

Land Acquisition Audit Report

Land Acquisition Audit Report for Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects

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Prepared by ERM Vietnam for Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen Windfarm Joint Stock Companies as a requirement of the Asian Development Bank

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Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong
Nguyen Windfarm Joint Stock
Companies

Land Acquisition Audit Report

Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen
Wind Power Projects

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Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
Ahs	Affected Households
Aps	Affected Persons
CSR	Compensation, Support and Resettlement
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IoL	Inventory of Losses
IP	Indigenous People
LFDC	Land Fund Development Centre
LREMDP	Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OCLC	Organisation in Charge of Compensation and Land Clearance
PAP	Project Affected People
PC	People's Committee
PCC1	Power Construction JSC No.1
PFMB	Protection Forest Management Board
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RP	Resettlement plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
VND	Vietnam Dong (Vietnamese Currency)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 An Overview of Projects

The Power Construction JSC No.1 (hereinafter as "PCC1" or the "Project Owner") has commissioned to develop three (03) wind power projects located in Quang Tri Province with a total capacity of 144MW. They include:

- Lien Lap Wind Power Project;
- Phong Huy Wind Power Project; and
- Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project.

The Projects' components and key descriptions are provided in Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1.

The three projects are expecting to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). As such, in addition to compliance with local regulations, the Project is seeking to align itself with the environment and social standards established under the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009) requirements associated with International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards and World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines More specifically, ADB social policies and requirements include (see further Section 2.2):

- ADB Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement;
- Social Protection Strategy (2001);
- Accountability Mechanism (2012);
- Access to Information Policy (2018); and
- Policy on Gender and Development (1998).

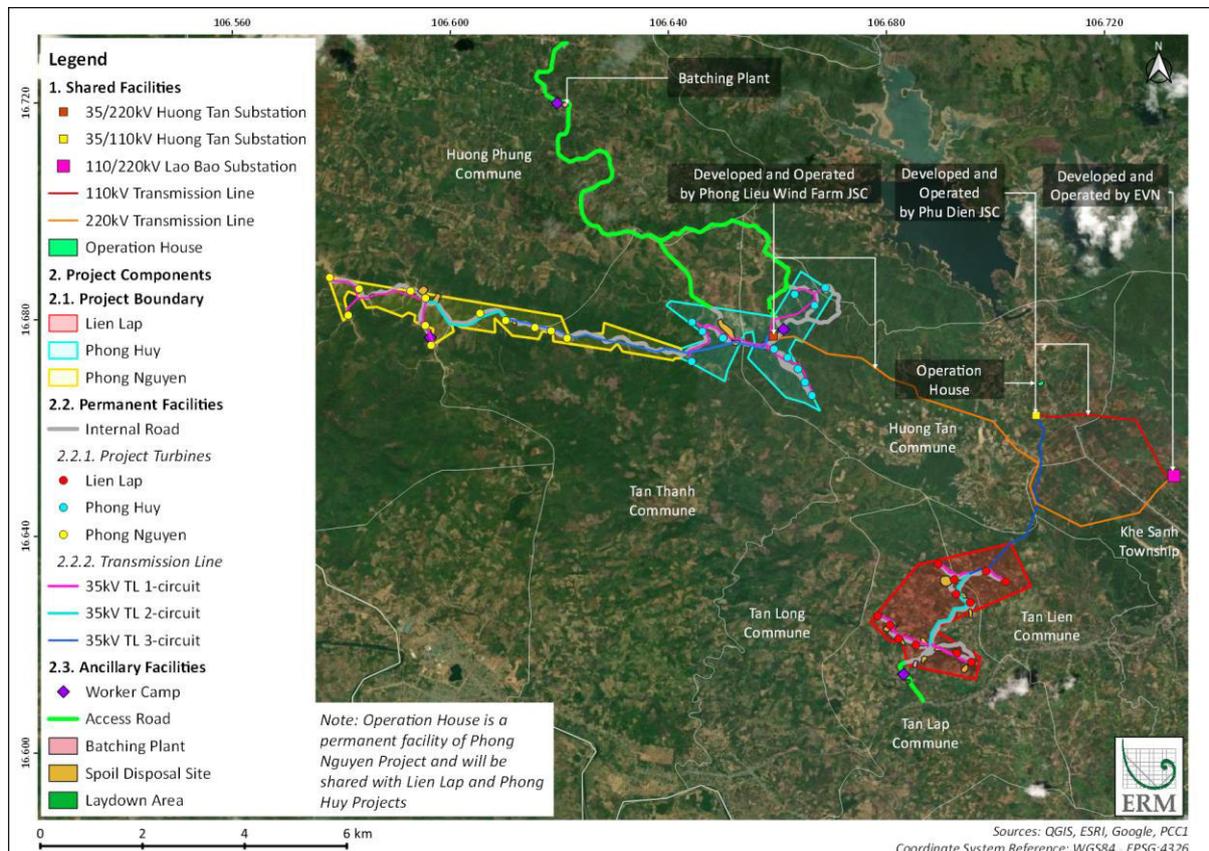


Figure 1.1 Location and General Layout of the Projects

Table 1.1 Key Features of the Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects

Project	Lien Lap Wind Power Project	Phong Huy Wind Power Project	Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project
Project Owner	■ Lien Lap Wind Farm JSC	■ Phong Huy Wind Farm JSC	■ Phong Nguyen Wind Farm JSC
Project Location	■ Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes, Huong Hoa district	■ Huong Tan, Tan Thanh and Huong Phung communes, Huong Hoa district	■ Huong Phung and Tan Thanh communes, Huong Hoa district
Project Affected Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bu, Tan Thuan, Tan Tai, and Tan Son (Tan Lap commune); ■ Tan Hao, Tan Hoa, and Hiep Hoa (Tan Lien commune); ■ Residential Group No.7 (Khe Sanh town); and ■ Tan Vinh (Huong Tan). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Xa Ruong, and Ruong (Huong Tan commune); and ■ Cop, Phung Lam, and Huong Choa (Huong Phung commune). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Xa Ruong, and Ruong (Huong Tan commune); and ■ Ma Lai Pun (Huong Phung commune).
Approval of Intention of Investment	■ Decision No. 852/QD-UBND dated 17 April 2019 by Quang Tri Province People's Committee (PPC)	■ Decision No. 2530/QD-UBND dated 20 September 2019 by Quang Tri PPC	■ Decision No. 2531/QD-UBND dated 20 September 2019 by Quang Tri PPC.
Project's study area ¹	■ 424 ha	■ 350 ha	■ 319 ha
Project components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 12 wind turbines with total capacity of 48MW; ■ 1,200 m 35kV underground cable connecting turbines with the 9,130 m 35kV overhead transmission line system leading to the 35/110kV Huong Tan substation; ■ 7,284 m internal road, which will connect the access road and all turbines for construction and operation of the Project; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 12 wind turbines with total capacity of 48MW; ■ 1,963 m 35kV underground cable to connect turbines with the 5,510 m 35kV overhead transmission line system leading to the 220 kV Phong Lieu substation; ■ 7,659 m internal road, which will connect the access road and all turbines for construction and operation of the Project; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 12 wind turbines with total capacity of 48MW; ■ 1,174 m 35kV underground cable to connect turbines with the 9,750 m 35kV overhead transmission line system leading to the 220 kV Phong Lieu substation; ■ 10,892 m internal road, which will connect the access road and all

¹ The Project Study Area is the area within which field data is collected to identify all known environmental resources and communities potentially affected by the project pre-construction, construction and operations. This area is established early in the development process and must be established large enough to encompass all potential conceptual project alternatives.

Project	Lien Lap Wind Power Project	Phong Huy Wind Power Project	Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1,018 m access road to the Project site from National Road No.9, which will be expanded from the existing inter-village road; and approximately 2.75 km internal road will be newly built to connect all turbines for construction and operation of the Project; and ■ Other ancillary facilities including batching plants, laydown area and crane installation sites, worker accommodation and spoil disposal sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 9,368 m access road to the Project site from Ho Chi Minh West Road Trail, which will be expanded from the existing inter-village Cop – Phung Lam – Huong Choa road; and ■ Other ancillary facilities including batching plants, laydown area and crane installation sites, worker accommodation and spoil disposal sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> turbines for construction and operation of the Project; and ■ Operation house, which will be shared for Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects during operation phase. ■ Other ancillary facilities including laydown area and crane installation sites, worker accommodation and spoil disposal sites.
Land use	<p>Total 39.71 ha, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 11.64 ha for fixed-term land use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.8 ha turbine foundation; - 0.6 ha TL 35 kV transmission tower footprint; and - 9.24 ha internal road. ■ 28.07 ha for temporary use and ancillary facilities including batching plants, worker camps, laydown area and crage installation area, access road, and spoil disposal sites. 	<p>Total 31.65 ha, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 12.45 ha for fixed-term land use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.8 ha turbine foundation - 0.3 ha 35kV transmission line footprint - 10.35 ha internal road. ■ 19.2 ha for temporary use and ancillary facilities including batching plants, worker camps, and laydown area and crane installation area, and spoil disposal sites. 	<p>Total 21.88 ha, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 11.31 ha for fixed-term land use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.8 ha turbine foundation - 0.3 ha 35kV transmission line footprint - 8.27 ha for internal road; and - 0.94 ha for operation house. ■ 10.57 ha for temporary use and ancillary facilities including batching plants, worker camps, laydown area and crane installation, and spoil disposal sites.
Current land use status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Currently, the land area is managed and cultivated by organisations (PCs) and households in Tan Lap, Tan Lien, Huong Tan communes and Khe Sanh town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access road expansion area is currently under usage of households and individuals living along the existing inter-village road. ■ Land for all other project components is protection forest land, which is being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Current land type is protection forest land, which is being managed by the Dakrong Huong Hoa Protection Forest Management Board.

Project	Lien Lap Wind Power Project	Phong Huy Wind Power Project	Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project
		<p>managed by the Dakrong Huong Hoa Protection Forest Management Board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There are no informal users of land. 	
Land acquisition needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Land acquisition of 26.04 ha from households is required. ■ As confirmed by the Project Owner and People’s Committee of Huong Hoa District, land acquisition and Compensation, Support and Resettlement (CSR) process for this project is a government-led process which has been implemented in accordance with the national requirements. The process has been implemented by the People Committee of Huong Hoa District since early 2020 and completed in December 2020. The process of land acquisition for the transmission line Right of Way (ROW) outside the project boundary will commence in January 2021 and is expected to be completed in March 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Land acquisition of 6.44 ha from households affected by the access road is required. ■ The change of land use purpose of 16.26 ha for Phong Huy Project was approved by Quang Tri People’s Council under the Resolution No. 16/NQ-HDND dated 21 April 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No land acquisition from households, only change of land use purpose is required. ■ The change of land use purpose of 16.4 ha for Phong Nguyen Project was approved by Quang Tri People’s Council under the Resolution No. 16/NQ-HDND dated 21 April 2020.
Number of households/persons experiencing involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of land acquisition for the project, transmission lines, including those whose lands were used for ancillary facilities such as the access roads, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Total number of affected households: 100 households (505 persons) ■ Number of affected households losing 10% or more: 22 households (120 persons) ■ Number of vulnerable households: 24 households (136 persons) of which 18 households (105 persons) are Van Kieu ■ Number of ethnic minority households: 34 (186 persons) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Total number of affected households: 61 households (302 persons) ■ Number of affected households losing 10% or more: None ■ Number of vulnerable households: 16 households (85 persons) ■ Number of ethnic minority households: 12 households (58 persons) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable

Project	Lien Lap Wind Power Project	Phong Huy Wind Power Project	Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project
Villages with land acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bu, Tan Thuan, and Tan Tai (Tan Lap commune); ■ Tan Hao (Tan Lien commune); ■ Residential Group No.7 (Khe Sanh town); and ■ Tan Vinh (Huong Tan commune). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cop, Phung Lam, and Huong Choa (Huong Phung commune) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not Applicable

Project's affected communes and villages are listed in Table 1.1 and illustrated in Figure 1.2. It should be noted that the villages highlighted in green in Figure 1.2 are not project-affected villages although they are mentioned either to provide data input for a baseline analysis or as a residential location of a household with land acquisition, not the location of the acquired land parcel.

The following villages were included in the baseline analysis or somewhere in the Project's documents, but they are not the Project affected villages:

Lien Lap Project

- Tan Tien: There is one household (Nguyen Huu Nam) has the residence registration and his current house in Tan Tien village, Tan Lien commune but his affected land area is in Tan Hao village. This household will be invited to the public consultation in Tan Hao village.
- Tan Xuyen: There is one household (Nguyen Van Me) has the residence registration and his current house in Tan Xuyen village, Tan Hop commune but his affected land area is in Tan Hao and Tan Thuan villages. This household will be invited to the public consultation in Tan Thuan village.
- Tan Phu: Tan Phu village was merged into Hiep Hoa village.
- Dai Hao: Dai Hao village was merged into Hiep Hoa village.

Phong Huy Project and Phong Nguyen Project

- An Tiem and Co Thanh: These villages were included in the socio-economic baseline (Kinh prominent villages, besides Van Kieu prominent villages such as Xa Ruong) to understand about the general conditions in the commune. The selection of these villages were based on the distance of the village to the Project's component, including the previous access road. Now that the access road was changed to Huong Phung commune, it is clearer that the two villages are not impacted by the Project's components and activities.
- Ha Let: The NTFP engagement confirmed that no NTFP activities of this village are extended to the Projects. Additionally, no project activities will be occurred in this village.
- Cu Vo: At the beginning of the ESIA stage, Cu Vo is considered as the project affected village due to the old access road. We did collect the environmental baseline at this village. However, the Project then changed its access road to be in line with the rural development plan of the communes. The new Access road run through Huong Choa, Cop and Phung Lam villages. Therefore, Cu Vo is not an affected village of the Project. Additionally, it was confirmed that the Project components and activities are not located in Cu Vo village.

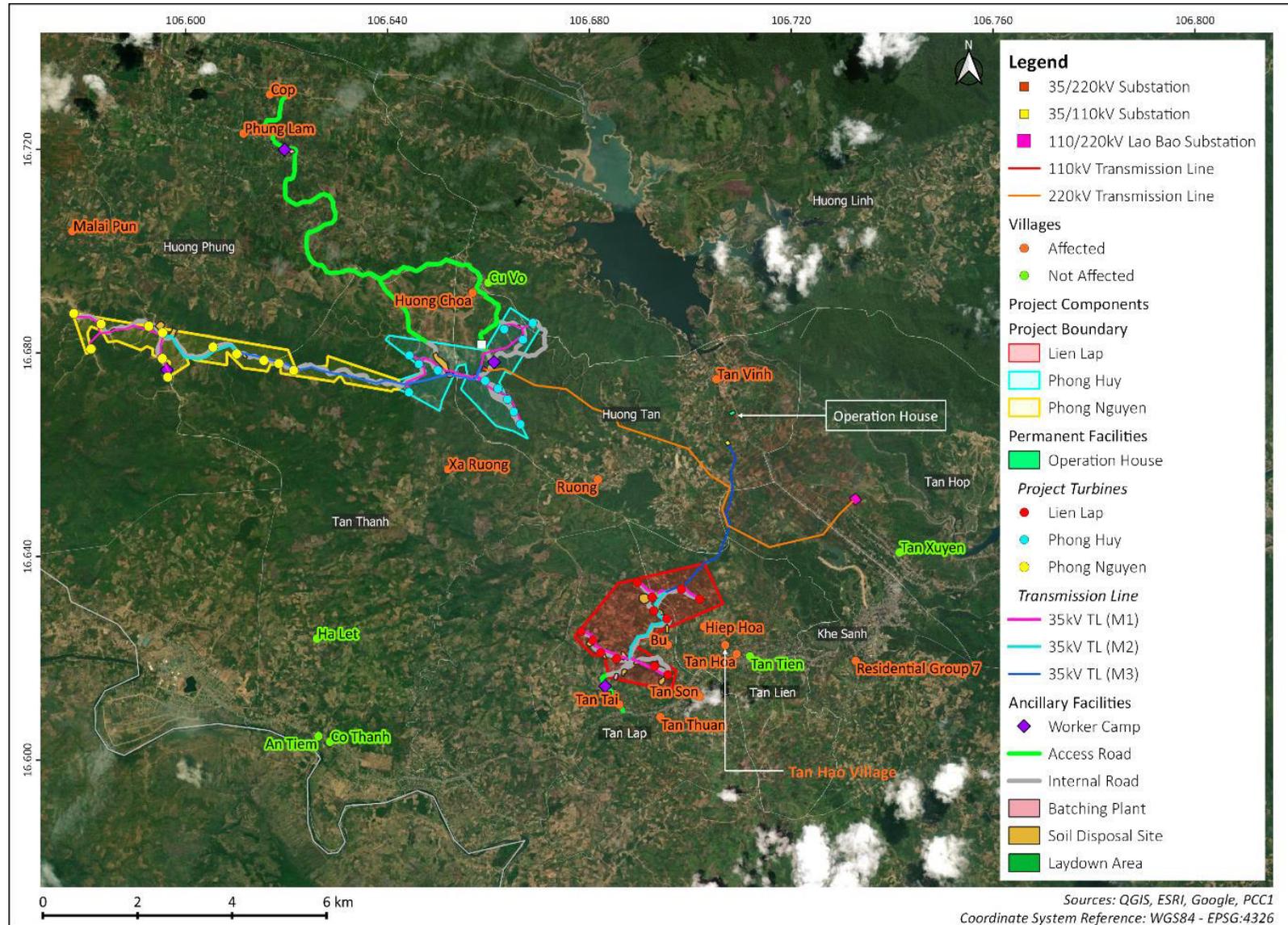


Figure 1.2 Affected Villages of the Projects

The following are scoped out of this assessment: 35/110kV substation and 110kV transmission line (Lien Lap Project) and 35/220kV substation and 220kV transmission line (Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects). As confirmed by Project Owner, Lien Lap Project will be connected to the 110kV overhead transmission line from 110kV Huong Tan substation to the Lao Bao substation (owned and operated by the government), in order to connect to the national power transmission grid. The 35/110kV substation and 110kV transmission line will be constructed by Project Owner of Huong Tan Wind Farm project². Following the agreement between PCC1 and project owner of Huong Tan Wind Farm Projects, compensation and support for the affected households within the safety corridor of the 110kV transmission line do not belong to the responsibility of the PCC1.

Likewise, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects will be connected to the 35/220kV Huong Tan substation before heading to the Lao Bao substation and connecting to the national power transmission grid. The 35/220kV Huong Tan substation and 220kV transmission line to Lao Bao substation will be constructed by owner of the Phong Lieu Wind Farm Project³. As such, compensation and support for the households within safety corridor of the 220kV transmission line do not belong to the responsibility of PCC1 and are not associated facilities (see Figure 1.1).

1.2 Objectives

ADB's 2009 SPS Safeguard Requirements 4 requires that for projects involving facilities and/or business activities that already exist or are under construction, the borrower/client will undertake an environment and/or social compliance audit (ESCA), including on-site assessment, to identify past or present concerns related to impacts on the environment, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples. The objective of the compliance audit is to 1) examine if land acquisition and resettlement is compliant with provisions of the relevant Government's laws and regulations on land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement; and 2) determine whether actions were in accordance with ADB's safeguard principles and requirements for borrowers/clients and to identify and plan appropriate measures to address outstanding compliance issues. ESCAs were separately prepared covering environment, health and safety and labor aspects only. This assessment covers any prior land or right of way acquisition, involuntary restriction of access to protected natural parks or forests, land use transfer or any past or ongoing involuntary resettlement impacts or activities that may have been undertaken in the proposed project area in anticipation of the project proposed for ADB financing.

This assessment covers the below scopes:

- Assessing the land acquisition and resettlement process of the three ADB-funded projects against the ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2;
- Examine if land acquisition and resettlement are compliant with provisions of the relevant Government's laws and regulations on land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Conducting a Full Replacement Cost Assessment to assess and verify to what extent the Project's land compensation and support represent full replacement cost;
- Assessing the measures and outcomes of the efforts by the local government and the PCC1 to help affected people restore their livelihoods;
- Assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation and grievance mechanisms in relation to land acquisition and resettlement; and

² In accordance with the Investment Policy Decision No. 198/QĐ-UBND dated January 24, 2019, with revision in the Investment Policy Decision No. 1643/QĐ-UBND dated June 24, 2020 by Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee for development of the Huong Tan Wind Farm Project.

³ In accordance with the Cooperation Agreements No. 03/2020/TTĐT/PH-PN-PL and No. 04/2020/TTĐT/PH-PN-PL among the Phong Huy, Phong Nguyen and Phong Lieu projects.

- Providing recommendations and a time bound action plan with budget to address the identified shortcomings in land acquisition and resettlement carried out.

1.3 Assessment Methodology

The assessment involved three tasks: (i) documentation review, (ii) a replacement cost study, (iii) five site visits, including meetings with local authorities and interviews with displaced households; and (iii) reporting. These tasks are described in the following sections.

1.3.1 Documentation Review

ERM reviewed relevant land acquisition, compensation and resettlement information and documents provided by the Project and the local authorities to get an understanding of the Project's land acquisition process and provided entitlements (compensation and assistance) to the affected persons. A list of reviewed documents is presented and updated in Appendix A of this report.

1.3.2 Site Visits

Five site visits were undertaken from May to November 2020 by ERM consultants including:

- From 4 to 9 May 2020 by two ERM consultants including Ms. Ngan Vu and Ms. Yen Ngo and ERM subcontractor. This site visit developed the foundation content of this assessment based on land acquisition outcomes of Batch 1 comprising land acquisition for the main site (turbine area, internal road, laydown and 35 kV TL footprint (within the project boundary) for Lien Lap Project.
- From 3 to 6 September 2020 by two ERM consultants including Ms. Tram Le and Mr. Thin Hoang and ERM subcontractor. This site visit was to (i) update progress of land acquisition for Batch 1 comprising the main project site of Lien Lap Project and land acquisition under Batch 2 for the access road to the Lien Lap project site; and (ii) justify the informal land users within the lands acquired for Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects.
- From 7 to 9 November 2020 by three ERM consultants including Ms. Tram Le, Mr. Hanh Nguyen and Ms. Yen Ngo and ERM subcontractor. This site visit aimed to verify whether there is economic displacement as a result of changing the land purpose and thereby reducing non-timber forest product (NTFP) collection for all of the three Projects.
- From 26 to 27 November 2020 by ERM consultants and subcontractor. This site visit was for a census of households with land acquisition for the development of Phong Huy Project's access road.
- From 14 to 15 December 2020 by three ERM consultants including Ms. Tram Le, Mr. Hanh Nguyen and ERM subcontractor. This site visit aimed to gain an update on land acquisition process, particularly related to the remaining 17 towers outside the Project's boundaries in Khom 7 (Residential Group No. 7) of Khe Sanh Town and Tan Vinh village of Huong Tan commune.

The site visits were used as an opportunity to understand the local authority's approach in managing land acquisition and cross-check the information provided in the Project-related documentation to the actual conditions. Interviews with Project's site representatives, meetings with local authorities, visit to the displaced community and interviews with displaced households were carried out by the ERM team during the site visits.

1.3.2.1 First Site Visit in May 2020

Interviews with Project's Site Representatives

As part of the scoping site visit prior to field survey, ERM consultants met with the Project's site personnel to gain understandings about the current development progress on site, as well as involvement of the Project in the land acquisition process. Interviews were conducted with:

- Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Tien – Project Manager

- Mr. Do Duc Toai – person in charge of land acquisition for Lien Lap Project

Meetings with Local Authorities

As part of the site visit, ERM met with local authorities at commune and district levels who are in charge of the land acquisition for the Project. In details, ERM team met with the following representatives:

- Management Board of Construction Investment Projects and Land Fund Development of Huong Hoa District
- Mr. Nguyen Van Nhuan – Chairman of Tan Lap Commune’s People Committee
- Mr. Phan Chau Tuan – Vice Chairman of Tan Lien Commune’s People Committee

The aims of the meetings were as follows:

- To understand the nature of the Government’s compensation process and determine whether the compensation and assistance provided meets full replacement cost;
- To confirm the number of displaced persons;
- To Examine the provided assistance to the affected persons and understand the current livelihood status of displaced households;
- To understand the measures and outcomes of the efforts taken by the Project and by the local government to help displaced people during the transition time and to restore their livelihoods after the land acquisition; and
- To understand the adequacy and effectiveness of local consultation and grievance mechanism in relation to land acquisition and resettlement.

Community Visits

A visit to the communities in the Project area was conducted by the ERM team to observe the Project land area which are located in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes of Huong Hoa District.

Interviews with Households Affected by Land Acquisition for Lien Lap

ERM consultants also carried out interviews with displaced people in those communes to gain a comprehensive understanding of the land acquisition and resettlement process as well as the livelihood restoration process of the Project from the perspectives of displaced people and their related concerns.

A preliminary list of 93 households⁴ with affected land and assets situated in the Project area was obtained from the Project Owner at time of the survey in May 2020. Among which, there were:

- 17 duplicate names;
- 04 households not accessible due to their absence at the locality; and
- 01 household refused the interview.

As a result, 71 households in the initial list of affected households (Batch 1) were involved in the household interviews.

1.3.2.2 Second Site Visit in September 2020

Interviews with Project’s Site Representatives

As part of the scoping site visit prior to field survey, ERM consultants met with the Project’s site personnel to gain understanding about the current development progress on site, as well as involvement of the Project in the land acquisition process. Interviews were conducted with:

⁴ It is noted that at time of ERM’s site visit, the CSR process was not yet completed and as such, this is just the preliminary list of affected households identified after the DMS activity. The final number of affected households will be confirmed once all of the final CSR plans are issued.

- Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Tien – Project Manager
- Mr. Do Duc Toai – person in charge of land acquisition for Lien Lap Project

Meetings with Local Authorities

The team have worked with the Huong Hoa – Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB) in the afternoon of 3 September 2020, represented by:

- Mr. Bui Van Thinh - Deputy Director; and
- Mr. Vo Dinh Tuan - Head of Forest Protection and Management Division.

And with the representatives of the Huong Hoa Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) in the afternoon of 4 September 2020, including:

- Mr. Le Dinh Tan - Director; and
- Mr. Hoang Duc Dinh - Officer, In charge of the Lien Lap Project.

Interviews with Displaced Households

During this site visit, ERM was provided with the list of 31 households affected by the Lien Lap access road, of whom 21 households were not visited in the first site visit. The team was able to conduct interviews with additional 10 households in the list, resulting in a total of 81 successful household interviews with the displaced households by Lien Lap Project. A named list of all 81 interviewed households and household survey photos are provided in Appendix B and Appendix C of this report.

Full Replacement Cost Assessment

A subcontractor who is certified by the Ministry of Finance was engaged to conduct the valuation of land and assets on land in the area where the Project will be developed. The valuation of land pricing was conducted in line with the instruction provided in the Circular 36/2014/TT-BTNMT on Land Pricing Method, Compilation of and Adjustment to Land Price Lists, and Determination of Specific Land Prices and Consultancy on Land Pricing. The Full Replacement Cost Assessment (FRCA) was aimed to:

- Analyse the existing procedures in Vietnam and especially in the Quang Tri Province and Huong Hoa District in relation to compensations for economic displacement to identify the gaps of the current government led process of land acquisition and CSR for the Project against ADB requirements and the market value;
- Assess if the market land price plus K ratio will reflect the full replacement cost for compensation, support and resettlement for the Project;
- Determine gap in the compensation payment against the replacement cost for each of the affected household; and
- Provide measures and procedures to improve the current CSR process in order to reach full replacement cost for the compensation for the Project if needed.

1.3.2.3 Third Site Visit in early November 2020

Interviews with Project's Site Representatives

As part of the scoping site visit prior to field survey, ERM consultants met with the Project's site personnel to gain understandings about the current development progress on site, as well as involvement of the Project in the land acquisition process. Interviews were conducted with:

- Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Tien – Project Manager
- Mr. Do Duc Toai – person in charge of land acquisition for Lien Lap Project

Interviews with Affected Villages

Villages where there are changes in land purpose were visited to determine whether there is potential economic displacement as a result reduction of area for NTFP collection. Villages were engaged via interviews with village heads and focus group discussions (FGDs). They included:

- Lien Lap Project
 - Bu, Tan Thuan, and Tan Tai villages (Tan Lap commune); and
 - Tan Hao village (Tan Lien commune)
- Phong Nguyen Project
 - Ma Lai Pun (Huong Phung commune); and
 - Xa Ruong and Ruong (Huong Tan commune).
- Phong Huy Project
 - Cop and Huong Choa (Huong Phung commune); and
 - Xa Ruong and Ruong (Huong Tan commune).

In total, 11 interviews with the village heads were conducted. Moreover, six FGDs were organised with the participation of 60 villagers who engage in NTFP collection, including nine female participants (see Table 1.2).

Table 1.2 Local Engagements during the Site Visit in November 2020

Commune	Village	Interview with Village Head (KII)	Focus Group Discussion with Villagers (FGD)			Date of Engagement
			Number of Participants	Female	Van Kieu Ethnic Minority	
Tan Lap	Bu	1				8 November 2020
	Tan Thuan	1				8 November 2020
	Tan Tai	1				9 November 2020
Tan Lien	Tan Hao	1				8 November 2020
Tan Thanh	Ha Let	1	11	0	11	9 November 2020
Huong Tan	Xa Ruong	1	11	3	11	9 November 2020
	Ruong	1	10	0	10	9 November 2020
Huong Phung	Cop	1	11	4	10	8 November 2020
	Phung Lam	1				8 November 2020
	Huong Choa	1	8	0	8	9 November 2020
	Ma Lai Pun	1	9	2	9	8 November 2020
Total		11	60	9	59	

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

1.3.2.4 Fourth Site Visit in late November 2020

The main purpose of this site visit is to obtain the census survey of displaced households for the construction of the access road of Phong Huy Project. A list of the 61 affected households was obtained

from the Project Management Board at time of the survey in November 2020. All the households were identified as economically displaced households. All 61 economically displaced households were involved in the interviews in 26 and 27 November 2020.

1.3.2.5 Fifth Site Visit in December 2020

During this site visit, an update on land acquisition process, particularly related to the remaining 17 towers outside the boundaries of Lien Lap Project was made. Also, initial engagement with land acquired households in Khom 7 (Residential Group No. 7) of Khe Sanh Town and Tan Vinh village of Huong Tan commune were conducted to explain about the land acquisition schedule and community grievance procedure, as well as gain an understanding on local perceptions and concerns related to the upcoming land acquisition plan.

1.3.3 Reporting

Based on the results of the document review and site visits, ERM prepared this report to analyse the key gaps between the Project's land acquisition process and the requirements of ADB SPS 2009, then provide specific recommendations, as appropriate, for additional work to bring the projects into conformance with ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2 in the form of an Action Plan.

1.4 Limitations

The following limitations apply:

- ERM's assessment is based on several provided documents as mentioned in Appendix A by the local authorities and PCC1;
- Final CSR Plans and Land Acquisition Decisions for the land required for the 35kV transmission line outside the project boundary [Batch 3] were not yet available for review. The alignment will be finalized in Jan 2021 and indicative impacts on land and people including estimated budget for compensation will be included in the LREMPD;
- Female participation and voice has been integral part of ERM's request for arrangement for engagement with local communities, both household interviews and group discussions. In certain local context, it was not always the case that gender balance was achieved. However, wherever possible, both husband and wife were invited to share their ideas in responding to the household questionnaire.
- In the third site visit, due to impacts of recent typhoons and floods, some villages were only accessible on foot. In such cases, villagers were invited to join the discussion in the nearby accessible village.

ERM cannot guarantee that the documentation review and site visit necessarily yield complete information. To the extent that the services require judgement, there can be no assurance that fully definitive or desired results are obtained, or if any results are obtained, that they are supportive of any given course of action. The services may include the application of judgement to scientific principles, to that extent, certain results of this work may also be based on subjective interpretation.

ERM is not engaged in consulting for the purpose of advertising, sales promotion, or endorsement of any of the Project's interests, including raising capital or recommending investment decisions or other publicity purposes. All reports will be prepared and made exclusively for the Project and ERM will accept no liability of whatsoever nature for claims from other third parties to whom the contents of such reports, surveys, are made known directly or indirectly by the Project, in respect of which claims the Project shall indemnify ERM against any loss, damage, costs or expenses of whatsoever nature suffered by ERM in connection with any reliance placed on its work product by those other third parties.

Nothing contained in the report of ERM shall be construed as a warranty or affirmation by ERM that the site and property described in the report are suitable collateral for any loan or that acquisition of such property by any lender through foreclosure proceedings or otherwise will pose no risk of potential

environmental liability on the part of such a lender. The Project also agrees that none of its advertising, sales promotion, or other publicity matter containing information obtained from this assessment and reports will make reference to ERM's trade name with our ERM's written approval. The information to be provided under this proposal is not to be construed as legal advice.

1.5 Structure of the Report

The Report includes five sections and is structured as below.

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 – Legislative Review

Section 3 – Review of Project's Resettlement Practices and Status

Section 4 – Review against ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2

Section 5 – Action Plan

2. LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

2.1 Vietnamese Regulations

2.1.1 Applicable Laws and Regulations

The Constitution of Vietnam (2013) prescribes that “Land, water resources, mineral resources, resources in the sea and airspace, other natural resources, and property managed or invested in by the State are public property, owned by all the people, and represented and uniformly managed by the State” (Article 53). Land use rights and land acquisition are further described in clauses of Article 54:

- Land is a special national resource and an important resource for national development, and is managed in accordance with law.
- The State shall allocate or lease land to, and recognise land use rights of, organisations and individuals. Land users may transfer land use rights, exercise their rights, and perform their obligations in accordance with law. Land use rights shall be protected by law.
- The State may recover land currently used by organisations or individuals in case of extreme necessity prescribed by a law for national defence or security purposes; or socio-economic development in the national or public interest. Land recovery must be public and transparent, and compensation must be paid in accordance with the law.
- The State may requisition land in cases of extreme necessity prescribed by a law to perform national defence and security tasks or during a state of war or a state of emergency, or in response to a natural disaster.

The current legal documents required by law for land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement of the Government of Vietnam are as follows:

National Laws and Regulations relating to Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 dated November 29, 2013 of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, replacing Land Law 2003;
- Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated January 6, 2017 on Amendments to Decrees on the Implementation of the Land Law 2013;
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government, detailing the implementation of some provisions of Land Law 2013;
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government on evaluating land prices;
- Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government, regulating the collection of land-use fee;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land, replacing Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP;
- Decree No. 35/2015/ND-CP dated 13 April 2015 by the Government on use and management of paddy land;
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2014, detailing the land valuation method; building and adjustment of specific land prices and consultation for land-price valuation;
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2014, detailing regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land;
- Decree No. 104/2014/ND-CP dated November 14, 2014 of the Government on land price bracket;
- Circular No. 23/2014/TT-BTNMT dated May 19 2014 providing for certificate of land use right, house ownership and other properties associated with the land;

- Circular No. 02/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 27 January 2015 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on detailing a number of articles of Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP and Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP;
- Circular No. 33/2017/TT-BTNMT dated September 29, 2017 of MoNRE stipulating details on compensation, support, resettlement and land acquisition procedures, handing-over land, and leasing land of Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP;

National Laws and Regulations relating to Livelihood Restoration

- Decree No. 61/2015/ND-CP dated July 07, 2015 regulating policies on assistance in job search and the National Employment Funds;
- Decision No. 63/2015/QĐ-TTg dated December 10, 2015 on Assistance in Vocational Training and Job Search for People Whose Land is Withdrawn by The State;
- Decision No. 46/2015/QĐ-TTg dated September 28, 2015 on Support for Basic Training Courses and Short-Term Training Courses;

National Laws and Regulations relating to Public Disclosure and Grievance Management

- Code of Civil Procedure No. 92/2015/QH13 dated 25 November 2015;
- The provisions relating to public disclosure and grievance dissolution of Land Law 2013.
- Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH1 dated 11 November 2011 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Law on Denunciation No. 25/2018/QH14 dated 12 June 2018 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Law on Administrative Procedures No. 93/2015/QH13 dated 25 November 2015 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Law on State Compensation Liability No. 10/2017/QH14 dated 20 June 2017 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Ordinance No. 34/2007//PL-UBTVQH dated 20 April 2007 by the National Assembly Standing Committee on the implementation of democracy in communes, wards and towns;
- Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated 03 October 2012 by the Government on detailing the execution of some articles of the Law on Complaints;
- Decree No. 31/2019/ND-CP dated 10 April 2019 by the Government on detailing the execution of some articles of the Law on Denunciation;
- Circular No. 07/2014/TT-TTCT dated 31 October 2014 by the Government Inspectorate on prescribing the process of receiving, categorization, investigation and resolving community grievances.

Provincial Regulations

- Document No. 63/HĐND-KTNS dated 15 Mar 2019 by Quang Tri Provincial People's Council, approving for land acquisition and changing land use purpose for the development of wind and solar farms in the province;
- Decision No. 1061/QĐ-UBND dated 10 May 2019 by Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee, approving for master plan and land use in 2019 of Huong Hoa District;
- Decision 3759/QĐ-UBND dated 31 Dec 2019 by Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee on authorizing the approval of specific land price for some cases;
- Notification Letter No. 16/TB-UBND dated 11 Feb 2020 by Huong Hoa District People's Committee on notifying the land acquisition for Lien Lap Wind Farm Project;

- Decision No. 462/QĐ-UBND dated 24 Mar 2020 by Huong Hoa District People's Committee on approval of General Compensation, Support and Resettlement Plan for Lien Lap Wind Farm Project; and Decision 798/QĐ-UBND dated 28 Apr 2020 by Huong Hoa District People's Committee on amendments to some articles in the Decision No. 462/QĐ-UBND;
- Decision No. 645/QĐ-UBND dated 1 Apr 2020 by Huong Hoa District People's Committee on approving specific land price for the land acquisition for Lien Lap Wind Farm Project;
- Decision No. 31/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri Province regulating compensation, support and resettlement upon land expropriation by the State in Quang Tri Province;
- Decision No. 16/2018/QĐ-UBND dated 28 August 2018 on supplements and adjustments to the provisions of the Decision No. 31/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri Province regulating compensation, support and resettlement upon land expropriation by the State in Quang Tri Province;
- Decision No. 49/2019/QĐ-UBND dated 20 December, 2019 of Quang Tri Province on issuing the list of land price in Quang Tri Province which is applied for 5 years (2020-2024);
- Decision 01/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 02 January 2013 of Quang Tri PPC on price-frame for compensation for affected structures and trees.
- Decision No. 2746/QĐ-UBND, dated 11 October, 2017 of Huong Hoa District People's Committee on adjusting Land Use Plan towards 2020 of Huong Hoa District.

2.1.2 Summary of Regulatory Requirements

2.1.2.1 Land Acquisition and Requisition

The Land Law 2013 prescribes the land ownership, powers and responsibilities of the State in representing the entire-people ownership of land and uniformly managing land, the land management and use regimes, and the rights and obligations of land users in the territory of Vietnam. The State may recover land for socio-economic development in the national or public interest in the following cases: (i) implementation of projects of national importance which are approved in principle by the National Assembly for which land must be required, (ii) implementation of projects which are approved or decided by the Prime Minister, and (iii) implementation of projects which are approved by provincial-level People's Councils for which land must be required (Article 62). Land acquired for socio-economic development in the national or public interest must be based on: (i) the projects require land acquisition as prescribed in Article 62, (ii) the annual district-level land use plans which are approved. Article 66 defines competent organisations to recover land include:

- 1) The Provincial-level People's Committee shall decide on land acquisition in the following cases:
 - a) Acquisition of land from organisations, religious institutions, overseas Vietnamese, foreign organisations with diplomatic functions, and foreign-invested enterprises, excluding the case prescribed at Point b, Clause 2 of this Article;
 - b) Acquisition of agricultural land which is part of the public land funds of communes, wards or townships.
- 2) The District-level People's Committee shall decide on land acquisition in the following cases:
 - a) Acquisition of land from households, individuals and communities;
 - b) Acquisition of land from overseas Vietnamese who are allowed to own houses in Vietnam.
- 3) In case both subjects prescribed in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article exist in one required area, the provincial-level People's Committee shall decide on the land acquisition or authorise district-level People's Committees to decide on the land acquisition.

Organisations in charge of compensation and land clearance (OCLC) include public land service organisations and compensation, support and resettlement (CSR) councils (Article 67).

The land acquisition procedure as regulated in Land Law 2013, Article 69 includes the main steps as following:

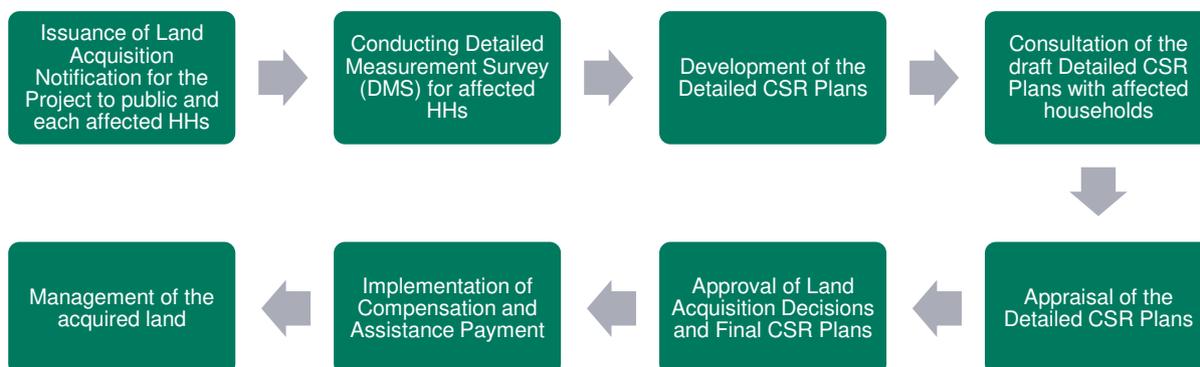


Figure 2.1 Main Steps of a Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Process

- The competent PCs should notify land users of the land acquisition at least 90 days (for agriculture land) and 180 days (for non-agriculture land) before the issuance of land acquisition decisions. Contents of the notification must include reasons for land acquisition, area and location of the land parcel to be acquired, plans for investigation, survey, measurement and inventory, and tentative plan for relocation and resettlement.
- The OCLC shall conduct Inventory of Loss (IoL) and Detail Measurement Survey (DMS), in collaboration with the commune-level PCs and land users.
- After IoL and DMS, OCLC will develop the detailed CSR Plans for each affected households.
- OCLC then coordinate with commune-level PCs to conduct consultation on the Detailed CSR Plans. The consultations should be in the forms of public meetings with affected households, posting detailed CSR plans at the commune PC office and at common public places where land is recovered. The period for detailed CSR Plans disclosure and receipt of comments is at least 20 working days.
- Based on the feedbacks and comments, OCLC will make amendment accordingly and submit to competent state agencies for appraisal. Competent agencies shall appraise the CSR plans before submitting them to the competent People’s Committee for decision on land recovery.
- The competent People’s Committee shall issue a decision on land recovery and a decision on approval of the CSR plans in the same day. The OCLC shall coordinate with commune-level PCs to disclose the decision and approval letters by posting them at the common public places, and sending to each affected households. The decision will also clearly show the time and place for compensation and support payment and time for handing over the recovered land to the state.
- The OCLC shall proceed with payment in accordance with the approved CSR plans. Within 30 days after the decision on the land acquisition by a competent state agency takes effect, OCLC shall pay compensation and support to people whose land is required. In case of delayed payment by OCLC, people whose land is required will receive an additional amount equivalent to the late-payment interest in accordance with the Law on Tax Administration calculated based on the unpaid amount and the delayed period⁵.

⁵ It is described in the Law on Tax Administration 2019 that the rate of late payment interest is 0.03% per day on the overdue amount.

- The organisation in charge of compensation and ground clearance shall manage land which is already cleared.

2.1.2.2 Land Compensation, Support and Resettlement (CSR)

The principles for land compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State are:

- Land users who meet the conditions prescribed in Article 75 Land Law 2013 upon land recovery by the State shall be compensated. The compensation must be made in the form of allocating new land with the same land use purpose as the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in cash according to the specific land price⁶ decided by the provincial-level People's Committee at the time of the recovery decision.
- In addition to land compensation, land users shall also be considered for receiving the following supports:
 - Support for stabilizing livelihood and production;
 - Support for training, job transition and job seeking for cases of recovery of agricultural land from households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production, or of recovery of land which is a combination between residential land and land for trading and services of households and individuals that have to be relocated;
 - Support for resettlement in case of recovery of land from households, individuals and overseas Vietnamese who have to be relocated;
 - Bonus for handing-over of affected land on-time
- Level of support is regulated in Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP. Job transition support for people affected by agricultural land acquisition shall be developed and approved concurrently with the detailed CSR Plans by the OCLC. Such support can be paid in cash.
- For projects that involve resettlement, as specified in Article 85 of Land Law 2013, provincial and district PCs shall be responsible for developing and implementing resettlement projects prior to land acquisition. Resettlement sites shall be constructed with adequate infrastructure ensuring compliance with existing construction standards and suited with local customs. Importantly, land acquisition shall only be implemented once construction of housing or infrastructures in resettlement sites is completed. Resettlement within land acquisition areas is prioritised if land is still available for resettlement. If compensation and support is not enough for exchanging for a minimum land plot in the RS, the government will pay the difference.

2.1.2.3 Grievance Management

- After DMS step, in case the land users in the required area do not cooperate with OCLC in this step, the commune-level PCs and Vietnam Fatherland Front in the locality and the OCLC shall persuade the land users to cooperate. Within 10 days, if the land users continue to be uncooperative, district-level People's Committee shall issue a decision on compulsory inventory. In case the land users do not comply with the decision, the district-level PCs shall issue a decision on enforcement of the

⁶ Specific land price is decided by Provincial-level People's Committees and shall be used as basis for the calculation of compensation amount upon land recovery by the State. The determination of specific land prices must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land price and information on land price in the land database, and based on suitable valuation methods. Based on the consultation on land price, the provincial-level land administration agency shall submit the specific land price to the council for land price appraisal for consideration before submitting it to the People's Council of the same level for decision. The council for land price appraisal comprises the chairperson of the provincial-level People's Committee as the chairperson, and representatives of related agencies and organizations and the organization with the function of consultancy on land price determination.

decision on compulsory inventory and organise the enforcement in accordance with Article 70 of this Law.

- After the step of issuing land acquisition decisions and final CSR plans, in case land users whose land is to be required fail to hand over the land to the organisation in charge of compensation and ground clearance, the commune-level People's Committee and Vietnam Fatherland Front in the locality and the organisation in charge of compensation and ground clearance shall mobilise and persuade the land users to hand over (Article 69 of Land Law 2013).
- In case the land users fail to comply with the decision even after the mobilisation and persuasion, the chairperson of the district-level People's Committee shall issue a decision on enforcement of land acquisition and organize the enforcement in accordance with Article 71 of this Law (Article 69 of Land Law 2013).
- Persons whose land is required and related organisations and individuals may file lawsuits about land acquisition in accordance with the law on complaints. Pending the issuance of decisions on settlement of complaints, complainants shall continue to comply with land acquisition decisions or land acquisition enforcement decisions. In case state agencies competent to settle complaints conclude that the land acquisition is unlawful, the uncompleted enforcement shall be stopped, issued land acquisition decisions shall be cancelled and compensations for damage (if any) caused by land acquisition decisions must be paid (Article 17 of Decree 43/2014/ND-CP).

2.2 ADB Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement

The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous people (IP), and environment. The objectives of the IR policy are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where possible;
- Minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring Project and design alternatives;
- Enhance, or at least, restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; and
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.

The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results to displacement. This occurs in cases where (i) lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.

Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) current market value at the time of compensation, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, depreciation of structures or deduction for use of salvageable materials will not be taken into account. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

Persons or households without formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to compensation for their loss of assets other than land if they have been created before the cut-off date, and resettlement assistance.

The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (1998) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in, and that their needs are

explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for, development activities. The new safeguard policy also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive Project benefits. Other policies of ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Access to Information Policy (2018), and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012).

2.3 Comparison of Vietnamese Regulations and ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2

There is basic congruence between Viet Nam's laws and ADB's Resettlement Policy especially with regard to the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. Existing legislation provides guidance in:

- determining market/replacement rates and payment of compensation, assistances for various types of affected assets;
- options for land-for-land and cash compensation assistance;
- provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during the transition;
- provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure;
- additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households;
- assistance to livelihood restoration and training; and
- notification/disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms.

However, there are some key differences between the Vietnamese laws on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and the ADB's SPS 2009, as outlined in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Key Differences between Vietnamese Land Law 2013 and ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
Principles					
1	Screening	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks (Principle 1, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	There is no regulation on screening the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks	No screening of projects in terms of significance of involuntary resettlement impacts, with corresponding requirements for degree of preparation, implementation and monitoring.	The areas and locations of the land to be recovered to implement socioeconomic development projects should be assessed in the district annual land use plan (Article 40, Clause 4, Item c, Land Law 2013).
2	Information disclosure	Disclose monitoring reports (Principle 12, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	No requirement on disclosure of monitoring reports.	Disclosure of monitoring reports is not required by the Government regulations.	Other requirements of disclosing information on land acquisition planning and detailed compensation plan is equivalent to these for disclosing PIBs/RPs in the SPS
3	Public consultation	Carry meaningful consultation with the affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. (Principle 2, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	There is no requirement on consultation with host communities and support to their social and cultural institutions by the Government regulations.	There is no requirement on consultation with host communities and support to their social and cultural institutions by the Government regulations.	Public consultation (including affected land users) starts with the preparation of the district-level land use plan (Article 43 of Land Law 2013). The organisation in charge of compensation and ground clearance shall coordinate with the commune-level People's Committee in the locality to conduct consultations on the plans for compensation, support and resettlement in the forms of meetings with land users living in the recovered area (Clause 2, Article 69 Land Law 2013 and Article 28 Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP).

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
					Other requirements of consultation with affected households are equivalent to these for meaningful consultation in the SPS
4	Participation	Paying particular attention to the vulnerable groups and ensure their participation in consultations. (Principle 2, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	No requirement	There is no requirement on paying particular attention to the vulnerable groups and ensure their participation in consultations under the Vietnamese Laws. Households headed by females with young dependents; households headed by disable/ children/ elderly; and ethnic minority are not considered as vulnerable under the Government regulations. In case of land recovery, there is no explicit requirement to identify vulnerable groups and to propose and implement targeted measures to assist them.	Other requirements of having participation of affected households and communities are equivalent to these for meaningful consultation in the SPS

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
Implementation					
5	Compensation for agricultural land: Compensation principle	Adequate and appropriate replacement land OR compensation at full replacement cost for the affected area (Para. 8, Appendix 2).	The compensation must be made in the form of allocating new land with the same land use purpose with the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in cash calculated according to the specific land price (Article 74 of Land Law 2013). Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies, land rent, and water surface rent from the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense (Article 30, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP).	Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies, land rent, and water surface rent from the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense - while the ADB SPS does not make any specific statement regarding the deduction of taxes and rents, the deductions can make it difficult for (i) the compensation rate to be replacement cost; and for (ii) project affected households and individuals to restore livelihoods of affected persons to pre-project levels which is one of the objectives of the ADB SPS on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards.	
	Agricultural land without land use right certificates (LURC) or ineligible for LURC	No compensation for the affected land Non-land assets shall be compensated at replacement cost. (Para. 7 and Para. 8, Appendix 2)	For agricultural land which has been using before July 1, 2004 (without LURC or ineligible for LURC) compensation for the land area which is actually used and does not exceed the agricultural land allocation	In Vietnamese Laws, compensation is made for agricultural land which has been using before July 1, 2004 (without LURC or ineligible for LURC).	

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
			quota (Clause 2, Article 77 of Land Law 2013).		
6	Compensation for residential land	Compensation at full replacement cost for the affected area (Para. 10, Appendix 2).	<p>Compensation at specific land price. PPC determines specific land price. Provincial level land agency is entitled to hire organizations having consultancy functions for advising on the determination of specific land prices.</p> <p>The determination of specific land price must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods (Clause 3, Article 114 of Land Law 2013).</p> <p>Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies, land rent from the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense (Article 30, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP)</p>	<p>Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies and land rent, the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense - while the ADB SPS does not make any specific statement regarding the deduction of taxes and rents, the deductions can make difficult for (i) the compensation rate to be replacement cost; and for (ii) project affected households and individuals to restore livelihoods of affected persons to pre-project levels which is one of the objectives of the ADB SPS on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards</p>	

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
7	Compensation for houses and other structures	Compensation at full replacement cost for the affected portion and depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account (Para. 10, Appendix 2)	<p>Compensation for actual damage equal to the value of newly constructed area. (Article 89 of Land Law 2013)</p> <p>Depreciation of structures and assets is taken into account (Article 9. Decree 47/2014/NDCP)</p>	<p>The use of depreciation in compensating land-linked houses and construction works in Article 9 of Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP - among the requirements of the ADB SPS Policy Principle 3 is prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored. Replacement cost is a method of valuation that does not take into account of depreciation. (ADB SPS, Appendix 2, paragraph 10, p. 45).</p>	
	Illegally constructed houses/structures affected	Illegally constructed houses/structures that exist prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation at replacement cost (Para. 8, Appendix 2).	No compensation for assets which are illegally created or created after the notice of land recovery is issued (Clause 2, Article 92 of Land Law 2013).	<p>Articles 92 and 65 of the Land Law list houses and land-attached built facilities or construction works as ineligible for compensation. The owners of these houses and construction workers violated the Land Law by not using the land for purposes for which it has been allocated or leased and have continued to do so even after administratively sanctioned by the State; have intentionally damaged the land; have transferred or donated the land when transfer or donated; or have allowed land allocated by the State for their management to be encroached or occupied. Meanwhile, according to SPS's requirements, illegally constructed houses/structures that</p>	

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
				exist prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation at replacement cost.	
8	Compensation and assistance for affected production and business	Affected business owners are entitled to: the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere; the net income lost during the transition period and (iii) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment. (Para. 12, Appendix 2)	There is no provision for compensating unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption under the Government's regulations	There is no provision for compensating unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption under the Government's regulations.	Cash assistance for production stabilization is no more than 30% of one-year's after-tax incomes, calculated according to the average level of the last three years. (Clause 4, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014) Compensation for damage caused by production and business disruption. (Article 88 of Land Law 2013); Assistance for job disruption for laborers under labor contracts (Clause 6, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014) The damage caused during the process of dismantlement, transportation and installation must also be compensated. PPC shall prescribe specific support levels, duration, periodic support payments to suit the local realities (Article 91 of Land Law 2013 and Clause 7, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014).

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
9	Loss of employment	Compensation for loss of income and assistance to restore income-earning capacity. (Para. 12, Appendix 2)	Assistance for job disruption for laborers under labor contracts (Decree No. 47/2014 Article 19 Clause 6)	In the SPS, it requires "compensation for loss of income and assistance to restore income earning capacity while the Government's regulations just require "assistance" for the job-disruption.	PPC shall specify the level of assistance for laborers who have labor contract.
10	Assistance for vulnerable households	Vulnerable groups include HHs below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land (Para. 28, Appendix 2)	There is no provision on definition of "vulnerable groups" and paying particular attention on the groups.	There is no provision on definition of "vulnerable groups" and require projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The SPS has a broader description of vulnerability and requirement to improve their living standards.	
		The need of vulnerable HHs will be paid particular attention during consultations (Para. 28, Appendix 2) and impacts on vulnerable groups will be paid attention when establishing grievance redress mechanism. (Para.29, Appendix 2)	No requirement for paying attention to vulnerable groups		
11	Enforcement of land recovery	No provision	Satisfied conditions for enforcement of land recovery: The person whose land is to be recovered fails to comply with the land recovery decision after the mobilization and persuasion by the commune-level People's Committee; The decision on enforcement of the land recovery decision is	There is no provision under the SPS on LAR enforcement.	

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
			<p>posted up at the office of the commune-level People's Committee; The decision on enforcement of the land recovery decision has taken effect; The person who is to be coerced has received the effective decision on enforcement.</p> <p>Order and procedures for enforcement of land recovery: (i) To establish an enforcement board by chairman of DPC; (ii) The enforcement board shall mobilize, persuade the coerced persons – if AP agrees to hand-over the land, a minute shall be signed with the APs and land shall be handed over 30 days at the latest counting from the date of the minute signing; (iii) The enforcement board has the power to ask coerced to leave the coerced areas and to move their properties out of the land areas by themselves. If these people fail to comply, the enforcement board shall move the coerced persons out of the areas.</p> <p>(Article 71 of Land Law 2013)</p>		

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
12	Gender	During the identification of the impacts of resettlement and resettlement planning, and implementation, gender concerns will be paid adequate attention, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. (Para. 18, Appendix 2)	There is no specific requirement for gender issues during the implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement under the Government's regulations.	There is no specific requirement for gender issues during the implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement under the Government's regulations.	Full names of both husband and wife must be specified in LURC if the land is under the mutual ownership (Clause 4, Article 98 of Land Law 2013)
13	Grievance redress	A mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. (Para. 29, Appendix 2)	There is no provision on project's level GRM	No regulation of Vietnamese Laws on Project Level GRM, particularly "inform to APs on the GRM".	Steps, procedures for grievance redress that related to land and administrative decisions shall follow the steps and procedures regulated by the Law on Grievance (Article 204 of the Land Law 2013) Grievances against staff of land management agencies on land management, including land acquisition - may be sent to the competent agencies depending on the nature of grievances and administrative level that the staff works for (Clause 1, Article 209 of Land Law 2013).

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
					<p>Within 30 days after receiving a grievance, chairperson of the People's Committee or the head of the land administration agency shall settle the grievance and respond to the complainant (Clause 2, Article 209 of Land Law 2013).</p> <p>If does not agree with the administration decisions (for example, decision on land recovery, decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement), complainant can lodge first grievance directly to the person who made that decision or send the grievance to the court(Article 7 of Law on Grievances). Within 10 days of receiving the grievance, the person or agency who made the decision shall acknowledge of receiving the grievance. Within 30 days (or 45 days for the complex cases), response/decision shall be made to the complainant (Articles 27,28of Law on Grievances).</p> <p>If the complaint is not satisfied with response/decision or the person/ agency does not respond within the provided time period; within 30 days counting the date that the person/agency must respond but not respond - complaints can lodge the</p>

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
					<p>second grievance directly to the head of the person/agency who made the decision or send the grievant to the court(Article 7of Law on Grievances). Within 10 days of receiving the grievance, the head of the person or agency who made the decision shall acknowledge of receiving the grievance. Within 45 days (or 60 days for the complex cases), response/decision shall be made to the complainant by the head of the person/agency who made the decision (Articles 27,28,33,37of Law on Grievances). If the complaint is not satisfied with response/decision or the head of the person/ agency does not respond within the provided time period, the complainant can lodge the case to the court.</p> <p>In case the decision made by the chairman of PPC, the first grievance shall be sent directly to the chairman of the PPC or sent to the court. The chairman of PPC has 30 days to respond. If the complainant is not satisfied with the respond or the chairman of PPC does not respond to the case, complainant can lodge the second grievance to the Minister of relevant sectors or send to the court.</p>

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
					The Minister has 45 days to respond to the case (Articles 7 and 38 of Law on Grievances).
		APs will be informed about the mechanism. (Para. 29, Appendix 2)	No provision		
14	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved (Principle 12, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards).	There is no specific requirement to monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes and impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons under the Government's regulations	There is no specific requirement to monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes and impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons under the Government's regulations	Monitoring and evaluation is required in a more general term and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law (Article 33 of Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP) Develop a system for monitoring and evaluation on land management and land use including land pricing, land recovery, settlement of disputes, etc. to be sent periodically to the government and the National Assembly (Article 200 of Land Law 2013).
		For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, external experts or NGOs are required to conduct monitoring on RP implementation (Para. 30, Appendix 2).	No requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts.	For projects with significant impacts, there is also no requirement for engaging an external expert to monitor.	
		Monitoring indicators will be specified in the RP for internal and external monitoring and reporting(Para. 31, Appendix 2).	No monitoring indicators indicated	There is no mention in Vietnamese Laws on monitoring indicators	

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
Indigenous Peoples					
1	Screening	Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely (Principle 1, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)	There is no regulation on screening the project early on to identify impacts on Indigenous Peoples	No screening of projects in terms of indigenous peoples impacts, with corresponding requirements for degree of preparation, implementation and monitoring.	
2	Indigenous Peoples Identification	Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following four characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.	There is no regulation on identifying Indigenous People. Ethnic minority is recognized by the Government, but not the term Indigenous Peoples. However, the Government’s definition of ethnic minorities is generally compatible with the SPS		Ethnic minorities are characterized by significant variation in language, culture, social organization, production systems, and interaction and integration with mainstream society
3	Public consultation	Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Ethnic Minority Peoples communities and concerned Ethnic Minority Peoples organizations to solicit	There is no regulation under the government’s regulations on organizing the public consultation with the		

No	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (Regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
		their participation in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. (Principles 2 Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)	participation of ethnic minorities.		
4	Planning	Prepare an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) that is based on the social impact assessment and meaningful consultation with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected EM communities. (Principle 6, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)	No requirement on EMDP preparation.	No requirement on EMDP preparation.	
5	Monitoring	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on EMDP implementation	No monitoring indicators indicated	No monitoring indicators indicated	

3. REVIEW OF PROJECT'S RESETTLEMENT PRACTICES AND STATUS

3.1 Lien Lap Project

3.1.1 Scope of Land Use for Lien Lap Project

3.1.1.1 Land Acquisition for Lien Lap Project

All of the permanent and ancillary facilities of Lien Lap Wind Power Project are located in the four villages including Bu, Tan Thuan, Tan Tai (Tan Lap commune) and Tan Hao (Tan Lien commune) of Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province. A total of 39.71 ha of production forest and agriculture land have been acquired from local land users for the Project development. Scope of land use for the project components required different methods of land transactions including Government-led land acquisition (26.04 ha), negotiated transaction (1 ha) and rent land (12.67 ha) (See Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Land Acquisition for Lien Lap Project

No	Land Acquisition	Total (ha)	Production Forest Land (ha)	Agricultural Land (ha)	Involuntary Resettlement	Land transaction methods
Permanent Facilities						
1	Turbine foundation	1.8	1.2	0.6	Yes	Government-led land acquisition
2	TL 35KV tower	0.6	0.2	0.4	Yes	Government-led land acquisition
3	Internal roads	9.24	3.3	5.94	Yes	Government-led land acquisition
Ancillary Facilities						
2	Laydown area and Crane installation area	14.4	10.5	3.9	Yes	Government-led land acquisition
3	Access road	1		1	Yes	Negotiated transaction
4	Batching plants	0.9	0	0.9	No	Rented land
5	Worker camps	0.63	0	0.63	No	Rented land
6	Spoil disposal sites	11.14	0	11.14	No	Rented land

It should be noted that the land acquisition process for the 35kV overhead transmission line of the Project has not completed yet which comprises of 63 power towers (46 and 17 towers located within and outside the project's boundaries respectively). Land acquisition has been completed for 46 towers within project's boundaries while yet to commence for the remaining 17 towers outside the Project's boundaries in Khom 7 (Residential Group No. 7) of Khe Sanh Town and Tan Vinh village of Huong Tan commune. The Project has confirmed that routing design is being conducted with the following principles for 17 power tower outside the Project's boundaries:

- No relocation of houses or shelters;
- Minimum acquisition of cultivation land;
- Avoidance of routing the transmission lines in front of houses when passing through residential areas; and
- No construction that cause economic or physical displacement will occur until compensation is all completed.

Through ERM's observation in the third site visit while making a transect walk throughout the area planned for the transmission line, the area is prominently production forest.

Based on the current Inventory of Land provided the Project, apart from 263.9 m² of acquired land under the management of PFMB, there will be eight (8) households with land acquired for the construction of the remaining 17 poles outside the Project's boundaries, including three (3) households in Residential Area 7 of Khe Sanh Town with the acquired area of 240.1 m² and five (5) households in Tan Vinh village, Huong Tan commune with the total acquired land of 428.5 m². The land acquisition for this Project component will be following the Government-led process as was done for Lien Lap and it is likely that same compensation eligibility and valuation and compensation principles from Batches 1 and 2 will apply. The discussion on potential impacts of this alignment and the timeline will be included in the LREMPD and covered in a monitoring or audit report when the land acquisition decisions are made and compensation completed.

3.1.1.2 Government-led Land Acquisition for Lien Lap Project

As confirmed by the Project Owner and People's Committee of Huong Hoa District, 26.04 ha of land has been acquired permanently from local people for the Project's development, among which 11.64 ha for fixed-term land use (turbines ground, footprint of the 35kV overhead transmission line, internal road system), and 14.4 ha for temporary land use (laydown area and crane installation sites). Construction of the mentioned components has involved acquisition of production forest and agricultural land from two (02) organisations (Tan Lap Commune and Tan Lien Commune PCs) and 66 households and individuals from Bu, Tan Thuan, Tan Tai villages of Tan Lap commune and Tan Hao village of Tan Lien commune. No physical displacement is triggered.

Land acquisition for the 26.04 ha followed a government-led process. The Project got approval for land acquisition from Quang Tri Province's People Council in the Document No. 63/HĐND-KTNS dated 15 March 2019. Following that, Quang Tri Province People's Committee approved the land use master plan of Huong Hoa District in 2019 that included 48 ha for the Lien Lap Wind Farm Project in the Decision No. 1061/QĐ-UBND dated 10 May 2019.

Huong Hoa District People's Committee (PC) has competence for decision on recovery of land from households, individuals and communities. As stated in the Decision No. 462/QĐ-UBND dated 24 March 2020 by the Huong Hoa District People's Committee on approval of General Compensation and Support Plan for land acquisition of the Lien Lap Wind Farm Project, the Management Board of Construction Investment Projects and Land Fund Development of Huong Hoa District (hereinafter as "Huong Hoa LFDC") takes the lead and will coordinate with Project Owner, PCs of Tan Lien and Tan Lap communes to implement the CSR process. In this case, affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use. Hence, those households are considered to be impacted by involuntary resettlement as defined in ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2 on Involuntary Resettlement.

Summary of the CSR steps for the Government-led land acquisition process including short description and status at the time of reporting is presented in Table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2 Summary of the CSR process for Lien Lap Wind Farm Project as of November 2020

Steps	Brief Description	Status
Step 1 - Issue Land Acquisition Notification	On 11 Feb 2020, Huong Hoa District PC issued Notification No. 16/TB-UBND dated 11 Feb 2020 to notify about the plan for recovering about 47.8 ha of land in Tan Lien and Tan Lap communes, Huong Hoa District. The letter was posted publicly in the commune's PC offices and village cultural houses of affected villages.	Completed

Steps	Brief Description	Status
	02 separate public meetings were held in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes on 18 Mar 2020 for information disclosure to affected households.	
<u>Step 2</u> – Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected HHs	During the period from 20 Mar to mid-Apr 2020, Huong Hoa LFDC conducted detailed measurement and inventory of land and properties on land of the affected households. The inventory was conducted under the presence of LFDC, commune PC representatives, village heads and HH's representative(s). Inventory and measurement results were read out to the AHs for agreement and signature. As reported by the Huong Hoa LFDC, there is no grievance received relating to the DMS result. It is noted that the IoL and DMS process covered all households who were potentially to be affected by all Project components, including the access road.	Completed
<u>Step 3:</u> Development of the Detailed CSR Plans	Compensation and support amount was calculated based on the specific land price for land acquisition for Lien Lap Project, and prices of assets on land including housing, infrastructure and trees promulgated by Quang Tri Province in a number of local regulations which are discussed in the Section 2.1.1 above.	Completed
<u>Step 4:</u> Consultation of the draft Detailed CSR Plans with affected households	From 10 to 22 April 2020, disclosure of draft Detailed CSR plans of 106 AHs were conducted through posting publicly at the affected communes' PC offices and village cultural houses. Feedbacks from affected households were gathered and documented in writing, which will be further discussed in 3.1.5.	Completed
<u>Step 5:</u> Appraisal of the Detailed CSR Plans	On 27 April 2020, Huong Hoa LFDC held an internal meeting for appraisal of the Detailed CSR plans, based on DMS results, feedbacks from affected households under Step 4, confirmation of the commune-level PCs with regards to current land use status.	Completed
<u>Step 6:</u> Approval of Land Acquisition Decisions and Final CSR Plans	Based on the appraisal of Huong Hoa LFDC, on 29 Apr 2020, Huong Hoa District PC issued Decision No. 848/QD-UBND to acquire 26.04 ha of land from organization, households and individuals; and Decision No. 837/QD-UBND approving for Final CSR Plans for the 1 st batch land acquisition for 83 households and individuals ⁷ (66 affected households after removing duplications). As informed by the Project Owner, Batch 2 of the land acquisition was supposed to cover households affected by access road. Refer to Section 3.1.1.3 for details.	Completed
<u>Step 7:</u> Implementation of Compensation and Assistance Payment	First payment event for affected households in Tan Lap commune was conducted on 5 May 2020. Based on review of the payment receipt signature sheet provided by the Project Owner on 10 July 2020, 60 out of the 83 affected households have received payment. This is also confirmed by the village heads of the three affected villages (via phone call end of July 2020) that majority of affected households have received payment. At time of ERM's meeting with Huong Hoa LFDC, no logged grievance relating to the land acquisition and final CSR plans was reported.	On-going

⁷ Decision No. 837/QD-UBND by Huong Hoa District PC counted 85 names of households, however, due to typo mistakes, only 83 names were listed.

Steps	Brief Description	Status
	<p>As of November 2020, only one household in Batch 1 who had not agreed with the land acquisition compensation did not receive the land acquisition payment due to low price.</p> <p>It is confirmed by the Project during ERM's site visit in December 2020 that the last household of 92 economically displaced households has agreed and received the land compensation and support.</p> <p>The process of land acquisition for the transmission line Right of Way (ROW) outside the project boundary will commence in January 2021 and is expected to be completed in March 2021.</p>	
Step 8: Management of the acquired land	No information.	N/A

Source: Legal documents and minutes of meetings provided by Project Owner as of November 2020

3.1.1.3 Negotiated Land Transactions

Access to the Lien Lap Project site will be reached via the existing inter-village road in Tan Lap commune from National Road No.9, with the total length of 1,018m. The inter-village road with a width of 2 – 3m is incomplete concrete road, mostly red-earth road and currently being used by local farmers for transporting of agricultural products. This existing inter-village road will be expanded as per the Tan Lap commune's New Rural Development Program and at the same time, serve as access road for Lien Lap Project during its construction phase. Once the construction phase is completed, the road will be transferred to local authority (Tan Lap commune PC) to fully manage and maintain.

The road expansion required 1 ha of agriculture land from 31 households (29 households after removing duplications) in Tan Thuan village, Tan Lap commune. Following the commune's development plan, the households having land alongside the road were consulted and encouraged to donate their land for road expansion, meanwhile, PCC1 was proposed to provide financial support, i.e the supports in cash for the affected land and assets on land. Land financial support is actually the specific land price regulated by Quang Tri PPC. As specified in the Article 114 of the Land Law 2013, determination of specific land prices bases on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land price and information on land price in the land database. Generally, the specific land price determination based on market value, transaction costs, transitional and restoration costs and other application payment - thee methods are equal to those for determination of replacement cost. The amount of compensation and support was calculated based on the inventory of loss (IoL) and DMS results from Huong Hoa LFDC, regulated compensation rate for Lien Lap Project, and negotiation with affected households. It is noted that the access road is considered the Project's ancillary facility. As such, although land acquisition for this part is through negotiated settlements, it is likely that expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation. Hence, land acquisition for the access road triggered involuntary resettlement as per definition in ADB SPS SR2.

As informed by the Project Owner, after completing the Batch 1 of land acquisition which was led by Government, the Project continued with Batch 2 to cover 31 households (29 households after removing duplication) who were affected by access road. Tan Lap Commune PC requested the households to donate the land for Tan Lap commune's development, but as explained earlier that financial support was provided and this was paid based on negotiation, hence no land acquisition decision and no CSR plan was issued for the 29 households. Instead, the affected households signed in payment receipts that specified the acquired land area, paid amount, and land owners' commitment to handover the land. Reportedly, as of November 2020, payment in cash was made directly to the households at the witnesses and confirmation of the Tan Lap commune PC. All of the 29 households have received full payment and without any grievance. 31 payment receipts of the 29 households with signatures of the

land owners, Project representatives and confirmation from Tan Lap Commune PC were provided for ERM review.

3.1.1.4 Purchase of Land for Operational House of the three Wind Farm Projects

The operation house for Lien Lap project will be shared with Phong Nguyen and Phong Huy project. Phong Nguyen JSC. It was confirmed that the land was obtained based on negotiated settlement. PCC1 has successfully negotiated on willing buyer-willing seller basis⁸ with one land user in Cua village, Huong Tan Commune, Huong Hoa District to receive the land use right transfer in August 2020. As per the land use right transfer contract No. 35/HĐ-MB dated 15th August 2020, Phong Nguyen JSC received the fully land use right of 9,407 m² of land from one land user. As confirmed by the representatives of Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen JSCs, the operation house will serve for the operation phase of Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen Wind Farm projects.

3.1.1.5 Renting land from local users

About 12.67 ha of land in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes are rented for batching plants, worker camps, and spoil disposal sites during the construction phase. This assessment confirms that land transactions were negotiated at the willingness of the land owners, ADB SPS SR2 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered for households affected by those Project components.

3.1.2 Verification of Displaced Households by Land Acquisition for Lien Lap Project

It is concluded from the above discussion that, up to November 2020, a total of 66 households have been identified as economically displaced by the Lien Lap Project main components (turbines ground, footprint of the 35kV overhead transmission line, laydown area and internal road system), and 29 households are economically displaced by the access road. Three out of 29 households are duplicated with 66 households above, resulting in a total of 92 affected households. Land acquisition for the former group (66 households) followed a Government-led process, while the latter was negotiation-based. Total number of households losing 10% or more production land is 22 households with 120 people. No physical displacement have been identified. This excludes 8 households to be affected by land acquisition for the 17 pylons of the 35kV transmission line. It was also confirmed that no physical displacement happened for this Project.

As informed by the Project Owner and local authorities, as of December 2020, all land acquisition compensation and support payments were made for all Batch 1 households . All payments were also made for all Batch 2 households. No grievance has been recorded so far.

During ERM's site visit in May and September 2020, every effort was made to visit all of the affected households based on the preliminary IoL and DMS results provided by the Project up to that time. The team was able to conduct socio-economic baseline surveys with 81 out of 92 households affected the Project components and the access road. Eleven (11) affected households were not approached due to their unavailability at time of the surveys or denying interviews. See Appendix B for further details on the list of affected households and the interview details.

As for eight (8) households with land acquired for the construction of the remaining 17 poles outside the Project's boundaries, based on the current design with required land acquisition and household

⁸ Under the Vietnam's Land Law, land is a special national resource and an important resource for national development, and is managed in accordance with law. The State shall allocate or lease land to, and recognise land use rights of, organisations and individuals. Land users may transfer land use rights, exercise their rights, and perform their obligations in a accordance with law. Land use rights shall be protected by law. As such, in this context, land use right transfer is similar to purchase by willing buyer from willing seller. An update was made in the Legislative Framework too.

land data collected during our engagement with potentially land acquired households in the fifth site visit in December 2020, it is confirmed that all of the economically displaced households have the land acquired less than 10% of their total cultivation land.

3.1.3 Compensation, Assistance and Benefits for Displaced Persons

Drawing from legal regulations on compensation and resettlement for the Project, there are two main categories of PAPs who will be affected by the Project's land acquisition process, and who will thus be eligible for compensation and supports. These categories are provided as below:

- Land Right Holders: Persons who hold the formal LURCs or being eligible to be granted a LURC under Land Law 2013 but not being granted that certificate yet, of residential and/or productive land in the area that will be acquired for the Project's development, both for permanently and temporarily use. These persons may not live or farm in such plots of land but they have LURCs of these plots.
- Land User: Persons who are cultivating crops/ trees and who will not be able to continue their farming due to the Project's land acquisition or restriction to land access. These persons may not be the Land Right Holders of the land that they are working on. It is noted that for the case of this Project, no land user without land right holding was identified in the Project area.

There is no definition of vulnerable households who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project in Land Law 2013. Table 3.3 **Error! Reference source not found.** below provides legal eligibility and entitlement for all PAPs of the Project.

Table 3.3 Legal Entitlement for PAPs

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
1. Loss of Agricultural land				
1.1	Marginal loss (less than 10% of total productive assets)	Owners with Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) or be eligible to have LURC allocated as regulated by the Land Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area; - Entitled to the following assistances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Assistance for occupational trainings, job changes and job seeking equal to three (3) times of compensation amount for the affected land area. + Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time: 10% of total amount of compensation and support for the household (<i>as per the Article 19, Decision No. 32/2017/QD-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri PPC</i>). + Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the remaining area of the land plot is no-longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the land user requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost • LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user.
1.2	Severe loss (from more than 10% of total productive assets)	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation at replacement cost shall be made for the affected area; and - Entitled to the following assistances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Assistance for occupational trainings, job changes and job seeking equals three (3) times of compensation amount for the affected land area. + Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization (<i>as per the Article 12, Decision No. 32/2017/QD-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri PPC</i>): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the remaining area of the land plot is no-longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the land user requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost • LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user.

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For HHs losing from more than 10% to less than 70% of total productive assets: Cash compensation equals 30 kg of rice/person/month for all family members of the AHs for 06 months. For HHs losing from more than 70% of total productive assets: Cash compensation equals 30 kg of rice/person/month for all family members of the AHs for 12 months. <p>+ Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time: 10% of total amount of compensation and assistance</p> <p>- Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The price of rice is calculated based on the local average price of rice announced by the Department of Finance in the first 6 months or the last 6 months of the year;
1.3	Temporary impacts on agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners with LURC Owners without LURC but are using the land for cultivation stably (with certification from the commune people's committee) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment for the affected land by the net-income that would have been derived from the affected land area during the period of disruption. Cash compensation at market rate for the affected crops. Compensation is calculated by the yield of the crop on the affected area (the average yield of the crop of 03 consecutive years) multiplying by the affected harvesting reasons (time period of impact), then multiplying by the market price of the crop (the average price of the crop of 03 consecutive years); Restoration of land within one month after use of land to its previous or better quality OR pay full replacement cost to the land owner if it fails to restore the affected land within 1 month after use of land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the net-income that would have been derived from the affected land area during the period of disruption can-not be identified, it will be calculated by the PPC's land rental rate multiplying by disruption time. Construction contractors shall be responsible for compensating for temporarily affected land and restoring of land to its previous or better quality before returning it to the affected households. PCC1 is to ensure that the construction contractors compensate for the temporary impacts and restore of soil quality.
1.4	Agricultural land within the transmission line ROW	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Forest land and land for perennial trees within ROW are not compensated , but the affected land is entitled to compensation for restriction on land use, equal to 30% of value of the affected land area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owners still use the land for the regulated purpose but they must ensure that the distance from any part of trees within the ROW to the nearest electrical conductor at maximum sag shall not be less than 3m

2. Loss of residential land

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
2.1	Partial loss	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the owner.
2.2	Residential land within the transmission line ROW	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Areas of residential land within ROW are not compensated , but the affected land is entitled to compensation for restriction on land use, equal to 80% of land value of the affected land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distance from any part of a building/structure to the nearest electrical conductor at maximum sag shall not be less than 4.0 m Avoid, to the maximum extent practical, locating towers in frontside of houses.
3. Loss of crops and trees				
3.1	Affected crops and trees	Owners of affected crops and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For affected trees, cash compensation at market rate in the local (Khe Sanh Town, Huong Hoa District); For affected crops, compensation is calculated by the yield of the crop on the affected area (the average yield of the crop of 03 consecutive years) multiplying by the market price (the average market price of the crop of 03 consecutive years). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issued price-frame for crops and trees of Quang Tri PPC on the year of compensation can be applied as it is market rate (yearly updated by the Province). Owners of affected crops and trees can use their affected crops and trees that are cut down after receiving compensation;
4. Vulnerable households				
4.1	Vulnerable households	(i) HHs headed by women with dependents, (ii) Poor HHs; (iii) HHs headed by the elderly, child, disabled person with no other means of support; (iv) ethnic minority households; and (v) landless households.	- Be entitled to participate in the livelihood restoration program.	

Please see Appendix E for detailing types of support for each household.

3.1.4 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

As reported by the Huong Hoa LFDC, 02 separate public meetings were held in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes on 18 Mar 2020 to disclose information about land acquisition for Lien Lap Project. Participants in the meetings included representatives of Huong Hoa LFDC, Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune officers, village heads of the affected villages (Tan Thuan, Bu villages of Tan Lap commune

and Tan Hao village of Tan Lien commune), and affected households. Apart from that, from 10 to 22 April 2020, disclosure of draft Detailed CSR plans were conducted through posting publicly at the affected communes' PC offices and village cultural houses. Feedbacks from affected households through the consultation process are summarised in Table 3.4 below:

Table 3.4 Summary of Community Feedbacks as Results of Government's Consultation Process

Event	Communities' Feedbacks	Response from Huong Hoa LFDC
Information disclosure on 18 Mar 2020	All of the affected households agreed with the plan for development of the Project	
	Regulated compensation rate for land is low in comparison with the market price. There should be a specific land price applied for the industrial projects like this one.	The CSR process and rates applied for this Project must comply with the general regulations for land acquisition projects in Quang Tri province
	How will the transportation route be used after land acquisition and Project's construction?	A part of the current public roads will be opened and concreted to serve the construction activities of the project. They will still be in common use with local communities
	What is the plan for compensation of land transaction among households but not yet documented in the commune PC's record?	Detailed CSR plans will be developed based on the actual inventory and measurement, and the draft CSR plans for each household will be publicized in the commune PC offices for HH's verification before submitting to District PC
Results of the consultation period from 10 – 22 Apr 2020 in Tan Lien commune	Compensation rates for agriculture land, acacia and café trees are too low compared with market price (HH Nguyen Ngoc Tiem)	The CSR process and rates applied for this Project must comply with the general regulations for land acquisition projects in Quang Tri province
	Remaining land after land acquisition of some households are too small, which is not enough for continuing with farming. In that case, LFDC and the Project Owner should consider acquire the whole land plot	LFDC: after completing the first batch of compensation for HHs with affected land within the Project boundary, LFDC will work with commune PCs and Project Owner to resolve the issue
	What is the compensation plan for AHs who have land acquired but not reside in the local area at time of the land acquisition?	Those households will be listed in the 2 nd batch of land acquisition, after their acquaintances provide sufficient details about the household members.
Results of the consultation period from 10 – 22 Apr 2020 in Tan Lap commune	Some households proposed LFDC to re-consider the types of land identified in the detailed CSR plans	LFDC will review base on the LURC provided by households and make changes if any.
	Compensation prices for agriculture land, acacia and café trees are too low compared to the market prices.	The CSR process and rates applied for this Project must comply with the general regulations for land acquisition projects in Quang Tri province

Source: Minutes of Meetings provided by the Project Owner, 2020

3.1.5 Affected Households' Perceptions towards the Land Acquisition for the Project

Discussions in this section are based on findings from interviews with 81 affected households during the socio-economic baseline survey undertaken by ERM in May 2020 and September 2020, among whom there are 66 households from Tan Lap commune, 14 households from Tan Lien commune, and one household from Tan Hop commune. By ethnicity, of the 81 surveyed households, there are 32 Van Kieu households and 49 Kinh households with the population of 175 and 252 people respectively. Detailed discussions on the socio-economic condition of the surveyed households are presented in the Chapter 8 - Social Baseline of the ESIA report and Chapter 6 – Livelihood Baseline of the Economically Displaced Households of the Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREM DP).

3.1.5.1 Perceptions regarding Government's CSR Process

Community consultations on land acquisition were organised with the participation of related stakeholders including local authorities, Project representatives, and affected households. These community meetings took place from early 2020 to July 2020. 37 out of 76 respondents to this question (48.6%) remembered that they attended the community consultations while the remaining did not remember participating in any meetings. When disaggregated by ethnicity, a large proportion of the Van Kieu affected households (72% of the 32 affected households) did not attend any community consultations on land acquisition while up to 57% of the 49 Kinh affected households attended.

Twenty-five households including 17 Kinh households and eight Van Kieu households (30% of the 81 affected households) were involved in the land measurement survey with the local authorities and the Project representatives from early 2020 to August 2020. The households involved in the land measurement process reported that they only counted their trees on the acquired land plots but did not involve in the land measurement. 26 households (32%) including 12 Van Kieu households and 14 Kinh households confirmed that they did not participate in any survey on their affected land. 30 households (37%) did not remember or provide adequate information related to land measurement survey. According to the respondents, the land measurement minutes were handed by the village head and requested for signing. In addition, affected households were advised that they could make any response about land acquisition to the Project through the village head.

Apart from 4 households providing no answer, a high percentage of the 81 surveyed households (83% or 67 households) signed the inventory minutes while 12.3% or 10 households refused to sign. Of whom, one Kinh household in Tan Thuan village explained that they have not signed in the minutes because the Project's road construction might affect their house's yard. Four households did not receive any minutes. In addition, another Van Kieu household (1.2%) did not have any information about the minutes signing.

13 out of the 81 affected households, 16% showed their satisfaction towards the land measurement process while 23 households (28.3%) were dissatisfied. The reasons might include the inconsistencies between the actual number of trees and land area and what is officially described in the minutes, limited participation in land surveys, and insufficient information related to the Project. Forty-five households (55.5%) did not give any evaluation towards the land measurement survey process.

3.1.5.2 Grievance Redress Update and Perceptions regarding Government's Compensation Payment

During the course of the government led land acquisition for Lien Lap WPP there were a number of grievances from affected people. Complaints on compensation were managed by respective commune peoples committee following the steps, procedures for grievance redress in accordance with the Law on Grievance (Article 204 of the Land Law 2013). The grievance process is described in Section 2.1.2.3. There were some complaints about the compensation for land and standing crops. According to interviews with 81 affected HHs during the ERM's site visit, majority of them were not satisfied with the compensation rate, especially the rates of agriculture land, coffee and acacia trees. They saw the

compensation price too low to buy a new land plot with the same characteristics. Another reason for the expectation was that AHs had experienced higher payment from other nearby wind farm projects to their neighbors. The concerns were actually raised several times to the Huong Hoa LFDC and Project Owner during consultation meetings, however, it was answered that compensation price must comply with the regulations of Quang Tri province to avoid conflicts with other land acquisition projects in the future.

It was assessed that the level of satisfaction about compensation, a high proportion (60%) were displeased with the offered payment due to low rates for affected land and non-land assets and lack of negotiations between the Project and the locals. Despite that, they received it as they want to follow the State policy and they cannot negotiate for a higher compensation.

I did not involve in any negotiation with the Project about compensation prices for land and trees affected. What I knew is general information as total compensation amount, land area acquired, and the number of affected trees. In addition, I did not have any opportunity to raise my opinions related to land acquisition and compensation. Eventually, I accepted and received compensation for land loss and did not directly show any complains to the Project (LL01, male respondent, 47 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6th May 2020).

At the time of the November visit, there is one remaining grievance from one household (Mr. Doan Quang Thanh) has not yet received full compensation and support payment due to disagreement with the compensation rate. It is confirmed by the Project during ERM's site visit in December 2020 that the last household of 92 economically displaced households has agreed and received the land compensation and support

No other petition relating to land acquisition was reported at the time of the research survey.

3.1.5.3 Local Perceived Impacts of Land Acquisition on Livelihoods

Of the 81 affected households, 59% (48 households) reported that their livelihoods are affected by the Project. It is worth noting that a high percentage of the 32 surveyed Van Kieu households, 26 households or (81%) identified that the Project brings negative impacts on their livelihoods. Some 41% said that the Project does not cause any impacts on their livelihoods. Of the 48 households advising that their livelihoods are negatively affected by the Project, 79% (38 households) thought that the impacts are insignificant or minimal while 21% (ten households) found that the impact of land acquisition is significant. Of these ten households, four households are classified as vulnerable (two near poor households, one household with an illiterate primary worker, and one poor household with physically disabled people and illiterate main labour).

When the affected households were asked about compensation use, 85.4% (70 out of the 81 affected households) shared their plans to use compensation while 14.6% (12 households) have no specific plan to use the money. Of the 70 households with plans to use compensation, 34.3% (24 households) said they will spend it on paying debts and 30% (21 households) will consider purchasing new cultivation land. Other households will use their compensation for investing in covering household expenditures, animal husbandry, renovating or building houses, and investing in cultivation (15.7%, 14.3%, 14.3%, and 11.4% respectively). Others plan to use compensation for educational expenses (8.6%), small business investment (5.7%), production equipment investment (4.3%), bank saving (2.9%), purchase of a new residential land parcel (2.9%), financial support for children (1.4%), and medical treatment (1.4%). When disaggregating data by ethnicity, Van Kieu households are most likely to use compensation for purchase of new cultivation land, debt payments, and animal husbandry investment while investment in children's education, small business, and production equipment is not given priority. In the FGD with the agriculture group in Bu village, Van Kieu participants acknowledged that land compensation will be an opportunity for them to improve livelihood and enhance living standards if an effective plan of land cash use is made. For the Kinh affected households, they plan to pay loans,

improve their cultivation activities, build or renovate houses, and cover household expenditure while the least options are for bank savings, buying new residential land, and support for their children.

3.1.5.4 Perceived Impacts by Households with Land Acquisition for 35 kV Transmission Line Outside the Project's Boundaries

During the site visit in December 2020, ERM team has engaged with the eight (8) households with land acquired for the construction of the remaining 17 poles outside the Project's boundaries (see Figure 3.1). Their concerns and the Project's responses are presented in Table 3.5.



Figure 3.1 Engagement with Households with Land Acquisition for 35 kV Transmission Line Outside the Project's Boundaries

Table 3.5 Perceived Impacts by Households with Land Acquisition for 35 kV Transmission Line and Mitigation Measures Committed by the Project

No	Perceived Impacts by Households	Mitigation Measures Committed by the Project
1	Based on the basic design, the ROW of the 35 kV traverses through the front-side of houses and or land plots which may causes land use restrictions (the houses could not be built for higher or with more floors, land value of the plots would be reduced due to the ROW of a transmission line in the front-side).	Project Owner will adjust the alignment (route) of the 35 kV TL's ROW during detailed design stage in consultations with the affected households and communities.
2	Compensation will be provided satisfactorily to the affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compensation will be provided satisfactorily to the affected households. ■ Compensation for affected crops by temporary impact during construction must be = Yield of the crop per a m2 x affected land area (m2) x affected harvesting reasons (time period of impact) x market cost of the crop for a kg. ■ Yield of crop: Average yield of a harvesting season (kg) of recent three successive seasons

No	Perceived Impacts by Households	Mitigation Measures Committed by the Project
3	Soil from excavation activities eroded to the farm land of the households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="805 268 1399 369">■ Project Owner will closely monitor the temporary impacts on land of villagers during construction. <li data-bbox="805 392 1399 660">■ Construction contractors must restore the soil to the quality as before being affected to return to the households. The Project will request construction contractors to prepare and implement the suitable construction methods to mitigate the impacts on land of villagers during construction of access roads. <li data-bbox="805 683 1399 784">■ Project Owner will closely monitor the temporary impacts on land of villagers during construction. <li data-bbox="805 806 1399 896">■ Villagers can inform the Project Owner on the impacts to the phone numbers that are indicated in the provided booklet

3.1.6 Full Replacement Cost Assessment for Lien Lap Project

A Full Replacement Cost Assessment (FRCA) was carried to assess and verify to what extent the Project's land compensation and support represent full replacement cost. A subcontractor who is certified by the Ministry of Finance to conduct the valuation of land and assets on land in the area where the Project carried out the field research in September 2020. The applied methods were developed based on Circular No. 126/2015/TT-BTC dated 20 August 2015 issued by Ministry of Finance. The FRCA did not include the re-valuation of structures (fence) and crops on land and support (VND 3,593,044,097) due to untraced current status of such assets on land.

PCC1 has considered the payment of affected land by the 35 kV transmission line. Permanently affected land areas by pole tower footprints are compensated in cash depending on type of land affected. Under the provisions of the Decision on Compensation of Quang Tri Province, the compensation amount for the lands under transmission line ROWs of 35 kVs is regulated as follows: no more than 80% for affected residential land and no more than 30% for affected perennial cropland (Article 7, Decision No.31/2017) in accordance with Article 19 of Decree No.14/2014-ND-CP on Electricity Safety and again confirmed by the Decree No. 51/2020/NĐ-CP issued on 21 April 2020 to supplement to the Decree 14/2014. Eighty one household interviewed mentioned that they were not satisfied with the compensation rates for agricultural land, coffee and acacia tree. They say that the rate is too low to buy a new land plot with the same characteristics. The results of the assessment of compensation rates for these assets show that:

- Total compensation value for land based on the State land compensation frame is VND 1,409,883,887. No deductions were made for any tax or administrative fees.
- Total compensation value for land based on the proposed market value at the time of the survey is VND 1,848,491,440.
- The difference between these two values is VND 438,607,553.

It should be noted that these affected households also received additional cash-based support in addition to the compensation amount as per the National regulations on land acquisition. Total compensation and support amount that the affected households received from the government is VND 5,053,918,130, which is 2.7 times as much as the market value (VND 1,848,491,440). The support fall into two main types:

- Support on land price; and
- Support for training, occupational change and job seeking (see Appendix E).

The full FRCA report is enclosed in Appendix E.

It should be also noted that the Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP) for Lien Lap Project has been developed to support the livelihood restoration process and ethnic minority people in the Project's affected communes. All of the 100 identified economically displaced households by Lien Lap Project are eligible for the livelihood restoration programs, and all ethnic minority villagers of Project's affected villages are eligible for the ethnic minority development programs.

3.2 Phong Huy Project

3.2.1 Scope of Land Use for Phong Huy Project

All of the permanent and temporary facilities of Phong Huy Wind Power Project are located in the Huong Tan and Tan Thanh communes of Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province, while the access road passes through three villages of Cop, Phong Lam, Huong Choa (Huong Phung Commune). A total of 31.65 ha of protection forest land and agriculture land have been utilized for the Project development. Scope of land use for the project components required different methods of land transactions including change of land use purpose for the modified protection forest land (16.26 ha), negotiated transaction with local users (6.44 ha) and rent land (8.95 ha) (See Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Land Acquisition for Phong Huy Project

No	Land Use	Total (ha)	Protection Forest Land (ha)	Agricultural Land (ha)	Requirement for involuntary resettlement
1	Turbine foundation	1.8	1.8		No. The land is currently being managed by Dakrong Huong Hoa protection forest management board. Only change of land use purpose is required. There is no informal use or cultivation of the protection forest. NTFP collection is not affected.
2	TL 35KV tower	0.3	0.3		
3	Laydown area and Crane installation area	1.76	1.76		
4	Internal roads	10.35	10.35		
5	Access road	6.44	0	6.44	Yes – acquire land from 61 households in Cop, Phong Lam and Huong Choa villages of Huong Phung commune
6	Batching plant	1.27	0	1.27	No. Only renting land from households in definite term on willing lessor-willing lessee basis.
7	Worker camp	0.08	0.05	0.03	
8	Spoil disposal site	9.65	9.65	0	

As reported by the Project Owner, 16.26 ha of protection forest land will be acquired from the Dakrong Huong Hoa Protection Forest Management Board to serve the development of Phong Huy Project components including 12 turbine grounds, 35kV transmission line, laydown area, crane installation area and the internal road system. There will be no land acquisition from households and only change of the land use purpose is required for this area. The change of land use purpose for Phong Huy Project was approved by Quang Tri People's Council under the Resolution No. 16/NQ-HDND dated 21 April 2020. Apart from that, land for batching plants, worker camps, and spoil disposal sites are under rental

contracts. Therefore, ADB SPS SR2 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered for households affected by those Project components.

For the access road component, as reported by Project Owner, the existing inter-village road Cop – Phung Lam – Huong Choa will be expanded from 4m to 6.5 – 8m width and will be paved to serve as access road for three projects including the Phong Huy, Phong Nguyen and Phong Lieu Projects during their construction phase. The road expansion is in fact a part of the Huong Phung Commune's New Rural Development Program according to Document No. 1367/UBND-KT&HT, dated 06 November 2020 and Document No. 809/UBND – KT&HT, dated 21 July 2020 of Huong Hoa District People's Committee. In accordance, Huong Phung Commune PC actively consulted and got the acceptance from the local people living along the access road to donate some small land area for the expansion, while Project Owners including the Phong Huy JSC, Phong Nguyen JSC and Phong Lieu JSC were proposed to provide financial support in form of cash payment to the affected household. The amount of compensation and support was calculated based on the IoL and DMS results from Huong Hoa LFDC, regulated compensation rate for Huong Hoa district, and negotiation with affected households. Once the construction phase is completed, the road will be transferred to local authority (Huong Phung commune PC) to fully manage and maintain.

It is noted that the access road is considered the Phong Huy Project's ancillary facility. As such, although land acquisition for this part is through negotiated settlements, it is likely that expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation. Hence, land acquisition for the access road triggered involuntary resettlement as per definition in ADB SPS SR2.

According to the Project Owner, the Cop – Phung Lam – Huong Choa road expansion requires 6.44 ha of agriculture land from 61 households living alongside the road in the three corresponding villages of Huong Phung Commune. As explained earlier, land recovery for this section was mainly based on households' acceptance to donate land for community development, and compensation was paid based on negotiation, no land acquisition decision and no final CSR plan was issued for the 61 households. Instead, the affected households signed in payment receipts that specified the acquired land area, paid amount, and land owners' commitment to handover the land. Reportedly, as of November 2020, payment in cash was made directly to the households at the witnesses and confirmation of the Huong Phung commune PC. All of the 61 households have received full payment and without any grievance. Payment receipts of the 61 households with signatures of the land owners, Project representatives and confirmation from Huong Phung Commune PC were provided for ERM review.

3.2.2 Verification of Displaced Households by Phong Huy Project

Following the above discussion, it is concluded that, as of November 2020, a total of 61 households with 302 persons have been identified as economically displaced by the Phong Huy Project's access road. Compensation payment for those households are mainly based on negotiation. None of them lose 10% or more of their production land. It is also confirmed that no physical displacement happened for this component.

In addition to that, it is confirmed by the Project Owner that there is no restriction of access to the protection forest area due to the development of both Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects. This is also reconfirmed during ERM's meeting with the Huong Hoa – Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB). Local people can still get access to this area for non-timber forest product (NTFP) collection as before. The protection forest area is being managed by the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection FMB, and people from different communes can access to the forest for NTFP, including *Vernicia montana* fruit (Trau) collection. Findings from the social baseline study with affected communities by Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects also revealed that Project impacts on NTFP collection of local people were ranked from negligible to small, considering the removal of trees at minor scale (see further Appendix G). Therefore, it is concluded that there is no economic displacement as result of the land use transfer within the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest.

3.2.3 Compensation, Assistance and Benefits for Displaced Persons

As explained earlier, the amount of compensation and support for 61 households affected by the access road was calculated based on the IoL and DMS results from Huong Hoa LFDC, regulated compensation rate for Huong Hoa district. To be specific, affected households received support amount equal to compensation unit rate issued by the Huong Hoa DPC in January 2020 plus with three (3) times of compensation rate as assistance for occupational changes. Table 3.7 presents a summary of the support payments for 61 households affected by the Phong Huy access road.

Table 3.7 Summary of Support Payments for Affected Households by Phong Huy access Road

	Total	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Acquired land area (m ²)	64,407 m ²	1,056 m ²	57 m ²	5,263 m ²
Land loss percentage	-	3.58%	0.48%	9.7%
Compensation amount (VND)	5,767,035,000	94,541,557	4,554,000	438,888,000

Source: PCC1, November 2020

It should be also noted that the Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP) for Phong Huy Project has been developed to support the livelihood restoration process and ethnic minority people in the Project's affected communes. All of the 61 identified economically displaced households by Phong Huy Project are eligible for the programs, and all ethnic minority villagers of Cop, Huong Choa, Xa Ruong and Ruong are eligible for the ethnic minority development programs.

3.2.4 Affected Households' Perceptions towards the Land Acquisition for the Project

Household interviews with 61 households affected by Phong Huy access road were undertaken by ERM in November 2020 in order to understand the current socio-economic conditions of the displaced households as well as their perceptions towards the land acquisition process. Of the 61 households there are 45 households from Cop village, 11 households from Phung Lam village and 5 households from Huong Choa village. By ethnicity, there are 49 Kinh households and 12 Van Kieu households with the population of 244 and 58 people, respectively. Detailed discussions on the socio-economic condition of the surveyed households are presented in the Chapter 6 – Livelihood Baseline of the Economically Displaced Households of the Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP) for Phong Huy project.

According to the surveyed households, community consultations on land acquisition were organized with the participation of related stakeholders including local authorities, Project Owner representatives, and affected households. These community meetings took place from June 2020 to August 2020. Thirty-five out of 61 surveyed households (57.4%) stated that they attended the community consultations while the remaining 26 households (42.6%) did not participate in any meeting due to their unavailability in the locality during the consultation process. However, all of the surveyed households were acknowledged about the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and signed in the DMS minutes.

Generally, almost affected households (66.2%) are satisfied with the land support amount for their affected land. However, 24 out of the 61 surveyed households (33.8%) showed their dissatisfaction, mainly due to the inconsistencies between the DMS minutes and their actual number of trees and insufficient information related to the Project.

3.3 Phong Nguyen Project

3.3.1 Scope of Land Use for Phong Nguyen Project

All of the permanent and temporary facilities of Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project are located in the four villages including Cop and Huong Choa villages (Huong Phung commune) and Xa Ruong and Ruong villages (Huong Tan commune) of Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province. An operation house that serves for the operation phase of all of three projects (Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen), which is owned by Phong Nguyen Wind Farm JSC., is located in Cua village, Huong Tan commune. A total of 23.01 ha of protection forest land and agriculture land have been utilized for the Project development. Scope of land use for the project components is depicted in Table 3.8.

As reported by the Project Owner, 16.4 ha of protection forest land will be acquired from the Dakrong Huong Hoa Protection Forest Management Board to serve the development of project components including 12 turbine grounds, 35kV transmission line, laydown area, crane installation area and the internal road system. There will be no land acquisition from households and only change of the land use purpose is required for this area. The change of land use purpose for Phong Nguyen Project was approved by Quang Tri People's Council under the Resolution No. 16/NQ-HDND dated 21 April 2020. Land for batching plants, worker camps, and spoil disposal sites are under rental contracts. Land for the operation house is on a voluntary land use transfer with a local user in Cua village, Huong Tan commune. **NTFP collection by villages are also not affected as discussed in Appendix G** Therefore, ADB SPS SR2 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered for the Phong Nguyen Project.

Table 3.8 Land Acquisition for Phong Nguyen Project

No	Land Acquisition	Total (ha)	Protection Forest Land (ha)	Agricultural Land (ha)	Residential land (ha)	Involuntary resettlement
1	Turbine foundation	1.8	1.8			No. The land is currently being managed by Dakrong Huong Hoa protection forest management board. Only change of land use purpose is required.
2	TL 35KV tower	0.3	0.3			
3	Laydown area and Crane installation area	4.9	4.9			
4	Internal roads	8.27	8.27			
5	Batching plant	0	0			No – only renting land from Dakrong Huong Hoa Protection Forest Management Board
6	Worker camp	0.04	0.04			
7	Spoil disposal site	5.63	5.63			
8	Operation house	0.94	0	0.64	0.3	No – bought land directly and on willingness from a local land owner

3.3.2 Verification of Displaced Households by Phong Nguyen Project

Similar to discussion in Section 3.2.2 above, it is confirmed that there is no economic displacement as result of the land use transfer within the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest (see further Appendix G).

It should be also noted that the Phong Nguyen Project has developed the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EDMP) to support the ethnic minority people in the Project's affected communes. Households in the affected villages including Ma Lai Pun, Xa Ruong, and Ruong should be prioritised in such ethnic minority development programs.

4. REVIEW AGAINST ADB SPS SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENTS 2

This section provides the findings against the requirements of ADB's SPS 2009, including recommendations based on these findings. The action plan for the Project Owner to address the gaps against ADB's SPS 2009 is presented in the following section.

Findings are defined as Aligned, Partially Aligned, Not Aligned, and Insufficient Information for the Assessment and Not Applicable as detailed in the table below.

Rating	Definition
Aligned	Information available indicates that the Project fulfils the requirement and/or is aligned with intended outcome of the requirement.
Partially Aligned	Information available indicates that the Project partially fulfils the requirement and/or is partially aligned with intended outcome of the requirement.
Not Aligned	Information available indicates that the Project does not fulfil the requirement.
Insufficient Information for the Assessment	There is insufficient information to make an assessment of the level of alignment.
Not Applicable	The requirements do not apply to the Project at the current time.

Table 4.1 presents the findings and observations on compliance with ADB's SPS 2009, as well as recommendations to achieve conformance.

Table 4.1 Findings and Recommendations

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
<i>Project Alternatives to Minimise Resettlement</i>				
	<p>The client will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, paying particular attention to impacts on the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<p>The Projects are being developed in accordance with the Revised Master Plan VII, approved by Government with Decision No. 428/QĐ –TTg issued by the Prime Minister approving “The revision of Master Plan of National Power System Development in period 2011-2020 perspective to 2030” on 18 March 2016, and a number of master plans by Quang Tri Province and Huong Hoa District as mentioned in the Chapter 2.</p> <p>According to the Land Law 2013 (which apply to the Project), the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process for development projects in Vietnam is a government-led process. The project’s owners have limited influence in this process except for providing administrative support and adequate financial support for compensation payments. Any non-compliance during the compensation, support and resettlement process (including planning and implementation) is the authority’s responsibility, and not the project owner.</p> <p>However, where applicable, the Project has made efforts to minimise land acquisition and resettlement, for example the design of 35kV overhead transmission line system leading to the 35/110kV Huong Tan substation.</p>	<p>Aligned</p>	
<i>1. Compensation, Assistance and Benefits for Displaced Persons</i>				
1.1	<p>Para. 7 - Displaced persons in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land</p>	<p><i>For the Government-led acquisition for Lien Lap Project</i></p> <p>As confirmed by the Huong Hoa LFDC and the two communes PC of Tan Lap and Tan Lien, all the displaced persons in the Project area either use the land with legal LURCs, or having no LURCs but their rights to such land are recognized by the Gov. There is no affected household belonging to type (iii). All displaced households will be eligible for Compensation and Supports by the Government as specified in Section 3.1 above.</p>	<p>Aligned</p>	

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	<p>they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons</p>	<p><u>For the Land Acquired through Negotiated Settlement : the access road from National Road No. 9 to Lien Lap WPP:</u></p> <p>Following the commune's development plan, the households having land alongside the road were consulted and encouraged to donate their land for road expansion, meanwhile, PCC1 was proposed to provide financial support, i.e the supports in cash for the affected households. The amount of compensation and support was calculated based on the inventory of loss (IoL) and DMS results from Huong Hoa LFDC, regulated compensation rate for Lien Lap Project, and negotiation with affected households. Financial support was provided and this was paid based on negotiation, the affected households signed in payment receipts that specified the acquired land area, paid amount, and land owners' commitment to handover the land. All of the 29 households have received full payment and without any grievance. 31 payment receipts of the 29 households with signatures of the land owners, Project representatives and confirmation from Tan Lap Commune PC were provided for ERM review.</p> <p><u>For the Land Acquired through Negotiated Settlement : the access road from West Ho Chi Minh Trail to Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen WPPs:</u></p> <p>Huong Phung Commune PC consulted and got the acceptance from the local people living along the access road to donate some small land area for the expansion, while Project Owners including the Phong Huy JSC, Phong Nguyen JSC and Phong Lieu JSC were proposed to provide financial support in form of cash payment to the affected household. The amount of compensation and support was calculated based on the IoL and DMS results from Huong Hoa LFDC, regulated compensation rate for Huong Hoa district, and negotiation with affected households. This rate is specific land price which is based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land price and information on land price in the land database, and based on suitable valuation methods. Based on the consultation on land price, the provincial/city-level/district land administration agency shall submit the specific land price to the council for land price appraisal for consideration before submitting it to the People's</p>		

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
		<p>Council of the same level for decision. (Article 114 of the Land Law 2013) This method is equivalent to valuation method to determine replacement cost. Compensation was paid based on negotiation, no land acquisition decision and no final CSR plan was issued for the 61 households. Instead, the affected households signed in payment receipts that specified the acquired land area, paid amount, and land owners' commitment to handover the land. All of the 61 households have received full payment and without any grievance. Payment receipts of the 61 households with signatures of the land owners, Project representatives and confirmation from Huong Phung Commune PC were provided for ERM review.</p>		
1.2	<p><u>Para. 8</u> - The borrower/client will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, if applicable, to those persons described in para. 7(i) and 7(ii) prior to their relocation. ...</p>	<p>It is noted that for the case of all the three Projects, no land user without land right holding was identified in the Project area. All displaced households will be eligible for Compensation and Supports by the Government as specified in Section 3 above. The issue of full replacement cost is discussed in <i>Item 1.4</i>.</p>	Aligned	
1.3	<p><u>Para. 9</u> - Preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of land will</p>	<p>Land Law 2013, Article 74 prescribes a similar principle for land compensation: "The compensation must be made in the form of allocating new land with the same land use purpose with the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in cash". The master land use plan for Huong Hoa District in 2019 shows that a large area of land for agriculture and forestry production is subject to change of land use to industrial development purpose, which gradually narrow down the area for land-based production. Although there is no available documentation that proves the lack of land with the same land use purpose, it is the strategy of Quang Tri province to make compensation for land recovery and job transition in cash (see Section 2.1.1 above). No land-based option has been offered to economically displaced households.</p>	Aligned	Finalisation and implementation of the LREMPD

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	<p>be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of ADB.</p>	<p>Given the land acquisition for the Project is a government-led process, the Project Owner will need to comply with the strategy. The Project has developed a LREMDP with a full replacement cost analysis (see further Items 1.4). For households affected by the access roads, it is the AHs' willingness to receive compensation in cash due to the very small area of land to be acquired.</p>		
1.4	<p><u>Para. 10</u> - The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account</p>	<p><u>For the Government-led acquisition for Lien Lap Project</u></p> <p>According to Land Law 2013, Article 74: "If there is no land available for compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in cash calculated according to the <u>specific land price</u> of the type of recovered land which is <u>decided by the provincial-level People's Committee</u> at the time of the recovery decision."</p> <p>Quang Tri Province PC regulated a land price framework for a five-year period 2020 – 2024 for land acquisition projects in the Decision 49/2019/QD-UBND dated 20 Dec 2019. Quang Tri Province PC also authorized Huong Hoa District PC to approve "specific land price" for some special projects in Decision 3759/QD-UBND dated 31 Dec 2019. Huong Hoa District PC, accordingly, approved the specific land price for this Project in the Decision 645/QD-UBND dated 1 Apr 2020. The approval was based on proposals of representatives of Huong Hoa PC, chairmen of Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes, and Project Owner. In details, the compensation rate applied for this Project equals to one (1) time of the rate in province's land price framework. Specifically, compensation rate for common types of land are 6,490 VND/m² for agriculture land for annual crop (position 4), 6,600 VND/m² for perennial land (position 4) and 3,190 VND/m² for production forest land (position 2). No recorded of survey on specific land price conducted for this Project was provided for ERM's review.</p> <p>According to interviews with 81 affected HHs during the ERM's site visit, majority of them were not satisfied with the compensation rate, especially the rates of agriculture land, coffee and acacia trees. They saw the</p>	Aligned	Finalisation and implementation of the LREMDP

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
		<p>compensation price too low to buy a new land plot with the same characteristics. Another reason for the expectation was that AHs had experienced higher payment from other nearby wind farm projects to their neighbors. The concerns were actually raised several times to the Huong Hoa LFDC and Project Owner during consultation meetings, however, it was answered that compensation price must comply with the regulations of Quang Tri province to avoid conflicts with other land acquisition projects in the future.</p> <p>From engagement with local authorities, it is understood that direct payment in-cash to households (to address the gap of full replacement cost if any) is not allowed. Furthermore, it is not common practices in Vietnam either because local authorities do not want to set a precedence between bankable investment project and local investment projects. Local authorities reported that grievance from local people associated with replacement cost differences will be appeared.</p> <p>A full replacement cost assessment were conducted and developed to be an integral part of the LREMDP (see Section 3.1.6). It should be noted that these affected households also received additional cash-based support in addition to the compensation amount as per the National regulations on land acquisition. Total compensation and support amount that the affected households received from the government is VND 5,053,918,130, which is 2.7 times as much as the market value (VND 1,848,491,440). The support falls into two main types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support on land price; and ■ Support for training, occupational change and job seeking <p>From aforementioned points, as per ERM's opinion, there is no gap between the replacement cost and the paid compensation and support package to displaced households. No further payment is recommended.</p> <p><u>For the access road from West Ho Chi Minh Trail to Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects (included as ancillary facility of Phong Huy WPP) :</u></p>		

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
		<p>Compensation is made higher than replacement cost. Consulted affected households and village leaders are satisfied with the provided compensation unit rate. Affected households got compensation by compensation unit rate issued by the DPC (the rate was surveyed and issued by the DPC on January 2020), plus with three (3) times of compensation rate as assistance for occupational changes.</p>		
1.5	<p><u>Para. 11</u> - In case of physical displaced persons,</p>	<p>Via engagement with local authorities and census survey of the affected households, it was confirmed that there is no physical displacement for this Project</p>	Not Applicable	
1.6	<p><u>Para. 12</u> - In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether they are physically displaced, the borrower/client will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The borrower/client will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. The borrower/client will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.</p> <p><u>Para. 13</u> - Involuntary resettlement should be conceived of and executed as part of a development project or program. In this regard, the best strategy is to provide displaced persons with opportunities to share project benefits in addition to providing compensation and resettlement assistance. Such opportunities would help prevent impoverishment among</p>	<p>In accordance with ADB 2009 SPS, Lien Lap Project and Phong Huy are developing two separate Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Plans (LREMDPs) to pursue a dual goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put in place a process to restore the livelihoods of all Project Affected People (PAPs) to their conditions prior to land acquisition for the project; and To contribute to addressing Project negative impacts to local communities identified within the Project area and to ensure project benefits are provided to affected and wider communities of Van Kieu Indigenous Peoples. <p>All members of households with land acquired for Lien Lap and Phong Huy Project will be eligible for inclusion within the livelihood restoration programs. Also, special efforts are given to engage Indigenous Peoples in the planning of development programs that affect them, in particular, development programs that are supposedly designed to meet their specific needs and aspirations.</p> <p>Moreover, Phong Nguyen Project is developing an EMDP. The key aim of the EMDP is to ensure that long term sustainable economic and social development for ethnic minority communities in the project affected communes can be derived from the Project. Poor and Vulnerable households are prioritised in these development programs.</p>	Aligned	<p>Finalisation and implementation of the LREMDPs for Lien Lap and Phong Huy Projects, and EMDP for Phong Nguyen Project.</p>

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	<p>affected persons, and also help meet the ethical demand for development interventions to spread development benefits widely. Therefore borrowers/clients are encouraged to ascertain specific opportunities for engaging affected persons as project beneficiaries and to discuss how to spread such opportunities as widely as possible among affected persons in the resettlement plan.</p>			
1.7	<p>Para. 14 – The borrower/client will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. ...</p>	<p>It is confirmed by the Project that only one household with land at the turbine location 11 of Lien Lap Project did not agree with land compensation.</p> <p>Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Plans (LREMDP) for Lien Lap and Phong Huy Projects are being developed for Project's displaced households and wider impacted communes.</p> <p>No community grievance has been recorded.</p> <p>It should be noted that the land acquisition process for remaining 17 poles outside the Project's boundaries of the 35kV overhead transmission line of the Project has not commenced. According to site's representative, they will commit that no land acquisition and construction that cause displacement will occur until compensation is all completed.</p>	Partially Aligned	<p>The Project need to ensure no displacement will occur until land is acquired, compensated and comprehensive livelihood restoration programs developed.</p> <p>TL principles include avoiding physical displacement.</p> <p>Potential economically displaced households for the construction of the remaining 17 poles outside the Project's boundaries of the 35kV overhead transmission line should be included in the LREMDP. An addendum to the LREMDP will be prepared prior to land take</p>

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
				and an audit conducted as part of monitoring.

2. Social Impact Assessment

2.1	<p><u>Para. 15</u> – The borrower/client will conduct socioeconomic survey(s) and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the project and to assess the project's socioeconomic impacts on them. For this purpose, normally a cut-off date will be established by the host government procedures.... The social impact assessment (SIA) report will include (i) identified past, present and future potential social impacts, (ii) an inventory of displaced persons and their assets, (iii) an assessment of their income and livelihoods, and (iv) gender-disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and sociocultural conditions of displaced persons. ...</p>	<p>All three Projects are developing their ESIA and ESMP. Within the ESIA, socio-economic surveys were conducted and social impact assessments were made. Gender and vulnerability analysis were include in the SIA.</p> <p>As part of LREMDP development process, census socio-economic baseline surveys were conducted by ERM in May 2020 and September 2020 (for Lien Lap Project) and November 2020 (for Phong Huy Project). The survey was able to collect sufficient data for of the AHs including demographic information, source of livelihood, income and expenditure, health and education, accessibility to public service, as well as perceptions with regards to the Project's development in the area. The collected data will be used to inform the social impact assessment chapter in the ESIA report, and LREMDPs.</p>	Partially Aligned	<p>Socio-economic information on potentially economically displaced households for the construction of the remaining 17 tower outside the Project's boundaries of the 35kV overhead transmission line will be included in the addendum to the LREMDP to be prepared and submitted before land take. The additional affected households will be eligible to participate in in the livelihood restoration programs and all other programs in the LREMDP.</p>
2.2	<p><u>Para. 16</u> – As part of the social impact assessment, the borrower/client will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Where such individuals and groups are identified, the borrower/client will propose and implement targeted measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them</p>	<p>Compensation and support for affected HHs of the Project is 100% by cash, and amount of compensation and support is calculated in the Detailed CSR Plans for each household. Base on review of Detailed CSR plans, there was no mentioned support for vulnerable households.</p> <p>For Lien Lap Project, twenty-four out of the 81 surveyed affected households (29.6%) are identified as vulnerable. Among whom, ten households (41.7%) are classified as near-poor and that is the main category. Six Van Kieu households have illiterate bread-winners (25%) and</p>	Partially Aligned	<p>Impacts of the land acquisition on those vulnerable HHs will be further analysed in the ESIA report, as a basis for proposing suitable livelihood restoration/</p>

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	<p>and they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development.</p>	<p>other six households are classified as poor (25%). Households with physically and mentally disabled members number five and two households respectively (20.8% and 8.3%). One Kinh household (4.2%) is categorised as female-headed and another Kinh household (4.2%) is recognised as a vulnerable household with an elderly person from the age of 80 without social allowance or insurance.</p> <p>For Phong Huy Project, 16 out of 61 surveyed households (26.2%) have been identified as vulnerable. Among whom, nine households are recognized as poor households. Seven of them are in Huong Choa village and two in Cop village. Three households (18.7%) has mentally disabled people. In addition, there are two near-poor households, two households with an illiterate bread-winner, two households with physical disabled family member, accounting for 12.5% each. One household in Cop village (6.2%) is female-headed</p> <p>Vulnerable households are prioritised in the LREMDPs for both Projects. For Phong Nguyen Project, an assessment on NTFP collection impacts are made. An EDMP is being developed to support economic and social development for ethnic minority communities in the project affected communes.</p>		<p>community development measures for them.</p>

3. Resettlement Planning

3.1	<p><u>Para. 17</u> –The borrower/client will prepare a resettlement plan if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts. The objective of a resettlement plan is to ensure that livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons are improved, or at least restored to pre-project (physical and/or economic) levels and that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved, not merely restored, by providing adequate</p>	<p>Land Law 2013, Article 74 prescribes a similar principle for land compensation: “The compensation must be made in the form of allocating new land with the same land use purpose with the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in cash”.</p> <p>The master land use plan for Huong Hoa District in 2019 shows that a large area of land for agriculture and forestry production is subject to change of land use to industrial development purpose, which gradually narrow down the area for land-based production. Although there is no available documentation that proves the lack of land with the same land use purpose,</p>	Partially Aligned	<p>The LREMDP being development is based on the census socio-economic baseline study and consultation with affected people. For Lien Lap Project, as the ERM’s survey in September 2020 were able to cover 81 AHs, it is recommended that Project Owner will</p>
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No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	<p>housing, security of land tenure and steady income and livelihood sources.</p> <p><u>Para. 18</u> – A resettlement plan will be based on the social impact assessment and through meaningful consultation with the affected persons....</p> <p><u>Para. 19</u> – The borrower/client will analyse and summarize national laws and regulations pertaining to land acquisition, compensation payment, and relocation of affected persons in the resettlement plan. The borrower/client will compare and contrast such laws and regulations with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy principles and requirements. If a gap between the two exists, the borrower/client will propose a suitable gap-filling strategy in the resettlement plan in consultation with ADB</p> <p><u>Para. 20</u> – All costs of compensation, relocation, and livelihood rehabilitation will be considered project costs...</p> <p><u>Para. 21</u> – The borrower/client will include detailed measures for income restoration and livelihood improvement of displaced persons in the resettlement plan. Income sources and livelihoods affected by project activities will be restored to pre-project levels. For vulnerable persons and households affected, the resettlement plan will include measures to provide extra assistance so that they can improve their incomes in comparison with pre-project levels. The resettlement plan will specify</p>	<p>it is the strategy of Quang Tri province to make compensation for land recovery and job transition in cash (see Section 2 above). No land-based option has been offered to economically displaced households.</p> <p>Given the land acquisition for the Project is a government-led process, the Project Owner will need to comply with both the government led process and the ADB 2009 SPS. The Projects has developed LREMDPs which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of all affected people and livelihood impacts. A full replacement cost assessment developed as an integral part of the LREMDP. A description of regulated activities, including the entitlements of displaced persons provided under applicable national laws and regulations; Specifying income and livelihoods restoration strategy to achieve the ADB's SPS requirements, with special considerations to the vulnerable, ethnic minorities and gender equity. Institutional arrangements Monitoring and reporting framework; and Budget, and the time-bound implementation schedule. 		<p>continue to fill information for any newly identified AHs when all Final CSR Plans and land acquisition decisions are issued related to the construction of the remaining 17 towers outside the Project's boundaries of the 35kV overhead transmission line. Information will be included in the addedndum LREMDP to be prepared prior to land take.</p>

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	<p>the income and livelihoods restoration strategy, the institutional arrangements, the monitoring and reporting framework, the budget, and the time-bound implementation schedule.</p> <p><u>Para. 22</u> – Information in the RP maybe tentative until a census of APs have been completed...</p> <p><u>Para. 23</u> – Projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts will need adequate contingency funds to address involuntary resettlement impacts that are identified during project implementation. The borrower/client will ensure that such funds are readily available. ...</p> <p><u>Para. 24</u> – The borrower/client will use qualified and experienced experts to prepare the social impact assessment and the resettlement plan....</p>			

4. Negotiated Land Acquisition

4.1	<p><u>Para. 25</u> – Safeguard Requirements 2 does not apply to negotiated settlements, unless expropriation would result upon the failure of negotiations.</p>	<p>Not applicable for this Project as Government involved in land acquisition from beginning.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>	
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5. Information Disclosure

5.1	<p><u>Para. 26</u> – The borrower/client will submit the resettlement plans and resettlement monitoring documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website.</p> <p><u>Para. 27</u> – The borrower/client will provide relevant resettlement information in a timely</p>	<p>The three Project carried out five days of project disclosure and consultation from 04 to 08 September 2020 with local authorities at both district and communal level and affected ethnic minority communities. This engagement week with local authorities and communities was designed to achieve the following objectives:</p>	<p>Partially Aligned</p>	<p>The Projects are to conduct another disclosure and consultation to (i) inform about the ESIA finding and ESMP; and (ii) to finalise</p>
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No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	<p>manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present an update on project design, project activities, preliminary impacts of the project and mitigation measures; ■ Disclose the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Community Grievance Procedure, and Worker Grievance; ■ Obtain local consultation on the development of livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development programs; and ■ Facilitate dialogical communication between the project and local authorities and affected communities. <p>The engagements included three levels: District: Huong Hoa District People's Committee; Commune: Tan Lap and Tan Lien Commune People's Committees (Lien Lap Project); Huong Tan and Tan Thanh Commune People's Committees (Phong Huy Project); and Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Commune People's Committees (Phong Nguyen Project); (Ethnic Minority) Community: Bu Village, Tan Lap Commune (Lien Lap Project); Xa Ruong Village, Huong Tan Commune (Phong Huy Project); and Ma Lai Puh Village, Huong Phung Commune (Phong Nguyen Project).</p> <p>In December 2020, another round of disclosure and consultation was conducted with the 15 affected villages of the three WPPs to (i) disseminate the results of impact assessments of Phong Huy, Phong Nguyen and Lien Lap wind farm projects to local people and local authorizes; (ii) discuss the proposed mitigation and beneficial measures for the identified impacts by the Projects; (iii) finalize the support and development measures to the ethnic minority communities in the project area as well as the livelihood restoration measures to affected persons by land acquisition of the</p>		<p>the LREM DP and EMDP. All finalised documents will be disclosed on ADB's website.</p>

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
		<p>Projects; (iv) discuss schedule and arrangements for implementation of the agreed mitigation, beneficial and development measures; and (v) announce the grievance redress mechanism to ensure that all avenues for airing grievances are available and all grievances and complaints by local people, affected persons and local ethnic minority communities, if any, in all the aspects of three wind farm projects are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. All finalised documents will be disclosed on ADB's website.</p>		

6. Consultation and Participation

6.1	<p><u>Para. 28</u> – The borrower/client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.</p>	<p>The Project's engagements with local affected communities and other stakeholders have follows meaningful consultation principles. The format of the September 2020 disclosure meeting was adopted as follows:</p> <p>Local authorities/communities introduce their participants</p> <p>PCC1 introduces the team and purpose of the meeting</p> <p>PCC1 (ERM) presents the current Project update, initial impact significance and grievance mechanism as well as consultation for the development of LREMDP.</p> <p>Questions and answers.</p> <p>Thank you and close the meeting.</p> <p>This engagement format have been adapted based on meeting types so that appropriate and effective communication could be taken place. In Bu village, simultaneous interpretation was used while with other village meetings, local people were confident that the Viet language could be used. Group work were often applied to encourage diverse idea brainstorming and sharing from villagers. All the meetings were recorded in Minutes of Meetings (MoMs) and videos. Disclosure materials were displayed at the Commune People's Committees and further distributed to local communities via Village Heads.</p> <p>Meaningful consultation should continue to be adopted in the Project's future engagement with stakeholders.</p>	Partially Aligned	<p>Meaningful consultation should continue to be adopted in the Project's future engagement with stakeholders as defined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
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No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
6.2	<u>SPS 2 principle</u> : Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	Vulnerable groups have been included in the Project's consultation and engagement, in impact analysis, and in development of management plans, including SEP, LREM DP and EMDP.	Partially Aligned	Vulnerable groups should continue to be prioritised in the implementation of management plans, such as SEP, LREM DP and EMDP.
<i>7. Grievance Redress Mechanism</i>				
7.1	<u>Para. 29</u> – The borrower/client will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism should be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the project. It should address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the affected persons at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The borrower/client will inform affected persons about the mechanism.	Grievances from the community (including those related to the compensation, support and resettlement process) must be addressed by local authorities (from commune to provincial level) following the guidance of the Vietnamese Law. This regulatory mechanism is widely and effectively applied in Vietnam as per ERM's experience with other projects. Local people are normally found to be aware of the hierarchy and process for logging grievance (i.e. firstly to commune PC, then district PC and finally provincial PC or court). As reported by the Huong Hoa LFDC and commune PCs of Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes, no grievance had been logged at the time of ERM's site visit. A grievance mechanism was developed in the SEP to handle resettlement-related grievances and disclosed to all affected communes in September 2020.	Partially Aligned	Project Owner should follow the grievance mechanism developed in the SEP to handle all grievances related to land acquisition and compensation. Specifically: Receive and transfer any resettlement related grievances to LFDC and Huong Hoa District PC for their resolution process; Follow up timely the status of current pending grievances.
<i>8. Monitoring and Reporting</i>				
8.1	<u>Para. 30</u> – The borrower/client will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In addition to recording the	As reported by the local authorities, there is no program in place to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the CSR Plans and livelihood status of displaced HHs after being displaced, except for tracking the amount of	Partially Aligned	Project Owner should follow the monitoring and reporting requirements in the ESMP. Periodic internal audits of the

No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	<p>progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, the borrower/client will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the resettlement plan has produced the desired outcomes.</p> <p><u>Para. 31</u> – The borrower/client will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval. The costs of internal and external resettlement monitoring requirements will be included in the project budget.</p>	<p>compensation made. This is common practice in Vietnam given the lack of legal requirement to do otherwise.</p> <p>Based on the outcome of the ESIA, the ESMP proposes monitoring and reporting requirements. Monitoring and reporting requirements are also specified in each management plans, such as SEP, LREMDP and EMDP.</p>		<p>progress should be conducted.</p> <p>Competent resettlement experts should be engaged to conduct periodic external audits of the progress and the effectiveness of LRP implementation.</p> <p>The completion audit for livelihood restoration should be carried out to determine whether the Project's efforts to restore the living standards of displaced people have been achieved. The completion audits should be undertaken by qualified resettlement professionals once the agreed monitoring period is concluded.</p>

9. Unanticipated Impacts

9.1	<p><u>Para. 32</u> – If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during project implementation, the borrower/client will conduct a social impact assessment and update the resettlement plan or formulate a new</p>		Not Applicable	
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No.	Requirements of ADB's SPS 2009	Findings/ Observations	Compliance	Recommendations
	resettlement plan covering all applicable requirements specified in this document			

10. Special Considerations for Indigenous Peoples

10.1	<p>Para. 33 – The borrower/client will explore to the maximum extent possible alternative project designs to avoid physical relocation of Indigenous Peoples that will result in adverse impacts on their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods. If avoidance is impossible, in consultation with ADB, a combined Indigenous Peoples plan and resettlement plan could be formulated to address both involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples issues. Such a combined plan will also meet all relevant requirements specified under Safeguard Requirements 3.</p>	<p>As mentioned above, there is no physical displacement for this Project, therefore, no physical relocation of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>However, about 44% of the affected households are the Van Kieu ethnic minority people, and majority of them are depending on the land-based livelihood, hence, land acquisition may cause certain negative impacts to their livelihoods. Refer to the ESIA report for detailed discussions on the impacts on indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Currently, except for the general development plans for the mountainous ethnic minority, there is no special consideration regarding land acquisition from this group which is being implemented in Huong Hoa district.</p> <p>Vulnerable households are prioritised in the LREMDPs for both Projects. For Phong Nguyen Project, an assessment on NTFP collection impacts are made. An EDMP is being developed to support economic and social development for ethnic minority communities in the project affected communes.</p>	<p>Aligned</p>	<p>Finalisation and implementation of the LREMDPs for Lien Lap and Phong Huy Projects, and EMDP for Phong Nguyen Project</p> <p>Meaningful consultation should continue to be adopted in the Project's future engagement with stakeholders as defined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p> <p>Follow the community grievance mechanism developed in the SEP to handle all grievances related to land acquisition and compensation if any.</p>
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5. ACTION PLAN

Table 5.1 presents ERM's proposed Land Acquisition Audit Action Plan to bring the Projects in compliance with the requirements of ADB's SPS 2009.

Table 5.1 Action Plan

#	Recommended Actions	Significance	Involved Parties	Objectives and Deliverables	Timeframe for Completion
1	Disclose the LREMDPs and EMDP on ADB's website	High	Project Owner (Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen)	Consultation records	As soon as the action plan is approved and no later than ADB's Final Review meeting
2	Implement the LREMDPs and EMDP accordingly	High	Project Owner (Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen)	Recorded consultation documents, Project documents, Evaluation and monitoring documents	As defined in the LREMDPs and EMDP
3	Carry out periodic internal audits for the LREMDPs and EMDP implementation	High	Project Owner (Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen)	Internal audit reports	Frequency as defined in the LREMDPs and EMDP
4	Engage competent social experts to conduct periodic external audits of the progress and the effectiveness of LREMDPs and EMDP implementation	High	Project Owner (Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen)	External audit reports	Semi-annually during construction phase and first 2 years of operations and annually thereafter
5	Carry out completion audits for livelihood restoration to determine whether the Project's efforts to restore the living standards of displaced people have been achieved.	High	Project Owner (Lien Lap)	Completion audit reports	Twice during the life of the project First: 1 years after completion of land acquisition compensation for the access road Second: After completion of LREMDP implementation but no later than 2 years after COD
6	Follow the SEP to implement on-going information disclosure and consultation and engagement through the project development phases.	High	Project Owner (Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen)	Stakeholder engagement records	On-going

#	Recommended Actions	Significance	Involved Parties	Objectives and Deliverables	Timeframe for Completion
7	Follow the community grievance mechanism developed in the SEP to handle all grievances related to land acquisition and compensation	High	Project Owner (Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen)	Grievance records	On-going
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Monitor the final CSR plans and land acquisition decisions are issued related to the construction of the remaining 17 towers outside the Project's boundaries of the 35kV overhead transmission line and the access roads and prepare an addendum to the LREMDP. ■ Make sure that all of the Project's displaced HHs in the future will be included in the census socio-economic study which forms part of the addendum to the LREMDP 	High	Project Owner (Lien Lap)	Addendum to the LREMDP The 1 st semi-annual external monitoring report should cover the audit of the completion of compensation for the AH affected by T/L.	Prior to land take and when related CSR plans and land acquisition decisions are available. 1 st semi-annual monitoring report

Please include in the above table the consultations with affected households by the 35 kV TL on the route of the TL alignment to avoid impact on front side of houses.

APPENDIX A LIST OF REVIEWED DOCUMENTS

#	Name of Documents	Date of documents
1	Environment Protection Plan of Lien Lap Project	2019
2	List of affected households with affected land and assets in the Project area	10 July 2020
3	Minutes of Meetings for information disclosure meeting in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes	18 Mar 2020
4	Records of the consultation for draft Detailed CSR Plans	22 Apr 2020
5	Draft CSR Plans for 85 households (Batch 1)	
6	Other legal documents related to land acquisition for the Project, with a focus on provincial legal documents, as listed in Chapter 2	
7	Lien Lap Batch 2 land acquisition list	September 2020
8	Phong Huy access road land acquisition list	November 2020
9	Payment receipts	December 2020

DMS FORM

UBND HUYỆN HƯỚNG HÓA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

BAN QLDA ĐTXD&PTQĐ**Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**

Hướng Hóa, ngày tháng 4 năm 2020

BẢN ÁP GIÁ CÔNG KHAI PHƯƠNG ÁN BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ**Công trình: Nhà máy điện gió Liên Lập**

Quyết định số 31/2017/QĐ-UBND ngày 20/11/2017 của UBND tỉnh Quảng Trị ban hành quy định về bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư khi nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Quảng Trị;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 51/2016/QĐ-UBND ngày 20/12/2016 của UBND tỉnh Quảng Trị về việc ban hành đơn giá các loại tài sản là nhà, vật kiến trúc và đơn giá các loại cây, hoa màu trên địa bàn tỉnh Quảng Trị.

Căn cứ Quyết định số 645/QĐ-UBND ngày 01/4/2020 của UBND huyện Hướng Hóa về việc phê duyệt giá đất cụ thể để tính tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án: Nhà máy điện gió Liên Lập;

Căn cứ Biên bản kiểm kê được lập ngày tháng 3 năm 2020.

Hộ gia đình/cá nhân/tổ chức:		Hoàng Đình Toàn				
Địa chỉ:		Tân Tài - Tân Lập				
Số thửa đất:						
Stt	Tên tài sản (mô tả chi tiết)	Đvt	Khối lượng	Đơn giá (đ)	Hệ số	Thành tiền (đ)
I	Bồi thường, hỗ trợ về đất					46,567,620
1	Bồi thường đất RSX	m2	3649.5	3,190	1	11,641,905
3	Hỗ trợ đất	m2	3649.5	3,190	3	34,925,715
II	Bồi thường về cây cối, hoa màu					7,248,000
1	Cây mước > 5 năm	cây	45	86,400	1.0	3,888,000
2	Hóp (bình quân 10 cây/khóm)	khóm	6	86,400	1.0	518,400
3	Cà phê chè > 1,5 năm ≤ 4 năm	cây	49	58,000	1.0	2,842,000
Tổng cộng						53,815,620
#NAME?						
Người lập		Người kiểm tra		PHỤ TRÁCH		
Trần Thị Tuyết		Hoàng Đức Định		Lê Đình Tấn		

CSR APPROVAL DECISION

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
HUYỆN HƯỚNG HÓA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Số: 837/QĐ-UBND

Hướng Hóa, ngày 29 tháng 4 năm 2020

QUYẾT ĐỊNH

Về việc phê duyệt kinh phí bồi thường, hỗ trợ để giải phóng mặt bằng xây dựng
dự án: Nhà máy điện gió Liên Lập (đợt 1)

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN HUYỆN HƯỚNG HÓA

Căn cứ Luật Tổ chức chính quyền địa phương ngày 19/6/2015;

Căn cứ Luật Đất đai ngày 29/11/2013;

Căn cứ Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15/05/2014 của Chính phủ quy định về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư khi nhà nước thu hồi đất;

Căn cứ Thông tư số 37/2014/TT-BTNMT ngày 30 tháng 06 năm 2014 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường Quy định chi tiết về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư;

Căn cứ Thông tư số 74/2015/TT-BTC ngày 15/5/2015 của Bộ Tài chính hướng dẫn việc lập dự toán, sử dụng và thanh quyết toán kinh phí tổ chức thực hiện bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 31/2017/QĐ-UBND ngày 20/11/2017 của UBND tỉnh Quảng Trị ban hành Quy định về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Quảng Trị; Quyết định số 16/2018/QĐ-UBND ngày 28/8/2018 về sửa đổi một số điều của quy định về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất ban hành tại Quyết định số 31/2017/QĐ-UBND;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 199/QĐ-UBND ngày 24/01/2019 của UBND tỉnh Quảng Trị về việc Quyết định chủ trương đầu tư; Quyết định số 852/QĐ-UBND ngày 17/4/2019 của UBND tỉnh Quảng Trị về việc điều chỉnh Quyết định chủ trương đầu tư số 199/QĐ-UBND ngày 24/01/2019 của UBND tỉnh Quảng Trị;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 462/QĐ-UBND ngày 24/3/2020 của UBND huyện Hướng Hóa về việc phê duyệt phương án tổng thể bồi thường, hỗ trợ để giải phóng mặt bằng xây dựng dự án: Nhà máy điện gió Liên Lập; Quyết định số 798/QĐ-UBND ngày 28/4/2020 của UBND huyện Hướng Hóa về việc phê duyệt bổ sung phương án tổng thể bồi thường, hỗ trợ để giải phóng mặt bằng xây dựng dự án: Nhà máy điện gió Liên Lập;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 645/QĐ-UBND của UBND huyện Hướng Hóa ngày 01/04/2020 về việc phê duyệt giá đất cụ thể để tính tiền bồi thường khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án: Nhà máy điện gió Liên Lập;

Theo đề nghị của Phòng Tài nguyên & Môi trường huyện tại Tờ trình số: 179/TTr-TNMT ngày 28 tháng 4 năm 2020,

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QUYẾT ĐỊNH:

Điều 1. Phê duyệt kinh phí bồi thường, hỗ trợ và kinh phí phục vụ công tác giải phóng mặt bằng thực hiện dự án: Nhà máy điện gió Liên Lập (đợt 1) cho các hộ gia đình cá nhân với số tiền: **7.795.142.000** (Bảy tỷ bảy trăm chín mươi lăm triệu một trăm bốn mươi hai nghìn đồng) (Có danh sách kèm theo).

Trong đó:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| - Kinh phí bồi thường đất: | 1.103.009.000 đồng |
| - Kinh phí bồi thường vật kiến trúc: | 16.886.000 đồng |
| - Kinh phí bồi thường cây và hoa màu: | 3.236.458.000 đồng |
| - Kinh phí hỗ trợ: | 3.152.723.000 đồng |
| - Kinh phí phục vụ công tác lập hồ sơ bồi thường, hỗ trợ: | 256.718.000 đồng |

đồng

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| - Kinh phí thẩm định: | 29.348.000 đồng |
|-----------------------|-----------------|

Điều 2. Công ty Cổ phần điện gió Liên Lập chủ trì, phối hợp Ban Quản lý dự án Đầu tư xây dựng và Phát triển quỹ đất huyện; UBND các xã: Tân Liên, Tân Lập và các ban ngành liên quan thực hiện chi trả kinh phí bồi thường, hỗ trợ và kinh phí phục vụ công tác GPMB cho các đối tượng có tên tại Điều 1 theo quy định.

Điều 3. Quyết định này có hiệu lực kể từ ngày ký.

Chánh Văn phòng HĐND và UBND huyện, Trưởng các phòng: Tài Nguyên và Môi trường, Tài chính - Kế hoạch, Kinh tế và Hạ tầng, Giám đốc Ban Quản lý dự án Đầu tư xây dựng và Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Hướng Hóa, Giám đốc Công ty Cổ phần Điện gió Liên Lập, Chủ tịch UBND các xã: Tân Liên, Tân Lập, Thủ trưởng các cơ quan, đơn vị liên quan và các đối tượng có tên tại Điều 1 chịu trách nhiệm thi hành Quyết định này./.

Nơi nhận:

- Như Điều 3;
- Chủ tịch, Các PCT UBND huyện;
- CVP, các PVP HĐND& UBND huyện;
- Lưu: VT.

TM. ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH



Lê Quang Thuận

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DANH SÁCH

CÁC HỘ GIA ĐÌNH CÁ NHÂN ĐƯỢC BÒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ TÀI SẢN BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG ĐỂ GIẢI PHÓNG MẶT BẰNG XÂY DỰNG
DỰ ÁN: NHÀ MÁY ĐIỆN GIÓ LIÊN LẬP (Đợt 1)
 (Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số 837 /QĐ-UBND ngày 29/4 /2020 của UBND huyện Hướng Hóa)

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ghi chú
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
I	Kinh phí bồi thường, hỗ trợ						7.509.076.000	
1	Hồ A Xài (Hồ Văn Vui)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	15.364.140		33.205.000	46.092.420	94.662.000	
2	Hồ Pã Dục (Hồ A Chăng)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	115.762.339		23.910.000	315.866.331	455.539.000	
3	Hồ Văn Thiên	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	1.883.640		864.000	5.650.920	8.399.000	
4	Hồ Ta Ôn	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	8.707.490		11.596.000	26.122.470	46.426.000	
5	Hồ Quý	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	4.989.600		1.344.000	14.968.800	21.302.000	
6	Hồ Văn Toàn	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	6.997.903		23.882.000	20.993.709	51.874.000	
7	Hồ Ai Dững	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	6.241.257		3.782.000	18.723.771	28.747.000	
8	Hồ Ta Cam	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	13.048.145		21.792.000	39.144.435	73.985.000	
9	Hồ Văn Trung (Hồ Pã Cua)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	10.652.235		80.466.000	31.956.705	123.075.000	
10	Hồ Ai Miệt	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	15.956.468		30.809.000	47.869.404	94.635.000	
11	Hồ Văn Chung (Hồ ta Mun)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	14.658.963		6.180.000	43.976.889	64.816.000	
12	Hồ Pĩ Păng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	7.465.447		32.329.000	22.396.341	62.191.000	
13	Hồ Văn Kêng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	35.206.303		19.846.000	105.618.909	160.671.000	
14	Hồ Văn Hùng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	31.585.752		10.008.000	94.757.256	136.351.000	
15	Hồ A Xuân	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	2.344.188		17.827.000	7.032.564	27.204.000	

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TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ghi
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
16	Hồ A Xài	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	3.790.996		-	11.372.988	15.164.000	
17	Hồ Ai Dũng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			5.040.000		5.040.000	
18	Hồ Xa Cầu	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	9.584.355		17.054.000	28.753.065	55.391.000	
19	Hồ Thị Tam	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	1.236.994		1.435.000	3.710.982	6.383.000	
20	Hồ Văn Ké	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	44.237.215		119.931.000	132.711.645	296.880.000	
21	Hồ Ta Cam	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			3.660.000		3.660.000	
22	Hồ Ai Cum	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	4.184.103		8.324.000	12.552.309	25.060.000	
23	Hồ Ai Xum (Hồ Ai Sân)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	14.388.979		39.707.000	43.166.937	97.263.000	
24	Ai Pa Noang	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	2.729.705		2.761.000	8.189.115	13.680.000	
25	Hồ A Xài	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			9.373.000		9.373.000	
26	Ai Pa Noang	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			2.844.000		2.844.000	
27	Hồ Văn Hùng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			195.459.000		195.459.000	
28	Hồ văn Vung	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	42.675.501		38.342.000	128.026.503	209.044.000	
29	Hồ Văn Pha	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	626.516		12.179.000	1.879.548	14.685.000	
30	Hồ Văn Bích	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	1.867.173		4.509.000	5.601.519	11.978.000	
31	Hồ Văn Xăng (Miệt)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	1.478.565		8.269.000	4.435.695	14.183.000	
32	Hồ văn Phay (Kiềm)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	10.795.279		4.202.000	32.385.837	47.383.000	
33	Hồ văn Hào	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	31.115.458		86.661.000	93.346.374	211.123.000	
34	Hồ Văn Trung	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	5.902.655		3.318.000	17.707.965	26.929.000	
35	Hồ Văn Ning	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	9.992.400		80.565.000	29.977.200	120.535.000	
36	Hồ Văn Ring	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	3.418.932		9.925.000	10.256.796	23.601.000	
37	Hồ A Ding	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	12.248.577		4.838.000	36.745.731	53.832.000	

Scanned with CamScanner

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ghi
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
38	Hồ Ai Dũng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			84.000		84.000	
39	Hồ Ai Hôn	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	1.585.980		16.419.000	4.757.940	22.763.000	
40	Hồ A Lý	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	693.132		432.000	2.079.396	3.205.000	
41	Hồ Văn Kê	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			110.534.000		110.534.000	
42	Hồ Văn Tùng (chủ)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	13.446.169		62.930.000	40.338.507	116.715.000	
43	Hồ A Chăng (Dục)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			14.819.000		14.819.000	
44	Hồ A Chăng (Dục)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			47.938.000		47.938.000	
45	Hồ A Chăng (Dục)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			135.922.000		135.922.000	
46	Phan Văn Nghĩa	Tân Hào - Tân Lập	5.558.520		38.757.000	16.675.560	60.991.000	
47	Nguyễn Hữu Nam	Tân Tiến - Tân Liên	5.907.000		19.490.000	17.721.000	43.118.000	
48	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	6.879.554		11.290.800	20.638.662	38.809.000	
49	Nguyễn Văn Quang	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	5.184.861		75.174.000	15.554.583	95.913.000	
50	Đoàn Quang Phúc	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	33.462.311		237.343.000	100.555.818	371.361.000	
51	Hồ Thị Me	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	7.629.204	-	3.984.000	22.887.612	34.501.000	
52	Trần Văn Minh	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	7.170.394	-	45.319.000	21.511.182	74.001.000	
53	Trần Văn Cương	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	4.781.183	-	32.381.000	14.343.549	51.506.000	
54	Dương Thị Duyên	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	793.980	11.486.000	5.934.000	2.381.940	20.596.000	
55	Đoàn Quang Thạnh	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	2.294.160	5.400.000	11.358.000	6.882.480	25.935.000	
58	Nguyễn Ngọc Tiềm	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	15.058.076	-	11.709.000	37.645.190	64.412.000	
59	Nguyễn Ngọc Cử	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	6.967.598	-	9.369.000	20.902.794	37.239.000	
60	Phạm Cũ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	18.085.320	-	38.392.000	34.756.920	91.234.000	
61	Võ Thị Ngọc Huệ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	15.166.855	-	50.572.000	45.654.906	111.394.000	

Scanned with CamScanner

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ	
62	Nguyễn Hữu Sinh	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	3.994.166	-	39.404.000	11.982.498	55.381.000
63	Nguyễn Ngọc luyến	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	4.210.140	-	14.594.000	5.827.536	24.632.000
64	Phạm Đức	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	34.957.560	-	157.349.000	104.872.680	297.179.000
65	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	14.620.408	-	14.060.000	43.861.224	72.542.000
66	Hoàng Thế Châu	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	3.661.009	-	21.955.000	10.983.027	36.599.000
67	Nguyễn Ngọc Ánh	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	13.298.153	-	16.663.000	39.894.459	69.856.000
68	Nguyễn Hữu Đạo	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	25.629.780	-	83.312.000	76.889.340	185.831.000
69	Nguyễn Quyền	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	7.680.563	-	15.320.000	23.041.689	46.042.000
70	Nguyễn Thanh Toàn	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	3.825.129	-	4.484.000	11.475.387	19.785.000
71	Võ Ngọc Huệ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	8.072.614	-	84.420.000	24.217.842	116.710.000
72	Võ Ngọc Huệ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	10.047.543	-	20.546.000	30.142.629	60.736.000
73	Trần Kiên Quyết	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	6.821.749	-	35.608.000	20.465.247	62.895.000
74	Phạm Văn Thanh	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	77.317.900	-	275.746.964	231.953.700	585.019.000
75	Phạm Văn Thanh	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	10.142.572	-	144.814.000	30.427.716	185.384.000
76	Hồ Sỹ Quý	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	18.335.482	-	22.954.000	55.006.446	96.296.000
77	Võ Văn Lượng	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	6.389.889	-	6.965.000	19.169.667	32.525.000
78	Hồ A Chè	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	10.470.966	-	37.930.000	31.412.898	79.814.000
79	Nguyễn Văn Mễ	Tân Xuyên - Tân Hợp	60.680.873	-	24.105.000	136.531.964	221.318.000
80	Nguyễn Văn Mễ	Tân Xuyên - Tân Hợp	3.566.420	-	1.883.606	8.024.445	13.474.000
81	Hoàng Dũng Quang	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	20.512.976	-	61.538.928	17.402.000	99.454.000
82	Hoàng Đình Thành (Quang)	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	36.158.969	-	30.022.687	108.476.907	174.659.000
83	Hoàng Đình Toàn	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	11.322.905	-	7.248.000	34.925.715	53.497.000
84	Đặng Thị Lan	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	537.834	-	379.000	1.613.502	2.530.000

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TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ghi chú
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
85	Hoàng Quang Dụng	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	68.948.341		158.767.465	206.845.023	434.561.000	
II	Kinh phí phục vụ công tác lập hồ sơ bồi thường, hỗ trợ						286.066.000	
1	Kinh phí phục vụ công tác lập hồ sơ của Ban QLDA ĐTXD & PTQĐ						256.718.000	
2	Kinh phí thẩm định của Phòng Tài Nguyên và MT						29.348.000	
Tổng Cộng = I+II			1.103.009.000	16.886.000	3.236.458.000	3.152.723.000	7.795.142.000	

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LAND COMPENSATION AND SUPPORT PAYMENT

DANH SÁCH CHI TRẢ TIỀN
CÁC HỘ GIA ĐÌNH CÁ NHÂN ĐƯỢC BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ TÀI SẢN BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG ĐỀ GIẢI PHÓNG MẶT BẰNG XÂY DỰNG
DỰ ÁN: NHÀ MÁY ĐIỆN GIÓ LIÊN LẬP

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ký nhận
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
1	Hồ A Xài (Hồ Văn Vui)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	15,364,140		33,205,000	46,092,420	94,662,000	
2	Hồ Pã Dục (Hồ A Chàng)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	115,762,339		23,910,000	315,866,331	455,539,000	
3	Hồ Văn Thiên	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	1,883,640		864,000	5,650,920	8,399,000	
4	Hồ Ta On	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	8,707,490		11,596,000	26,122,470	46,426,000	
5	Hồ Quý	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	4,989,600		1,344,000	14,968,800	21,302,000	
6	Hồ Văn Toàn	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	6,997,903		23,882,000	20,993,709	51,874,000	Hồ Văn Toàn
7	Hồ Ai Dũng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	6,241,257		3,782,000	18,723,771	28,747,000	
8	Hồ Ta Cam	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	13,048,145		21,792,000	39,144,435	73,985,000	
9	Hồ Văn Trung (Hồ Pã Cua)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	10,652,235		80,466,000	31,956,705	123,075,000	
10	Hồ Ai Miệt	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	15,956,468		30,809,000	47,869,404	94,635,000	
11	Hồ Văn Chung (Hồ ta Mun)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	14,658,963		6,180,000	43,976,889	64,816,000	
12	Hồ Pí Pằng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	7,465,447		32,329,000	22,396,341	62,191,000	
13	Hồ Văn Kéng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	35,206,303		19,846,000	105,618,909	160,671,000	

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ký nhận
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
14	Hồ văn Hùng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	31,585,752		10,008,000	94,757,256	136,351,000	
15	Hồ A Xuân	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	2,344,188		17,827,000	7,032,564	27,204,000	
16	Hồ A Xài	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	3,790,996		-	11,372,988	15,164,000	
17	Hồ Ai Dũng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			5,040,000		5,040,000	
18	Hồ Xa Cầu	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	9,584,355		17,054,000	28,753,065	55,391,000	
19	Hồ Thị Tam	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	1,236,994		1,435,000	3,710,982	6,383,000	
20	Hồ Văn Ké	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	44,237,215		119,931,000	132,711,645	296,880,000	Hồ Văn Ké
21	Hồ Ta Cam	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			3,660,000		3,660,000	
22	Hồ Ai Cum	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	4,184,103		8,324,000	12,552,309	25,060,000	Hồ Ai Cum
23	Hồ Ai Xum (Hồ Ai Sán)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	14,388,979		39,707,000	43,166,937	97,263,000	
24	Ai Pa Noang	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	2,729,705		2,761,000	8,189,115	13,680,000	
25	Hồ A Xài	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			9,373,000		9,373,000	
26	Ai Pa Noang	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			2,844,000		2,844,000	
27	Hồ Văn Hùng	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			195,459,000		195,459,000	
28	Hồ văn Vung	Bản Bù - Tân Lập	42,675,501		38,342,000	128,026,503	209,044,000	

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ký nhận
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
44	Hồ A Chăng (Dục)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			47,938,000		47,938,000	
45	Hồ A Chăng (Dục)	Bản Bù - Tân Lập			135,922,000		135,922,000	<i>đang</i> Hồ A Chăng (402.679.000 đ)
46	Phan Văn Nghĩa	Tân Hào - Tân Lập	5,558,520		38,757,000	16,675,560	60,991,000	<i>Chau</i>
47	Nguyễn Hữu Nam	Tân Tiến - Tân Liên	5,907,000		19,490,000	17,721,000	43,118,000	<i>Chau</i>
48	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	6,879,554		11,290,800	20,638,662	38,809,000	<i>Phong</i>
49	Nguyễn Văn Quang	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	5,184,861		75,174,000	15,554,583	95,913,000	
50	Đoàn Quang Phúc	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	33,462,311		237,343,000	100,555,818	371,361,000	<i>Tran</i>
51	Hồ Thị Me	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	7,629,204		3,984,000	22,887,612	34,501,000	
52	Trần Văn Minh	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	7,170,394		45,319,000	21,511,182	74,001,000	
53	Trần Văn Cương	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	4,781,183		32,381,000	14,343,549	51,506,000	
54	Dương Thị Duyên	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	793,980	11,486,000	5,934,000	2,381,940	20,596,000	
55	Đoàn Quang Thạnh	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	2,294,160	5,400,000	11,358,000	6,882,480	25,935,000	
58	Nguyễn Ngọc Tiềm	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	15,058,076		11,709,000	37,645,190	64,412,000	
59	Nguyễn Ngọc Cứ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	6,967,598		9,369,000	20,902,794	37,239,000	<i>Keo</i>
60	Phạm Cũ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	18,085,320		38,392,000	34,756,920	91,234,000	

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ký nhận
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
61	Võ Thị Ngọc Huệ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	15,166,855		50,572,000	45,654,906	111,394,000	<i>W</i>
62	Nguyễn Hữu Sinh	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	3,994,166		39,404,000	11,982,498	55,381,000	<i>H</i>
63	Nguyễn Ngọc luyến	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	4,210,140		14,594,000	5,827,536	24,632,000	<i>W</i>
64	Phạm Đức	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	34,957,560		157,349,000	104,872,680	297,179,000	<i>Phong</i>
65	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	14,620,408		14,060,000	43,861,224	72,542,000	<i>Chau</i>
66	Hoàng Thế Châu	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	3,661,009		21,955,000	10,983,027	36,599,000	<i>Chau</i>
67	Nguyễn Ngọc Ánh	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	13,298,153		16,663,000	39,894,459	69,856,000	<i>W</i>
68	Nguyễn Hữu Đạo	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	25,629,780		83,312,000	76,889,340	185,831,000	<i>H</i>
69	Nguyễn Quyền	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	7,680,563		15,320,000	23,041,689	46,042,000	<i>Phong</i>
70	Nguyễn Thanh Toàn	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	3,825,129		4,484,000	11,475,387	19,785,000	<i>H</i>
71	Võ Ngọc Huệ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	8,072,614		84,420,000	24,217,842	116,710,000	<i>W</i>
72	Võ Ngọc Huệ	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	10,047,543		20,546,000	30,142,629	60,736,000	<i>W</i>
73	Trần Kiên Quyết	Tân Hào - Tân Liên	6,821,749		35,608,000	20,465,247	62,895,000	<i>Phong</i>
74	Phạm Văn Thanh	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	77,317,900		275,746,964	231,953,700	585,019,000	<i>Phong</i>
75	Phạm Văn Thanh	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	10,142,572		144,814,000	30,427,716	185,384,000	<i>Phong</i>

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Nội dung bồi thường, hỗ trợ				Tổng số tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ	Ký nhận
			Đất	Vật kiến trúc	Cây và hoa màu	Hỗ trợ		
76	Hồ Sỹ Quý	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	18,335,482		22,954,000	55,006,446	96,296,000	
77	Võ Văn Lương	Tân Thuận - Tân lập	6,389,889		6,965,000	19,169,667	32,525,000	
78	Hồ A Chè	Bán Bù - Tân Lập	10,470,966		37,930,000	31,412,898	79,814,000	
79	Nguyễn Văn Mễ	Tân Xuyên - Tân Hợp	60,680,873		24,105,000	136,531,964	221,318,000	
80	Nguyễn Văn Mễ	Tân Xuyên - Tân Hợp	3,566,420		1,883,606	8,024,445	13,474,000	
81	Hoàng Dũng Quang	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	20,512,976		61,538,928	17,402,000	99,454,000	
82	Hoàng Đình Thành (Quang)	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	36,158,969		30,022,687	108,476,907	174,659,000	
83	Hoàng Đình Toàn	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	11,322,905		7,248,000	34,925,715	53,497,000	
84	Đặng Thị Lan	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	537,834		379,000	1,613,502	2,530,000	
85	Hoàng Quang Dụng	Tân Tài - Tân Lập	68,948,341		158,767,465	206,845,023	434,561,000	
Tổng Cộng			1,103,009,000	16,886,000	3,236,458,000	3,152,723,000	7,509,076,000	

UBND XÃ TÂN LẬP

UBND XÃ TÂN LIÊN

BAN QLDA ĐTXD&PTQĐ HUYỆN

Hương Hòa, ngày tháng 05 năm 2020

CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

APPENDIX B LIST OF INTERVIEWED HOUSEHOLDS

LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIEN LAP PROJECT (Main Site and Access Road)

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	CSR status	Household profile update	Reasons for no update
1	Hồ A Xài (Hồ Văn Vui)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
2	Hồ Pã Dục (Hồ A Chăng)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
3	Hồ Văn Thiên	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
4	Hồ Ta Ớn	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
5	Hồ Ai Quý (Hồ Quý)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
6	Hồ Ai Dũng	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
7	Hồ Ta Cam	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
8	Hồ Văn Trung (Hồ Pã Cua)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
9	Hồ Ai Miệt	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
10	Hồ Văn Chung (Hồ Ai Miệt)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
11	Hồ Văn Kêng	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
12	Hồ A Xuân	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
13	Hồ Xa Câu	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
14	Hồ Thị Tam	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
15	Hồ Văn Kê	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
16	Hồ Ai Cum	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
17	Hồ Ai Sân (Hồ Ai Xurn)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
18	Ai Pa Noang	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
19	Hồ Văn Hùng	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
20	Hồ Văn Vung	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
21	Hồ Văn Pha	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
22	Hồ Ai Bích	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
23	Hồ A Xăng (Miệt)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
24	Hồ Văn Phay (Kiềm)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
25	Hồ Văn Hào	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
26	Hồ Văn Ning	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
27	Hồ Văn Rìng	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
28	Hồ Ai Ding	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
29	Hồ Ai Hơn	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	CSR status	Household profile update	Reasons for no update
30	Hồ A Lý	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
31	Nguyễn Văn Quang	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
32	Đoàn Quang Phúc	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
33	Hồ Thị Me	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
34	Trần Văn Minh	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
35	Trần Văn Cường (Kế)	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
36	Võ Văn Lượng (Trần Văn Hùng)	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
37	Nguyễn Ngọc Luyện	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
38	Phạm Đức	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
39	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng (A)	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
40	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng (B)	Tân Tài	Final CSR issued	Yes	
41	Hoàng Thế Châu	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
42	Nguyễn Ngọc Ánh	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
43	Nguyễn Đạo	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
44	Nguyễn Ngọc Quyền	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
45	Nguyễn Thành Toàn	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
46	Nguyễn Hữu Nam	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
47	Phan Văn Nghĩa	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
48	Nguyễn Ngọc Tiềm	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
49	Nguyễn Ngọc Cử	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
50	Phạm Cũ	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	Yes	
51	Võ Thị Ngọc Huệ	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
52	Phạm Văn Thanh	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
53	Nguyễn Văn Mễ	Tan Hao (Tan Lien) and Tan Thuan (Tan Lap)	Final CSR issued	Yes	
54	Hoàng Quang Dụng	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
55	Hồ Văn Toàn	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
56	Dương Thị Duyên (Lê Công Hành)	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	CSR status	Household profile update	Reasons for no update
57	Hồ Văn Tùng (Chữ)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	No	Living out of town at time of survey
58	Nguyễn Hữu Sinh	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	No	Refused survey
59	Trần Kiên Quyết	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	No	Refused survey
60	Hồ Pí Bằng (Pàng)	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	No	Living out of town at time of survey
61	Đặng Thị Lan	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	No	Not contactable
62	Hồ Sỹ Quý	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	Yes	
63	Hồ A Chè	Bản Bù	Final CSR issued	Yes	
64	Hoàng Đình Thành (Hoàng Dũng Quang)	Tân Hào	Final CSR issued	No	Refused survey
65	Hoàng Đình Toàn	Tân Tài	Final CSR issued	No	Not contactable
66	Đoàn Quang Thạnh (Châu)	Tân Thuận	Final CSR issued	No	Not contactable
67	Đoàn Thanh Phong	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
68	Trương Vĩnh Tú	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
69	Trần Văn Hành	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
70	Hồ Sỹ Vinh	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
71	Hồ Viết Lộc	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
72	Từ Cường	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
73	Lê Văn Đoàn	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
74	Võ Văn Lĩnh	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
75	Nguyễn Đông	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
76	Trần Thị Hiền	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
77	Nguyễn Hữu Sơn	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
78	Từ Hùng (Phương Nhung)	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
79	Lê Văn Tú	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
80	Hồ Sỹ Huynh	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
81	Phạm Hữu Cường	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
82	Đoàn Quang Trị	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
83	Hồ Sỹ Thắng	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	CSR status	Household profile update	Reasons for no update
84	Lê Thị Uất (Đoàn Quang Nhân)	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
85	Đoàn Quang Châu	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
86	Nguyễn Văn Thiện	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	No	Not contactable
87	Trần Văn Hùng	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
88	Nguyễn Lê Bảo Lộc	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
89	Doãn Văn Nghĩa	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	No	Not contactable
90	Hoàng Duy Khánh (Kế)	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
91	Đoàn Quang Duy (Huy)	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	Yes	
92	Từ Quyền	Tân Thuận	Access road - no final CSR	No	Not contactable

LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIEN LAP PROJECT (Main Site and Access Road)

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	CSR status	Household profile update	Reasons for no update
1	Lê Cư Bé	Residential Cluster 7	Not commenced yet	Yes	
2	Lý Đức Sơn	Residential Cluster 7	Not commenced yet	Yes	
3	Hồ Văn Xã/ Hồ Thị Ken	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
4	Nguyễn Hữu Luyện/ Trần Thị Lại	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
5	Nguyễn Văn Ba/ Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
6	Trần Văn Khương/ Bùi Thị Hương	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
7	Lê Quang Thuấn/ Lê Thị Hà	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
8	Phạm Văn Thiên/ Phạm Hoàn	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	

LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD BY PHONG HUY PROJECT

No.	Code	Name Provided by the Project	Name Interviewee	Village	Ethnicity	Affected Production Land	Affected Residential Land
1	HC1	Hồ Văn Khấn	Hồ Văn Khấn	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
2	HC2	Hồ Văn Hiến	Hồ Văn Hiến	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
3	HC3	Hồ Văn Lang	Hồ Văn Lang	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
4	HC4	Hồ Văn Xấn	Hồ Văn Xấn	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
5	HC5	Hồ Văn Linh	Hồ Văn Linh	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
6	HC6	Hồ Văn Xong	Hồ Văn Xong	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
7	HC7	Hồ Văn Quang	Hồ Văn Quang	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
8	HC8	Hồ Văn Hành	Hồ Văn Hành	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
9	HC9	Hồ Văn May	Hồ Văn May	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
10	HC10	Hồ Văn Thị	Hồ Văn Thị	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
11	HC11	Hồ Thị Bồng	Hồ Thị Bồng	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
12	C01	Đỗ Sỹ Trí	Đỗ Sỹ Trí	Cop	Kinh	x	
13	C02	Nguyễn Thông	Nguyễn Thông	Cop	Kinh	x	
14	C03	Lê Sơn Tiến	Lê Sơn Tiến	Cop	Kinh	x	
15	C04	Đào Văn Dũng	Đào Văn Dũng	Cop	Kinh	x	
16	C05	Hồ Văn Kiệt + Hồ Thị Gioi	Hồ Thị Gioi	Cop	Van Kieu	x	
17	C06	Võ Văn Cựơc	Võ Văn Cựơc	Cop	Kinh	x	
18	C07	Nguyễn Đức Anh	Nguyễn Đức Anh	Cop	Kinh	x	
19	C08	Lê Hoài	Lê Hoài	Cop	Kinh	x	
20	C09	Cao Văn Trinh	Cao Văn Trinh	Cop	Kinh	x	
21	C10	Nguyễn Thị Phận	Trần Văn Cương	Cop	Kinh	x	
22	C11	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Cop	Kinh	x	
23	C12	Nguyễn Thanh Phong	Nguyễn Thanh Phong	Cop	Kinh	x	
24	C13	Lê Thị Xuân Thanh	Lê Trhị Xuân Thanh	Cop	Kinh	x	
25	C14	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	Cop	Kinh	x	
26	C15	Nguyễn Trí Huỳnh	Nguyễn Trí Huỳnh	Cop	Kinh	x	

No.	Code	Name Provided by the Project	Name of Interviewee	Village	Ethnicity	Affected Production Land	Affected Residential Land
27	C16	Trần Thị Lệ Quyên	Phan Cảnh Tuấn	Cop	Kinh	x	
28	C17	Hoàng Đình Dinh	Hoàng Đình Dinh	Cop	Kinh	x	
29	C18	Phạm Thiện	Phạm Thiện	Cop	Kinh	x	
30	C19	Lê Cẩm	Lê Cẩm	Cop	Kinh	x	
31	C20	Lê Chí Thiên	Lê Đức Hòa	Cop	Kinh	x	
32	C21	Đoàn Văn Tý	Đoàn Văn Tý	Cop	Kinh	x	
33	C22	Phan Xuân Niên	Phan Xuân Niên	Cop	Kinh	x	
34	C23	Trần Văn Ninh	Trần Văn Ninh	Cop	Kinh	x	
35	C24	Trương Đức Vân	Trương Đức Vân	Cop	Kinh	x	
36	C25	Trương Đình Dường	Nguyễn Thị Thúc	Cop	Kinh	x	
37	C26	Trương Đức Hòa	Trương Thị Mỹ Hương	Cop	Kinh	x	
38	C27	Nguyễn Thanh Tuấn	Nguyễn Thanh Tuấn	Cop	Kinh	x	
39	C28	Nguyễn Thị Mười	Lê Thái Thừa (Lê Thừa)	Cop	Kinh	x	
40	C29	Trần Thị Thúy Vân	Đỗ Minh Cường	Cop	Kinh	x	
41	C30	Nguyễn Chính	Nguyễn Chính	Cop	Kinh	x	
42	C31	Nguyễn Văn Hải	Hoàng Thị Lợi	Cop	Kinh	x	
43	C32	Phạm Quang Thuyết	Phạm Quang Thuyết	Cop	Kinh	x	
44	C33	Nguyễn Quang Liên	Nguyễn Quang Liên	Cop	Kinh	x	
45	C34	Cáp Kha	Cáp Kha	Cop	Kinh	x	
46	C35	Phan Văn Thuyết	Phan Văn Thuyết	Cop	Kinh	x	
47	C36	Nguyễn Quang Châu	Nguyễn Quang Châu	Cop	Kinh	x	
48	C37	Mai Chí Linh	Mai Trương Phi	Cop	Kinh	x	
49	C38	Nguyễn Văn Du	Nguyễn Văn Du	Cop	Kinh	x	
50	C39	Lê Quang Hùng	Lâm Quang Hùng	Cop	Kinh	x	
51	C40	Trần Văn Bảy	Ngô Thị Tuyền	Cop	Kinh	x	

No.	Code	Name Provided by the Project	Name of Interviewee	Village	Ethnicity	Affected Production Land	Affected Residential Land
52	C41	Ngô Văn Mãi	Trần Thị Lý	Cop	Kinh	x	
53	C42	Trần Thị Thanh	Ngô Văn Lương	Cop	Kinh	x	
54	C43	Trương Thị Thúy	Trần Văn Hòa	Cop	Kinh	x	
55	C44	Phạm Văn Tám	Phạm Văn Tám	Cop	Kinh	x	
56	C45	Hoàng Đức Long	Hoàng Đức Long	Cop	Kinh	x	
57	PL01	Dương Thị Thanh	Nguyễn Hữu Minh	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	
58	PL02	Dương Công Thỏa (Nguyễn Hữu Minh)	Dương Công Thỏa	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	
59	PL03	Hoàng Thị Hoa	Trần Văn Nhơn	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	
60	PL04	Hoàng Thị Huệ	Trần Thị Tuyền	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	
61	PL05	Dương Đình Thanh	Dương Đình Thanh	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	

APPENDIX C PHOTO LOG



Household interview in Bu village, 06/05/2020



Household interview in Bu village, 06/05/2020



Household interview in Tan Thuan village, 07/05/2020



Household interview in Tan Thuan village, 07/05/2020



Household interview in Tan Hao village, 07/05/2020



Household interview in Tan Hao village, 07/05/2020



FGD, Xa Ruong village, 09/11/2020



FGD, Xa Ruong village, 09/11/2020



FGD, Ruong village, 08/11/2020



KII, Ruong village, 09/11/2020



FGD, Cop village, 08/11/2020



FGD, Cop village, 08/11/2020



FGD, Huong Choa village, Huong Phung commune, 09/11/2020



KII, Huong Choa village, Huong Phung commune, 09/11/2020



FGD, Ma Lai Pun village, 09/11/2020



KII, Ma Lai Pun village, 09/11/2020

**APPENDIX D SEPTEMBER 2020 SITE VISIT LISTS OF MEETING
PARTICIPANTS, AND MINUTES OF MEETING**

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

Project name Tên dự án	Dự án Nhà Máy điện gió Phong Huy - Phong Nguyễn - Liên Lập
Date Ngày	3/9/2020
Place Địa điểm	Tòa soạn Ban Quản lý rừng Phong hóa - Hải Hòa - Đakrông
Content of Discussion Nội dung trao đổi	Tham vấn ý kiến BQL rừng

No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Position Chức vụ	Phone Number Số điện thoại
1	Bà Văn Thịnh	Phó Giám Đốc	0918293458
2	Võ Đình Tuấn	Trưởng phòng Quản lý bảo vệ rừng	0914183555
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

ERM

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 District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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Minute of Meeting

Project	0552758 Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects (V02)
Subject	Consultation with Huong Hoa – Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board
Date	3 September 2020 – 2:00 PM to 3:00 PM
Location	The office of Huong Hoa – Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri province

Attendees:

- Representative of Huong Hoa – Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board:

Mr. Bui Van Thinh - Deputy Director

Mr. Vo Dinh Tuan - Head of Forest Protection and Management Division

- Representative of ERM Vietnam

Ms. Le Thi Bao Tram - Senior consultant

Mr. Hoang Xuan Thin – Consultant

(List of attendees and their contact number are attached with this minute of meeting)

Purpose of the meeting:

ERM opened the meeting with the representatives of the Forest Management Board to introduce the participants, and expressed its role in the preparation of a Land Acquisition Audit (LAA) and Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development plans (LREM DP) for Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Farms following international guidelines as well as briefed through the provided questions.

Key Issues discussed during the meeting:

- There is no nature reserve within the protection and management area of Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board. The project areas for wind power projects of Phong Huy, Phong Nguyen and Lien Lap are not located in the nature reserve.

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- Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen wind power projects affect forest land areas, which are under the management of the Forest Management Board. There is no forest land under the management of the Management Board affected by Lien Lap wind power project.
- The Forest Management Board has planted Trau (cây Trầu) and pine (cây Thông) and other trees in the affected forest land and local people are allowed to collect the fruits of Trau for sale.
- Trau (cây Trầu) is commonly grown in the forest area. This is considered as a multi-purpose tree, both having the effect of covering the forest and bringing economic efficiency. Trau's fruit is harvested once a year and used for industrial paint processing.
- Most of the protection forest area are managed and protected by the Forest Management Board. A small part is given to the contracted people for protection and payment according to the unit price stated in the provincial People's Committee Decision No. 38/QĐ/UBND.
- The Forest Management Board conducted afforestation for three periods from 2004 to 2010. The forest areas affected by the Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen wind power projects is located within these plantation forest areas.

**APPENDIX E FULL REPLACEMENT COST ASSESSMENT REPORT, LAND
LOSS RATE, AND DETAILED TYPES OF SUPPORT**

**SOUTHERN INFORMATION
AND VALUATION
CORPORATION**
NO. 359 NGUYEN TRAI
STREET, NGUYEN CU TRINH
WARD, DISTRICT 1, HO CHI
MINH CITY

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
INDEPENDENCE - FREEDOM - HAPPINESS**
-----000-----

NO. 02/BDS-TVG

HO CHI MINH CITY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2020

CONSULTANCY REPORT ON MARKET LAND PRICE

Client requested for price consultancy: ERM VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED.

Subject property:	Address: No. 9 Dinh Tien Hoang Street, DaKao Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City. Land use rights.
Price consultancy location:	Tan Lap – Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
Purpose of price consultancy:	To get market price for reference.
Price consultancy time:	September, 2020.

1. Information on Lien Lap Wind Farm project

1.1. General information on project:

- Project name: LIEN LAP WIND FARM, QUANG TRI.
- Project group: Group B project.
- Type and grade of the project: Works of Energy (Wind power) level I.
- Investment decision: Lien Lap Wind Farm Joint Stock Company.
- Total investment: According to the Decision on investment policy No. 199/QD-UBND dated January 24, 2019 of the People's Committee of Quang Tri Province, the total investment capital is 1,938 billion VND (equivalent to USD 82,935,509)

1.2. Detailed information:

- The Power Construction JSC No 1(hereinafter referred to as “PCC1”) was established in 1963, experienced more than 50 years of construction and development in number of different sectors such as energy investment, industrial production, consultancy and services. PCC1 has already put into operation three wind power projects located in Quang Tri Province with a total capacity of 144MW. For the execution and operation of the three wind power projects, three organizations have been formed which are known as “Lien Lap Wind Farm JSC”, “Phong Huy Wind Farm JSC” and “Phong Nguyen Wind Farm JSC”.
- The Lien Lap Wind Power Projects will be developed and operated by the Lien Lap Windfarm Joint Stock Companies (hereafter referred to as “Lien Lap JSC”). The project turbine area is located in the area of Tan Lien and Tan Lap Communes, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province. The project has been approved by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and added to the provincial development plan under Decision No. 4939/QD-BCT dated December 27, 2018 and approved for the investment policy in Decision No. 852/QD-UBND dated April 17, 2019 issued by the People's Committee of Quang Tri Province. Lien Lap JSC completed Feasibility Study Report in 2020. The project got the approval for the Environment Protection Plan (EPP) under the Decision No. 2690/GXN-STNMT dated 23 August 2019 issued by Quang Tri Province Department of Natural Resources and Environment (Quang Tri DONRE). The project is developing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) against the expectations of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Environmental Assessment Guidelines and associated World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

- According to the Feasibility Study Report, the project's study area will cover an area of 424 ha. The project has the following key components (See Figure E. 1):
 - 12 wind turbines with total capacity of 48MW;
 - 1,200 m 35kV underground cable connecting turbines with the 9,130 m 35kV overhead transmission line system leading to the 35/110kV Huong Tan substation located in Huong Tan commune;
 - 7,284 m internal road will connect the access road and all turbines for construction and operation of the Project.
 - 1,018 m access road to the Project site from National Road No.9, which will be expanded from the existing inter-village road; and
 - Other ancillary facilities including batching plants, laydown area and crane installation sites, worker accommodation and spoil disposal sites
- Construction of the Project commenced in Quarter 2 of 2020. The Project is expected to obtain the commercial operation date in Quarter 4 of 2021.

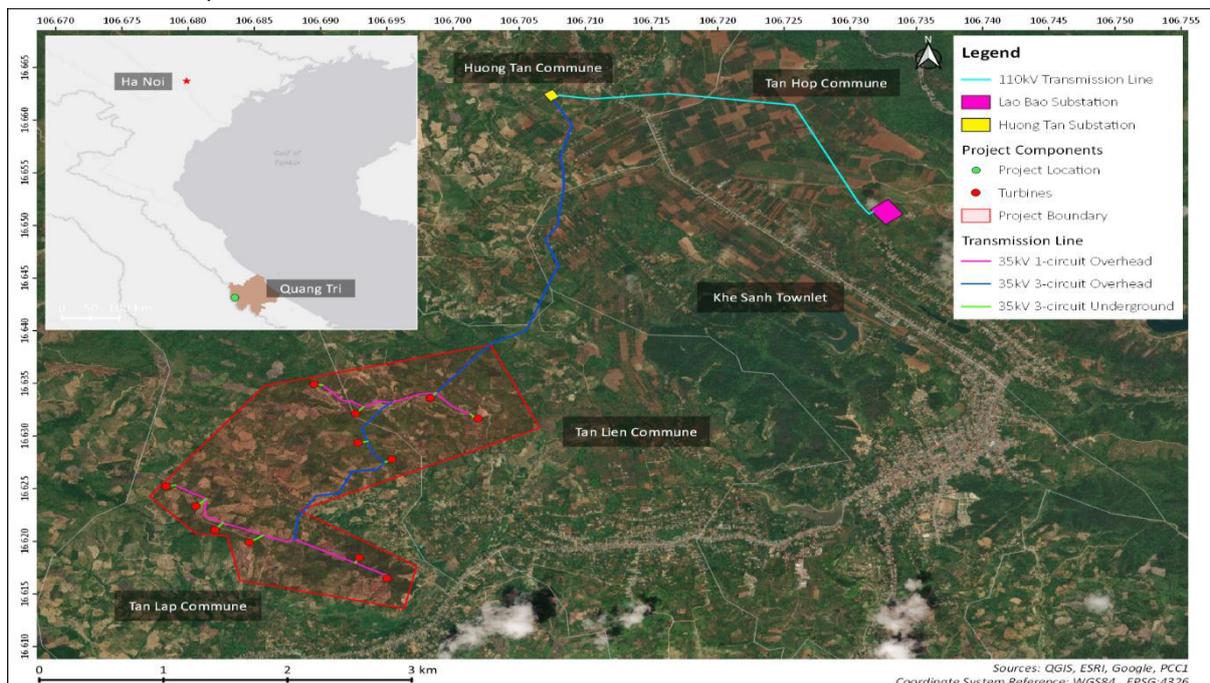


Figure E. 1 Project location

2. Natural, economic and environmental characteristics of subject property

2.1. Overview of Huong Hoa district

- Huong Hoa is a mountainous, upland and border district located to the west of Quang Tri province, which is one of the 10 administrative units of the province (see Figure E. 2).
 - + In the North direction it is adjacent to Quang Binh Province.
 - + In the South and West directions it is adjacent to Lao People's Democratic Republic.
 - + In the East direction it is adjacent to Do Linh, Vinh Linh and Dakrong districts.



Figure E. 2 Lao Bao International Border Gate in Quang Tri province

- The district has 22 administrative units including 20 communes and 02 townships (Khe Sanh and Lao Bao) (including 13 communes with especially difficult socio-economic conditions; 11 communes bordering Laos).
- The natural area of the district is 1,150.86 km², the population by the end of 2016 is 86,200 people. There are 03 ethnic groups mainly living: Pa Ko, Van Kieu and Kinh.
- The terrain of Huong Hoa mountains and forests is very diverse. Mountains and rivers alternating, forming divided terrain, rivers and streams all originate from high mountains.
- The hot sunshine, the burning wind of Quang Tri in the central part of Vietnam is now turning into money with solar, wind power. The mountainous impoverished district of Huong Hoa has awakened, when at the same time many investors come to build "windmills", turning the burning "Lao wind" into electricity, into money. From there it opens up new directions about harnessing this heavenly granted energy source. Therefore, many wind power projects here were launched to integrate into the national grid such as Huong Phung 1 wind power plant (Huong Do village) with capacity of 30 MW; Huong Phung 2 wind power plant (Doa Cu village, Huong Phung commune, Huong Hoa district) with capacity of 20 MW; Huong Linh 1 wind power plant (Xa Bai village) and Huong Linh 2 wind power plant (Hoong Coc village, Huong Linh commune, Huong Hoa district) with the same capacity of 30 MW (see Figure E. 3). Not only that, one of the next projects to be implemented to integrate and contribute to the country is the Lien Lap wind power project.



Figure E.3 **Huong Linh 1 & 2 Windfarm Project**

2.2. Overview of regional real estate market:

- Overview of the market: The real estate market in Quang Tri province in general and the real estate transaction market in Huong Hoa district, in particular, are not active at present. Although, this place is being paid attention to develop wind and solar power due to their natural resources. They are only single projects and recently focused on, the communes in the areas are in poverty and difficulty. Ethnic minorities develop mainly thanks to agriculture, small animal husbandry and hired labor. Therefore, land transfer transactions mostly take place between individual households in the living area.
- The global epidemic Covid-19 announced by the World Health Organization (WHO) has a great influence on the current real estate market. In Vietnam, there has been two period of outbreak in January 2020 and on March 11, 2020. In particular, Da Nang city has just suffered an outbreak on July 25, 2020. With proactive measures taken by the Government of Vietnam to prevent the spread of the virus including large-scale travel restrictions, a travel ban between epidemic zones and mandatory self-isolation schemes have increased the influence of Covid-19 on the real estate market. The demand for investment as well as business therefore also decreased compared to the past. It is envisaged that the broader labor market could be characterized by delaying real estate decisions, with consideration of value-setting based on factors that influence specific needs and micro and macro influences. From a capital market perspective, the expected decrease in transaction volume results in market uncertainty surrounding the asset's potential performance, hindering the due diligence process and delay in both divestment and investment decision-making. However, Southern Information And Valuation Corporation (SIVC) do not assume that the market will turn to sell-off soon.

3. Approaches and methods of valuation (according to Circular 126/2015/TT-BTC dated 20/08/2015)

❖ **Justification for using approaches, methods:**

• **For land use rights:**

- Pursuant to Decree 89/2013/ND-CP dated August 6, 2013 of the Government and Circular 126/2015/TT-BTC dated 20/08/2015 of the Ministry of Finance.

After considering the characteristics of subject property, analyzing market and buyer's behaviour, Southern Information And Valuation Corporation (SIVC) chose Sales comparison method - According to TĐGVN 08 – Market approach; Replacement cost method - According to TĐGVN No. 09 - Cost approach and Subtraction method - According to TĐGVN 11 - Real estate valuation to determine unit price of land use right and as principal method for consultancy for client.

❖ **The method applied:**

- Sales comparison method - According to TĐGVN 08 - Market approach.
- Replacement cost method - According to TĐGVN 09 - Cost approach.
- Subtraction method - According to TĐGVN 11 - Real estate valuation.

4. Information on neighbouring properties

- **General comment:** At the time and place of price consultancy, the real estate transaction market in the subject property area and the surrounding area is not active. There are few properties available for transactions. Real estate trading mainly occurs among households in the living area and the possibility of successful transactions is low. Therefore, the market information on comparable properties, which have similar characteristics to subject property, is limited. In addition, the transaction prices were not the same. From the survey, SIVC has found the currently being traded at popular prices and excluded information with large fluctuations compared to the market. This information is a basis for providing the Client the price consultancy.

4.1. For land for planting perennial crops (CLN) located in mountainous commune – position 2, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province

– Market information 1:

- + Contact information: Mr. Quang, phone number: 0976 584 818.
- + Address: Chôm Chôm hill, Tân Tai village, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
- + Land acreage: 160,000 m².
- + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
- + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
- + Current property is vacant land with total area of 160,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 1,520,000,000, land use right price is **9,500 VND/m²**.

– Market information 2:

- + Contact information: Mr. Ti, phone number: 0974 600 648.
- + Address: Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
- + Land acreage: 12,000 m².
- + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
- + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
- + Current property is vacant land with total area of 12,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 120,000,000, land use right price is **10,000 VND/m²**.

– Market information 3:

- + Contact information: Ms. Hue, phone number: 0377 766 059.
- + Address: Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
- + Land acreage: 15,000 m².
- + Shape: it is not a squared shape.

- + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
 - + Current property is 2.5 year old Melaleuca plantation land with a total area of 15,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 315,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **9,132 VND/m²**.
- **Remark:**
 - After surveying and considering factors affecting the real estate market, SIVC suggested that land prices fluctuate in the range from **9,132 VND/m² - 10,000 VND/m²**. The average unit price of land for planting perennial crops (CLN) located in mountainous commune – position 4, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province is $(9,500 + 10,000 + 9,132)/3 = 9,544 \text{ VND/m}^2$. **Rounded number: 9,500 VND/m²**.
 - In addition, based on the prices regulated in decision No. 49/2019/QD-UBND dated December 20, 2019 issued by the People's Committee of Quang Tri province, the land prices of land for planting perennial crops (CLN) at position 2 is 10,120 VND/m², land for planting perennial crops (CLN) at position 4 is **6,600 VND/m²**, therefore the difference is $(10,120 - 6,600) = 3,520 \text{ VND/m}^2$.
Consequently, the unit prices of land for planting perennial crops (CLN) located in mountainous commune at position 2, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province is $9,500 + 3,520 = 13,020 \text{ VND/m}^2$. **Rounded number: 13,000 VND/m²**.
 - **Conclusion:** SIVC recommended that the average unit price for land for planting perennial crops (CLN) located in mountainous commune – position 2, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province as of September 2020 is **13,000 VND/m²**.

4.2. For land for planting perennial crops (CLN) located in mountainous commune – position 4, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province:

- **Market information 1:**
 - + Contact information: Mr. Quang, phone number: 0976 584 818.
 - + Address: Chôm Chôm hill, Tân Tai village, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 160,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
 - + Current property is vacant land with total area of 160,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 1,520,000,000, land use right price is **9,500 VND/m²**.
- **Market information 2:**
 - + Contact information: Mr. Ti, phone number: 0974 600 648.
 - + Address: Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 12,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.

- + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
- + Current property is vacant land with total area of 12,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 120,000,000, land use right price is **10,000 VND/m²**.
- **Market information 3:**
 - + Contact information: Ms. Hue, phone number: 0377 766 059.
 - + Address: Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 15,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
 - + Current property is 2.5 year old Melaleuca plantation land with a total area of 15,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 315,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **9,132 VND/m²**.
- **Remark:**
 - The properties collected by SIVC are similar to the subject property in terms of location and land use purpose, so SIVC commented that the adjustment to the unit price is not required.
 - After surveying and considering factors affecting the real estate market, SIVC believed that land prices fluctuate in the range from **9,132 VND/m² – 10,000 VND/m²**. The average unit price is **(9,500 + 10,000 + 9,132)/3 = 9,544 VND/m²**.
 - **Conclusion:** SIVC recommended that the average unit price for land for planting perennial crops (CLN) located in mountainous commune – position 4, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province as of September 2020 is **9,500 VND/m²**.

4.3. For production forest land (RSX) located in mountainous commune – position 2, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province:

- **Market information 4:**
 - + Contact information: Mr. Do, phone number: 0327 526 025.
 - + Address: Hill 49, Tân Thuận village, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 2 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 20,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: RSX (Production forest land).
 - + Current property is vacant land with total area of 20,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 110,500,000, land use right price is **5,525 VND/m²**.
- **Market information 5:**
 - + Contact information: Mr. Thoai, phone number: 0867 656 036.

- + Address: Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 2 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 20,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: RSX (Production forest land).
 - + Current property is land for planting banana (Type of tree ≤ 1m) with total area of 20,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 144,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **5,184 VND/m²**.
- **Market information 6:**
- + Contact information: Mr. Quy, phone number: 0327 802 405.
 - + Address: Tân Thuận village, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 2 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 5,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: RSX (Production forest land).
 - + Current property is vacant land with total area 5,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 26,800,000, land use right price is **5,360 VND/m²**.
- **Remark:**
 - The properties collected by SIVC are similar to the subject property in terms of location and land use purpose, so SIVC commented that the adjustment to the unit price is not required.
 - After surveying and considering factors affecting the real estate market, SIVC believed that land prices fluctuate in the range from **5,184 VND/m² – 5,525 VND/m²**. The average unit price is **(5,184 + 5,360 + 5,525)/3 = 5,356 VND/m²**. **Rounded number is 5,400 VND/m²**.
 - **Conclusion:** SIVC recommended that the average unit price for production forest land (RSX) located in mountainous commune – Position 2, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province as of September 2020 is **5,400 VND/m²**.

4.4. For land for planting annual crops (comprising LUC and HNK) located in mountainous commune – position 4, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province:

- **Market information 1:**
- + Contact information: Mr. Quang, phone number: 0976 584 818.
 - + Address: Chôm Chôm hill, Tân Tai village, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 160,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).

- + Current property is vacant land with total area 160,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 1,520,000,000, land use right price is **9,500 VND/m²**.
- **Market information 2:**
 - + Contact information: Mr. Ti, phone number: 0974 600 648.
 - + Address: Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 12,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
 - + Current property is vacant land with total area 12,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 120,000,000, land use right price is **10,000 VND/m²**.
- **Market information 3:**
 - + Contact information: Ms. Hue, phone number: 0377 766 059.
 - + Address: Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 15,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
 - + Current property is 2.5 year old Melaleuca plantation land with a total area of 15,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 315,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **9,132 VND/m²**.
- **Comment:**
 - The comparable properties collected by SIVC are similar in location. However, at the time of survey for valuation, there was not any transaction of land for planting annual crops and land for rice cultivation. In addition, SIVC found that the price of land for planting perennial crops and land for planting annual crops at the time and place of price consultancy was not significantly different.
 - On the other hand: Based on the price regulated in the Decision No. 49/2019/QĐ-UBND dated December 20, 2019 issued by the People's Committee of Quang Tri province, the unit price of land for planting perennial crops is **6,600 VND/m²**, the unit price of CHN land (land for planting annual crops) comprising LUC land (land specialized in wet rice cultivation) and HNK land (land for planting other annual crops) is **6,490 VND/m²**. Consequently, the coefficient of difference is $((6,600 - 6,490)/6,600) \times 100 = 1.67\%$.
 - Therefore, it is agreed that the unit price of land for planting annual crops is equal to that of land for planting perennial crops.
 - Unit price of land for planting perennial crops is **9,500 VND/m²**. The unit price of land for planting annual crops is **9,500 VND/m²**.

- **Conclusion:** SIVC recommended that the unit price for land for planting annual crops (LUC; HNK) located in mountainous commune - position 4, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **9,500 VND/m²**.

4.5. For land for planting perennial crops (CLN) located in mountainous commune – position 4, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province:

- **Market information 7:**

- + Contact information: Mr. Vu, phone number: 0837 390 380.
- + Address: The hill at the other side of Long Ho, Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
- + Land acreage: 20,000 m².
- + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
- + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
- + The current asset is a banana plantation (the type of tree that is bearing fruit at the time of harvest) with the total area of 20,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 340,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **9,800 VND/m²**.

- **Market information 8:**

- + Contact information: Mr. Huu, phone number: 0987 178 841.
- + Address: Thuy Loi hill, Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
- + Land acreage: 9,500 m².
- + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
- + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
- + Current asset is land for coffee plantation (8 years) with total area of 9,500 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 340,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **10,105 VND/m²**.

- **Market information 9:**

- + Contact information: Mr. Don, phone number: 0373 408 601.
- + Address: Parcel of land No. 184, 261, cadastral map sheet No. 3 and parcel of land No. 89, cadastral map sheet No. 7, Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
- + Land acreage: 12,637 m².
- + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
- + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).

- + Current property is 3 year old Melaleuca plantation land with a total area of 12,637 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 270,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **9,496 VND/m²**.

- **Comment:**

- The properties collected by SIVC are similar to the subject property in terms of location and land use purpose, so SIVC commented that the adjustment to the unit price is not required.
- After surveying and considering factors affecting the real estate market, SIVC believed that land prices fluctuate in the range from **9,496 VND/m² – 10,105 VND/m²**. The average unit price is **((9,496 + 9,800 + 10,105) / 3 = 9,800 VND/m²**.
- **Conclusion:** SIVC recommended that the average unit price for land for planting perennial crops (CLN) located in mountainous commune – position 4, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province as of September 2020 is **9,800 VND/m²**.

4.6. For production forest land (RSX) located in mountainous commune – position 2, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province:

- **Market information 10:**

- + Contact information: Mr. Quy, phone number: 0377 766 059.
- + Address: Parcel of land No. 47, cadastral map sheet No. 1, Tan Hao village, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 2 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
- + Land acreage: 11,071 m².
- + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
- + Land type: RSX (Production forest land).
- + Current property is coffee tree plantation (just 1 year old) with total area 11,071 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 93,500,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **5,465 VND/m²**.

- **Market information 11:**

- + Contact information: Ms. Thao, phone number: 0334 696 774.
- + Address: Tan Hao village, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 2 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
- + Land acreage: 12,000 m².
- + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
- + Land type: RSX (Production forest land).
- + Current property is vacant land with total area of 12,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 67,200,000, land use right price is **5,600 VND/m²**.

- **Market information 12:**

- + Contact information: Mr. Duong, phone number: 0358 901 721.
- + Address: Tan Hao village, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.

- + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 2 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 10,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: RSX (Production forest land).
 - + Current property is vacant land with total area of 10,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 52,800,000, land use right price is **5,280 VND/m²**.
- **Comment:**
 - The properties collected by SIVC are similar to the subject property in terms of location and land use purpose, so SIVC commented that the adjustment to the unit price is not required.
 - After surveying and considering factors affecting the real estate market, SIVC believed that land prices fluctuate in the range from **5,280 VND/m² – 5,600 VND/m²**. The average unit price is **(5,280 + 5,465 + 5,600) / 3 = 5,448 VND/m²**. **Rounded number is 5,400 VND/m²**.
 - **Conclusion:** SIVC recommended average unit price for production forest land (RSX) located in mountainous commune – Position 2, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province as of September 2020 is **5,400 VND/m²**.

4.7. For land for planting annual crops (comprising LUC land and HNK land) located in mountainous commune – position 4, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province:

- **Market information 7:**
 - + Contact information: Mr. Vu, phone number: 0837 390 380.
 - + Address: The hill at the other side of Long Ho, Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 20,000 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
 - + The current property is a banana plantation (the type of tree that is bearing fruit at the time of harvest) with the total area of 20,000 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 340,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **9,800 VND/m²**.
- **Market information 8:**
 - + Contact information: Mr. Huu, phone number: 0987 178 841.
 - + Address: Thuy Loi hill, Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 9,500 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).

- + Current property is land for planting coffee tree (8 years) with total area of 9,500 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 340,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **10,105 VND/m²**.
- **Market information 9:**
 - + Contact information: Mr. Don, phone number: 0373 408 601.
 - + Address: Parcel of land No. 184, 261, cadastral map sheet No. 3 and parcel of land No. 89, cadastral map sheet No. 7, Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + Location: The parcel of land is located at position 4 – mountainous commune. Sparsely populated area, infrastructure has not been completely built.
 - + Land acreage: 12,637 m².
 - + Shape: it is not a squared shape.
 - + Land type: CLN (land for planting perennial crops).
 - + Current property is 3 year-old Melaleuca plantation land with a total area of 12,637 m² and it is quite similar to subject property in technical–economic characteristics and infrastructure. The value of asset transaction is VND 270,000,000, after subtracting the crops on the land, the unit price of land use right is **9,496 VND/m²**.
- **Comment:**
 - The comparable properties collected by SIVC are similar in position. However, at the time of survey for valuation, there was not any transaction of land for planting annual crops and land for rice cultivation. In addition, SIVC found that the price of land for planting perennial crops and land for planting annual crops at the time and place of price consultancy was not significantly different.
 - On the other hand: Based on the price regulated in the Decision No. 49/2019/QĐ-UBND dated December 20, 2019 issued by the People's Committee of Quang Tri province, the unit price of land for planting perennial crops is **6,600 VND/m²**, the unit price of CHN land (land for planting annual crops) comprising LUC land (land specialized in wet rice cultivation) and HNK land (land for planting other annual crops) is **6,490 VND/m²**. Consequently, the coefficient of difference is $((6,600 - 6,490)/6,600) \times 100 = 1.67\%$.
 - Therefore, it is agreed that the unit price of land for planting annual crops is equal to that of land for planting perennial crops.
 - Unit price of land for planting perennial crops is **9,800 VND/m²**. The unit price of land for planting annual crops is **9,800 VND/m²**.
 - **Conclusion:** SIVC recommended that the unit price for land for planting annual crops (LUC; HNK) located in mountainous commune – position 4, Tan Liên commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **9,800 VND/m²**.

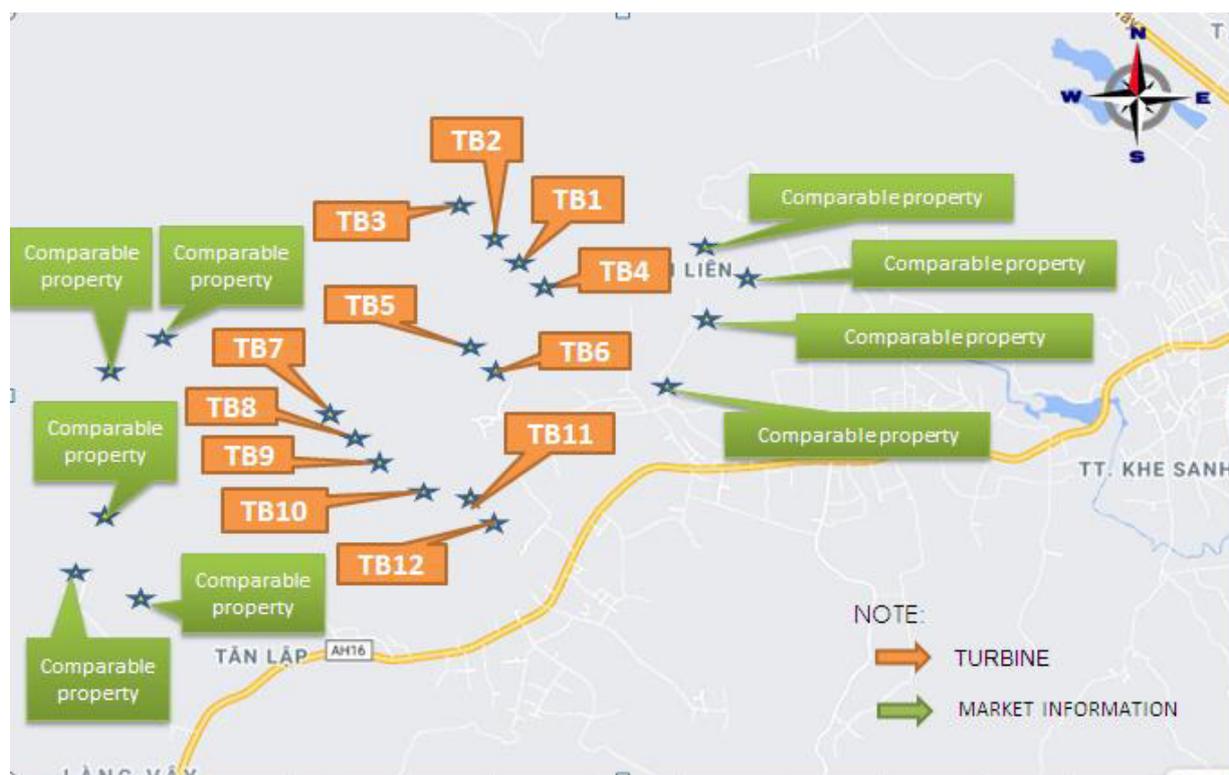


Figure E. 4 Comparable Property

5. Results of consultancy price

- Average unit price of land for planting perennial crops (CLN) in mountainous commune - position 2, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **13,000 VND/m²**.
- Average unit price of land for planting perennial crops (CLN) in mountainous commune - position 4, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **9,500 VND/m²**.
- Average unit price of production forest land (RSX) in mountainous commune - position 2, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **5,400 VND/m²**.
- Unit price of land for planting annual crops (LUC; HNK) in mountainous commune - position 4, Tan Lap commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **9,500 VND/m²**.
- Average unit price of land for planting perennial crops (CLN) in mountainous commune - position 4, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **9,800 VND/m²**.
- Average unit price of production forest land (RSX) in mountainous commune - position 2, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **5,400 VND/m²**.
- Unit price of land for planting annual crops (LUC; HNK) in the mountainous commune - position 4, Tan Lien commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province in September 2020 is **9,800 VND/m²**.

Table E. 1 Summary of market valuation information

No.	Commune	Land position	Land use purpose	Unit price (VND/m ²)
1	Tan Lap	Mountainous commune – Position 2	CLN (land for planting perennial crops)	13,000
2	Tan Lap	Mountainous commune – Position 4	CLN (land for planting perennial crops)	9,500

3	Tan Lap	Mountainous commune – Position 4	CHN (paddy land and land for cultivation of other annual crops)	9,500
4	Tan Lap	Mountainous commune – Position 2	RSX (Production forest land)	5,400
5	Tan Lien	Mountainous commune – Position 4	CLN (land for planting perennial crops)	9,800
6	Tan Lien	Mountainous commune – Position 4	CHN (paddy land and land for cultivation of other annual crops)	9,800
7	Tan Lien	Mountainous commune – Position 2	RSX (Production forest land)	5,400

❖ **Note:**

- **Pursuant to Decision No. 49/2019/QĐ-UBND dated December 20, 2019 issued by the People's Committee of Quang Tri province:**
 - **Land for planting annual crops, land for rice cultivation, and other agricultural land**
 - Position 1: All of the land for planting annual crops located in Khe Sanh town, Lao Bao town.
 - Position 2: For other land for planting annual crops located in residential areas, land for wet rice cultivation located in communes.
 - Position 3: For relatively flat terrain (below 12°).
 - Position 4: For uneven terrain (from upper 12° to 25°).
 - Position 5: For terrain with relative slope (over 25°).
 - ⇒ *At the position for the land use right, the price consultancy was made for land for planting annual crops (including land for rice cultivation and land for planting other annual crops) in mountainous communes with uneven terrain (from upper 12° to 25°). Therefore, SIVC identified it as position 4 of land for planting annual crops (including land for rice cultivation and land for planting other annual crops).*
 - **Land for planting perennial crops:**
 - Position 1: All of the land for planting perennial crops located in Khe Sanh town, Lao Bao town.
 - Position 2: For land for planting perennial crops located in residential areas situated in communes.
 - Position 3: For relatively flat terrain (below 12°).
 - Position 4: For uneven terrain (from upper 12°).
 - ⇒ *At the position for the land use right, the price consultancy was made for land for planting perennial crops in mountainous communes with uneven terrain (from upper 12°). Therefore, SIVC identified it as position 2 and position 4 of land for planting perennial crops.*
- **Mountainous production forest land:**
 - Position 2: it was applied for the whole district.
 - ⇒ *At the position for the land use right, the price consultancy was made for production forest land in mountainous communes in the area of the district. Therefore, SIVC identified it as position 2 of production forest land.*

6. Conclusion :

- Total compensation value for structures and crops (Based on the list of compensation for each household) is: **VND 3,593,044,097.**
- Total value of compensation and support (Based on the list of compensation for each household) is: **VND 5,053,918,130.**
- Total value of land use rights (Based on the list of compensation for each household): **VND 1,409,883,887**
- Total value of land use rights from the consultancy result of SIVC: **VND 1,848,491,440.**
- Total difference between the value of SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation is: **VND 438,607,553.**
-

7. The notes accompanying the price consultancy results

- The data on acquired area, compensation value for land, crops and support, SIVC based on:
 - + List of land acquisition, Lien Lap wind power works in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province confirmed by the People's Committees of Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province.
 - + List of households, individuals that are compensated, supported for affected assets for construction site clearance: Lien Lap wind power plant project (Phase 1) - (Issued with Decision No. 837 / QD-UBND dated April 29, 2020 of the People's Committee of Huong Hoa district) confirmed by the People's Committee of Huong Hoa district.
 - + List of households to be compensated, supported for affected assets for site clearance for project construction: Lien Lap wind power plant project (Phase 2).
 - + List of request for price consultancy confirmed by ERM Vietnam Company Limited.
 - + Other relevant legal data provided by ERM Vietnam Company Limited.
- For households whose the acquired area does not match between the List of land acquisition, Lien Lap wind power works in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province confirmed by the People's Committees of Tan Lap and Tan Lien Communes, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province confirms and the List of households and individuals to be compensated, supported for affected properties for construction site clearance: Lien Lap wind power plant project (Phase 1) and (Phase 2), SIVC used the data from the land acquisition list confirmed by a competent authority.
- Among 82 households, the data of 78 households was calculated based on the List of land acquisition, Lien Lap wind power works in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province confirmed by the People's Committees of Tan Lap and Tan Lien Communes, Huong Hoa District Hoa, Quang Tri Province. For the remaining 4 households, SIVC relied on the list of price consultancy request confirmed by ERM Vietnam Co., Ltd.
- In actual fact, when carrying out the survey on current status, because there was not any way to access the turbine 11 and the turbine 12, SIVC could not approach the two turbines but only observe from a long distance away.
- In addition, the project has been implemented for a long time and when being surveyed by SIVC the land has been leveled, therefore it is impossible to carry out the survey on the current status of the land use.
- ***The aforementioned price consultancy results are used only for the sole purpose stated in the price consultancy service contract. SIVC is not responsible when client use the aforementioned results of price consultancy for other purposes.***

The SIVC's aforementioned price consultancy result only based on actual market transactions, the support policy has not been considered.

**p.p. GENERAL DIRECTOR
VICE GENERAL DIRECTOR**

**Nguyen Vu Truong Giang
Valuer's Card No. XII17.1707**

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
Government-led Land Acquisition (26.04 ha)													
1		Bản Bù	CLN	2.327,90	2.327,90	0,3%	9.500	42.578.000	57.465.408	19.155.136	28.532.410	9.377.274	
		Bản Bù	RSX	539184,0	532,90		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	539184,0	456,70		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	45491,0	198,80		5.400						
2		Bản Bù	HNK	27701,0	4.181,70	2,7%	9.500	222.589.000	315.866.331	115.762.339	199.880.990	68.284.360	
		Bản Bù	HNK	4.661,0	1.613,80		9.500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	14.354,0	2.121,00		9.500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	14.354,0	2.539,70		9.500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	14.354,0	4.230,40		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	25.754,0	388,10		5.400						
		Bản Bù	HNK	276013,0	4.582,20		9.500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	276013,0	3.870,40		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	276013,0	1.437,20		5.400						
		Bản Bù	HNK	975,0	359,50		9.500						
3		Bản Bù	CLN	12.693,0	104,60	2,2%	9.500	864.000	5.650.920	1.883.640	2.711.300	827.660	
		Bản Bù	CLN	1.557,0	180,80		9.500						
4		Bản Bù	RSX	12.693,0	205,20	12,9%	5.400	11.596.000	26.122.470	8.707.490	13.123.610	4.416.120	
		Bản Bù	CLN	2.124,0	342,10		9.500						

⁹ Information on names of householders has been removed as it falls within the exceptions to disclosure specified in ADB's Access to Information Policy item (x) protecting the security and safety of any individual.

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
		Bản Bù	LUC	73,1	81,00		9.500						
		Bản Bù	LUC	243,5	91,00		9.500						
		Bản Bù	LUC	12.693,0	251,60		9.500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	12.693,0	387,20		5.400						
		Bản Bù	LUC	279,0	279,00		9.500						
5		Bản Bù	CLN	12.693,0	756,00	6,0%	9.500		1.344.000	14.968.800	4.989.600	7.182.000	2.192.400
6		Bản Bù	HNK	2902,0	6,70	4,2%	9.500		8.906.000	18.723.771	6.241.257	10.306.240	4.064.983
		Bản Bù	HNK	20824,0	80,20		9.500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	9844,0	203,70		5.400						
		Bản Bù	LUC	48,5	24,70		9.500						
		Bản Bù	LUC	62,6	62,60		9.500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	9068,0	1.398,40		5.400						
7		Bản Bù	CLN	12693,0	1.142,80	3,5%	9.500		25.452.000	39.144.435	13.048.145	19.099.750	6.051.605
		Bản Bù	CLN	45491,0	867,70		9.500						
8		Bản Bù	HNK	276013,0	829,50	0,9%	9.500		83.784.000	49.664.670	16.554.890	24.104.350	7.549.460
		Bản Bù	CLN	1.627,8	798,30		9.500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	2.584,0	909,50		9.500						
9		Bản Bù	CLN	63.803,0	2.265,30	3,7%	9.500		30.809.000	47.869.404	15.956.468	23.222.430	7.265.962
		Bản Bù	RSX	6.193,0	315,20		5.400						
10		Bản Bù	HNK	5684,6	2.258,70	39,7%	9.500		6.180.000	43.976.889	14.658.963	21.457.650	6.798.687
11		Bản Bù	HNK	10.651,4	925,90	12,4%	9.500					51.534.650	16.328.347

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)	
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)			
		Bản Bù	HNK	6123,0	773,90		9.500							
		Bản Bù	HNK	6123,0	1.856,00		9.500							
		Bản Bù	HNK	20824,0	1.868,90		9.500		19.846.000	105.618.909	35.206.303			
12		Bản Bù	HNK	6123,0	361,20	8,8%	9.500							
		Bản Bù	HNK	191,5	191,50		9.500		17.827.000	7.032.564	2.344.188	5.250.650	2.906.462	
13		Bản Bù	RSX	131521,0	3.004,50	2,3%	5.400		17.054.000	28.753.065	9.584.355	16.224.300	6.639.945	
14		Bản Bù	HNK	30799,0	190,60	0,6%	9.500		1.435.000	3.710.982	1.236.994	1.810.700	573.706	
15		Bản Bù	HNK	276013,0	2.741,50	1,4%	9.500							
		Bản Bù	CLN	131521,0	896,50		9.500							
		Bản Bù	CLN	201,4	201,40		9.500							
		Bản Bù	CLN	1.159,0	1.159,00		9.500							
		Bản Bù	CLN	5.660,0	881,70		9.500			230.465.000	132.711.645	44.237.215	64.107.900	19.871.345
16		Bản Bù	HNK	12693,0	644,70	5,1%	9.500		8.324.000	12.552.309	4.184.103	6.124.650	1.940.547	
17		Bản Bù	HNK	12693,0	678,90	0,4%	9.500							
		Bản Bù	HNK	12693,0	720,20		9.500							
		Bản Bù	HNK	539184,0	818,00		9.500		39.707.000	43.166.937	14.388.979	21.062.450	6.673.471	
18		Bản Bù	HNK	12693,0	37,90	3,2%	9.500							
		Bản Bù	RSX	12693,0	778,60		5.400		5.605.000	8.189.115	2.729.705	4.564.490	1.834.785	
19		Bản Bù	CLN	276013,0	1.505,40	0,4%	9.500							
		Bản Bù	CLN	276013,0	1.096,50		9.500							
		Bản Bù	CLN	276013,0	1.528,30		9.500		205.467.000	94.757.256	31.585.752	45.637.970	14.052.218	

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
		Bản Bù	CLN	276013,0	551,70		9.500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	12693,0	214,80		5.400						
20		Bản Bù	RSX	276013,0	3.423,80	1,6%	5.400		38.342.000	128.026.503	42.675.501	72.240.660	29.565.159
		Bản Bù	RSX	276013,0	4.801,10		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	276.013,0	4.174,10		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX		978,90		5.400						
21		Bản Bù	RSX	104072,0	196,40	0,2%	5.400		12.179.000	1.879.548	626.516	1.060.560	434.044
22		Bản Bù	HNK	104072,0	287,70	0,3%	9.500		4.509.000	5.601.519	1.867.173	2.733.150	865.977
23		Bản Bù	RSX	63803,0	463,50	0,7%	5.400		8.269.000	4.435.695	1.478.565	2.502.900	1.024.335
24		Bản Bù	RSX	10.005,0	3.384,10	33,8%	5.400		4.202.000	32.385.837	10.795.279	18.274.140	7.478.861
25		Bản Bù	CLN	2924,0	341,30	1,6%	9.500		86.661.000	93.346.374	31.115.458	45.201.000	14.085.542
		Bản Bù	CLN		772,50		9.500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	1505,0	1.032,00		9.500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	276013,0	1.212,30		9.500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	15665,0	1.399,90		9.500						
26		Bản Bù	CLN	276013,0	1.083,30	0,3%	9.500		80.565.000	29.977.200	9.992.400	14.452.350	4.459.950
		Bản Bù	HNK	276013,0	438,00		9.500						
27		Bản Bù	HNK	2934,0	36,20	18,0%	9.500		9.925.000	10.256.796	3.418.932	5.004.600	1.585.668
		Bản Bù	HNK		490,60		9.500						
28		Bản Bù	HNK	276013,0	1.887,30	0,7%	9.500		4.838.000	36.745.731	12.248.577	17.929.350	5.680.773

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
29		Bản Bù	CLN	5374,0	240,30	4,5%	9.500		16.419.000	4.757.940	1.585.980	2.282.850	696.870
30		Bản Bù	HNK	2346,0	106,80	4,6%	9.500		432.000	2.079.396	693.132	1.014.600	321.468
31		Tân Thuận	HNK	4.781,0	798,90	16,7%	9.500		75.174.000	15.554.583	5.184.861	7.589.550	2.404.689
32		Tân Thuận	RSX	94526,0	4.748,50	2,5%	5.400	237.343.000	100.555.818	33.462.311	52.986.960	19.524.649	
		Tân Thuận	RSX	94526,0	1.999,40		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	174562,0	1.750,80		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	30799,0	1.313,70		5.400						
33		Tân Thuận	RSX	1936,0	1.808,10	0,3%	5.400	3.984.000	22.887.612	7.629.204	16.661.700	6.818.955	
		Tân Thuận	RSX	11640,1	583,50		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184,0	238,80		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184,0	455,10		5.400						
34		Tân Thuận	HNK	3940,0	580,60	15,7%	9.500	45.319.000	21.511.182	7.170.394	10.412.950	3.242.556	
		Tân Thuận	CLN	3026,0	515,50		9.500						
35		Tân Thuận	HNK	4.089,0	736,70	18,0%	9.500		32.381.000	14.343.549	4.781.183	6.998.650	2.217.467
36		Tân Thuận	RSX		2.003,10	100,0%	5.400		6.965.000	19.169.667	6.389.889	10.816.740	4.426.851
37		Tân Thuận	CLN	276013,0	842,20	0,3%	9.500		38.757.000	16.675.560	5.558.520	8.000.900	2.442.380
38		Tân Hào	RSX	18442,0	2.465,90	14,3%	5.400					25.490.160	10.432.084

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
		Tân Hào	RSX	14599,0	2.254,50		5.400		11.709.000	37.645.190	15.058.076		
39		Tân Hào	RSX	14599,0	1.878,50	7,5%	5.400		9.369.000	20.902.794	6.967.598	11.794.680	4.827.082
		Tân Hào	RSX	14489,0	305,70		5.400						
40		Tân Hào	CLN	7090,0	984,80	27,3%	9.500		38.392.000	34.756.920	18.085.320	26.031.900	7.946.580
		Tân Hào	CLN	2965,0	1.755,40		9.500						
41		Bản Bù	RSX	32452,0	3.149,70	12,8%	5.400		155.538.000	100.015.377	33.287.012	53.528.200	20.016.183
		Bản Bù	RSX	0,0	2.530,60		5.400						
		Tân Hào	CLN	7037,0	1.577,80		9.800						
		Tân Hào	CLN	0,0	467,70		9.800						
		Tân Hào	CLN	22865,0	286,60		9.800						
42		Tân Hào	CLN	3319,0	637,90	19,2%	9.800		14.594.000	5.827.536	4.210.140	6.251.420	2.041.280
43		Tân Hào	CLN	6512,0	4.225,90	1,1%	9.800		157.349.000	104.872.680	34.957.560	51.906.680	16.949.120
		Tân Hào	CLN		602,90		9.800						
		Tân Hào	CLN		470689,0		467,80	9.800					
44		Tân Hào	RSX	12094,0	4.583,20	37,9%	5.400		14.060.000	43.861.224	14.620.408	24.749.280	10.128.872
45		Tân Tài	RSX	276013,0	2.156,60	0,8%	5.400		11.290.800	20.638.662	6.879.554	11.645.640	4.766.091
46		Tân Hào	CLN	470689,0	564,10	0,1%	9.800		21.955.000	10.983.027	3.661.009	5.528.180	1.867.171
47		Bản Bù	RSX	2014,0	1.505,10	25,1%	5.400		16.663.000	39.894.459	13.298.153	22.510.980	9.212.827
		Tân Hào	RSX	14588,0	2.663,60		5.400						
48		Tân Hào	CLN	22230,0	1.354,20	11,3%	9.800		83.312.000	76.889.340	25.629.780	38.056.340	12.426.560
		Tân Hào	CLN	12112,0	2.529,10		9.800						

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
49		Tân Hòa	RSX	14588,0	2.407,70	16,5%	5.400		15.320.000	23.041.689	7.680.563	13.001.580	5.321.017
50		Tân Hòa	RSX	14489,0	218,00	0,2%	5.400		4.484.000	11.475.387	3.825.129	6.475.140	2.650.011
		Tân Hòa	RSX	5352,0	406,30		5.400						
		Tân Hòa	RSX	470689,0	574,80		5.400						
51		Bản Bù	CLN	212217,0	895,00	0,4%	9.500		19.490.000	17.721.000	5.907.000	8.502.500	2.595.500
52		Tân Thuận	RSX	174562,0	336,70	0,6%	5.400		420.560.964	262.381.416	87.460.472	136.442.110	48.981.638
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184,0	5.999,70		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184,0	523,40		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	HNK	539184,0	1.562,80		9.500						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184,0	2.949,50		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184,0	1.127,60		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184,0	587,00		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	HNK	10.924,1	6.249,10		9.500						
53		Bản Bù	RSX	7330,0	1.049,80	22,0%	5.400		25.988.606	144.556.409	64.247.293	95.628.170	30.980.877
		Bản Bù	CLN	26626,0	4.028,50		9.500						
		Bản Bù	CLN		3.912,70		9.500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	16046,0	892,70		9.500						
		Tân Hòa	RSX		459,50		5.400						
		Tân Hòa	RSX		658,50		5.400						

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
54		Tân Thuận	RSX	63.803,0	4.329,20	33,9%	5.400		158.767.465	206.845.023	68.948.341	116.715.060	47.766.719
		Tân Thuận	RSX	63.803,0	4.491,50		5.400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	63.803,0	12.793,20		5.400						
55		Bản Bù	RSX	45491,0	2.193,70	4,8%	5.400		23.882.000	20.993.709	6.997.903	11.845.980	4.848,077
56		Tân Thuận	CLN	1.201,0	120,30	10,0%	9.500		17.420.000	2.381.940	793.980	1.142.850	348,870,0
57		Bản Bù	RSX	48395,0	168,00	0,3%	5.400		379.000	1.613.502	537.834	907.200	369.366
58		Bản Bù	RSX	45491,0	1.478,40	9,3%	5.400		62.930.000	40.338.507	13.446.169	22.761.540	9.315.371
		Bản Bù	RSX		244,50		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX		302,60		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX		383,70		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX		1.805,90		5.400						
59		Tân Hào	CLN	7104,0	492,70	4,4%	9.800		39.404.000	11.982.498	3.994.166	6.176.840	2.182.674
		Tân Hào	RSX	4969,0	83,10		5.400						
		Tân Hào	RSX	4969,0	166,60		5.400						
60		Tân Hào	RSX		234,00	0,3%	5.400		35.608.000	20.465.247	6.821.749	10.436.400	4.154.651
		Tân Hào	HNK		936,00		9.800						
61		Tân Thuận	RSX	5748,0	5.748,00	100,0%	5.400		22.954.000	55.006.446	18.335.482	31.039.200	12.703.718
62		Bản Bù	HNK	131521,0	1.613,40	1,2%	9.500		37.930.000	31.412.898	10.470.966	15.327.300	4.856.334
63		Tân Hào	RSX	18098,0	1.685,80	5,2%	5.400					97.442.460	40.770.515

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
		Tân Hào	RSX	18098,0	897,10		5.400						
		Tân Tài	RSX	212217,0	1.442,30		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	32417,0	1.195,20		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	32417,0	9.801,50		5.400	91.561.615	125.878.907	56.671.945			
		Bản Bù	RSX	32417,0	587,40		5.400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	3241,7	2.435,60		5.400						
64		Bản Bù	HNK	6123,0	848,00	9,4%	9.500						
			HNK	6123,0	302,30		9.500		32.329.000	22.396.341	7.465.447	10.927.850	3.462.403
65		Tân Tài	RSX	212217,0	3.649,50	1,7%	5.400		7.248.000	34.925.715	11.322.905	19.707.300	8.384.395
66		Tân Thuận	CLN	1414,0	341,40	24,1%	9.500		16.758.000	6.882.480	2.294.160	3.243.300	949.140
Access Road													
1		Tân Thuận	CLN	21166	370,9	1,8%	9.500		3.217.450	27.202.500	2.039.180	3.523.550	1.484.370
2		Tân Thuận	CLN	11781	120,3	1,0%	9.500	11.486.000	5.934.000	3.850.803	992.475	1.142.850	150.375
3		Tân Thuận	CLN	29586	341,4	1,2%	9.500		13.819.000	5.409.612	13.819.872	3.243.300	-10.576.572
4		Tân Thuận	CLN	1426	91,4	6,4%	9.500	5.642.000	1.788.000	13.161.600	924.968	868.300	56.668
5		Tân Thuận	CLN	3312	13,1	0,4%	9.500	270.000	4.218.000	1.886.400	132.572	124.450	8.122
6		Tân Thuận	CLN	21437	347,6	1,6%	9.500	5.400.000	11.358.000	6.882.480	2.294.160	3.302.200	1.008.040
7		Tân Thuận	CLN	6554	376,5	5,7%	9.500		36.988.608	11.430.540	3.810.180	3.576.750	-233.430
8		Tân Thuận	CLN	17499	86,8	0,5%	9.500	3.348.000	1.301.000	2.635.248	878.416	824.600	53.816

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
9		Tân Thuận	CLN	1564	29,8	1,9%	9.500		1.594.000	4.291.200	301.576	283.100	-18.476
10		Tân Thuận	CLN	1151	96,6	8,4%	9.500		959.000	2.390.850	796.950	917.700	120.750
11		Tân Thuận	CLN	1546	92,4	6,0%	9.500		1.728.000	2.805.264	935.088	877.800	-57.288
12		Tân Thuận	CLN	46029	128,7	0,3%	9.500	173.000	1.958.000	18.532.800	1.302.444	1.222.650	-79.794
13		Tân Thuận	CLN	11527	376,3	3,3%	9.500		16.905.600	9.313.425	3.104.475	3.574.850	470.375
14		Tân Thuận	CLN	3426	286,3	8,4%	9.500		7.411.000	134.136.000	161.885.356	2.719.850	-159.165.506
15		Tân Thuận	HNK	63307	329,4	0,5%	9.500		1.441.000	10.544.094	3.514.698	3.129.300	-385.398
16		Tân Thuận	CLN	17180	960,4	5,6%	9.500		34.750.000	23.571.900	7.857.300	9.123.800	1.266.500
17		Tân Thuận	CLN	4089	230,1	5,6%	9.500					2.185.950	2.185.950
18		Tân Thuận	CLN	8195	99,1	1,2%	9.500	2.054.000	5.615.000	14.270.400	1.002.892	941.450	-61.442
19		Tân Thuận	CLN	2092	75,6	3,6%	9.500		1.189.989	10.886.400	765.072	718.200	-46.872
20		Tân Thuận	CLN	3339	74,3	2,2%	9.500	2.738.000	10.405.000	10.699.200	751.916	705.850	-46.066
21		Tân Thuận	CLN	10702	103,9	1,0%	9.500		6.600.000	14.961.600	1.051.468	987.050	-64.418
22		Tân Thuận	CLN	21753	679,5	2,6%	9.500	162.000	39.448.000	32.116.293	24.565.431	8.323.900	-
			CLN	11494	196,7		9.500						16.241.531
23		Tân Thuận	ONT	6881	61,2	1,7%	9.500	2.106.000			34.560.000	1.094.400	-
			CLN		54		9.500						33.465.600
24			CLN	11852	65,3	3,5%	9.500						

No.	Full name of householder ⁹	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m ²)	Acquired land area (m ²)	Land loss rate (%)	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m ²)	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (dong)	The difference between the value based on SIVC's consultancy and the value of compensation (dong)	
								Structure (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)			
		Tân Thuận	CLN		171,1		9.500							
		Tân Thuận	HNK		184,1		9.500		6.356.000	8.265.147	2.755.049	3.994.750	1.239.701	
25		Tân Thuận	HNK	19062	408,2	5,4%	9.500							
		Tân Thuận	CLN		104,4		9.500							
		Tân Thuận	CLN		479,3		9.500		24.684.000	22.081.455	3.508.065	9.778.350	6.270.285	
		Tân Thuận	CLN		37,4		9.500							
26		Tân Thuận	CLN	24644	529,5	6,1%	9.500							
		Tân Thuận	CLN		977,7		9.500		9.326.000	37.303.200	12.434.400	14.318.400	1.884.000	
27		Tân Thuận	CLN	26070	217,2	1,1%	9.500							
		Tân Thuận	CLN		77,6		9.500		15.773.000	8.950.128	2.983.376	2.800.600	-	182.776
28		Tân Thuận	CLN	11369	67,9	4,3%	9.500							
		Tân Thuận	CLN		336,8		9.500							
		Tân Thuận	CLN		79,4		9.500		25.082.000	12.388.875	4.129.625	4.598.950	469.325	
29		Tân Thuận	CLN	24605	1109,5	5,2%	9.500							
		Tân Thuận	CLN		182,1		9.500		16.473.000	41.344.116	13.781.372	12.270.200	-	1.511.172

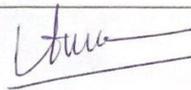
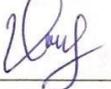
APPENDIX F NOVEMBER 2020 SITE VISIT LISTS OF INTERVIEW PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF KII RESPONDENTS

No.	Full name	Village	Commune	District	Interview Date
1	Hồ Văn Chung	Bu	Tan Lap	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020
2	Đoàn Quang Soa	Tan Thuan	Tan Lap	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020
3	Phạm Xuân Hùng	Tan Tai	Tan Lap	Huong Hoa	09.11.2020
4	Lê Đức Hữu	Tan Hao	Tan Lien	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020
5	Hồ Năng	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	09.11.2020
6	Hồ Văn Hoàng	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020
7	Hồ Văn Đù	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	09.11.2020
8	Hồ Văn Thương	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	09.11.2020
9	Nguyễn Hữu Minh	Phung Lam	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020
10	Hồ Văn Lang	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	09.11.2020
11	Hồ Văn Ken	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020

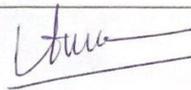
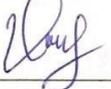
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Ngọc Khánh Vân Hò Nhật Thành (8-9/11/2020)
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	16.6234 - 106.7046 (trường thôn)
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1. 8/11/20	Lê Đức Hữu	Thôn Tân Hòa	
2. 9/11/20	Hồ Văn Đù	Thôn Rừng	
3. 9/11/20	Hồ Văn Hoàng	Thôn Xà Ràng	
4. 08/11	Hồ Văn Chung (Phỏng vấn qua điện thoại)	Bản Bù	
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

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Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1. 8/11/20	Lê Đức Hữu	Thôn Tân Hòa	
2. 9/11/20	Hồ Văn Đu	Thôn Rừng	
3. 9/11/20	Hồ Văn Hoàng	Thôn Xà Ràng	
4. 08/11	Hồ Văn Chung (Phỏng vấn qua điện thoại)	Bản Bù	
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List of FGD Respondents**FGD in Ha Let Village**

Location: Ha Let Village, Tan Thanh Commune

Time: 14:00 - 15:00, 9th November 2020

No.	Full name	Gender	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Hồ Năm	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
2	Hồ Sững	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
3	Hồ Noà	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
4	Hồ Thì	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
5	Hồ Pành	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
6	Hồ Thàng	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
7	Hồ Đội	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
8	Hồ Nhèng	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
9	Hồ Lòng	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
10	Hồ Văn Nhèng	Male	Ha Let	Tan Thanh	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri

FGD in Xa Ruong Village

Location: Xa Ruong Village, Huong Tan Commune

Time: 16:00 - 17:00, 8th November 2020

No.	Full name	Gender	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Hồ Thị La Vút	Female	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
2	Hồ Thị Nhêng	Female	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
3	Hồ Thị Chung	Female	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
4	Hồ Văn Nhớ	Male	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
5	Hồ Văn Thương	Male	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
6	Hồ A Rưng	Male	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
7	Hồ Văn Rê	Male	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
8	Hồ Văn Rong	Male	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
9	Hồ Văn Ngọc	Male	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
10	Hồ Văn Quân	Male	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
11	Hồ Văn Hoàng	Male	Xa Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri

FGD in Ruong Village

Location: Ruong Village, Huong Tan Commune

Time: 14:00 - 15:00, 9th November 2020

No.	Full name	Gender	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Hồ Văn Thiệp	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
2	Hồ Văn Đù	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
3	Hồ Văn Ban	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
4	Hồ Văn Thương	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
5	Hồ Văn Kòi	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
6	Hồ Văn Lãng	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
7	Hồ Văn Sổng	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
8	Hồ Văn Hế	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
9	Hồ Văn Tùm	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
10	Hồ Văn Lạc	Male	Ruong	Huong Tan	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri

FGD in Cop Village

Location: Cop Village, Huong Phung Commune

Time: 09:00 - 10:00, 8th November 2020

No.	Full name	Gender	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Cao Xuân Thành	Male	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
2	Hồ Thị Hiền	Female	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
3	Hồ Thị Nhuân	Female	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
4	Hồ Thị Hinh	Female	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
5	Hồ Thị Khuyên	Female	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
6	Hồ Văn Giang	Male	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
7	Hồ Ai Côi	Male	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
8	Hồ Văn Lợi	Male	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
9	Hồ Văn Ngoan	Male	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
10	Hồ Văn Mùi	Male	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
11	Hồ Văn Kiệt	Male	Cop	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri

FGD in Huong Choa Village

Location: Huong Choa Village, Huong Phung Commune

Time: 8:00 - 9:00, 9th November 2020

No.	Full name	Gender	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Hồ Văn Quảng	Male	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
2	Hồ Văn Đăng	Male	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
3	Hồ Văn Cáo	Male	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
4	Hồ Văn Kiệt	Male	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
5	Hồ Văn Quỳnh	Male	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
6	Hồ Văn Hừa	Male	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
7	Hồ Văn Thìn	Male	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
8	Hồ Văn Võ	Male	Huong Choa	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri

FGD in Ma Lai Pun Village

Location: Ma Lai Pun Village, Huong Phung Commune

Time: 16:00 - 17:00, 8th November 2020

No.	Full name	Gender	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Hồ Văn Chỗ	Male	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
2	Hồ Đi Nhã	Male	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
3	Hồ Văn Máy	Male	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
4	Hồ Văn Men	Male	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
5	Hồ Thị Sinh	Female	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
6	Hồ Thị Kỳ	Female	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
7	Hồ Văn Then	Male	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
8	Hồ Văn Xen	Male	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri
9	Hồ Văn Ken	Male	Ma Lai Pun	Huong Phung	Huong Hoa	Quang Tri

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Quý Hạnh & Huy Hiệp.
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	14 ^h 10 - 15 ^h 05, 09/11/2020
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Nấm	Thôn Hà - Lát.	Nấm
2.	Hồ Sừng	" "	Sừng
3.	Hồ Nãi	" "	
4.	Hồ Thu	" "	
5.	Hồ Paulh	" "	
6.	Hồ Thang	" "	
7.	Hồ Đới	" "	
8.	Hồ Nhặng	" "	
9.	Hồ Long	" "	Long
10.	Hồ Văn Nhặng	" "	anh
11.	Hồ Nặng	" "	

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Ngọc Khánh Vân & Hồ Nhật Thành
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	9.11.20 - Thôn Xã Rừng
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Thị Lan	Thôn Xã Rừng	
2.	Hồ Thị Hằng	"	
3.	Hồ Thị Chung	"	
4.	Hồ Văn Nhỏ	"	
5.	Hồ Văn Thương	"	
6.	Hồ Văn Anh	"	
7.	Hồ Văn Rê	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Phòng	"	
9.	Hồ Văn Ngọc	"	
10.	Hồ Văn Quân	Thôn Xã Rừng	

11. Hồ Văn Hoàng

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Ngọc Khanh Vân & Hồ Nhật Thành
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	Thôn Rạng, 9/11.20
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Văn Thiệp	Thôn Rạng	Thiệp
2.	Hồ Văn Đu	"	Đu
3.	Hồ Văn Ban	"	Ban
4.	Hồ Văn Thân Thương	"	Thương
5.	Hồ Văn Kì	"	Kì
6.	Hồ Văn Lăng	"	Lăng
7.	Hồ Văn Sùng	"	Sùng
8.	Hồ Văn Hề	"	Hề
9.	Hồ Văn Tầm	"	Tầm
10.	Hồ Văn Lạc	Thôn Rạng	Lạc

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Ngọc Khánh Vân & Hồ Nhật Thành
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	Thôn Cạp - 8/11/20 16.7294 - 106.6317 (nhà trường thôn)
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Cao Xuân Thành	Thôn Cạp	
2.	Hồ Thị Hiền	Thôn Cạp	
3.	Hồ Thị Nhuận	"	
4.	Hồ Thị Hình	"	
5.	Hồ Thị Khuyên	"	
6.	Hồ Văn Giang	"	
7.	Hồ Ai Con	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Lợi	"	
9.	Hồ Văn Ngươn	"	
10.	Hồ Văn Mùi	Thôn Cạp	
11.	Hồ Văn Kiệt		

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Hành Nguyễn & Phát Trần
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	xã Hướng Phùng (thôn Hướng Choa)
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Văn Quang	thôn Hướng Choa	
2.	Hồ Văn Đăng	"	
3.	Hồ Văn Cáo	"	
4.	Hồ Văn Kiệt	"	
5.	Hồ Văn Quỳnh	"	
6.	Hồ Văn Hòa	"	
7.	Hồ Văn Thìn	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Võ	"	
9.			
10.			

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Quý Hạnh & Huy Hiệp
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	08/11/2020, Malai Pun, Hướng Phùng
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Văn Chôn	Thôn Malai Pun	
2.	Hồ Di Nhỏ	"	
3.	Hồ Văn May	"	
4.	Hồ Văn Men	"	
5.	Hồ Thị Sinh	"	
6.	Hồ Thị Kỳ	"	
7.	Hồ Văn Then	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Xen	"	
9.	Hồ Văn Ken	"	
10.			

**APPENDIX G JUSTIFICATION OF INFORMAL LAND USE AND ECONOMIC
DISPLACEMENT AS A RESULT OF INVOLUNTARY RESTRICTIONS ON
LAND USE OR ON ACCESS TO PROTECTED AREAS**

Baseline Analysis

It is confirmed by the Projects that there is no restriction of access to the protection forest area due to the development of both Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects. This is also reconfirmed during ERM's meeting with the Huong Hoa – Dakrong PFMB (see further Appendix D above). Local people can still get access to this area for non-timber forest product (NTFP) collection as before. The protection forest area is being managed by the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection FMB, and people from different communes can access to the forest for NTFP, including *Vernicia montana* fruit (*Trau*) collection.

In regard with assessing the impact on income due to reduced natural resources for NTFPs, it should be noted that the total area of *trau* to be cleared by the Projects are:

- 2.3 ha for Phong Huy; and
- 2 ha for Phong Nguyen.

out of 10 ha of forest land acquired for the Projects. Such acquired land area of *trau* is quite small in comparison with the total forest area currently being managed by Huong Hoa Dakrong Forest Management Board (1,600 ha).

Based on the Project's desktop research, it is estimated that the gross revenue from *trau* industrial plantation production is approximately VND 22.5 million/ha/year. If the gross revenue from *trau* industrial plantation production is applied, the estimated total loss from *trau* clearance by the Project would be approximately VND 97 million/year. As the Projects' acquired land is protection forest where *trau* is planted for a protection purpose, not for production, the productivity and resulting revenue is much lower. Even it is unknown by local authorities and even Huong Hoa – Dakrong Protection FMB about the number of *trau* collectors and where they are exactly, we know that people from different communes can access to the forest for *trau* collection.

Based on the outcome from interviews with 60 households (including 16 Van Kieu households) for the Phong Nguyen Project social baseline analysis, only four households in Ma Lai Pun have an extra income based on forest.

“They collect non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as wild honey, fruit of *Vernicia montana* trees (*trau*), *thysanolaena latifolia* leaves (*lá đót*), and herbs for income improvement. Honey collection brought an income of VND 10 million for one household while other three households earned an average annual household income of approximately VND 2.5 million from collecting fruits of *trau* trees or picking *thysanolaena latifolia* leaves during the last year.”

Consultations with Relevant Governmental Agencies

It is reconfirmed from the meetings with the Huong Hoa – Dakrong PFMB and Huong Hoa LFDC and field participant observations that there is no informal land user within the land acquired for both Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects. Informal land users in this context include informal dwellers, land users with traditional or customary rights, squatters or those with adverse possession rights but no formal legal title to land and assets. As it is noted earlier that the area for turbines and internal access road of Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects only acquire forest land, unused bare land and agriculture land for perennial trees, which are currently under management of the Huong Hoa – Dakrong PFMB and People's Committees of affected communes, resulting in no displaced households, including informal land users.

Local villagers who have engaged their livelihoods partially and seasonally dependant on the land and forest managed by the Huong Hoa – Dakrong PFMB include two groups:

- Those who collect *Vernicia montana* (*trau*) fruit and other non-timber forest products. The PFMB has planted *trau* and pine (*cây thông*) and other trees in the affected forest land and local people are allowed to collect the fruits of *Trau* for sale. However, as confirmed by the Huong Hoa – Dakrong PFMB during the meeting with ERM, number of *trau* trees loss by the Project is minor in compared with the total area of protection forest. Therefore, ERM recommends to not include these villagers in the livelihood restoration programs but they will be subject for the EMDP programs.

- Those who were seasonally contracted with the PFMP for forest protection in 2004 – 2006. The daily wage of hired local villagers were fully paid.
- See Appendix D for the MoM of the meeting with Huong Hoa – Dakrong PFMB.

Consultations with Local Communities

ERM has consulted with 11 villages surrounding the Project sites to identify whether villagers have NTFP collection activities within the Projects areas. Only five villages including Xa Ruong, Ruong, Cop, Huong Choa, and Ma Lai Pun were identified. Even Bu and Ha Let villagers engage in NTFP collection, their collection areas are outside the boundaries of the Projects.

Table G. 1 Scoping Project Impacted Villages Regarding NTFP Collection

Commune	Village	Yes	No	Explanation
Tan Lap	Bu		x	The NTFP collection area of local villagers is not within the Project area.
	Tan Thuan		x	No household collects NTFPs in the forest.
	Tan Tai		x	No household collects NTFPs in the forest.
Tan Lien	Tan Hao		x	No household collects NTFPs in the forest.
Tan Thanh	Ha Let		x	The NTFP area of the villagers is not within the Project area.
Huong Tan	Xa Ruong	x		
	Ruong	x		
Huong Phung	Cop	x		
	Phung Lam		x	No household collects NTFPs in the forest, except bamboo shoot collection along the springs/creeks within the village.
	Huong Choa	x		
	Ma Lai Pun	x		

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Table G. 1 presents main features of NTFP collection activities based on discussions with the village heads and groups of villagers. While Cop, Ruong and Ma Lai Pun villagers often ride their motorbikes to reach their target forest, residents from Xa Ruong and Huong Choa just walk to the nearby forest for NTFPs. Main NTFP includes:

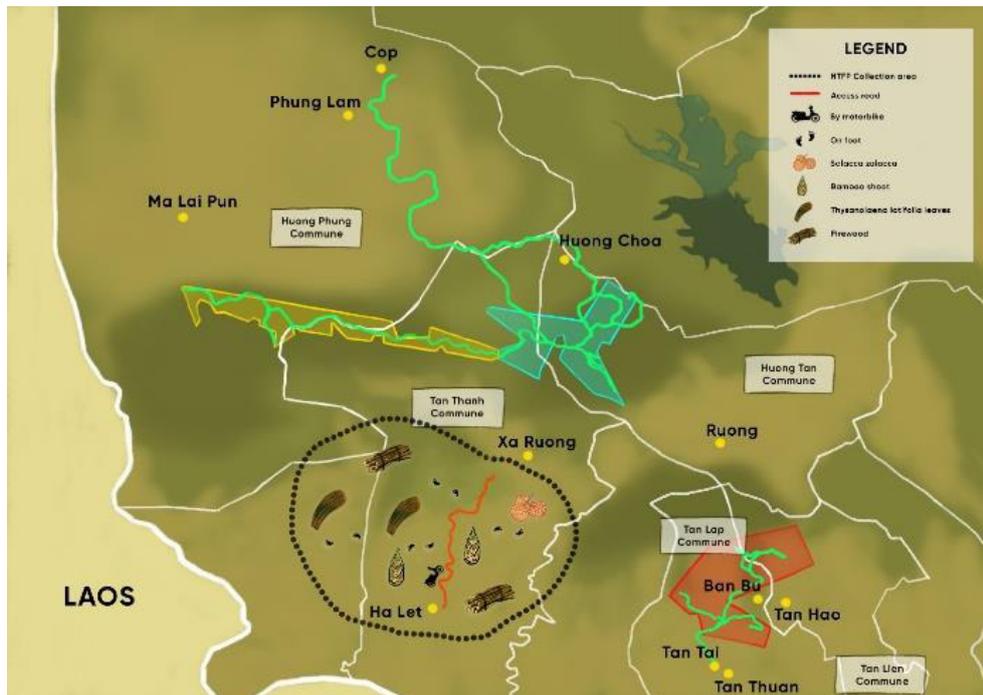
- Bamboo shoot;
- Vernicia montana fruit;
- Thysanolaena latifolia leaves; and
- Salacca zalacca.

Given collection of NTFP is a supplementary source of income, household members, often the husband and wife, take their non-farming time to collect NTFP throughout the harvest season of the products. The household annual average income from NTFP of surveyed population is ranged VND 1.6 million to 2.8 million.



Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Figure G. 1 NTFP Collection Area of Bu Villagers



Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

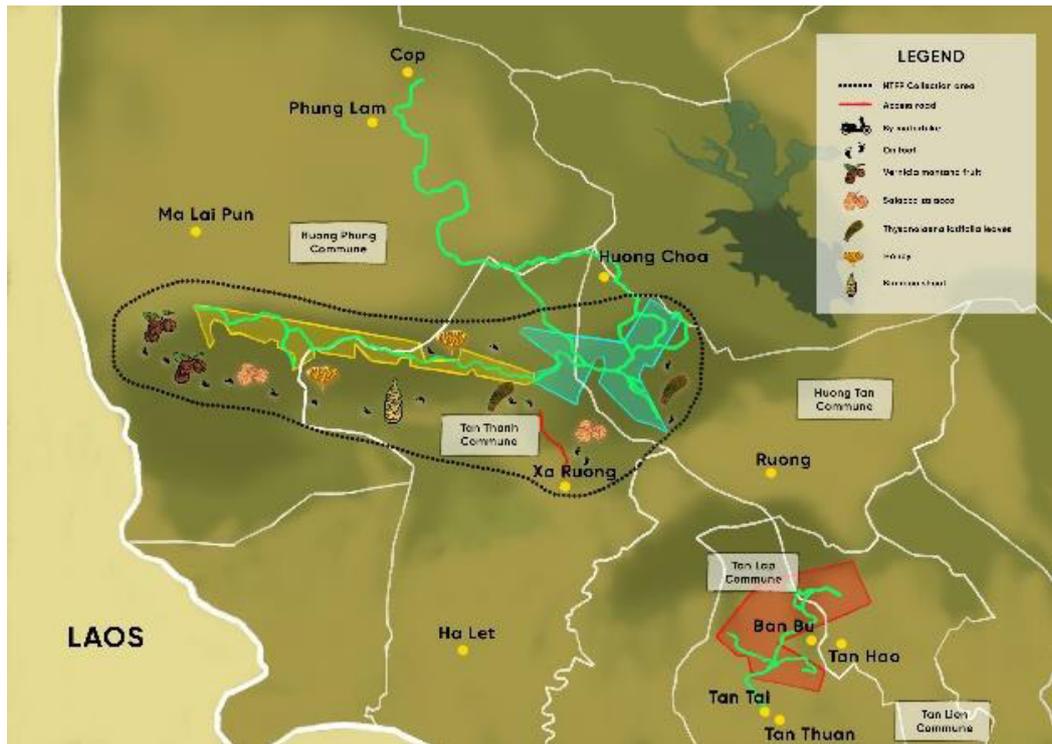
Figure G. 2 NTFP Collection Area of Ha Let Villagers

Table G. 2 Main Features of Non Timber Forest Product Collection

Features	Huong Tan Commune		Huong Phung Commune		
	Xa Ruong	Ruong	Cop	Huong Choa	Ma Lai Pun
NTFP collection households	29 (87 people)	120 (240 people)	25 households (Vernicia montana fruit) 5-10 people (honey)	68	1 household (honey) 90 households (Vernicia montana fruit, bamboo shoot, and thysanolaena latifolia leaves)
Distance from house to the NTFP collection area	3km (see the NTFP map in Figure G. 3)	2-3km (the near area) or 7-8km (the far area) (see the NTFP map in Figure G. 4)	20km (see the NTFP map in Figure G. 5)	6km (see the NTFP map in Figure G. 6)	3 km (see the NTFP map in Figure G. 7)
Transportation means	On foot	By motorbike On foot	By motorbike On foot	On foot	By motorbike On foot
Time spent on going to the NTFP collection area	1 hour Local people bring lunch and stay in the forest until afternoon	20 minutes (2-3km) 40 minutes (7-8km)	1 hour	1-2 hours	20-30 minutes
Frequency of NTFP collection	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time
Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Vernicia montana fruit ■ Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Salacca zalacca ■ Honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Vernicia montana fruit ■ Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Salacca zalacca ■ Honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Vernicia montana fruit ■ Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Firewood ■ Honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Vernicia montana fruit ■ Honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vernicia montana fruit ■ Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Honey

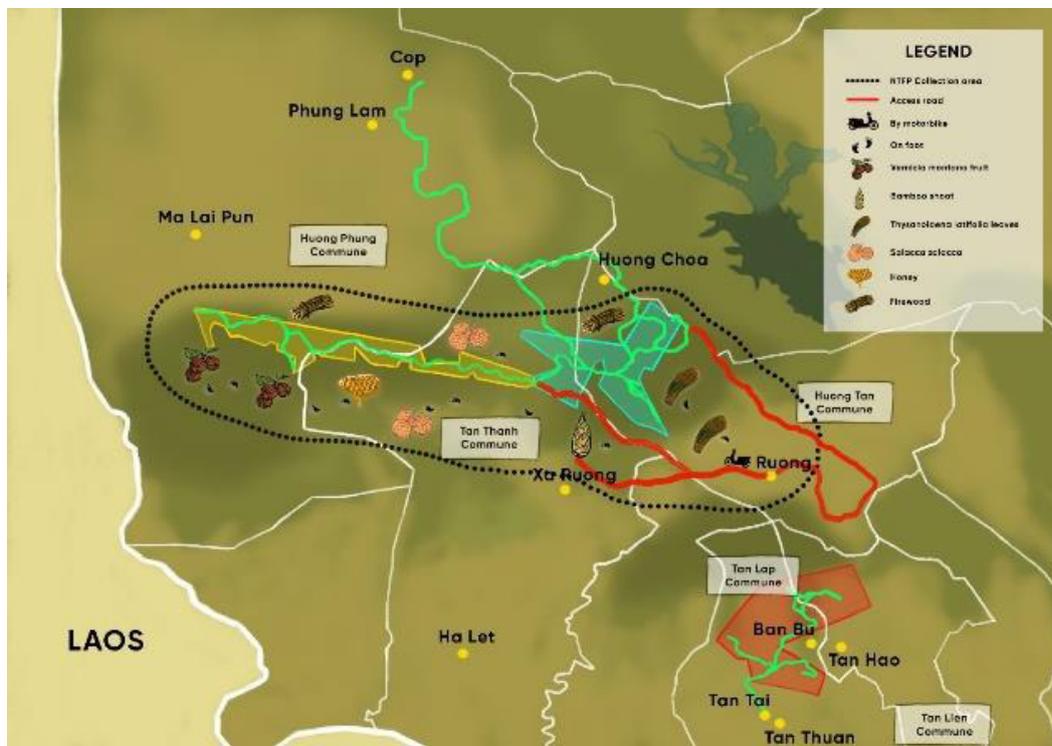
		■ Firewood			
Average NTFP income per year per household	VND 2.55 million	VND 2.83 million	VND 2.06 million	VND 1.4 million	VND 1.83 million

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020



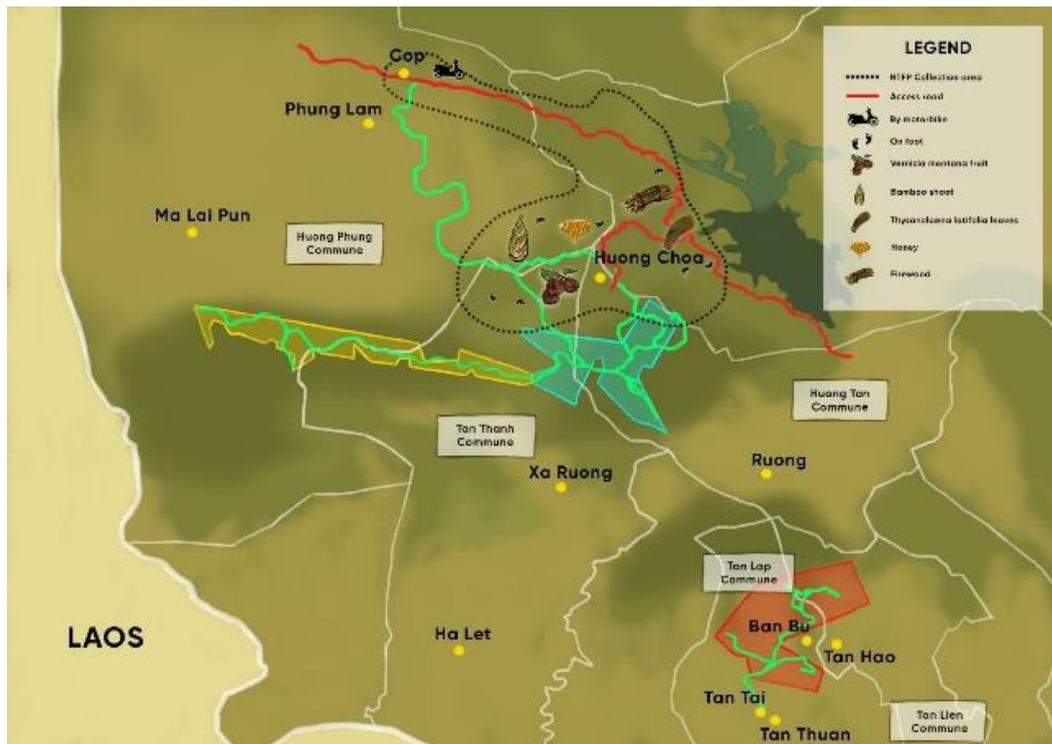
Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Figure G. 3 NTFP Collection Areas of Xa Ruong Villagers



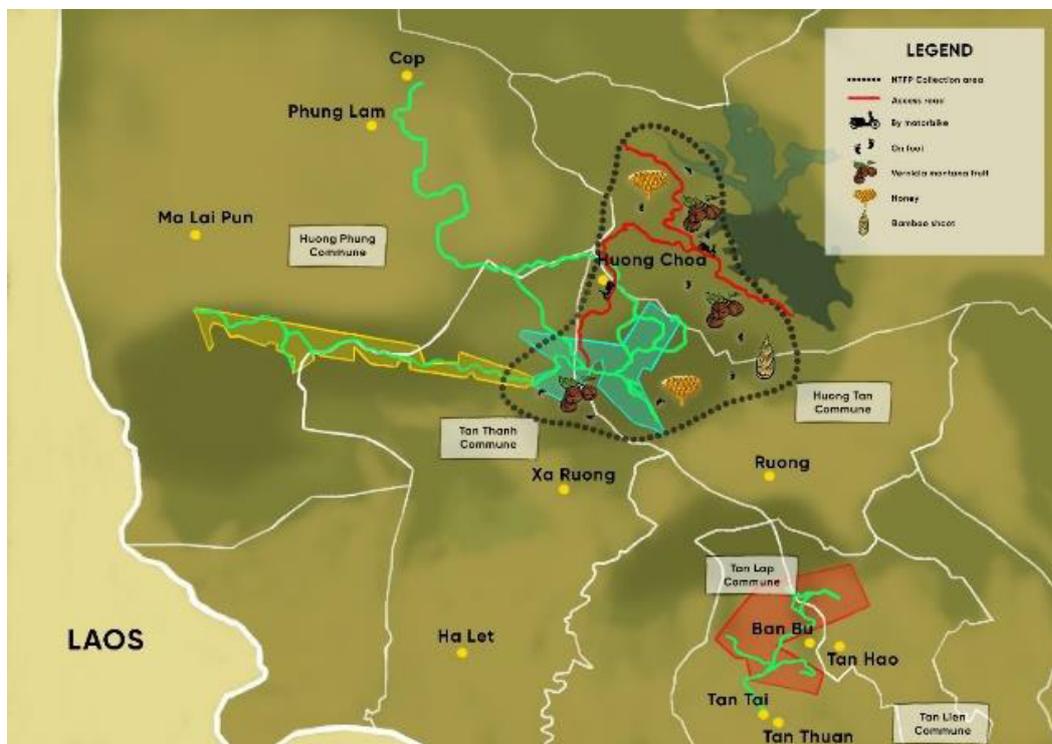
Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Figure G. 4 NTFP Collection Areas of Ruong Villagers



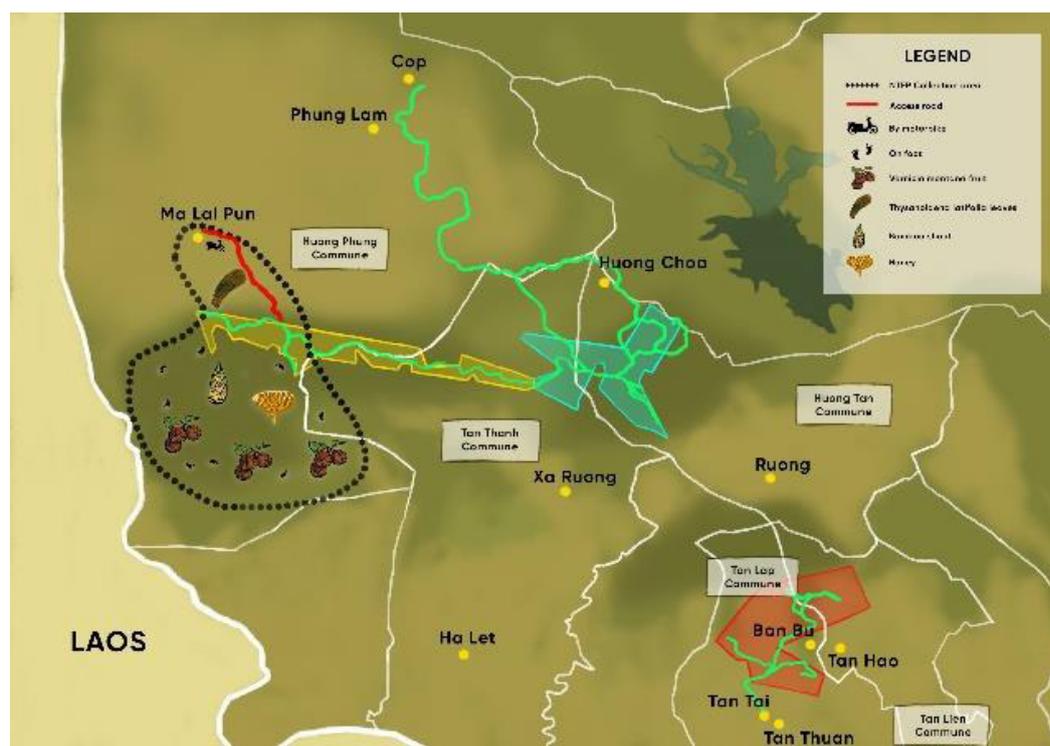
Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Figure G. 5 NTFP Collection Areas of Cop Villagers



Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Figure G. 6 NTFP Collection Areas of Huong Choa Villagers



Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Figure G. 7 NTFP Collection Areas of Ma Lai Pun Villagers

When asking about their assessment of the Project impacts on NTFP collection, local communities ranked from negligible (Huong Choa) to Small (Xa Ruong, Ruong, Cop and Ma Lai Pun) (see Table G. 3). The prominent reason is that though there is no restricted access to the protection forest as their traditional area of NTFP collection, there might be a small reduction of what they can collect. Some respondents mentioned that the construction of the Project roads might facilitate their NTFP transportation and trading.

Table G. 3 Project Impacts on NTFP Collection Activity Perceived by Local Communities

Perceived Impacts by Local Communities	Huong Tan Commune				Huong Phung Commune					
	Xa Ruong		Ruong		Cop		Huong Choa		Ma Lai Pun	
	Village head	FGD	Village head	FGD	Village head	FGD	Village head	FGD	Village head	FGD
Not applicable										
Negligible (1-2)					X		X	X		
Small (3-4)	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
Moderate (5-6)										
Large (7-8)										
Extreme (9-10)										
Further Explanation for	We can still access the forest as normally. The new road would		Local people can access other areas for NTFP collection. This		The new road would shorten our distance to the forest and		Their NTFP collection area extend a wide area from the		The villagers can access the NTFP areas normally but	

Local Assessment	facilitate NTFP trading. Reduced vernicia montana fruit is expected.	livelihood is supplementary.	widen our NTFP collection area.	west area of Huong Linh and the north area of Huong Tan commune.	the <i>vernicia montana</i> fruit volume collected might be reduced.
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In a normal situation, the husband and wife go to the forest together for NTFP collection. Husband will take wife by motorbike to the forest. In case of husband's absence, wife go to the forest with other villagers. The potential impacts on NTFP collection activities would be more significant on females because women are the main and more frequent harvesters of NTFP in the protection forest (KII, Ruong village, 9th November 2020). In Ma Lai Pun village, the labour division in NTFP collection is 65% for female and 35% for male so women might be much more affected by any impacts on NTFP collection activity (KII, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th November 2020).

ERM Justification

The above consultation findings and analyses indicate that:

- There is no informal land user in the areas of the three Projects;
- There is no economic displacement because the Projects do not result in: (i) any restrictions on land use (not applicable as land use is determined and governed by Huong Hoa – Dakrong PFMB) or (ii) imposition of involuntary restrictions on the use of resources on people who live around the project area. However, the removal of trees, including *trau* would cause a reduced volume of NTFP collection, though at a minor scale.

It should be also noted that the Projects have developed the (Livelihood Restoration and) Ethnic Minority Development Plans to support the ethnic minority people in the affected communes, including livelihood development. Affected households in including Xa Ruong, Ruong, Cop, Huong Choa, and Ma Lai Pun villages should be prioritised in such ethnic minority development programs.

**APPENDIX H MAIN FINDINGS OF THE PROJECT INFORMATION
DISCLOSRE AND CONSULTATION PROGRAM IN DECEMBER 2020**

1. The Information Disclosure and Consultation Program was conducted in 15 project villages from 12-16 December 2020. A total of 184 people (villagers, village and communal leaders, affected households by land acquisition, ethnic minority people, and district authority officers) participated in the village meetings and focus group discussions; of which 88 people (47.8 %) are female and 96 people (52.2 %) are male. Of 184 total participants, 100 people are ethnic minority people (*Van Kieu*) and more than half of them (54 %) are female.
2. The objectives of the Information and Consultation Program include (i) disseminating the results of impact assessments of Phong Huy, Phong Nguyen and Lien Lap wind farm projects to local people and local authorities; (ii) discussing the proposed mitigation and beneficial measures for the identified impacts by the Projects; (iii) finalizing the support and development measures to the ethnic minority communities in the project area as well as the livelihood restoration measures to affected persons by land acquisition of the Projects; (iv) discussing schedule and arrangements for implementation of the agreed mitigation, beneficial and development measures; and (v) announcing the grievance redress mechanism to ensure that all avenues for airing grievances are available and all grievances and complaints by local people, affected persons and local ethnic minority communities, if any, in all the aspects of three wind farm projects are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Opinions, suggestions and concerns of local people and local authorities, affected persons and ethnic minority communities on the above mentioned issues will be fully incorporated and addressed in the safeguards documents by the Project Owner to submit to ADB.
3. Five (5) positive impacts of three wind farm projects are confirmed by villagers, ethnic minority communities and local authorities as below:
 - a) Widening of access roads to Lien Lap and Phong Huy-Phong Nguyen projects would help not only for easier travels but also for economic development of local households (better price of agricultural products, reducing of travel costs and times, reducing of accidents under rains etc.). Local people also appreciated the support for leveling of the surface of village roads (1.5 km in Tan Tai village, and 200 m in Bu village – no land acquisition by the surface road improvements and the projects does not use these roads but only the villagers).
 - b) Local labours have been employed: all the consulted villages have villagers engaged for unskilled works (from 5-15 labourers in each village). The hired local labours are provided trainings and they get paid higher than income from farming.
 - c) Better selling foods, farming products and others by local people to the workers of the projects. With about 150 workers currently in the project's area for three wind farm projects¹⁰, business of local people (restaurants, health-care services, shops selling farming products and clothes, etc.) is busier and more income is being generated.
 - d) Effective supports of the Project Owner to the villages: The Project Owner (PCC1) is providing very effective supports to the project villages such as constructions of water wells, providing of scholarships and lunches for ethnic minority peoples,

¹⁰ It is noted that the number of workers can be increased to nearly 100 people per wind farm project during peak construction phase.

construction of village cultural houses, and others which are the essential needs of the villages.

- e) Reduce of greenhouse gas emissions. The clean energy produced from these wind farm projects contributes to decrease global warming due to the fact that it produces no greenhouse gas emission and reduces some types of air pollution.
4. To enhance/promote of the positive impacts of the wind farm projects to the locals, the Project Owner (PCC1) committed to implement the below measures.

Positive Impacts	Measures to Promote of Impacts	Notes
1 Easier travels and economic development by the access roads;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner will soon complete the access roads (Dec, 2020) The Project Owner will coordinate with other project owners and local authorities to regularly maintenance the access roads to keep the roads as good roads. 	
2 Local labours are employed;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner established targets of engaging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ More than 20% labours is local labours during project construction stage; ✓ 20% labours is local labours during project operation stage; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has been specified in the contracts with construction contractors Will be in the project's employment plan.
3 Better selling foods, farming products and others by local people;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner committed not to bring foods and others which are available in the local markets – from outside to the locals. 	
4 Effective supports of the Project Owner to the villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supports based on the local needs will be continued and provided twice per year every-year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Year End 2020 Support Program of the Project Owner to the locals (construction of water wells, assistance for vulnerable households, etc.) has been announced and will be implemented in December, 2020.
5 Reduce of greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operation of the wind farm projects themselves produces no greenhouse gas emission. In addition, the Project Owner plans to plant Trau trees at the soil disposal sites. This contributes to absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen into the air. Three projects are expected to provide a potential saving of 410,949 tons of carbon dioxide emission per year over the Projects' lifetime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trau trees are scheduled to be chronologically planted once a spoil disposal site is completed from January 2021.

5. During consultations, local people and ethnic minority communities mentioned six (6) concerns on the wind farm projects as below:

- a) Soil of excavation activities of the projects may be washed-out under rains to the production land of the villagers and may contaminate the water source – may make the stream dirty (the only stream from Khe Sanh flows through the villages). The Project Owner clarified that (i) excavation activities of the projects are not in the areas of the villages but only in the acquired land of the Forest Management Board; (ii) it is too far from the project areas to the production land of the villagers and the stream - and there are mountains in between; and (iii) soil from excavation activities will be used to top-up some project's areas and the redundant will be dumped into the well-managed spoil disposal sites; therefore, there will be no soil washed out to the production land areas and the stream flowing the villages. Villagers were not convinced and they confirmed that there is temporary impact to the production land of villagers by the access roads construction (soil of excavation activities of access roads construction eroded to the farm land of households).
 - b) Blades operation would dry crops and negatively impact on trees, especially the Trau trees: Local people have not experienced the impact but heard about that impact. The Project Owner confirmed to local people that the area of influence of the blade is 300 m from the blade tower as it is the safety zone – and there is no other impact by blades operation on crops and trees. Local people were not convinced and requested the Project Owner to together with villagers to verify the impacts of blades during operation stage.
 - c) Temporary impact on land during construction and the issues of 35 kV transmission line Right of Way (ROW): (i) during construction of access roads to the Projects, soil from excavation activities eroded to the farm land of the households as the access roads are in the higher ground; and (ii) based on the basic design, the ROW of the 35 kV traverses through the front-side of houses and or land plots which may causes land use restrictions (the houses could not be built for higher or with more floors, land value of the plots would be reduced due to the ROW of a transmission line in the front-side).
 - d) Shadow Flicker: The communities have not yet experienced the impact but requested the Project Owner to together with villagers to verify the impact during operation stage.
 - e) Use of village road to the project sites by the construction contractors (Bu village): Some construction contractors are using the village road of Bu village to reach the project sites which may causes damages of the village road by heavy vehicles and potential for accidents.
 - f) Dusts and vibration due to the access roads construction: Construction contractors are watering two or three times a day during construction of the access roads. However, villagers requested four or five times watering per day as it is very dirty. In addition, monitoring on vibration by road rolling machines should be carried-out properly and in case of impacts on the structures – compensation must be provided to the households.
6. Local people and ethnic minority communities assessed that there is no negative impact on the income from collecting of Trau seeds (*Vernicia Montana*) and construction labours staying in the communities – these issues are even assessed as positive impacts. To mitigate the potential negative impacts of the wind farm projects to the locals, the Project Owner (PCC1) committed to implement the below measures.

Negative Impacts	Measures to Mitigate of Impacts	Notes
<p>1 Soil of excavation activities of the projects may be washed-out under rains to the production land and may contaminate the water source of the villagers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil of excavation activities of the access roads will be transported away at end of day every-day. • Spoil disposal sites will be fenced and other measures will be implemented in December 2020 to prevent soil erosions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission noted soil piles on the road-sides which are easily be eroded down to the farm land of villagers. • Mitigation measures to prevent soil erosions have not yet been implemented for all the spoil disposal sites of the Projects
<p>2 Blades operation would dry crops and negatively impact on trees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Owner will organize a trip to the representatives of villagers to visit the areas that the blades are in operation (Huong Linh Project) to observe that crops and trees are not affected by the blades operation. • Project Owner will together with villagers to verify the impacts of blades during operation stage. 	
<p>3 Temporary impact on land during construction and the issues of 35 kV transmission line ROW.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will request construction contractors to prepare and implement the suitable construction methods to mitigate the impacts on land of villagers during construction of access roads. • Project Owner will closely monitor the temporary impacts on land of villagers during construction. • Villagers can inform the Project Owner on the impacts to the phone numbers that are indicated in the provided booklet. • Compensation will be provided satisfactorily to the affected households. • Project Owner will adjust the alignment (route) of the 35 kV TL's ROW during detailed design stage in consultations with the affected households and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected crops by temporary impact during construction must be = $\frac{\text{Yield of the crop per a } m^2 \times \text{affected land area } (m^2) \times \text{affected harvesting reasons (time period of impact)} \times \text{market cost of the crop for a kg.}}$ Yield of crop: Average yield of a harvesting season (kg) of recent three successive seasons • Construction contractors must restore the soil to the quality as before being affected to return to the households.
<p>4 Shadow Flicker.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Owner will organize a trip to the representatives of relevant villagers to visit a wind power project (Huong Linh Project) to observe the impact of the shadow flicker. • Project Owner will together with villagers of relevant villages to verify the impacts during operation stage and to implement suitable measures to minimize the impact. 	

Negative Impacts	Measures to Mitigate of Impacts	Notes
5 Use of village road to the project sites by the construction contractors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Owner requested the construction constructors to not use the village road (and other village roads as well, if any) from 15 December. Violations of construction constructors shall trigger penalties as envisaged in the signed contracts of the contractors with PCC1. • Project Owner will closely monitor to ensure no use of village roads by the contractors. • Villagers can inform the Project Owner on the use of village roads by construction contractors to the phone numbers that are indicated in the provided booklet. 	
6 Dusts and vibration due to access roads construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Owner will request the construction contractors to water four times a day – and five times, if necessary. • Project Owner will together with village leaders and the households along the road sides to monitor the vibration by road rolling activities. • Repairing or compensation for affected structures will be provided in consultations with the affected households and communities. 	
<p>7. Although local people and ethnic minority communities assessed that there is no negative impact on the income from collecting of Trau seeds (<i>Vernicia Montana</i>), the Project Owner has contracted a local company in Khe Sanh Town for planting of 23.25.0 ha of Trau trees on the spoil disposal areas and the surrounding areas of the spoil disposal areas. Trau plantation would generate significant income for local people, particularly local ethnic minority communities during plantation (hired by the local company for planting and taking care of trees) and in 7 years (2027) as they would have larger area of Trau trees for collecting of Trau seeds by local people. This is also a good measure to protect the spoil disposal areas from eroding of soils down to the lower ground.</p>		
<p>8. The Mission visited six (6) spoil disposal sites of Lien Lap Project and found that there is no land or assets of local people that are adjacent to the sites. However, about 1.0 km from the sites at the lower ground is production land of villagers - which soil from the spoil disposal sites can be washed out under rains through the mountain ravines to cover that production land of villagers at the lower ground.</p>		



Spoil Disposal Sites 1 and 2 of Lien Lap Project

9. The Project Owner committed during the Mission that fence will be installed surrounding the footprints of the spoil disposal sites in December 2020 to prevent soil erosions, sediment control, and diffuse pollution. In addition, Trau trees are scheduled to be chronologically planted once a spoil disposal site is completed from January 2021. The committed measures by the Project Owner were fully agreed by local people and local authorities. However, the agreed mitigative measures should be implemented very soon by the Project Owner.
10. ERM will elaborate the comments of villagers, ethnic minority communities, affected households by land acquisition, and local authorities on the impacts of the projects, as well as the mitigation and beneficial measures in the relevant safeguards documents (LREMDPs, EMDP and ESIA of the Projects).

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