
| Chư Đrăng commune  | 905                 | 852      | 53       |           |
| Uar commune        | 819                 | 807      | 12       |           |
| Chư RCăm commune   | 1,151               | 1,125    | 26       |           |
| Phú Cản commune    | 1,118               | 1,102    | 16       |           |
| la Sai commune     | 785                 | 775      | 10       |           |
| Đất Bằng commune   | 770                 | 751      | 19       |           |
| Phú Thiện district | 4,907               | 4,716    | -        | 191       |
| Phú Thiện town     | 3,875               | 3,741    |          | 134       |
| la Hiao commune    | 1,032               | 975      |          | 57        |
| la Pa district     | 3,574               | 3,463    | -        | 111       |
| la KDăm commune    | 593                 | 573      |          | 20        |
| Kim Tân commune    | 1,055               | 1,027    |          | 28        |
| Pờ Tó commune      | 1,041               | 1,013    |          | 28        |
| Chư Răng commune   | 885                 | 850      |          | 35        |
| Chư Prông district | 9,876               | 9,274    | 427      | 175       |
| Thăng Hưng commune | 1,248               | 1,066    | 129      | 53        |
| la Tôl commune     | 899                 | 734      | 117      | 48        |
| la Pia commune     | 1,118               | 972      | 104      | 42        |
| Chư Prông town     | 1,207               | 1,175    | 23       | 9         |
| la Puch commune    | 1,012               | 982      | 21       | 9         |
| la Vê commune      | 1,205               | 1,185    | 14       | 6         |
| la Đrăng commune   | 1,850               | 1,840    | 7        | 3         |

| District/commune   | Total number of HHs | Kinh No. | Jrai No. | Ba Na No. |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                    |                     | (HHs)    | (HHs)    | (HHs)     |
| Bầu Cạn commune    | 1,337               | 1,320    | 12       | 5         |
| Chư Păh district   | 10,570              | 9,574    | 996      | -         |
| Phú Hòa town       | 590                 | 450      | 140      |           |
| la Phí commune     | 1,362               | 1,228    | 134      |           |
| Nghĩa Hòa commune  | 913                 | 798      | 115      |           |
| Nghĩa Hưng commune | 961                 | 869      | 92       |           |
| Hoà Phú commune    | 1,279               | 1,257    | 22       |           |
| la Ka commune      | 1,175               | 1,109    | 66       |           |
| la Ly commune      | 2,586               | 2,557    | 29       |           |
| la Mơ Nông commune | 324                 | 268      | 56       |           |
| la Nhin commune    | 1,380               | 1,038    | 342      |           |
| Đắk Pơ district    | 2,092               | 1,489    | 428      | 175       |
| Cư An commune      | 174                 | - 32     | 146      | 60        |
| Tân An commune     | 1,226               | 829      | 282      | 115       |
| Phú An commune     | 692                 | 692      |          |           |
| An Khê town        | 9,111               | 8,934    | -        | 177       |
| Song An commune    | 1,056               | 1,007    |          | 49        |
| Tú An commune      | 902                 | 836      |          | 66        |
| Cửu An commune     | 616                 | 554      |          | 62        |
| Tây Sơn ward       | 2,500               | 2,500    |          |           |
| An Bình ward       | 532                 | 532      |          |           |
| An Tân ward        | 820                 | 820      |          |           |
| An Phú ward        | 2,685               | 2,685    |          |           |
| Mang Yang district | 1,830               | 970      | 497      | 363       |
| H'Ra commune       | 81                  | 8        | 42       | 31        |
| Đắk Ta Ley commune | 108                 | 11       | 56       | 41        |
| Đê Ar commune      | 97                  | 40       | 33       | 24        |
| A Yun commune      | 245                 | 25       | 127      | 93        |
| Đắk Jơ Ta commune  | 120                 | 15       | 61       | 44        |
| Đắk DJRăng commune | 122                 | 13       | 63       | 46        |
| Đắk Yă commune     | 893                 | 841      | 30       | 22        |
| Lơ Pang commune    | 164                 | 17       | 85       | 62        |
| Đắk Đoa district   | 2,828               | 1,769    | 758      | 301       |
| Hà Bầu commune     | 622                 | 375      | 175      | 72        |
| laBăng commune     | 780                 | 440      | 241      | 99        |
| Đắk Krong commune  | 260                 | 137      | 87       | 36        |
| Đắk Sơ Mei commune | 301                 | 159      | 101      | 41        |
| Hải Yang commune   | 455                 | 306      | 106      | 43        |
| Hnol commune       | 120                 | 87       | 23       | 10        |
| Đắk Đoa town       | 290                 | 265      | 25       |           |
| la Grai district   | 6,461               | 5,877    | 584      | -         |
| la Pếch commune    | 890                 | 809      | 81       |           |

| District/commune   | Total number of HHs | Kinh No. | Jrai No. | Ba Na No. |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                    |                     | (HHs)    | (HHs)    | (HHs)     |
| la Sao commune     | 1,960               | 1,702    | 258      |           |
| la O commune       | 177                 | 152      | 25       |           |
| la Krai commune    | 1,941               | 1,898    | 43       |           |
| la Chia commune    | 1,493               | 1,316    | 177      |           |
| Đức Cơ district    | 686                 | 455      | 207      | 24        |
| la KRêl commune    | 655                 | 448      | 207      |           |
| la Kla commune     | 31                  | 7        |          | 24        |
| Kông Chro district | 72                  | 63       | -        | 9         |
| Kông Chrò town     | 72                  | 63       |          | 9         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>80,374</b>       |          |          |           |

### Appendix 3: Details compensation cost for land and property affected

| No         | District/Communes        | Number of HHs | Compensation for land permanently affected (VNĐ) | Compensation for crops and trees (VNĐ) | Total (VNĐ)          |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------|--|--|----------------------|
| <b>I</b>   | <b>AYUN PA TOWN</b>      |               |  |  |                      |
| 1          | la Rbol Commune          | 330           | 135,439,238                                      | 4,247,500                              | 139,686,738          |
| 2          | la Rto Commune           | 365           | 927,285,790                                      | 7,923,068                              | 935,208,858          |
| 3          | la Sao Commune           | 135           | 154,015,880                                      | 4,980,500                              | 158,996,380          |
|            | <b>TOTAL I</b>           | <b>830</b>    | <b>1.216.740.908</b>                             | <b>17,151,068</b>                      | <b>1,233,891,976</b> |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>CHU SE DISTRICT</b>   |               |  |  |                      |
| 1          | AlBa commune             | 23            | 118,847,720                                      | 3,373,324                              | 122,221,044          |
| 2          | Nhon Hoa town            | 42            | 111,027,672                                      | 5,319,550                              | 116,347,222          |
| 3          | la Phang commune         | 9             | 534,166,809                                      | 3,451,500                              | 537,618,309          |
| 4          | la Le commune            | 12            | 195,342,772                                      | 12,904,470                             | 208,247,242          |
| 5          | la Blu commune           | 20            | 134,676,856                                      | 5,371,200                              | 140,048,056          |
| 6          | Dun commune              | 3             | 45,221,334                                       | 7,256,889                              | 52,478,223           |
| 7          | Bngoong commune          | 13            | 181,060,440                                      | 4,830,764                              | 185,891,204          |
| 8          | Bar Maih commune         | 20            | 180,994,600                                      | 6,886,885                              | 187,881,485          |
| 9          | la Blang commune         | 53            | 177,905,968                                      | 55,877,681                             | 233,783,649          |
| 10         | la Hla commune           | 54            | 116,077,600                                      | 2,146,216                              | 118,223,816          |
|            | <b>TOTAL II</b>          | <b>229</b>    | <b>1,795,321,771</b>                             | <b>107,418,479</b>                     | <b>1,902,740,250</b> |
| <b>III</b> | <b>KRONG PA DISTRICT</b> |               |  |  | <b>0</b>             |
| 1          | la Suom commune          | 99            | 162,777,180                                      | 1,999,781                              | 164,776,961          |
| 2          | la Dreh commune          | 91            | 178,883,390                                      | 1,971,622                              | 180,855,012          |
| 3          | la Rmok commune          | 10            | 112,384,896                                      | 2,164,662                              | 114,549,558          |

| No         | District/Communes         | Number of HHs | Compensation for land permanently affected (VNĐ) | Compensation for crops and trees (VNĐ) | Total (VNĐ)   |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---------------|
| 4          | Chu Đrang commune         | 93            | 418,745,000                                      | 3,621,562                              | 422,366,562   |
| 5          | Uar commune               | 256           | 235,177,130                                      | 3,418,811                              | 238,595,941   |
| 6          | Chu RCam commune          | 130           | 148,452,995                                      | 3,019,986                              | 151,472,981   |
| 7          | Phu Can commune           | 270           | 131,639,046                                      | 5,590,386                              | 137,229,432   |
| 8          | Ia Sai commune            | 8             | 30,087,600                                       | 754,500                                | 30,842,100    |
| 9          | Dat Bang commune          | 84            | 126,841,515                                      | 7,594,311                              | 134,435,826   |
|            | TOTAL III                 | 1041          | 1,544,988,752                                    | 30,135,621                             | 1,575,124,373 |
| <b>IV</b>  | <b>PHU THIEN DISTRICT</b> |               |  |  |               |
| 1          | Phu Thien town            | 152           | 591,057,087                                      | 10,875,500                             | 601,932,587   |
| 2          | Ia Hiao commune           | 303           | 374,604,649                                      | 17,699,750                             | 392,304,399   |
|            | TOTAL IV                  | 455           | 965,661,736                                      | 28,575,250                             | 994,236,986   |
| <b>V</b>   | <b>IA PA DISTRICT</b>     |               |  |  |               |
| 1          | Ia KDam commune           | 53            | 135,308,741                                      | 7,938,300                              | 143,247,041   |
| 2          | Kim Tan commune           | 56            | 152,381,621                                      | 16,963,107                             | 169,344,728   |
| 3          | Po To commune             | 60            | 170,358,699                                      | 12,802,265                             | 183,160,964   |
| 4          | Chu Rang commune          | 50            | 127,792,741                                      | 11,560,803                             | 139,353,544   |
|            | TOTAL V                   | 219           | 585,841,802                                      | 49,264,475                             | 635,106,277   |
| <b>VI</b>  | <b>CHU PRONG DISTRICT</b> |               |  |  |               |
| 1          | Thang Hung commune        | 13            | 46,486,080                                       | 760,500                                | 47,246,580    |
| 2          | Ia Tor commune            | 30            | 68,780,480                                       | 2,751,027                              | 71,531,507    |
| 3          | Ia Pia commune            | 11            | 60,720,000                                       | 3,389,966                              | 64,109,966    |
| 4          | Ia Puch commune           | 17            | 71,625,040                                       | 3,551,514                              | 75,176,554    |
| 5          | Ia Ve commune             | 14            | 99,176,720                                       | 3,708,027                              | 102,884,747   |
| 6          | Ia Drang commune          | 9             | 19,536,000                                       | 3,524,324                              | 23,060,324    |
| 7          | Bau Can commune           | 2             | 70,039,920                                       | 1,242,027                              | 71,281,947    |
|            | TOTAL VI                  | 96            | 436,364,240                                      | 18,927,385                             | 455,291,625   |
| <b>VII</b> | <b>CHU PAH DISTRICT</b>   |               |  |  |               |
| 1          | Ia Phi commune            | 14            | 17,848,540                                       | 1,050,000                              | 18,898,540    |
| 2          | Nghia Hoa commune         | 6             | 93,072,000                                       | 2,034,324                              | 95,106,324    |
| 3          | Nghia Hung commune        | 12            | 14,852,565                                       | 12,841,216                             | 27,693,781    |
| 4          | Phu Hoa commune           | 23            | 186,933,784                                      | 3,393,243                              | 190,327,027   |
| 5          | Hoa Phu commune           | 11            | 226,765,000                                      | 10,694,027                             | 237,459,027   |

| No          | District/Communes         | Number of HHs | Compensation for land permanently affected (VNĐ) | Compensation for crops and trees (VNĐ) | Total (VNĐ)   |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|---------------|
| 6           | Ia Ka commune             | 15            | 263,480,850                                      | 20,619,243                             | 284,100,093   |
| 7           | Ia Ly commune             | 7             | 124,740,000                                      | 8,032,838                              | 132,772,838   |
| 8           | Ia Mo Nong commune        | 4             | 145,765,000                                      | 3,579,946                              | 149,344,946   |
| 9           | Ia Nhin commune           | 20            | 332,100,000                                      | 21,503,351                             | 353,603,351   |
|             | TOTAL VII                 | 112           | 1,405,557,739                                    | 83,748,188                             | 1,489,305,927 |
| <b>VIII</b> | <b>DAK PO DISTRICT</b>    |               |  |  |               |
| 1           | Phu An commune            | 15            | 99,192,516                                       | 11,298,200                             | 110,490,716   |
|             | TOTAL VIII                | 15            | 99,192,516                                       | 11,298,200                             | 110,490,716   |
| <b>IX</b>   | <b>AN KHE TOWN</b>        |               |  |  |               |
| 1           | Song An commune           | 50            | 227,338,096                                      | 20,087,200                             | 247,425,296   |
| 2           | Tu An commune             | 58            | 276,748,422                                      | 28,135,800                             | 304,884,222   |
| 3           | Cuu An commune            | 45            | 80,040,794                                       | 12,799,600                             | 92,840,394    |
| 4           | Tay Son ward              | 40            | 271,303,608                                      | 26,881,200                             | 298,184,808   |
| 5           | An Binh ward              | 60            | 218,813,615                                      | 18,832,600                             | 237,646,215   |
| 6           | An Tan ward               | 21            | 62,363,243                                       | 9,872,200                              | 72,235,443    |
| 7           | An Phu ward               | 35            | 144,744,316                                      | 22,870,600                             | 167,614,916   |
|             | TOTAL IX                  | 309           | 1,281,352,094                                    | 139,479,200                            | 1,420,831,294 |
| <b>X</b>    | <b>MANG YANG DISTRICT</b> |               |  |  |               |
| 1           | A Yun commune             | 25            | 123,927,680                                      | 2,674,730                              | 126,602,410   |
| 2           | Dak DJRang commune        | 24            | 121,095,424                                      | 2,617,351                              | 123,712,775   |
| 3           | Dak Jo' Ta commune        | 25            | 121,876,736                                      | 2,817,514                              | 124,694,250   |
| 4           | Dak Ya commune            | 507           | 125,741,727                                      | 2,504,108                              | 128,245,835   |

| No          | District/Communes       | Number of HHs | Compensation for land permanently affected (VNĐ) | Compensation for crops and trees (VNĐ) | Total (VNĐ)   |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|--|--|---------------|
| 5           | Lo Pang commune         | 40            | 135,549,696                                      | 4,489,054                              | 140,038,750   |
| 6           | Dak Ta Ley commune      | 14            | 12,403,328                                       | 288,000                                | 12,691,328    |
| 7           | De Ar commune           | 7             | 11,242,938                                       | 1,214,514                              | 12,457,452    |
| 8           | H'Ra commune            | 10            | 11,548,768                                       | 1,427,757                              | 12,976,525    |
|             | TOTAL X                 | 652           | 663,386,297                                      | 18,033,028                             | 681,419,325   |
| <b>XI</b>   | <b>DAK DOA DISTRICT</b> |               |  |  |               |
| 1           | Ha Bau commune          | 133           | 36,164,979                                       | 4,916,027                              | 41,081,006    |
| 2           | Ia Bang commune         | 145           | 59,799,667                                       | 10,412,162                             | 70,211,829    |
| 3           | Dak Krong commune       | 35            | 21,056,358                                       | 3,329,243                              | 24,385,601    |
| 4           | Dak Sôr Mei commune     | 15            | 13,169,990                                       | 2,521,757                              | 15,691,747    |
| 6           | Hnol commune            | 17            | 15,097,600                                       | 1,958,811                              | 17,056,411    |
| 7           | Dak Doa town            | 7             | 8,399,104  | 1,379,108                              | 9,778,212     |
|             | TOTAL XI                | 352           | 153,687,699                                      | 24,517,108                             | 178,204,807   |
| <b>XII</b>  | <b>IA GRAI DISTRICT</b> |               |  |  |               |
| 1           | Ia Pech commune         | 43            | 200,872,408                                      | 273,384,346                            | 474,256,754   |
| 2           | Ia Sao commune          | 66            | 276,111,737                                      | 321,680,914                            | 597,792,651   |
| 4           | Ia Krai commune         | 2             | 42,394,380                                       | 5,100,568                              | 47,494,948    |
| 5           | Ia Chia commune         | 2             | 41,079,832                                       |  | 41,079,832    |
|             | TOTAL XII               | 113           | 560,458,357                                      | 600,165,828                            | 1,160,624,185 |
| <b>XIII</b> | <b>DUC CO DISTRICT</b>  |               |  |  |               |
| 1           | Ia KRel commune         | 3             | 67,447   | 1,598,811                              | 1,666,258     |
| 2           | Ia Kla commune          | 5             | 216,813  | 3,927,027                              | 4,143,840     |



| No | District/Communes | Number of HHs | Compensation for land permanently affected (VNĐ) | Compensation for crops and trees (VNĐ) | Total (VNĐ)   |
|----|-------------------|---------------|--|--|---------------|
|    | TOTAL XIII        | 8             | 284,260  | 5,525,838                              | 5,810,098     |
|    | TOTAL             | 4,431         | 10,708,838,169                                   | 1134,239,668                           | 11,843,077837 |

**Appendix 4: Land area and Households Affected by Commune and District**

| No         | District/Communes        | Affected land production permanently |                            | Affected land production temporarily |                            | Total Permanently and temporarily Affected |                            |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|            |                          | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                       | Area of land affected (m2) |
| <b>I</b>   | <b>AYUN PA TOWN</b>      |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  |                            |
| 1          | Ia Rbol Commune          | 15                                   | 201                        | 315                                  | 1,545                      | 330  | 1,746                      |
| 2          | Ia Rto Commune           | 10                                   | 282                        | 355                                  | 2,125                      | 365  | 2,407                      |
| 3          | Ia Sao Commune           | 20                                   | 317                        | 115                                  | 922                        | 135  | 1,239                      |
|            | TOTAL I                  | 45                                   | 800                        | 785                                  | 4,592                      | 830  | 5,392                      |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>CHU SE DISTRICT</b>   |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  |                            |
| 1          | AlBa commune             | 8                                    | 272                        | 15                                   | 315                        | 23   | 587                        |
| 2          | Nhon Hoa town            | 7                                    | 185                        | 35                                   | 540                        | 42   | 725                        |
| 3          | Ia Phang commune         | 6                                    | 220                        | 3                                    | 137                        | 9  | 357                        |
| 4          | Ia Le commune            | 5                                    | 243                        | 7                                    | 156                        | 12   | 399                        |
| 5          | Ia Blu commune           | 10                                   | 240                        | 10                                   | 250                        | 20   | 590                        |
| 6          | Dun commune              | 1                                    | 18                         | 2                                    | 72                         | 3  | 90                         |
| 7          | Bngoong commune          | 5                                    | 314                        | 8                                    | 205                        | 13   | 519                        |
| 8          | Bar Maih commune         | 12                                   | 521                        | 8                                    | 247                        | 20   | 768                        |
| 9          | Ia Blang commune         | 5                                    | 234                        | 28                                   | 1,361                      | 33   | 1,595                      |
| 10         | Ia Hla commune           | 9                                    | 350                        | 45                                   | 950                        | 54   | 1,300                      |
|            | TOTAL II                 | 68                                   | 2,657                      | 161                                  | 4,233                      | 229  | 6,890                      |
| <b>III</b> | <b>KRONG PA DISTRICT</b> |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  |                            |

| No        | District/Communes         | Affected land production permanently |                            | Affected land production temporarily |                            | Total Permanently and temporarily Affected |                            |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|           |                           | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                       | Area of land affected (m2) |
| 1         | Ia Suom commune           | 3                                    | 70                         | 96                                   | 2,340                      | 99   | 2,410                      |
| 2         | Ia Dreh commune           | 3                                    | 48                         | 88                                   | 1,800                      | 91   | 1,848                      |
| 3         | Ia Rmok commune           | 2                                    | 40                         | 8                                    | 94                         | 10   | 134                        |
| 4         | Chu Đrang commune         | 3                                    | 119                        | 90                                   | 3,784                      | 93   | 3,903                      |
| 5         | Uar commune               | 5                                    | 92                         | 251                                  | 3,308                      | 256  | 3,400                      |
| 6         | Chu RCam commune          | 4                                    | 51                         | 126                                  | 2,040                      | 130  | 2,091                      |
| 7         | Phu Can commune           | 6                                    | 108                        | 264                                  | 4,312                      | 270  | 4,420                      |
| 8         | Ia Sai commune            | 1                                    | 31                         | 7                                    | 1,140                      | 8  | 1,171                      |
| 9         | Dat Bang commune          | 3                                    | 138                        | 81                                   | 5,510                      | 84   | 5,648                      |
|           | TOTAL III                 | 30                                   | 695                        | 1,011                                | 24,328                     | 1,041                                      | 25,023                     |
| <b>IV</b> | <b>PHU THIEN DISTRICT</b> |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  | -                          |
| 1         | Phu Thien town            | 101                                  | 2,170                      | 51                                   | 5,459                      | 152  | 7,629                      |
| 2         | Ia Hiao commune           | 79                                   | 2,504                      | 224                                  | 4,323                      | 303  | 6,827                      |
|           | TOTAL IV                  | 180                                  | 4,674                      | 275                                  | 9,782                      | 455  | 14,456                     |
| <b>V</b>  | <b>IA PA DISTRICT</b>     |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  | -                          |
| 1         | Ia KDam commune           | 26                                   | 417                        | 27                                   | 968                        | 53   | 1,385                      |
| 2         | Kim Tan commune           | 25                                   | 462                        | 31                                   | 1,169                      | 56   | 1,631                      |
| 3         | Po To commune             | 32                                   | 638                        | 28                                   | 1,497                      | 60   | 2,135                      |
| 4         | Chu Rang commune          | 25                                   | 412                        | 25                                   | 947                        | 50   | 1,359                      |
|           | TOTAL V                   | 108                                  | 1,929                      | 111                                  | 4,581                      | 219  | 6,510                      |

| No         | District/Communes         | Affected land production permanently |                            | Affected land production temporarily |                            | Total Permanently and temporarily Affected |                            |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|            |                           | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                       | Area of land affected (m2) |
| <b>VI</b>  | <b>CHU PRONG DISTRICT</b> |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  |                            |
| 1          | Thang Hung commune        | 7                                    | 129                        | 6                                    | 157                        | 13   | 286                        |
| 2          | la Tor commune            | 12                                   | 225                        | 18                                   | 345                        | 30   | 570                        |
| 3          | la Pia commune            | 8                                    | 139                        | 3                                    | 185                        | 11   | 324                        |
| 5          | la Puch commune           | 9                                    | 105                        | 8                                    | 160                        | 17   | 265                        |
| 6          | la Ve commune             | 9                                    | 120                        | 5                                    | 181                        | 14   | 301                        |
| 7          | la Drang commune          | 7                                    | 115                        | 2                                    | 140                        | 9  | 255                        |
| 8          | Bau Can commune           | 1                                    | 35                         | 1                                    | 46                         | 2  | 81                         |
|            | TOTAL VI                  | 53                                   | 868                        | 43                                   | 1,214                      | 96   | 2,082                      |
| <b>VII</b> | <b>CHU PAH DISTRICT</b>   |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  | -                          |
| 2          | la Phi commune            | 14                                   | 389                        |                                      |                            | 14   | 389                        |
| 3          | Nghia Hoa commune         |                                      |                            | 6                                    | 416                        | 6  | 416                        |
| 4          | Nghia Hung commune        | 10                                   | 475                        | 2                                    | 475                        | 12   | 951                        |
| 4          | Phu Hoa commune           | 10                                   | 296                        | 13                                   | 642                        | 23   | 938                        |
| 5          | Hoa Phu commune           | 11                                   | 235                        |                                      |                            | 11   | 235                        |
| 6          | la Ka commune             | 15                                   | 488                        |                                      |                            | 15   | 488                        |
| 7          | la Ly commune             | 7                                    | 231                        |                                      |                            | 7  | 231                        |
| 8          | la Mo Nong commune        | 4                                    | 85                         |                                      |                            | 4  | 85                         |
| 9          | la Nhin commune           | 20                                   | 615                        |                                      |                            | 20   | 615                        |

| No          | District/Communes         | Affected land production permanently |                            | Affected land production temporarily |                            | Total Permanently and temporarily Affected |                            |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|             |                           | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                       | Area of land affected (m2) |
|             | TOTAL VII                 | 91                                   | 2,814                      | 21                                   | 1,533                      | 112  | 4,347                      |
| <b>VIII</b> | <b>DAK PO DISTRICT</b>    |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  |                            |
| 1           | Cu An commune             |                                      |                            |                                      |                            | -  | -                          |
| 2           | Tan An commune            |                                      |                            |                                      |                            | -  | -                          |
| 3           | Phu An commune            | 10                                   | 407                        | 5                                    | 407                        | 15   | 814                        |
|             | TOTAL VIII                | 10                                   | 407                        | 5                                    | 407                        | 15   | 814                        |
| <b>IX</b>   | <b>AN KHE TOWN</b>        |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  |                            |
| 1           | Song An commune           | 21                                   | 716                        | 29                                   | 716                        | 50   | 1,433                      |
| 2           | Tu An commune             | 25                                   | 995                        | 33                                   | 995                        | 58   | 1,991                      |
| 3           | Cuu An commune            | 20                                   | 452                        | 25                                   | 452                        | 45   | 905                        |
| 4           | Tay Son ward              | 30                                   | 965                        | 10                                   | 965                        | 40   | 1,930                      |
| 5           | An Binh ward              | 27                                   | 669                        | 33                                   | 669                        | 60   | 1,337                      |
| 6           | An Tan ward               | 14                                   | 351                        | 7                                    | 351                        | 21   | 701                        |
| 7           | An Phu ward               | 30                                   | 814                        | 5                                    | 814                        | 35   | 1,627                      |
|             | TOTAL IX                  | 167                                  | 4,962                      | 142                                  | 4,962                      | 309  | 9,924                      |
| <b>X</b>    | <b>MANG YANG DISTRICT</b> |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  |                            |
| 4           | A Yun commune             | 4                                    | 109                        | 21                                   | 1,960                      | 25   | 2,069                      |
| 6           | Dak DJRang commune        | 5                                    | 146                        | 19                                   | 1,728                      | 24   | 1,874                      |
| 5           | Dak Jo' Ta commune        | 5                                    | 150                        | 20                                   | 1,792                      | 25   | 1,942                      |
| 7           | Dak Ya commune            | 5                                    | 160                        | 502                                  | 13,215                     | 507  | 13,376                     |

| No         | District/Communes       | Affected land production permanently |                            | Affected land production temporarily |                            | Total Permanently and temporarily Affected |                            |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|            |                         | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                       | Area of land affected (m2) |
| 8          | Lo Pang commune         | 8                                    | 162                        | 32                                   | 2,912                      | 40   | 3,074                      |
| 2          | Dak Ta Ley commune      | 3                                    | 56                         | 11                                   | 1,016                      | 14   | 1,072                      |
| 3          | De Ar commune           | 3                                    | 52                         | 4                                    | 920                        | 7  | 972                        |
| 1          | H'Ra commune            | 2                                    | 53                         | 8                                    | 946                        | 10   | 999                        |
|            | TOTAL X                 | 35                                   | 887                        | 617                                  | 24,489                     | 652  | 25,376                     |
| <b>XI</b>  | <b>DAK DOA DISTRICT</b> |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  | -                          |
| 1          | Ha Bau commune          | 7                                    | 165                        | 126                                  | 2,962                      | 133  | 3,127                      |
| 2          | Ia Bang commune         | 8                                    | 272                        | 137                                  | 3,898                      | 145  | 4,171                      |
| 3          | Dak Krong commune       | 3                                    | 96                         | 32                                   | 1,225                      | 35   | 1,321                      |
| 4          | Dak So Mei commune      | 5                                    | 60                         | 10                                   | 579                        | 15   | 639                        |
| 6          | Hnol commune            | 4                                    | 67                         | 13                                   | 839                        | 17   | 906                        |
| 7          | Dak Doa town            | 2                                    | 38                         | 5                                    | 688                        | 7  | 726                        |
|            | TOTAL XI                | 29                                   | 698                        | 323                                  | 10,191                     | 352  | 10,889                     |
| <b>XII</b> | <b>IA GRAI DISTRICT</b> |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  | -                          |
| 1          | Ia Pech commune         | 29                                   | 1,160                      | 14                                   | 666                        | 43   | 1,827                      |
| 2          | Ia Sao commune          | 36                                   | 1,556                      | 30                                   | 974                        | 66   | 2,531                      |
| 4          | Ia Krai commune         | 1                                    | 2                          | 1                                    | 62                         | 2  | 64                         |
| 5          | Ia Chia commune         | 1                                    | 2                          | 1                                    | 4                          | 2  | 6                          |
|            | TOTAL XII               | 67                                   | 2,721                      | 46                                   | 1,707                      | 113  | 4,428                      |

| No          | District/Communes      | Affected land production permanently |                            | Affected land production temporarily |                            | Total Permanently and temporarily Affected |                            |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|             |                        | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                 | Area of land affected (m2) | Number of households                       | Area of land affected (m2) |
| <b>XIII</b> | <b>DUC CO DISTRICT</b> |                                      |                            |                                      |                            |  | -                          |
| 1           | la KRel commune        | 1                                    | 6                          | 2                                    | 10                         | 3  | 16                         |
| 2           | la Kla commune         | 1                                    | 6                          | 4                                    | 20                         | 5  | 26                         |
|             | TOTAL XIII             | 2                                    | 12                         | 6                                    | 30                         | 8  | 42                         |
|             | TOTAL                  | 885                                  | 24,123                     | 3,546                                | 92,050                     | 4,431                                      | 116,173                    |

## **Appendix 5: Minutes of Consultation Meetings and List of Participants**

(As the attached file)