

# Draft Resettlement Plan

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June 2015

## Multitranche Financing Facility Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: Power Transmission Investment Program

### Tranche 3

Prepared by the Southern Vietnam Power Project Management Board for Asian Development Bank.

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## **500 kV My Tho – Duc Hoa Transmission Line Tien Giang Province Segment**

Multi-tranche Financing Facility  
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: Power Transmission  
Investment Program

Prepared by the Southern Vietnam Power Project Management Board for Asian Development Bank.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AHs	-	affected households
APs	-	affected persons
CP	-	compensation plan
CPC	-	Commune People's Committee
DCARB	-	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
DPC	-	District Peoples Committee
DPs	-	displaced persons
EA	-	executing agency
EMA	-	external monitoring agency
GOV	-	Government of Viet Nam
IA	-	implementing agency
IOL	-	inventory of losses
km	-	kilometer
kV	-	kilovolt
LURC	-	land use right certificate
MOC	-	Ministry of Construction
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, Invalid and Social Affairs
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
m <sup>2</sup>	-	square meter
MFF	-	multi-tranche financing facility
NPT	-	National Power Transmission Corporation
PECC3	-	Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 3
PIB	-	Public Information Booklet
PICs	-	Project Implementation Consultants
PMU	-	project management unit
PPC	-	Provincial People's Committee
RCS	-	replacement cost study
ROW	-	right-of-way
RP	-	resettlement plan
SPPMB	-	Southern Vietnam Power Project Management Board
SES	-	socioeconomic survey
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statements
SR2	-	Safeguard Requirements 2 (in SPS)
TA	-	technical assistance
TL	-	transmission line
VND	-	Vietnam Dong (Vietnamese Currency)

## ELECTRICAL TERMINOLOGY

kV (kilovolt)	1,000 volts
MW (Megawatt)	1,000 kW
MVA (Megavolt-ampere)	1,000 kVA
Transmission System	500 kV, 220 kV, 110 kV lines
Medium Voltage Distribution (MV)	35 kV, 22 kV or 10 kV lines supplying distribution substations
Low Voltage Distribution (LV)	400/230 V distribution and service lines
Load Factor	Ratio of average power demand to maximum power demand
Electrical Losses	Difference between energy delivered and energy sent out

## REMARKS

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected household (AH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Means any household, person, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Subproject, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. In the case of a household, the term DP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a subproject or any of its components.</li></ul>
Broad community support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Expressed consent or support of affected ethnic minority community or indigenous people (EM or IP) to the project activities where EM/IP groups are deemed to be particularly vulnerable.</li></ul>
Consent of affected ethnic minority (EM) or indigenous people (IP) community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This refers to a collective expression by the affected EM Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities. The consent from the affected EM communities will include the formal agreements reached with EM Peoples communities and/or EM Peoples' organizations.</li></ul>
Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Coincides with the date of the start of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of affected assets. The AHs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.</li></ul>
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	<p>With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs earlier done during RP or REMDP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.</p>
Displaced persons (DPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.</li></ul>



Entitlement	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Eligibility	- Means any person who has settled in the subproject area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation ... will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Ethnic minority (EM)/ indigenous people (IP)	- The term ethnic minority or indigenous people is used generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following 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. In the case of Viet Nam, there is a high degree of consistency between the Vietnamese definition of ethnic minorities and ADB's definition of Indigenous People. The main point of divergence is that, in the case of ADB's policy, a group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage. National legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which Viet Nam is a party are taken into account for application of the ADB policy.
Income restoration	- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-subproject levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.
Inventory of losses	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the subproject right-of-way (ROW) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs

calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.

Land acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.</li></ul>
Meaningful consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to DPs; (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 DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues</li></ul>
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This refers to additional support provided to AHs/DPs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards and quality of life.</li></ul>
Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This is the physical relocation of an AH/DP from its pre-project place of residence and/or business.</li></ul>
Replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.</li></ul>
Replacement cost study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.</li></ul>
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project. This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a subproject on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.</li></ul>
Resettlement plan (RP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.</li></ul>

Severely affected household

- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject.

Vulnerable group

- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 Background

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 16 December 2011 approved a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) in the amount of \$730 million for the Power Transmission Investment Program (PTIP). The Vietnam Electricity National Power Transmission Corporation (NPT) is the executing agency (EA), while the Southern Power Project Management Board (SPPMB) is the implementing agency (IA). ADB approved Tranche 1 in December 2011 and Tranche 2 in November 2012. Preparations for Tranche 3 are being carried out under Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) No. 7742-VIE. Nine subprojects are proposed for inclusion in Tranche 3, namely, the installation of a second transformer bank each for the (i) 220 kV Duc Hoa Substation (SS), (ii) 500 kV Cau Bong SS, (iii) 220 kV Tra Vinh SS, (iv) 220 kV Uyen Hung SS, and (v) 220 kV Vung Tàu SS; construction of new transmission lines that include the 220 kV Binh Long – Tay Ninh Transmission Line (TL) and the 500 kV My Tho – Duc Hoa TL; and construction of new substations that include the 500 kV Chon Thanh SS and the 500 kV Duc Hoa SS and Connections.

2. With the exception of the 220 kV Vung Tàu SS<sup>1</sup>, the installation of a second transformer bank in each of the 4 other substations (i.e., 220 kV Duc Hoa SS, 500 kV Cau Bong SS, 220 kV Tra Vinh SS, and 220 kV Uyen Hung SS) will not involve land acquisition; the second transformer banks will be installed inside the compound of these existing substations. Notwithstanding that no land acquisition will be involved in the installation of second transformer banks in the 4 existing substations, a due diligence review (DDR) of each of the 4 existing substations was carried out in March 2015. Per ADB safeguards policy, each existing substation is an “associated facility”<sup>2</sup> of the proposed subproject installation of a “Second Transformer Bank” thereat. The objectives of the DDR were to (i) look into how government carried out land acquisition when the substations were constructed, and (ii) prepare a corrective action plan (CAP), as needed, that outlines the remedial actions that government would undertake to make land acquisition carried earlier consistent with the resettlement policy of PTIP.<sup>3</sup>(See Chapter VII for a detailed discussion of the PTIP resettlement policy).

3. Land acquisition will be involved in the construction of the 220 kV Binh Long – Tay Ninh TL and the 500 kV My Tho – Duc Hoa TL, and in the construction of the 500 kV Chon Thanh SS and the 500 kV Duc Hoa SS and Connections. Therefore, an RP is required each for the 500 kV My Tho – Duc Hoa TL, the 500 kV Chon Thanh SS, and the 500 kV Duc Hoa SS and Connections. A resettlement and ethnic minority development plan (REMDP) is required for the 220 kV Binh Long – Tay Ninh TL because ethnic minority households are affected by this subproject.

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<sup>1</sup> Government has to prepare a resettlement plan (RP) for the 220 kV Vung Tau SS even if the proposed subproject only involves the installation of a second transformer bank in said substation because land acquisition for the site of the substation has not yet been completed and the construction of the substation has not yet started. The proposed installation of a second transformer bank (as a subproject of PTIP Tranche 3) in the 220 kV Vung Tàu SS that NPT has yet to construct using government funds depends on the satisfactory implementation of the RP to be agreed by NPT and ADB. Relatedly, a DDR has been prepared for the existing 220 kV Ba Ria – Vung Tau TL because this 14 km transmission line was primarily constructed (in 2009-2014) for the purpose of connecting the yet to be built 220 kV Vung Tàu SS to the Ba Ria Gas-Power-Fertilizer Plant located in Ba Ria City. In other words, the existing 220 kV Ba Ria – Vung Tau TL is an associated facility of the subproject Second Transformer Bank for 220 kV Vung Tàu Substation.

<sup>2</sup>The existing substations are regarded as an associated facility of the installation of a second transformer unit (i.e., the subproject under Tranche 3) thereat because the viability and existence of the existing substations depend largely on their upgrading with the installation of said second transformer units.

<sup>3</sup>Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF), November 2011.

4. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Tien Giang Province segment of the 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL. In Tien Giang Province, the TL has a total length of 10.27 km that will traverse 6 communes in 2 districts. It will start from Diem Hy Commune, Chau Thanh District and ends at angle tower 3A(G3A) in My Phuoc Commune, Tan Phuoc District.

## 1.2 Scope of Resettlement Impacts

5. The inventory of losses (IOL) carried out in March 2015 identified 129 households that will be adversely affected by the subproject in Tien Giang Province. The subproject in Tien Giang Province will impact a total of 668,223 m<sup>2</sup> of landholdings, of which 22,140 m<sup>2</sup> will be acquired permanently for the foundation of suspension and tension towers. Of the 38 affected households (AHs) that will lose land permanently for the tower foundations, 5 are severely affected by the loss of 10% to 20% of their total productive landholdings, while 1 is severely affected by the loss of 20% to 30% of its productive landholdings. Each of the 6 severely affected AHs will receive cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months. At a unit cost of VND 16,000 per kg and an average household size of 4.1 persons, the life stabilization allowance due to each AH for 3 months is VND 5,760,000.

6. The remaining 646,083 m<sup>2</sup> of landholdings will not be acquired, but since they are in the 32 m wide right-of-way (ROW) of the transmission line, their continued use will be regulated for safety reasons. A total of 558,078 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land with standing crops, such as rice; pineapple; and sweet potato, in addition to 20,738 timber trees (acacia and eucalyptus) and 981 fruit trees, were found during the IOL. The trees will have to be cut but farmers may continue planting crops in the ROW. Moreover, 48 houses, in addition to a number of secondary structures, such as kitchens; latrines/bathrooms; animal shelters; wells, and water tanks, under the 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL will have to be relocated outside of the ROW for safety reasons. No relocation site is envisaged because AHs affected by the total loss of their houses and secondary structures under the TL have sufficient unaffected landholdings on which to rebuild.

## 1.3 Socioeconomic Information on the AHs

7. A socioeconomic survey (SES) of 79 (61.2%) of the 129 AHs was carried out in March 2015 in parallel with the IOL. Among those surveyed, 14 AHs (17.7%) were headed by women, while 65 AHs (82.3%) were headed by men. The 79 surveyed AHs were made up of 329 persons, equivalent to an average household size of 4.2 persons. Majority (129 persons or 73.7%) of the 175 male members of the AHs were within the working age of 15-60 years of age. Similarly, about 75.3% (116 persons) of the female members of the AHs were within the working age of 15-60 years of age. Twenty-two (33.8%) of the 65 male AH heads, and 7 (50.0%) of the women AH heads, finished primary education. Although nearly 80% of the AH heads were engaged agriculture activities, they were also involved in other lines of work, such as running small business and working as seasonal hired labor.

8. There is 1 poor AH and another pro-poor AH based on the poverty line set by the Ministry of Labors, Invalids, and Social Affairs (MOLISA)<sup>4</sup>. No ethnic minority household is adversely affected by the subproject.

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<sup>4</sup>MOLISA set the poverty line for the period 2011-2015 as follows: (i) poor households in rural areas are those with an average income below VND 400,000 per capita per month or VND 4,800,000 per capita per year (roughly USD \$19 per capita per month); and (ii) pro-poor households in rural areas are those with an average income from VND 401,000 to VND 520,000 per capita per month (roughly US \$19 to US \$25 per capita per month).

#### **1.4 Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation**

9. AHs and local officials were met and interviewed in March 2015 in connection with the preparation of this RP, particularly prior to and after the conduct of the IOL. The meetings and consultations, all held in CPC offices, were attended by 133 local officials and residents that included 41 women. Their concerns and suggestions were incorporated in this RP. A summary of the draft and agreed RP in Vietnamese will be posted in district and commune offices, in addition to the distribution of a project information brochure (PIB) to each AH to coincide with the endorsement by NPT of the RP to ADB for concurrence. A complete version of the draft and agreed RP will be posted on the ADB website.

#### **1.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

10. A grievance mechanism will be set up to help ensure that the complaints of AHs are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Through the holding of consultations during RP preparation and implementation, including the distribution of PIBs, the AHs will be made fully aware of their rights to file a complaint, as needed. The resolution of a complaint will pass through 3 stages, beginning with the commune, then the district, then the provincial level of the People's Committee before it is elevated to a court of law as a last resort. The NPT will shoulder all administrative costs and legal fees incurred in the resolution of grievances.

#### **1.6 Legal Framework**

11. The project resettlement policy and entitlements have been developed from the laws of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, principally the Constitution (2013); 2013 Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, dated 29 November 2013, providing Viet Nam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, guiding the implementation of some articles of the 2013 Land Law; Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014 on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State; Decree No 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014 on land prices; and ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), guided by Operations Manual on Involuntary Resettlement (OM Section F1/OP, dated 3 March 2010). Provisions and principles adopted in PTIP will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with 2013 Land Law and Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP which provides that in case of "discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance (ODA), to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence" (Article 46, Item 1, Article 38/2013/ND-CP).

#### **1.7 Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits**

12. The project entitlements are based on the 2009 SPS that have been harmonized with existing GOV laws. One key policy objective governing land acquisition in PTIP is to replace or compensate for lost assets based on the principle of replacement cost. Compensation and various types of cash allowances, including income restoration assistance for AHs affected by the loss of productive lands and the vulnerable AHs, will be provided prior to displacement of AHs from their houses, land, and other assets, to help ensure that they will be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the subproject, and that vulnerable AHs are assisted in improving their socioeconomic status. The cut-off date for eligibility to subproject entitlements will be based on the start of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of affected assets during RP updating.

## 1.8 Relocation of Housing and Resettlement

13. Relocation site is not needed for the 48 houses and secondary structures that will have to be removed from under the TL. The owners of these structures have enough remaining unaffected landholdings outside of the 32 m wide TL ROW on which to rebuild. For relocating AHs that plan to rebuild their houses within the TL earth grounding zones<sup>5</sup>, it is necessary to comply with Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP that requires fire and lightning prevention measures before project implementation. The cost for installing fire and lightning prevention and electromagnetic field protection materials will be paid by the subproject.

## 1.9 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

14. In order to assist affected persons restore livelihoods and income levels, PTIP will provide income restoration assistance in the form of allowance to AHs affected by the loss of productive lands and the vulnerable AHs. The various types of allowances outlined in the entitlement matrix include: (i) cash allowance for job changing and job creation for AHs affected by the permanent loss of agricultural land; (ii) cash allowance for life stabilization for AHs losing 10% or more of their productive landholdings; (iii) cash allowance for vulnerable affected households; and (iv) cash assistance for income loss (i.e., affected business and employment).

## 1.10 Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

15. The estimated cost of resettlement for the Tien Giang Province segment of the 500 kV My Tho – Duc Hoa TL subproject is VND 89,074,031,038 (approximately USD 4,085,965), including administrative cost (at 15% of the cost of land acquisition and allowances) and contingency (at 15% of the cost of land acquisition and allowances), and the cost of external monitoring (at 2% of the cost of land acquisition and allowances). The NPT/SPPMB is responsible for ensuring that funds for resettlement are sufficient and are available in a timely manner.

## 1.11 Institutional Arrangement

16. NPT, as the executing agency, is overall responsible for the PTIP. The SPPMB, as implementing agency, will carry out the updating and implementation of the RP in close collaboration with the PPC and member agencies of the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB).

## 1.12 Implementation Schedule

17. A preliminary schedule of RP preparation and implementation is presented in table below. Contracts of civil works contractors will not be awarded until the RP, per approved final detailed engineering design, has been updated and agreed between NPT and ADB. Moreover, the civil works contractor will not be issued notice to proceed to commence construction works for the Tien Giang Province segment of the 500 kV My Tho – Duc Hoa TL until the RP has been implemented satisfactorily.

**Preliminary Resettlement Schedule**

Activities	Time frame
NPT to endorse the RP to ADB for concurrence	June 2015

<sup>5</sup>This is a 53 m wide easement corridor that starts from the edge of the ROW on each side of the transmission line (i.e., 16 m either way from the centerline of the TL). In this easement area, the vertical distance of the top of any object (e.g., house or tree) from any point of the TL cable must not be less than 2.0 m. Houses can be established in the zone provided that they are equipped with lightning arrestors and are fireproofed. Landholdings in this easement area will remain part of the properties of the landowners.

Distribution of PIB to AHs and posting of RP in relevant government offices and on ADB website	June 2015
ADB no-objection to RP and approval of subproject	July 2015
Conduct of DMS, replacement cost study (RCS) and RP updating	September 2015
NPT to submit the draft updated RP to PPC for approval	October 2015
NPT to endorse the updated RP to ADB for concurrence	November 2015
Internal monitoring (requires submission of quarterly reports)	Start in Sept 2015
Start of external monitoring (requires bi-annual monitoring reports)	October 2015
ADB no-objection to updated RP and posting of updated RP	November 2015
Start of RP implementation	December 2015
Post-resettlement implementation evaluation (6 months after completion of RP implementation)	2016

### **1.13 Monitoring and Reporting**

18. SPPMB is PTIP3 internal monitoring body. With assistance of the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC), SPPMB will prepare quarterly monitoring reports to be submitted to NPT and ADB starting from the commencement of the updating of the RP. In addition, NPT will hire and mobilize an external monitoring agency (EMA) 1 month following the start of RP updating. The EMA will submit bi-annual reports to the NPT and ADB. The EMA will likewise carry out a post-subproject assessment survey within 6 to 12 months after completion of compensation and resettlement activities.



## II. INTRODUCTION

### 9.1 Project Background

19. Recognizing the need to overcome current constraints in the power sector to ensure that the rapidly growing electricity demand could be met in an economically and environmentally sustainable manner, the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) approved in 2011 the National Power Sector Development Master Plan VII (PDMP VII). Under PDMP VII, the government approved multiple power generation and transmission projects to be implemented during 2011-2020.

20. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 16 December 2011 approved a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) in the amount of \$730 million for the Power Transmission Investment Program (PTIP). The Executing Agency (EA) is the National Power Transmission Corporation (NPT), Vietnam's state-owned electricity transmission company that is responsible for the planning and nationwide distribution of electricity. The Southern Power Project Management Board (SPPMB), responsible for the operation of the power system in central Vietnam, is the Implementing Agency (IA). PTIP is consistent with PDMP VII's objective of addressing the growing electricity demand of industrial, commercial, and residential consumers throughout Viet Nam, in addition to improving the operational effectiveness and efficiency of NPT. One component of the investment program is to expand Viet Nam's power transmission network by financing the construction of 500 kV and 220 kV transmission lines and associated substations. PTIP is anticipated to consist of four financing tranches. ADB approved Tranche 1 in December 2011 and Tranche 2 in November 2012. Tranche 3 is currently being prepared under Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) No. 7742-VIE.

21. The construction of the new 500 kV My Tho - Duc Hoa TL is one of 9 subprojects proposed for inclusion in PTIP Tranche 3. The construction of the new TL requires land acquisition, thus this resettlement plan (RP). This RP is for the Tien Giang Province segment of the new 500 kV My Tho - Duc Hoa TL. The RP is based on the results of the inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic survey (SES) of affected households (AHs), including consultations with the AHs, consistent with applicable laws of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) and with the 2009 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

### 9.2 Description of the Subproject 500 kV My Tho – Duc Hoa TL

22. The 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL has a total length of 54.83 km. It starts from the 500 kV bus bar of the 500 kV My Tho Substation<sup>6</sup> (SS) in Thoi Hamlet, Diem Hy Commune, Chau Thanh District, Tien Giang Province, and ends at the 500 kV bus bar of the new 500 kV Duc Hoa SS<sup>7</sup> in Binh Loi Hamlet, Hoa Khanh Dong Commune, Duc Hoa District, Long An Province. This subproject is dependent on the completion of the 500 kV My Tho SS and the construction of the new 500 kV Duc Hoa SS. The TL will traverse 12 communes in six districts of Long An Province and Tien Giang Province. The Long An Province segment of the subproject TL is 44.56 km long, while the Tien Giang Province segment of the subproject TL is 10.27 km long.

23. The Tien Giang Province segment of the 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL is divided into four sections: the first section from the starting point to G1, the second from G1 to G2, the third from G2 to G3, and the fourth section from G3 to G3A. The features of each section are as follows:

- a. From starting point to G1 (1,638m long): from the starting point in a rice field in Thoi Hamlet, Diem Hy Commune, Chau Thanh District, the TL crosses over rice fields and 3 medium-voltage power lines, and the proposed Trung Luong- Can Tho National

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<sup>6</sup>My Tho 500/220 kV substation is located in a rural area approximately 55 km south west of Ho Chi Minh City. It is currently under construction with a target commissioning date of December 2015. The new 500 kV switchyard will require two additional bays to accommodate the My Tho- Duc Hoa 500 kV circuits.

<sup>7</sup> The 500 kV Duc Hoa Substation and Connections Project is also proposed for inclusion in PTIP Tranche 3.

Highway. The TL reaches the location of G1 in a rice field at Bac B Hamlet, Diem Hy Commune, Chau Thanh District. Rice fields are the main vegetation in the route of the TL. Ten houses are also located in the ROW of the TL.

- b. From G1 to G2 (3,114m long): From G1, the TL turns right at 07°14'37" and continues passing through rice fields and some houses along Mot Canal and crosses over 2 single-phase MV power lines. The location of G2 is in a rice field of Hung Hamlet, Nhi Binh Village, Chau Thanh District. Rice fields are the main vegetation in the route of the TL. Fourteen houses are within the TL ROW.
- c. From G2 to G3 (3,181m long): From G2, the TL turns left at 08°15'34", passing through rice growing areas and crosses over two electricity lines, canals, and some houses along Nguyen Tan Thanh Canal and Provincial Road No. 867. The route continues crossing over the Provincial Road 867 towards the location of G3 in a rice field in My Loi Hamlet, Phuoc Lap Commune, Tan Phuoc District. Rice fields are the main vegetation in the route of the TL. Eleven houses are found in the TL ROW.
- d. From G3 to G3A (2,176m long): From G3, the TL turns left 08°57'02" and continues through rice and pineapple growing areas to reach G3A in a rice field at My Truong Hamlet, My Phuoc Commune, Tan Phuoc District. The main vegetation in the TL route includes rice, pineapple, and other annual crops. Six houses are found in the TL ROW.

**Table 1: Communes Traversed the 500 kV TL in Tien Giang Province**

Districts	Communes
1. Chau Thanh	1. Diem Hy
	2. Nhi Binh
2. Tan Phuoc	1. Phuoc Lap
	2. My Phuoc
	3. Hung Thanh
	4. Tan Hoa Dong

24. A total of 35 suspension towers and 7 tension/angle towers will be constructed for the Tien Giang Province segment of the subproject TL. Suspension towers are basically for holding the power cables above the ground. On the other hand, the role of angle/suspension towers includes serving as anchor when the TL alignment makes a turn, and to maintain tautness of the power cable between towers. The average height of a suspension tower is 64.91 m (i.e., from ground level to the top of the tower), and the area of its foundation is 482.82 m<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand, the average height of a tension/angle towers is 51.36 m, and the area of its foundation is 585.73 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 2: Features of Tieng Giang Province Segment of the Subproject TL**

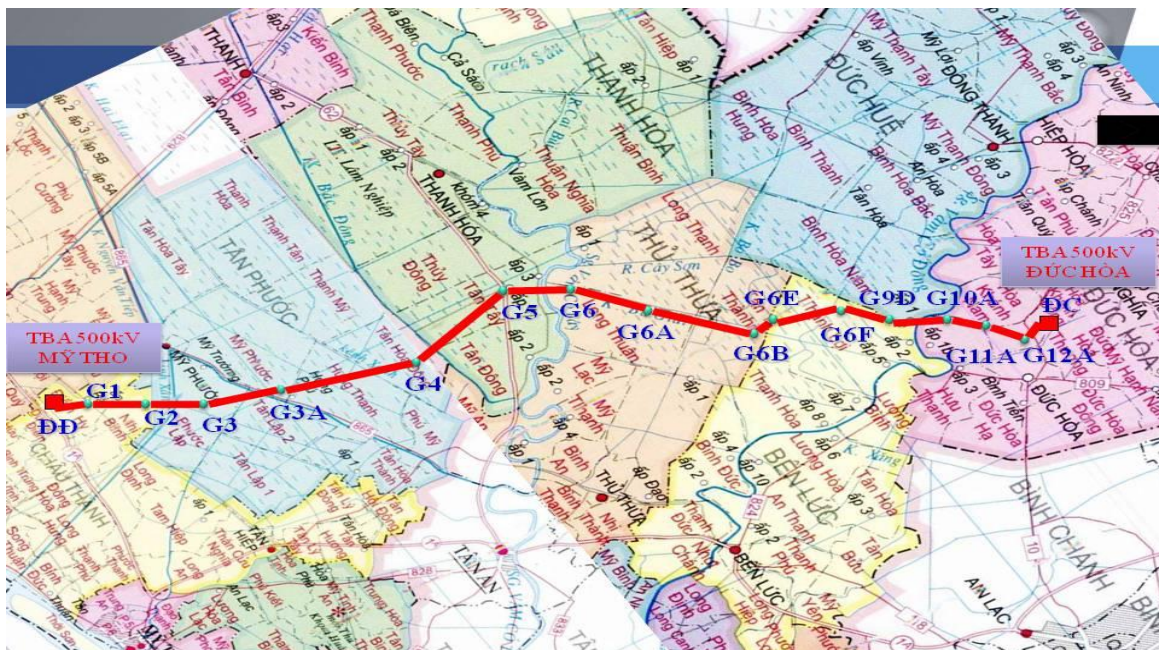
Components	Technical Specifications
Length of transmission line (in km)	10.27 km
- Starting point	G1
- Ending point	G3A
Width of Right-of-way (ROW)	16 m either way from the TL centerline
Width of Earth Grounding Zone	60 m from edge of the ROW
Voltage level	500 kV
Number of circuits	2
Conductor	ACSR330/43
Earth wire	OPGW-120 & Phlox 116.2
Number of Optical	24 fibers
Number of Suspension Towers	35
- Height of Suspension Towers	64.91m (average) but highest is 79m
- Area required/suspension tower	482.82 m <sup>2</sup>
Number of Tension Towers	7

Components	Technical Specifications
- Height of Tension Towers	51.36m (average) but highest is 58m
- Area required/tension tower	585.73 m <sup>2</sup>

25. **Impacts on land.** Lands will be impacted (i.e., by way of permanent acquisition or restricted use thereof) for the following: (i) foundations of suspension and angle/tension towers (permanent acquisition), and (ii) right-of-way (ROW) and earth grounding zone (restrictions on continued use of land thereat). The ROW of the 500 kV TL is 16 m either way from the TL centerline. While lands under the ROW will not be acquired, the activities of landowners thereon will be restricted to prevent injuries due to electro-magnetic shocks that emanate from high-tension wires. The sag (i.e., lowest point) of the TL cable in rural residential areas and industrial parks should not be less than 16 m, while the sag over rice fields and farmlands should not be less than 12 m. Structures and trees are not allowed inside the 32 m ROW of the 500 kV TL because the vertical safety clearance between the top of an object and any point of the TL cable should not be less than 6 m. Cash crops (e.g., rice, vegetable, sugarcane) may still be grown in the ROW of the 500 kV TL. However, because each steel lattice tower uses its foundations as grounding mechanism, no agricultural activity is allowed within 0.5 m of the tower foundations. (Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated 26 February 2014).

26. Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP also prescribes an “earth grounding zone” which is an easement area of 53 m from the edge of either side of the TL ROW. Lands in this zone will not be acquired but activities are restricted for safety reasons. In this area, a safety clearance of 2 m between the highest point of an object (e.g., structure or tree) and any part of the power cable must be maintained. Houses can be built in the zone provided they are made of fireproof materials and have lightning arrestors. Landholdings in the earth grounding zones will remain as properties of the owners.

Figure 1: Route of 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL

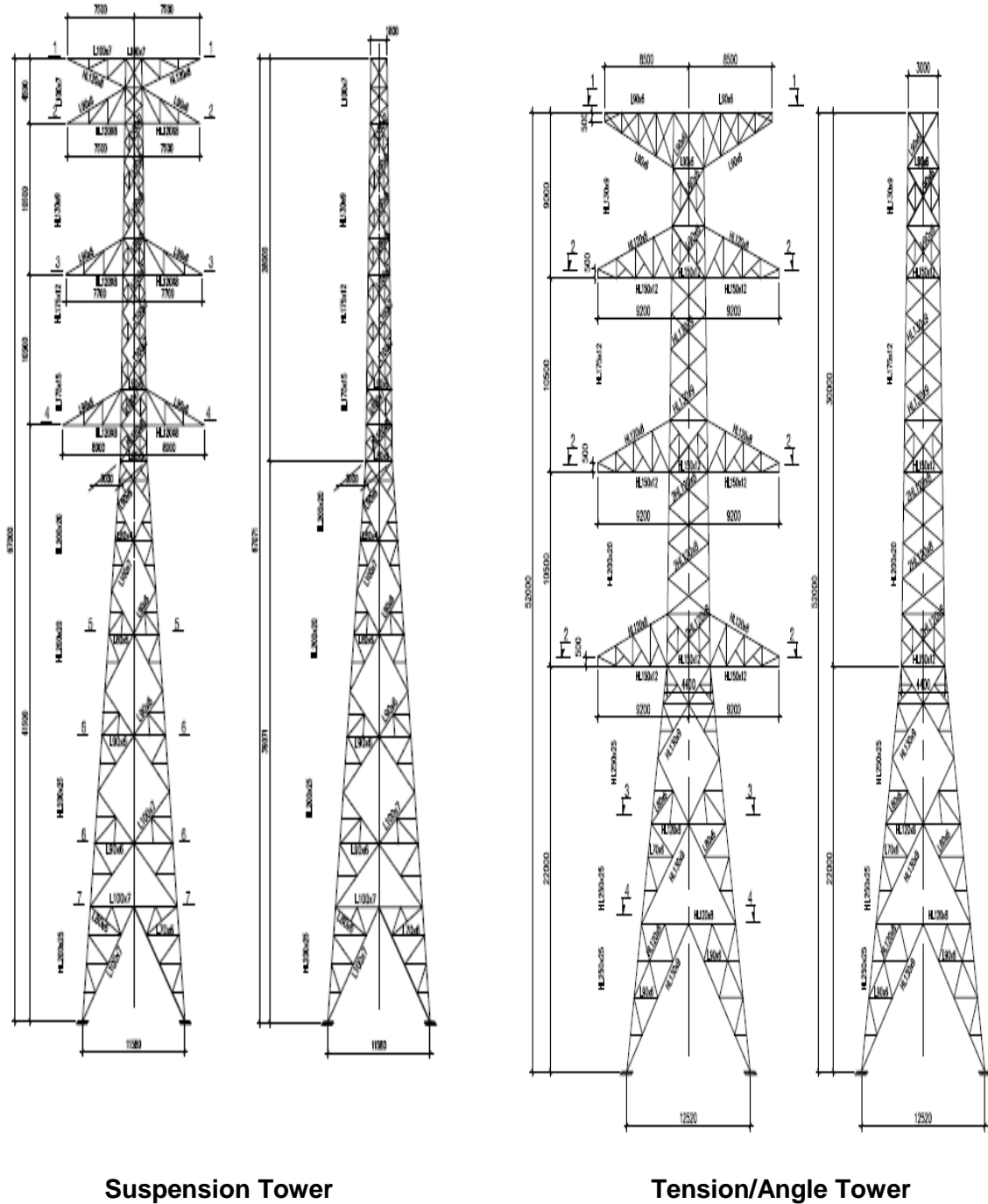


### 9.3 Measures Undertaken to Minimize Subproject Impacts

27. SPPMB and the design consultants held public meeting to consult with local authorities and local people regarding the alignment of the transmission line for the purpose of identifying

options with the least adverse social and environmental impacts. Also, prior to the holding of the inventory of losses, the proposed route of the TL was presented to the AHs and feedbacks and suggestions from them were gathered. Feedbacks gathered from local authorities and the affected people were taken into consideration in the design of the subproject.

**Figure 2: Models of suspension and tension towers of the Project**



### III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

28. An inventory of losses (IOL), that included a census of all affected persons (APs), was conducted in March 2015. A team of local enumerators from the Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 2 (PECC2), consulting firm hired by SPPMB, and with assistance from local cadastral offices, carried out the IOL. (See **Appendix 1** for the IOL questionnaire used).

#### 3.1 Impacts on Lands

##### 3.1.1 Permanently acquired land for tower foundations

29. Of the 668,223 m<sup>2</sup> total landholdings adversely affected by the 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL in Tien Giang Province, 22,140 m<sup>2</sup> (3.3%) will be acquired permanently for the foundations of 35 suspension towers and 7 tension/angle towers. Adversely affected by permanent land acquisition are 38 households. Of the 22,140 m<sup>2</sup> permanently acquired landholdings, 9,422 m<sup>2</sup> belong to 17 affected households (AHs) and are planted to rice; 7,937 m<sup>2</sup> belong to 14 AHs and are planted to other annual crops; 3,121 m<sup>2</sup> and are garden lands that belong to 6 AHs; and 1,660 m<sup>2</sup> are residential lots that belong to 4 AHs. Of the 38 AHs affected by permanent land acquisitions 36 have land use rights certificates (LURCs) for their affected landholdings, while 2 AHs have no LURCs but are eligible to apply for one.

30. Of the 38 AHs affected by permanent land acquisition for tower foundations, 5 are severely affected by the loss of 10% to 20% of their total productive landholdings, and 1 AH by the loss of 20% to 30% of its productive landholdings.

**Table 3: Use of Permanently Acquired Land for Tower Foundations**

No.	Districts/communes	Households Affected by the Tower Foundations by commune									
		Land for Growing Rice		Other Annual Land		Perennial/ Garden Land		Residential Land		Total	
		Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	AH	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	AH	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	AH	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	AH	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	AH
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,952</b>	<b>11</b>
1	Diem Hy	3,412	7	0	0	0	0	827	2	4,239	8
2	Nhi Binh	1,363	3	0	0	0	0	350	1	1,713	3
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>4,647</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7,937</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>27</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	1,617	3	2,168	4	999	2	0	0	4,784	9
4	My Phuoc	0	0	2,086	3	1,079	2	483	1	3,648	5
5	Hung Thanh	0	0	2,157	4	1,043	2	0	0	3,200	6
6	Tan Hoa Dong	3,030	4	1,526	3	0	0	0	0	4,556	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,422</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7,937</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22,140</b>	<b>38</b>

**Table 4: Severity of Land Losses for Tower Foundations**

No.	Districts/communes	Number by % of Loss			
		<10%	10%-<20%	20%-<30%	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
1	Diem Hy	6	2	0	8
2	Nhi Binh	1	1	1	3
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	8	1	0	9
4	My Phuoc	5	0	0	5
5	Hung Thanh	5	1	0	6
6	Tan Hoa Dong	7	0	0	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>

### 3.1.2 Affected land in the TL ROW

31. A total of 646,083 m<sup>2</sup> of landholdings of 129 AHs are within the 32 m ROW of the subproject TL. While these landholdings will not be acquired by the subproject, their continued use following the construction of the TL will be restricted for safety reasons as mandated by Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated 26 February 2014. Affected lands for growing rice and other kinds of annual crops account for 83.7% (540,720 m<sup>2</sup>) of landholdings in the TL ROW. Other affected lands in the ROW include 23,502 m<sup>2</sup> (3.6%) of garden land; 49,540 m<sup>2</sup> (7.7%) of residential land; and 32,321 m<sup>2</sup> (5.0%) of various public lands, such as road land, river and canal land. One hundred fifteen AHs have LURCs for their affected landholdings in the ROW, while 14 AHs have not but are eligible to apply for one.

**Table 5: Area (m<sup>2</sup>) of Affected Lands in TL ROW by Use**

No.	Districts/communes	Land for Growing Rice	Other Annual Cropland	Perennial/ Garden Land	Residential Land	Other Land*	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>122,484</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,871</b>	<b>11,443</b>	<b>156,446</b>
1	Diem Hy	81,972	0	0	15,387	7,488	104,847
2	Nhi Binh	40,512	648	0	6,484	3,955	51,599
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>135,421</b>	<b>282,167</b>	<b>23,502</b>	<b>27,669</b>	<b>20,878</b>	<b>489,637</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	99,877	21,862	1,101	20,539	9,310	152,689
4	My Phuoc	4,877	75,881	12,177	2,502	3,699	99,136
5	Hung Thanh	0	82,003	10,224	1,895	3,222	97,344
6	Tan Hoa Dong	30,667	102,421	0	2,733	4,647	140,468
	<b>Total</b>	<b>257,905</b>	<b>282,815</b>	<b>23,502</b>	<b>49,540</b>	<b>32,321</b>	<b>646,083</b>

\*NOTE: Other land includes State land, such as transport land, river land, and canal

32. One consequence of having one's residential lands and those presently planted to perennials and trees within the 32 m ROW of the 500 kV TL is the mandatory change in the use of the same. As mandated by Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated 26 February 2014, structures and trees are not allowed inside the 32 m ROW of the 500 kV TL because the vertical safety clearance between the top of an object and any point of the TL cable should not be less than 6 m.

### 3.2 Affected structures

#### 3.2.1 Main structures

33. Forty-eight houses, belonging to 45 AHs<sup>8</sup>, are in the ROW of the 500 kV TL and will have to be removed therefrom. Twenty-five of these houses, with an aggregate floor area of 1,870m<sup>2</sup>, are classified as Grade IV structures (i.e., made of brick wall and tile roofs), while 23 of the houses, with an aggregate floor area of 1,086 m<sup>2</sup>, are classified as temporary structures (i.e., bamboo materials and thatched roof).

**Table 6: Number and Area of Affected Houses**

No.	Districts/communes	Grade 4		Temporary House		Total	
		Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Count	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Count	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Count
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>25</b>
1	Diem Hy	863	12	347	7	1,210	19
2	Nhi Binh	257	4	125	2	382	6
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>20</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	385	4	385	9	770	13
4	My Phuoc	182	2	55	1	237	2

<sup>8</sup> Three AHs each own 2 houses.

No.	Districts/communes	Grade 4		Temporary House		Total	
		Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Count	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Count	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Count
5	Hung Thanh	22	1	54	1	76	2
6	Tan Hoa Dong	161	2	120	3	281	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>48</b>

Note: Three households shall have two affected houses

### 3.2.2 Other structures

34. Affected secondary structures include: kitchens (an aggregate floor area of 28 m<sup>2</sup> each of grade-IV materials and temporary kitchen); livestock sheds (an aggregate floor area of 118 m<sup>2</sup> of grade-IV materials, and an aggregate floor area of 18m<sup>2</sup> of temporary materials); fence (an aggregate of 7 linear meters of brick fence, and aggregate 9 linear meters of wooden and barbed wire fence); gate (an aggregate of 9 linear meter of brick gates, an aggregate of 4 linear meter of iron/steel gates, and an aggregate of 8 linear meters of wooden or bamboo gates); bathroom (an aggregate of 8m<sup>2</sup> of grade IV materials, and aggregate of 4m<sup>2</sup> of temporary materials; and pavement (an aggregate of 92 m<sup>2</sup> of concrete cement, and an aggregate of 60m<sup>2</sup> of brick pavement). (See table overleaf for the details).

35. Affected amenities associated with the affected houses include 34 electric meters, 15 water meters, 10 deep wells, 3 dug wells, 31 water tanks, eight metal water tanks, 8 plastic water tanks, and 3 telephone lines.

**Table 7: Affected Amenities**

No.	Districts/communes	Electric Meter (Count)	Water Meter (Count)	Deep Well (Count)	Dug Well (Count)	Brick Water Tank (m <sup>3</sup> )	Metal Water Tank (m <sup>3</sup> )	Plastic Water Tank (m <sup>3</sup> )	Phone Line (Count)
<i>I</i>	<b><i>Chau Thanh District</i></b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
1	Diem Hy	12	6	5		12	3	4	2
2	Nhi Binh	5	2	1	1	4	1	1	0
<i>II</i>	<b><i>Tan Phuoc District</i></b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	10	3	4	1	7	2	2	0
4	My Phuoc	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
5	Hung Thanh	1	1	0	1	3		0	0
6	Tan Hoa Dong	4	2	0		3	1	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

### 3.3 Crops and Trees

36. Trees and crops grown on plots of land that will be acquired permanently for tower foundation include: 1,564 cajuput trees, 520 eucalyptus trees, 24 banana plants, 8 papaya plants, rice (on an aggregate area of 9,422 m<sup>2</sup>), pineapple (on an aggregate area of 6,411 m<sup>2</sup>), sweet potatoes (on an aggregate area of 1,526 m<sup>2</sup>). All plants and trees on plots to be acquired permanently for the tower foundations will be removed.

37. Trees and crops grown on plots of land in the 32 m wide ROW of the transmission line include: 15,337 cajuput trees, 3,320 eucalyptus trees, 407 banana plants, 452 papaya plants, rice (on an aggregate area of 257,905 m<sup>2</sup>), pineapple (on an aggregate area of 255,092 m<sup>2</sup>), sweet potatoes (on an aggregate area of 27,722m<sup>2</sup>). Cajuput trees, eucalyptus trees, banana plants, and papaya plants will be cleared from the ROW consistent with Article 12 of Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP that mandates a safety clearance of not less than 6 m from the top of an object (such as a tree) and the lowest point of a TL cable.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup>During the detailed measurement survey (DMS), additional trees in the “earth grounding zone” (an per Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP that requires a safety clearance of 2 m between any structure and any part of the TL cable.

**Table 8: Affected Secondary Structures**

No.	Districts/ Communes	Kitchen (m <sup>2</sup> )		Animal Shed (m <sup>2</sup> )		Fence (m)			Gate (m)		Bathroom (m <sup>2</sup> )		Yard (m <sup>2</sup> )	
		Grade 4	Tempo rary Materia ls	Grade 4	Tempo rary Materia ls	Brick	Barbed wire/ Wood	Brick	Iron/St eel	Wood/ Bambo o	Brick	Bambo o	Cemen t	Brick
<i>I</i>	<b><i>Chau Thanh District</i></b>													
1	Diem Hy	8	28	18	0	4	5	2	5	2	7	4	36	36
2	Nhi Binh	8	18	18	0	4	3	2	3	2	7	4	36	36
<i>II</i>	<b><i>Tan Phuoc District</i></b>	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
3	Phuoc Lap	20	0	100	18	3	4	2	4	2	1	0	56	24
4	My Phuoc	20	0	100	18	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	56	12
5	Hung Thanh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
6	Tan Hoa Dong	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>60</b>



**Table 9: Trees and Plants Affected by Tower Foundations**

No.	Districts/communes	Rice	Pineapple	Sweet Potato	Banana	Papaya	Eucalyptus	Cajuput
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Diem Hy	3,412	0	0	8	6	0	0
2	Nhi Binh	1,363	0	0	10	2	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>4,647</b>	<b>6,411</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,564</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	1,617	2,168	0	0	0	250	0
4	My Phuoc	0	2,086	0	6	0	270	0
5	Hung Thanh	0	2,157	0	0	0	0	1,564
6	Tan Hoa Dong	3,030	0	1,526	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,422</b>	<b>6,411</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,564</b>

**Table 10: Trees and Plants on ROW Land of the TL**

No.	Districts/communes	Rice	Pineapple	Sweet potato	Banana	Papaya	Eucalyptus	Cajuput
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh Distr</b>	<b>122,484</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Diem Hy	81,972	0	0	207	120	0	0
2	Nhi Binh	40,512	648	0	65	116	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc Dist</b>	<b>135,421</b>	<b>254,444</b>	<b>27,722</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>15,337</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	99,877	21,862	0	85	131	275	0
4	My Phuoc	4,877	75,881	0	0	0	3,045	0
5	Hung Thanh	0	82,003	0	30	0	0	15,337
6	Tan Hoa Dong	30,667	74,698	27,722	20	85	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>257,905</b>	<b>255,092</b>	<b>27,722</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>15,337</b>

### 3.4 Severely Affected Households

38. As mentioned above, 6 AHs are severely affected by the loss of 10% to 30% of their productive landholdings. In addition, 45 AHs are severely affected by the total loss of their houses.

### 3.5 Vulnerable AHs

39. A total 17 AHs have been identified as belonging a vulnerable group. These include 3 AHs heads with physical disability, 1 poor AH, and 13 beneficiaries of the government social policies (i.e., families of war martyrs and wounded soldiers).

**Table 11: Vulnerable AHs**

No.	District/Commune	AH heads who are disabled	Poor AH	Martyrs & wounded soldiers	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh district</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>
1	Diem Hy	2	1	12	15
2	Nhi Binh	-	-	-	-
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc district</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	-	-	-	-
4	My Phuoc	1	-	-	1
5	Hung Thanh	-	-	1	1
6	Tan Hoa Dong	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>

### **3.6 Temporary Impacts**

40. This type of impacts occurs during subproject implementation due to the requirement for temporary access of vehicles that will deliver pre-fabricated steels, equipment, cables, utilities, etc. during the construction and stringing of the towers. The project implementation consultant (PIC) and the civil works contractor will identify the sites for the access roads and for temporary workstations. The civil works contractor will pay for any damaged crops or income loss arising from the inability of AHs to plant their crops during the temporary use of their lands, in addition to restoring those temporarily affected lands to their original condition before the same are returned to the land owners. NPT will ensure that this condition is stipulated in the contract of the civil works contractors.

### **3.7 Summary of Impacts**

41. The subproject will cause land acquisition and land use restriction in 6 communes of 2 districts of Tien Giang Province, namely Diem Hy Commune and Nhi Binh Commune (Chau Thanh District); Phuoc Lap Commune, My Phuoc Commune, Hung Thanh Commune, and Tan Hoa Dong (Tan Phuoc District). A total of 129 AHs are adversely affected, of which 38 AHs will lose landholdings permanently for tower foundations. Of the total 668,223 m<sup>2</sup> of landholdings adversely affected, 22,140m<sup>2</sup> will be acquired for the tower foundations, while the continued use of the remaining 646,083 m<sup>2</sup> landholdings in the TL ROW will be regulated for safety reasons. Forty-eight houses will have to be removed from the TL ROW. (See **Appendix 2** for the master list of AHs).

## IV. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

### 4.1 General Socioeconomic Information of the subproject Area

42. Tien Giang Province is located in the Mekong Delta region of Viet Nam. The province is bordered on the North by Long An Province; on the East by the East Sea and Ho Chi Minh City; on the West by Dong Thap Province, and on the South by Ben Tre Province. The province occupies a total area of 2,367 km<sup>2</sup>. Tien Giang Province comprises 11 district-level subdivisions that include the provincial capital My Tho City, 2 towns, and 8 districts. The population of the province in 2009 was 1,635,700.

43. The total land area of the 6 subproject communes is 16,716.68 ha, including 4,279.25ha of wet rice land; 10,303.3ha of perennial tree land; 1,228.9ha of forest; and 18.59ha of surface water; 869.624ha of specially used land; and 17ha of unused land.

**Table 12: Land Areas by Type of the Subproject Communes**

District/ Commune	Total land area (ha)	Wet rice area (ha)	Perennial crop land (ha)	Forest land (ha)	Surface water (ha)	Specially used land (ha)	Unused land (ha)
<b>Chau Thanh</b>	<b>3319.16</b>	<b>1810.03</b>	<b>911.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>591.44</b>	<b>0</b>
Diem Hy	1429.48	1012	150	0	0	267.48	0
Nhi Binh	1889.68	798.03	761.1	0	6.59	323.96	0
<b>Tan Phuoc</b>	<b>13397.52</b>	<b>2469.22</b>	<b>9392.22</b>	<b>1228.9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>278.184</b>	<b>17</b>
Phuoc Lap	3475.55	1841.86	1514.72	90.87	3	8.1	17
Hung Thanh	3348	240.5	2987	70	8	42.5	0
My Phuoc	3896.07	106.86	2890	867.626	0	31.584	0
Tan Hoa Dong	2677.9	280	2000.5	200.4	1	196	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16716.68</b>	<b>4279.25</b>	<b>10303.3</b>	<b>1228.9</b>	<b>18.59</b>	<b>869.624</b>	<b>17</b>

44. In 2015, the 6 subproject communes had a population of 49,322 people in 12,332 households (or the equivalent of 4 persons per household). By gender, male population was 23,724 persons, while female population was 25,598 persons. About 64.8% (31,979 persons) of the subproject population was in the working age of 15-60 years old. There are no ethnic minority people in the subproject communes.

45. About 76.5 of the households in the subproject communes are engaged in agricultural activities as their primary occupation. The main crops in the subproject communes are rice, pineapple, sweet potatoes, and vegetables. The primary occupation of the rest of the households in the subproject communes are running businesses (950 households) and providing services (1,010 households). About 6% of the households in the subproject communes are engaged in forestry, industry and handicraft, construction, and other sectors.

### 4.2 Socio-economic Information on the AHs

#### 4.3.1 Ethnicity and gender of AH heads

46. Among the 129 AHs, male-headed AHs accounted for 80.6% (104 AHs) of them. None of the AH heads belonged to an ethnic minority group.

**Table 13: AH Heads by Gender**

No.	Districts/communes	AHs in ROW			AHs in Tower Foundation			Total AHs		
		Male	Woman	Total	Male	Woman	Total	Male	Woman	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>Chau Thanh District</i>	<b>56</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>62</b>
1	Diem Hy	34	5	39	7	1	8	34	5	39
2	Nhi Binh	22	1	23	3	0	3	22	1	23

No.	Districts/communes	AHs in ROW			AHs in Tower Foundation			Total AHs		
<i>II</i>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>67</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	20	9	29	6	3	9	20	9	29
4	My Phuoc	6	2	8	5	0	5	6	2	8
5	Hung Thanh	12	7	19	4	2	6	12	7	19
6	Tan Hoa Dong	10	1	11	6	1	7	10	1	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>129</b>

Notes: AHs in tower foundation are also AHs in ROW. Source of information: IOL and census of APs.

#### 4.3.2 Occupation of AH heads

47. About 79.1% (102) of the 129 AH heads reported agriculture as their primary occupation. Main crops and trees grown by the AHs were rice and acacia.

**Table 14: Main Occupation of AH Heads**

No.	Main Occupation	Chau Thanh District		Tan Phuoc District				Total
		Diem Hy	Nhi Binh	Phuoc Lap	My Phuoc	Hung Thanh	Tan Hoa Dong	
1	Agriculture	23	23	20	8	18	10	102
2	Livestock husbandry	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	Business/Services	3	0	3	0	1	1	8
4	Factory worker	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
5	Govt. employee	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Private company	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7	Driver	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
8	Housewife	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	Other	3	0	3	0	0	0	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>129</b>

Source of information: IOL and census of APs.

#### 4.3 Results of the socioeconomic survey of Sample AHs

48. A socioeconomic survey (SES) of a sample of 79 AHs (38.2%) out of the total 129 AHs was conducted in March 2015. (See **Appendix 3** for the SES questionnaire).

##### 4.3.1 Age of sample AH heads

49. Of the 65 male AH heads surveyed, majority of them (83.1% or 54 persons) were 20 to 60 years old, while 11 persons (16.9%) were in the retirement age of over 60 years old. Similarly, among the 14 female AH heads surveyed, majority of them (78.6% or 11 persons) were 20 to 60 years old, while 3 persons (21.4%) were past 60 years of age.

**Table 15: Sample AH Heads by Age**

No.	Districts/Communes	Age of Male AH Heads				Age of Female AH Heads			
		20-49 years	50-60 years	Over 60 years	Total	20-49 years	50-60 years	Over 60 years	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
1	Diem Hy	19	6	6	31	2	1	2	5
2	Nhi Binh	5	5	4	14	0	0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	5	3	1	9	2	2	0	4
4	My Phuoc	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1
5	Hung Thanh	3	1	0	4	2	0	1	3
6	Tan Hoa Dong	2	2	0	4	0	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>

Average age of the male-headed households: 49

Average age of the female-headed households: 52

Average age of the all households: 50

#### 4.3.2 Education of sample AH heads

50. About 33.8% (22 persons) of the 65 male AH heads surveyed finished primary school education, while 26.2% (17 persons) finished secondary school education. Twelve of the male AH heads surveyed finished high school. Moreover, 6 male AH heads went to college or attended vocational school. In contrast, 7 (50.0%) of the women AH heads surveyed finished primary education, while 3 (21.4%) did not go to school.

**Table 16: Education of Male-Headed Households**

No.	Districts/communes	Did not go to school	Primary School	Secondary Education	High School	Job Training	University	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>
1	Diem Hy	4	5	9	7	5	1	31
2	Nhi Binh	2	5	6	1	0	0	14
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	0	6	2	0	1	0	9
4	My Phuoc	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
5	Hung Thanh	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
6	Tan Hoa Dong	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65</b>

**Table 17: Education of Female-Headed Households**

No.	Districts/communes	Did not go to school	Primary School	Secondary Education	High School	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
1	Diem Hy	3	1	0	1	5
2	Nhi Binh	0	0	0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	0	3	1	0	4
4	My Phuoc	0	1	0	0	1
5	Hung Thanh	0	1	0	2	3
6	Tan Hoa Dong	0	1	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>

#### 4.3.3 Number and age of members of sample AHs

51. The 79 surveyed AHs were made up of 329 persons, of which 175 (53.2%) were males and 154 (46.8%) were females. The average size of the AHs was 4.1 persons. By age group, majority (129 persons or 73.7%) of the 175 male members of the AHs were within the working age of 15-60 years of age. Similarly, about 75.3% (116 persons) of the female members of the AHs were within the working age of 15-60 years of age.

**Table 18: Age of Members of the Sample AHs**

No.	Districts/Communes	Male Members of AHs						Female Members of AHs					
		<15	15 – 30	31 – 45	46 – 60	>60	Total	<15	15 – 30	31 – 45	46 – 60	>60	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>95</b>
1	Diem Hy	13	21	28	13	6	81	17	15	22	12	4	70
2	Nhi Binh	7	8	9	6	4	34	2	9	5	6	3	25
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	4	7	6	7	1	25	5	8	7	8	1	29
4	My Phuoc	2	3	2	2	0	9	1	2	3	1	0	7
5	Hung Thanh	7	2	5	2	1	17	3	3	5	0	1	12
6	Tan Hoa Dong	1	3	1	4	0	9	1	5	2	3	0	11

No.	Districts/ Communes	Male Members of AHs						Female Members of AHs					
		<15	15 – 30	31 – 45	46 – 60	>60	Total	<15	15 – 30	31 – 45	46 – 60	>60	Total
	<b>Total</b>	34	44	51	34	12	175	29	42	44	30	9	154

#### 4.3.4 Income of sample AHs

52. None of the 65 male-headed AHs was poor per poverty threshold set by MOLISA. Among the women-headed AHs, however, 1 AH was poor and another 1 was near poor.

**Table 19: Living Standard of Sample AHs**

No.	Districts/Communes	All Surveyed AHs			Female-Headed Households		
		Poor	Near Poor	Better-off	Poor	Near Poor	Better-off
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
1	Diem Hy	1	0	35	1	0	4
2	Nhi Binh	0	0	14	0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	0	1	12	0	1	3
4	My Phuoc	0	0	4	0	0	1
5	Hung Thanh	0	0	7	0	0	3
6	Tan Hoa Dong	0	0	5	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>

**NOTE:** Poor households are those that have an average per capita income below VND 400,000 per month. Near poor households are those that have average per capita income from VND 401,000 per month to VND 520,000 per month.

#### 4.3.5 Sources of water

53. Most of the sample AHs (59 AHs or 74.7%) had tap connections, while 12 AHs (15.2%) got its water from their own dug wells. Eight AHs (10.1%) drew water from village wells.

**Table 20: Sources of Water**

No.	Districts/communes	Number of Household Users		
		Dug Well	Village Well	Tap
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>
1	Diem Hy	0	0	36
2	Nhi Binh	1	5	8
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	6	3	4
4	My Phuoc	2	0	2
5	Hung Thanh	3	0	4
6	Tan Hoa Dong	0	0	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>

#### 4.3.6 Energy for lighting and cooking

54. All of the 79 AHs surveyed used electricity for lighting. With regard cooking, 40 (50.6%) of the sample AHs used liquefied petroleum gas for cooking, while 36 AHs (45.6%) used electricity.

**Table 21: Energy for Cooking**

No.	Districts/communes	Number of AHs		
		Electricity	Gas	Wood
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>
1	Diem Hy	24	10	2
2	Nhi Binh	5	8	1
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	3	10	0
4	My Phuoc	3	1	0

No.	Districts/communes	Number of AHs		
		Electricity	Gas	Wood
5	Hung Thanh	1	6	0
6	Tan Hoa Dong	0	5	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>

#### 4.3.7 Common ailments

55. Most common ailments of members of the sample AHs were influenza, cold, and other respiratory tract infections. Other diseases reported included hepatitis, dysentery and cholera.

**Table 22: Common Ailments of Sample AHs**

No.	Districts/communes	Number of Responses							
		Cold	Dysentery	Flu	Hepatitis	Cough	Malaria	Others	Cholera
<b>I</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
1	Diem Hy	32	2	4	2	5	0	11	0
2	Nhi Binh	13	1	2	0	3	0	4	1
<b>II</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
3	Phuoc Lap	7	0	7	1	5	0	5	0
4	My Phuoc	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5	Hung Thanh	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Tan Hoa Dong	3	1	0	1	2	1	5	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>

## V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

56. In compliance with the 2013 Land Law (Article 48, Article 67, and Article 69) and the PTIP resettlement policy (embodied in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework, November 2011), the views and suggestions of AHs and local authorities have been incorporated in this RP. In 2014, PECC2 and SPPMB personnel held initial public meetings with relevant provincial, district, and commune officials, in addition to local residents, for the purposes of (i) introducing the Power Transmission Investment Program (PTIP) and the proposed subproject, (ii) soliciting their views and suggestions regarding the location of the route of the transmission line, and (iii) explaining the activities of SPPMB and PECC2, such as the IOL/SES and replacement cost study (RCS), in connection with the preparation of the RP as a requirement for the processing of PTIP Tranche 3. A total of 32 commune officials and representative of households in the subproject areas (19 men and 13 women) participated in those meeting-consultations held in 6 subproject communes. Key points raised and suggestions put forward by the participants in those meetings concerned the need for the executing agency to (a) disclose in a timely manner all project information to local authorities and the local people; (b) coordinate closely with the authorities on matters related to compensation, resettlement, and construction; (c) unit prices used in compensation must equal market prices; (d) ensure the safety of people living around the construction site during the construction period; (e) ensure that electromagnetic radiation coming from the power transmissionlines would not harm the people; and (f) provide adequate assistance to relocating households. In response, representatives of SPPMB explained that the concerns raised by the participants were adequately addressed by the PTIP resettlement policy, in addition to existing safety regulations prescribed by Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated 26 February 2014. (See **Appendix 4** for the highlights and list of participants in the pre-IOL meetings-consultations.

**Table 23: Dates of Public Meetings and Consultations before IOL/SES**

No.	Date of consultation	Communes	Number of Participants		
			Total	Male	Female
<b>I</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1	1 March 2014	Phước Lập	4	3	1
1.2	25 February 2014	Mỹ Phước	8	4	4
1.3	22 March 2014	Hưng Thạnh	7	6	1
1.4	20 March 2014	Tân Hòa Đông	5	3	2
<b>IV</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	5 March 2014	Điện Hy	4	2	2
4.2	4 March 2014	Nhị Bình	4	1	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>

Following the conduct of the IOL, SES, and RCS, a second round of public meeting-consultations with the AHs was carried out for the purposes of (i) presenting the results of the surveys and the RCS; (ii) discussing PTIP resettlement policy, particularly its objectives, principles, entitlements, and the policy on cut-off date for eligibility to project entitlements; and (iii) soliciting their views and suggestions regarding the PTIP resettlement policy, especially with regard to compensation, cash assistance, income restoration measures, and relocation preference. A total of 153 persons (106 men and 47 women) participated in those meetings and consultations held in 6 Commune. Key points raised and suggestions put forward by the participants in those meetings concerned the need for the executing agency to (a) clarify issues related to restrictions on land use activities under the ROW; (b) provide adequate compensation and assistance for affected lands, trees and crops; (c) closely monitor construction activities for any unexpected temporary and permanent impacts on lands and crops, and provide compensation and



assistance for temporary and permanent impacts; (d) acquire the entire landholding if the remaining unaffected area of a land area is not economically viable; and (e) implement the policies of the government and donor agency regarding compensation and assistance to minimize impacts on lands and assets of the people. Representatives of SPPMB responded to the aforementioned concerns by (a) explaining relevant provisions of the PTIP resettlement policy, particularly on compensation and the need to minimize adverse social impacts by exploring all viable project design options; (b) explaining the environmental management plan of the project; and (c) pointing out that the project is committed to help households affected by safety restrictions imposed on the continued use of land in the ROW of the TL.(See **Appendix 5** for the highlights and list of participants in the post-IOL meetings-consultations).

**Table 24: Dates of Post-IOL/SES Public Meetings and Consultations**

No.	Date of consultation	Communes	Number of Participants		
			Total	Male	Female
<b>I</b>	<b>Tan Phuoc District</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>21</b>
1.1	18 March 2015	Hung Thanh commune	31	25	6
1.2	18 March 2015	Phuoc Lap commune	26	18	8
1.3	19 March 2015	Tan Hoa Dong commune	8	5	3
1.4	19 March 2015	My Phuoc commune	18	14	4
<b>IV</b>	<b>Chau Thanh District</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>
4.1	21 March 2015	Nhi Binh commune	23	11	12
4.2	21 March 2015	Diem Hy commune	47	33	14
<b>Total</b>			<b>153</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>47</b>

57. Consultations and discussions will continue to be carried out with the AHs during RP updating and implementation. Table below lists the activities that have been carried out and those that have yet to be done to ensure that APs/AHs are always updated about the project and that their opinions and suggestions are taken into consideration.

**Table 25: Roles of Key Stakeholders in RP Preparation and Implementation**

Project Process Stage	Participatory Activities and Participants	Responsible Institution	Date/Additional Notes
<b>Preparation</b>  <i>During subproject processing</i>	Consultation with government stakeholders (PPC, DPC, CPC, LFDC) and local population about PTIP and the subproject, preliminary design of the transmission line alignment, and the activities (surveys and consultations) to be carried out in connection with the preparation of the RP as a requirement of subproject processing	SPPMB, with PECC2	February-March 2014
	Conduct of surveys (IOL/SES) and RCS	PECC2 with assistance from cadastral offices	March-April 2015
	Consultation with AHs to discuss the results of the surveys and RCS, including project resettlement policy and suggestions of AHs regarding compensation; cash assistance; relocation options; and measures to mitigate adverse impacts of safety restrictions imposed on the continued use of land inside the TL ROW	SPPMB, with PECC2 and local officials	March 18-21, 2015
	Drafting of RP and project information brochure	TA consultants	May-June 2015

Project Process Stage	Participatory Activities and Participants	Responsible Institution	Date/Additional Notes
	<p>(PIB) for preliminary review of ADB resettlement specialist</p> <p>Review by ADB resettlement specialist of the draft RP</p> <p>Revision of draft RP and submission to NPT</p> <p>Endorsement of RP to ADB for concurrence</p> <p>Distribution of PIB to the AHs and posting of summary RP at District and Commune PC offices, posting of draft RP on ADB website</p>	<p>ADB</p> <p>TA consultants</p> <p>NPT</p> <p>SPPMB and NPT</p>	<p>June 2015</p> <p>June 2015</p> <p>June 2015</p> <p>June 2015</p>
<p><b>Updating and Implementation</b></p> <p><u>Updating of RP</u></p> <p><u>RP implementation</u></p> <p><u>Monitoring and evaluation</u></p>	<p>Demarcation of the alignment of the TL</p> <p>Holding of public consultation before commencement of detailed measurement survey (DMS)</p> <p>Mobilization of the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board and the Land Fund Development Center in each district</p> <p>Conduct of DMS</p> <p>Updating of the RP and submission to PPC for approval</p> <p>Endorsement of the updated RP to ADB for concurrence</p> <p>Posting of the summary updated RP at District and Commune PC offices, posting of final updated RP on ADB website</p> <p>Implementation of the RP (i.e., payment of compensation, handing-over of acquired properties, etc.)</p> <p>Receipt and resolution of grievances of APs/AHs</p> <p>Monitoring of the implementation of land acquisition</p>	<p>SPPMB, assisted by Project Implementation Consultants (PIC)</p> <p>SPPMB, with assistance from PIC</p> <p>DPC, with assistance by SPPMB and PIC</p> <p>LFDC and DMS Task Force, with the participation of the APs</p> <p>NPT and SPPMB</p> <p>NPT</p> <p>NPT</p> <p>DCARB with LFDC</p> <p>CPC, DPC, PPC, with assistance by SPPMB and PIC</p> <p>SPPMB and external monitoring agency</p>	<p>August 2015</p> <p>August 2015</p> <p>September 2015</p> <p>September 2015</p> <p>October 2015</p> <p>November 2015</p> <p>November 2015</p> <p>December 2015</p> <p>December 2015-until completion of subproject</p> <p>Starting in September 2015</p>

58. Copies of the draft RP in Vietnamese language endorsed by NPT to ADB will be made available at District PC and Commune PC offices. The draft RP will be uploaded on the ADB website. Likewise, copies of the project information brochure (PIB), also in Vietnamese language, will be distributed to the APs/AHs following NPT 's submission of the draft RP to ADB in June 2015. NPT and SPPMB will ensure that the PIBs are distributed to the APs/AHs. The PIB will include the following information: (i) description of the subproject; (ii) adverse social impacts of the subproject; (iii) measures to avoid impacts, including entitlements of APs/AHs; (iii) consultation and grievance redress procedures; (iv) schedule of land acquisition and clearing of the ROW; and (v) names officials to contact for any queries (see **Appendix 6** for a copy of the PIB).

59. Copies of the updated RP in Vietnamese language will be made available at District PC and Commune PC offices. The updated RP will be uploaded on the ADB website. Social monitoring reports on RP implementation will also be made available at the Commune PC offices and will be uploaded on the ADB website.

## VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

60. In order to ensure that all grievances and complaints of APs/AHs on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs/AHs to air their grievances, this grievance redress mechanism applies to the subproject. All APs/AHs can send any questions to NPT and/or SPPMB about their rights in relation to entitlements, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition and grievance redress. APs/AHs are not required to pay any fee during any of the procedures associated with seeking grievance redress, including if resolution requires legal action to be undertaken in a court of law. Complaints will pass through 3 stages described below. The complainant can, if necessary, take the matter to a court of law. It is noted that the this grievance redress mechanism does not impede access to the country's legal system, meaning that an aggrieved person is free to access a court of law even at the initial stage of his/her grievances. NPT will shoulder all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

61. Moreover, an aggrieved AP may also bring his/her complaint directly to the ADB's Energy Division, Southeast Asia Department, through the Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the AP is not satisfied with the response of the Resident Mission, he/she can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator.

62. The grievance redress procedure will be implemented as follows:

- a. **First Stage: Commune Peoples' Committee (CPC)** - An aggrieved AP may lodge his/her complaint before any member of the CPC through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in written or verbal form. It is incumbent upon the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved AP and will have 15 days to resolve the complaint. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- b. **Second Stage: District/Town People's Committee (DPC)** - If after 15 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the CPC, or if the AP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the AP may bring the case, either written or verbal, to any member of DPC. DPC has 15 days to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping files of all complaints that it handles.
- c. **Third Stage: Provincial People's Committee (PPC)** - If 15 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the DPC, or if the AP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the AP may bring the case, either in writing or verbal, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- d. **Final Stage: People's Court** - If after 15 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved AP does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to the people's court.

63. The above grievance redress mechanism will be disclosed and discussed again with the APs prior to loan appraisal by ADB and during the updating of this RP to ensure their understanding of the process. SPPMB and the DCARBs are responsible for following-up the grievance process of the APs.

## VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

64. The legal and policy framework for addressing the adverse social impacts of the 500 kV My Tho - Duc Hoa TL is provided by relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and of the ADB.

### 7.1. ADB Policies

65. The new ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous peoples (IP), and environment.<sup>10</sup> The objectives of the IR policy are to (i) avoid involuntary resettlement, (ii) explore alternatives to avoid, (iii) restore livelihoods and (iv) improve living standards of poor and vulnerable households. The IP policy objectives are to (i) design and implement projects that fosters full respect for IP's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihoods systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the IP themselves and (ii) ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.

66. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006) 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 the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communications Policy (2011), and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012).

### 7.2. Compensation and Resettlement Policy of the Government of Viet Nam

67. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) confirms that ownership and protection of ownership of citizens of their houses. Besides, the Government has issued a number of law, decrees, and regulations to form the legal framework for land acquisition, assistance, compensation, and resettlement. Primary documents include:

#### **a. Law**

- Land Law (2013) No. 45/2013/QH13 approved by the National Assembly, dated November 29, 2013.

#### **b. Government's decrees**

- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 guiding the implementation of Land Law 2013.
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government on land prices.
- Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 by the Government providing the collection of land use levies.
- Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government providing the collection levies on land lease, water surface lease.

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<sup>10</sup> The policy on environment is discussed in a separate environment report.

- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government on compensation, assistance, and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State.
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP, dated April 23, 2013 on the management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors.
- Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated February 26, 2014 by the Government detailing the implementation of the Electricity Law regarding electricity safety.

**c. Decisions**

- Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-TTg, dated November 17, 2009 by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural workers to 2020.
- Decision No. 52/2012/QD-TTg, dated November 16, 2012 on employment and vocational training support for laborers affected by agricultural land recovery.

**d. Circulars**

- Circular No. 23/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE regulating Land Use Right Certificate (LURC), right to ownership of housing and other assets attached to land.
- Circular No. 24/2014/BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE regulating cadastral dossiers.
- Circular No. 25/2014/BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE, regulating cadastral maps.
- Circular No. 28/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating land statistic and inventory and development of current land use map.
- Circular No. 29/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating details of making and amending land use planning.
- Circular No. 30/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating dossiers of handing over land, leasing land, converting land use purpose, and land acquisition.
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated June 30, 2014 on land pricing method; compilation of and adjustment to land prices; determination of specific land prices and consultancy on land pricing.
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated June 30, 2014 on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State.

**e. Tien Giang PC's Decisions**

- Decision No. 32/2011/QD-UBND, dated October 28, 2011 by Tien Giang PPC on compensation rates of affected trees and crops upon land recovery by the State for the purpose of national defense, security, national and public interests, and economic development;
- Decision No. 41/2014/QD-UBND, dated December 24, 2014 by Tien Giang PPC on land prices in Tien Giang Province in 2014;
- Decision No. 09/2011/QD-UBND, dated April 15, 2014 by Tien Giang PPC on price list of houses and structures in Tien Giang Province; and

- Decision No. 40/2014/QĐ-UBND, dated December 14, 2014 by Tien Giang PPC on compensation, assistance and resettlement upon land recovery by the State for the purpose of national defense, security, national and public interests, and economic development in Tien Giang Province.

### 7.3. Gaps Analysis and Project Principles

68. Since 1 July 2014, the Land Law of 2013 and its implementing decrees and circulars provide the overall framework for involuntary resettlement in Viet Nam.<sup>11</sup> There are several aspects of the 2013 Land Law that are similar to the policy objectives and principles of the ADB safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement as provided by the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). There is basic congruence between Viet Nam's laws and the SPS especially with regard to the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. Existing legislation provides guidance for the following: (i) determining market/replacement rates and payment of compensation, assistance for various types of affected assets; (ii) options for land-for-land and cash compensation assistance; (iii) provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during the transition period; (iv) provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure; (v) additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households; (vi) assistance for livelihood restoration and training; and (vii) notification/disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms. However, the following differences remain:

- a. SPS requires that displaced persons without titles (legal rights) to land be provided with resettlement assistance and compensated for loss of non-land assets (constructed before the cut-off date). On the other hand, the Land Law does not allow compensation of land-attached assets that are illegally established<sup>12</sup> (Article 92, LL). Moreover, structures (land-attached assets) are not compensated based on the value of a new structure, except for structures used for residential purposes (Article 89.2, LL).
- b. SPS requires exploring additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. This is not required under the Land Law.
- c. SPS requires conducting social impact assessment to identify poor and other vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by land acquisition for the purpose of implementing measures to assist them. The Land Law does not clearly require projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups that are impacted by a development project and to implement measures to assist them. However, in case the amount of compensation and support is not enough to buy the minimum plot in a resettlement site, the State will shoulder the balance.
- d. The level of detail and information required for resettlement planning under SPS differs from what is required by the Land Law. The Land Law does not require the preparation of a resettlement plan or general compensation plan prior to the conduct of DMS.
- e. SPS requires payment of compensation and other applicable entitlements to affected persons before displacement. This requirement is not explicitly stated as a condition under the Land Law. The Land Law does require payment of compensation within 30

<sup>11</sup> The Land Law of 2013 replaces the Land Law of 2003. Decrees 43, 44 and 47 supersede previously issued decrees related to land acquisition including Decrees 181/2004, 188/2004, 197/2004, 17/2006, 84/2007, 123/2007, 69/2009, 88/2009, 59/2011, and 189/2013.

<sup>12</sup> There are 3 types of illegally established land-attached assets: (i) those constructed on illegal land, (ii) illegally constructed structures (not based on the approved land use purpose) on legal land, and (iii) structures constructed after land acquisition announcement.

days since the effective date of a land acquisition decision and to subsequently adjust amount in case of delay in payment (Article 93, LL).

- f. SPS requires compensation to include interest accrued. However, under the Land Law the amount is kept in an escrow account in State Treasury without interest in case the AP refuses the proffered compensation.
- g. SPS requires the conduct and disclosure of monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities. For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the project is required to hire an independent external monitoring agency. In the Land Law, monitoring and evaluation is required in a more general term and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law (Article 200, LL). There is also no requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts.



**Table 26: Gap Analysis: 2013 Land Law and Decree 47/2014/ND-CP and ADB 2009 SPS**

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
<b>Objectives</b>			
<i>To avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives</i>	Land Law requires the project owner to arrange the project reasonably to save the land and the Government issued Decree 42/2012/ND-CP on the protection of paddy land;	While there is no explicit policy, land recovery in Viet Nam in practice avoids or minimize involuntary resettlement	Since the Project shall be financed by ADB loan, it will adopt the objectives of the Bank's 2009 SPS <sup>13</sup> .
<i>To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons<sup>14</sup> in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups<sup>15</sup>.</i>	Compensates land users that fulfill the conditions for compensation as prescribed by Article 75, legitimate owners of land-attached assets (Article 88.1), persons/entities that plant/grow forests funded by state budget (Article 90.1.d). - All land users (defined in Article 5) whose land is recovered (including affected workers) are considered for receiving State support (Article 83.1 Land Law 2013 and Article 19 Decree 47/2014/ND-CP). State support is defined as assistance to those whose land is recovered in order to stabilize their livelihoods, production and development.	The 2013 Land Law does not provides compensation to land users who violate land legislation (Article 64), and owners of illegally established land-attached assets (Article 92.2), and unregistered land users of agricultural land after 1 July 2004 (Article 77.2). There is also no regulation to compensate unregistered business for income losses due to business disruption and support in re-establishing their business elsewhere.	
	(For displaced poor and other vulnerable groups) -In case the amount of	Not conflict with SPS 2009 although there is small gap in identifying vulnerable group.	

<sup>13</sup> In line with Item 2, Article 87, 2013 Land Law, which stipulates “For projects using loans from international or foreign organizations for which Vietnam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support and resettlement, that framework policy shall apply”.

<sup>14</sup> Displaced persons include persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who (i) have formal legal rights to the land lost, (ii) have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws, or (iii) have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land

<sup>15</sup> Vulnerable groups are those who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
	<p>compensation/support is not enough for resettled people to buy the minimum resettlement plot, requires the State to support the balance (Article 86.4 Land Law 2013 and Article 27 Decree 47)</p> <p>-Requires to compensate, support, and resettle to stabilize livelihoods of people whose recovered land is located in areas that pose risk to human life (Article 87.3 of Land Law 2013 and Articles 19, 20, and 21 Decree 47).</p>		
<b>Scope and Triggers</b>			
<p><i>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) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.</i></p>	<p>The policy principles are not limited to the DPs but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have policies to create favorable conditions for people who are directly engaged in agricultural production, forestry, aquaculture, and salt-making and do not have productive land due to the restructuring of land use and economic restructuring (Article 26.4). These households/ individuals will be granted with LURCs, ownership of housing and other assets attached to land and do not have to pay land use fee (Article 101.1).</li> <li>- Covers both physical and economic displacement due to land recovery (involuntary acquisition of land)</li> <li>-Considers impacts from change of land use structure and economic structures (Article 26.4)</li> <li>-Covers both temporary and permanent land recovery</li> <li>-Covers remaining investment costs on land (Article 76).</li> </ul>	<p>Although there is no similar principles as in the SPS 2009, this provision is consistent with the overall objective of the Bank on poverty reduction.</p> <p>The 2013 Land Law is short in matching the coverage of 2009 SPS since Article 94 and Article 157 only provide compensation for legally recognized land users.</p>	<p>Applying the objectives of the 2009 ADB SPS.</p>

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
	-Covers compensation for the damage caused by limited land use (Articles 94 and 157).		
<b>Policy Principles</b>			
<p><i>1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.</i></p> <p><i>The involuntary resettlement impacts of a subproject funded by ADB is considered as significant if 200 people or more are greatly affected, defined as (i) relocating houses or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income-generating).</i></p>	<p>-Requires that in the preparation of the district annual land use plan, the area and location of the land to be recovered to implement socioeconomic development projects should be assessed (Article 40.4.c).</p> <p>As for severely affected households when the DPs lose at least 30% of their agricultural landholdings.</p>	<p>-The Land Law does not require for screening of projects in terms of significance of involuntary resettlement impacts, with corresponding requirements for degree of preparation, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>-Land Law 2013 (Article 87.3) and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP require that depending on the degree impacts, separating compensation, assistance, and resettlement activities into a stand-alone project will be decided.</p>	<p>All subprojects shall be screened and categorized according to the degree of their involuntary resettlement impacts, physical and social.</p>
<p><i>2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Establish a grievance redress mechanism<sup>16</sup> to receive and facilitate resolution of</i></p>	<p>- Starts the conduct of public consultation (including affected land users) with the preparation of the district-level land use plan (Article 43).</p> <p>- Between 90-180 days before issuing decision on land recovery, State agencies are required to notify the affected land users about the land recovery (including recovery plan, investigation, survey, measurement and inventory) (Article 67).</p> <p>- Requires that once the plan for</p>	<p>Most of the provisions on consultation in the Land Law are consistent with 2009 SPS. What is missing is the provisions are the consultation with host communities and support for social and cultural institutions.</p>	<p>Participatory consultations will include non-government organizations, host communities and civic organizations will be provided with project information booklets or brochures written in language largely understand by affected persons.</p>

<sup>16</sup> The grievance redress mechanism 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 cost and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. It should also pay particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
<i>the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.</i>	compensation has been approved, each person whose land is recovered ( <u>and meets the conditions for compensation</u> ) should be notified of the decision on compensation. Requires the decision to clearly show the level of compensation and support, arrangement of the resettlement land or house (if any), time and place of payment for compensation or support, time to arrange resettlement land or house and time of hand over, and site clearance. The organization in charge of compensation/resettlement conducts consultations with affected land users and record opinions/ comments raised during the consultations. In case of disagreement, the Fatherland Association will attempt to persuade those who disagree (Article 69).		
<i>3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at <u>replacement value</u> for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets<sup>17</sup> that</i>	-Requires that compensation be made by allocating new land with the same land use purpose with the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users will receive cash compensation calculated on the specific land price. Requires that compensation must be democratic, objective, equal, public, timely and legally compliant. (Article 74.2) -Requires that specific price of the affected plot should be determined and	There are inconsistencies noted on these provisions in Land Law that do not meet this Bank policy. It does not prescribe for consulting land users on land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patters and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information where market conditions are absent or in a	Livelihoods and socio cultural systems of all displaced persons shall be restored, improved and culturally appropriate from pre-Project level. Affected livelihoods based on land shall be restored through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, or cash compensation at replacement value for land

<sup>17</sup> 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 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 patters and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials should

<b>ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard</b>	<b>Vietnam 2013 Land Law &amp; guidance decrees</b>	<b>Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Reconciled policy for the Project</b>
<i>cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</i>	independent/licensed valuers should be engaged in establishing cash compensation rates (Articles 114.4, 115, and 116 of Land Law 2013 and Decree 44/2014/ND-CP). However, the requirement of engaging independent/licensed valuers is still vague: article 114, provision 3 says that the province-level land administration agency is entitled to (instead of “must”) hire organizations having consultancy functions for advising on the determination of specific land prices). -Includes the cost for moving due to land recovery in the compensation (Article 91). -Requires the payment of additional compensation in case of late payment (after 30 days from decision on the land recovery) (Article 93).	formative stage in determining replacement value of affected assets.	when the loss of land does not undermine their livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, (iv) employment in construction works; and (v) restoration of social networks of displaced persons.
4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community	-Entitles affected land users to also receive State support, including support for stabilizing livelihoods and production, support for training and career change and facilitating search for jobs, support for resettlement and other support (Article 83). -Requires resettlement sites to have uniformly developed infrastructure, ensuring construction standards, codes in accordance with the conditions, customs, practices of the specific regions, areas (Article 85.2).	The Land Law does not include compensation of unregistered owners of commercial structures/businesses for (i) the cost of re-establishing their business/commercial activities elsewhere; (ii) net income loss during the transition period, and (iii) cost of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment.	Physically and/or economically displaced persons shall be provided with: (i) land use right certificates in relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment, forest resources, and/or production opportunities; (ii) transportation for transfer to resettlement sites and food subsidies to APs during

be collected. 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 (ADB SPS 2009, Appendix 2).

<b>ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard</b>	<b>Vietnam 2013 Land Law &amp; guidance decrees</b>	<b>Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Reconciled policy for the Project</b>
<i>services, as required.</i>			transition and development assistance, such as land development, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) access to social infrastructure and community services, as required.
<i>5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.</i>	<p>-In case the amount of compensation/support is not enough to buy the minimum resettlement plot (as normally the case for poor households), requires the State to support the balance (Article 86.4)</p> <p>-Entitles people whose recovered land is located in areas that pose risk to human life (defined in Article 65.1) to receive compensation, support, resettlement to stabilize livelihoods (Article 87.3)</p> <p>-State guarantees to develop policies to facilitate those who are directly involved in agricultural, forestry, aquaculture, salt production and who are lacking the land for production due to change of land use structure and economic structure (Article 26.4). Such households/ individuals shall be granted certificate of land use right, houses and other land-attached assets without having to pay land use fee (Article 101.1).</p>	While the 2009 SPS considered them as such, women, households headed by a woman with young dependents, people with disabilities, the poor, and ethnic minority people are not automatically considered as vulnerable under the Land Law. Moreover, the Land Law has no explicit requirement to identify the poor and other vulnerable groups and to propose and implement targeted measures to assist them in the cases of land recovery.	Ward PC/ CPC shall issue certificates confirming their poor social status. Other vulnerable groups as defined by ADB will be provided with assistance according to the regulations of the project.
<i>6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to</i>	-Article 73 of the Land Law covers negotiated settlement for land transfer for projects, facilities for project and business purposes – not in the event of	Land Law 2013 and Decrees 43/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP and 47/2014/ND-CP have neither a provision for procedure nor	Per 2009 SPS <sup>18</sup> , the borrower/client will ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly

<sup>18</sup>Appendix 2, Paragraph 25

<b>ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard</b>	<b>Vietnam 2013 Land Law &amp; guidance decrees</b>	<b>Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Reconciled policy for the Project</b>
<i>ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.</i>	land recovery by the state.	regulation on negotiated settlement.	address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. The borrower/client will agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws applicable to such transactions; third-party validation; mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected; and record-keeping requirements.
<i>7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for full resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at 100% (as long as they settled in the project area before the cut-off date)</i>	-For relocating households who are not eligible for compensation with residential land, but have no other place to live, the State sells, leases, provides rent-to-own houses or allocates land with land use fee (Article 79.2). -Not compensating for the assets which are (i) illegally created; (ii) created after the notice of land recovery; and (iii) social infrastructure and other construction facilities which are no longer in use (Article 92) of the Land Law.	The Land Law is inadequate in meeting this 2009 SPS policy. Articles 88 and 92 do not provide compensation to non-legitimate owners of land-attached assets for non-land assets.	The absence of legal rights of affected persons on the acquired land is not a hindrance to receiving compensation for other assets and for rehabilitation assistance.
<i>8. Prepare a <u>resettlement plan</u><sup>19</sup> elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy,</i>	The Land Law requires for a compensation plan that shows the level of compensation and support, arrangement of the resettlement land or	At the level required under the 2009 SPS, there is no requirement for preparing a resettlement plan or Ethnic	Resettlement plan shall be prepared in case of land acquisition, complete with necessary information.

<sup>19</sup> SPS (2009) requires that a resettlement plan should basically include the following (i) project description, (ii) scope of land acquisition and resettlement, (iii) socioeconomic information and profile, (iv) information disclosure, consultation and participation, (v) grievance redress mechanisms, (vi) legal framework, (vii) entitlements, assistance and benefits, (viii) relocation of housing and settlements, (ix) income restoration and rehabilitation, (x) resettlement budget and financing plan, (xi) institutional arrangements, (xii) implementation schedule and (xiii) monitoring and reporting

ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard	Vietnam 2013 Land Law & guidance decrees	Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009	Reconciled policy for the Project
<p><i>institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</i></p> <p><i>Incorporating into the plan all of the resettlement costs when presenting the cost and benefits of the project.</i></p>	<p>house (if any), time and place of payment for compensation or support, time to arrange resettlement land or house (if any) and time to hand over the recovered land to the organization in charge of compensation.</p> <p>As for the projects that have significant impacts on involuntary resettlement, it is necessary to consider the implementation of the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone project; Resettlement cost is included in the total investment.</p>	<p>Minority Development Plan. Compensation plan is prepared only after the detailed measurement survey (DMS), and there is no requirement for preparing a draft resettlement/compensation plan.</p>	
<p><i>9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.</i></p>	<p>-Requires that the compensation plan is disclosed to the affected land user and the community where land recovery will be made.</p>	<p>This provision in the Land Law is somewhat similar with 2009 SPS. However, the contents of compensation plan may not be comparable with the level of detail in 2009 SPS since the Land Law provides the general guidelines on land recovery for projects assisted by multilateral development institutions and/or projects financed by the government.</p>	<p>Disclose a draft RP including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to affected persons, and other stakeholders.</p>
<p><i>10. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation</i></p>	<p>-Requires that land recovery be conducted only after the construction of houses or infrastructure in the resettlement area is completed (Article 85).</p> <p>-Requires affected land users to handover the land within 30 days <u>after agreeing</u> to the compensation/allowances offered. Agencies making the compensation are</p>	<p>Matched against the 2009 SPS, the Land Law has no explicit condition that the affected land user should have received the compensation/allowance before handing over the affected land/asset.</p>	<p>RP shall be prepared as part of the Project or it may be a stand-alone document for implementation, showing the full cost of execution if the impacts shall displace persons. Compensation/allowances shall be received by the APs, before the handing</p>



<b>ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard</b>	<b>Vietnam 2013 Land Law &amp; guidance decrees</b>	<b>Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Reconciled policy for the Project</b>
	required to pay compensation within 30 days. In case of delay, additional compensation for delayed payment should be made.		over of their land or removal of their affected assets.
11. <i>Grievance redress mechanism</i>	<p>- Citizens have the right to supervise land management including land recovery, compensation, assistance and resettlement. The competent state agencies upon receiving opinions from citizens have to examine, settle and respond to the opinions of the reporting organizations or individuals (Article 199).</p> <p>- Allowing the DPs whose land is acquired to send petition according to the mechanism and procedures of the Law on Complaints and Denunciations. For violations committed by civil servants or public employees working at a land administration agency (including land acquisition), the petition shall be sent to the competent agencies depending on the nature of the petition and concerned civil servants or public employees (Article 209).</p>	SPS 2009 defines a grievance redress mechanism in accordance with the National Law and easily accessed by the DPs.	A four-step grievance redress mechanism in compliant with the Complaint Law will be established and disseminated to the stakeholders. Complaint fees are the responsibilities of the project owner.
12. <i>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. Monitoring indicators are defined for internal monitoring and external monitoring; Disclosing monitoring reports.</i>	<p>-Empowers citizens to supervise and report on breaches in land management and land use including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199).</p> <p>-Mandates the government to 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).</p>	Article 199 of the Land Law is consistent with the requirement of 2009 SPS. However, Article 200 does not require for the monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement outcomes and the impacts on standards of living on displaced persons. Likewise, it has requirement to engage an external expert to monitor for projects with significant involuntary resettlement/land	Mechanism for resettlement monitoring and evaluation shall be established. An internal monitoring mechanism and/or an external monitoring agency/expert will be recruited to implement monitoring activities of the project (if necessary).

<b>ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary resettlement safeguard</b>	<b>Vietnam 2013 Land Law &amp; guidance decrees</b>	<b>Policy gaps from ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Reconciled policy for the Project</b>
	Monitoring indicators are not specified.	recovery impacts.	

#### 7.4. Resettlement Policy and Principles of the Subproject

69. The 2011 Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework spells out the resettlement policy and principles that will guide land acquisition and resettlement in subprojects of the Power Transmission Investment Program (PTIP). Provisions and principles adopted in PTIP will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with Decree N°38/20B/ND-CP which provides that in case of “discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on ODA, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence” (Article 46, Item 1). These resettlement policy and principles have been designed to address the discrepancies between ADB SPS and relevant GOV regulations as described in the gaps analysis above, thus:

- a. Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- b. Compensation and assistance will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of implementation.
- c. Severely affected household (SAH) is considered when they are losing 10% or more of the household’s assets shall be considered as threshold.
- d. Displaced persons without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- e. Residential and agricultural land for replacement should be close to the previous places as much as possible and be suitable to displaced persons.
- f. Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the displaced persons and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the DPs and communities will be taken into account.
- g. The RP or REMDP will be disclosed to DPs in a form and language(s) understandable to them
- h. Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- i. Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- j. Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
- k. Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the subproject.
- l. Resettlement transition stage should be minimized. Restoration measures will be provided to displaced persons before the expected starting date of construction in the specific location.
- m. Budget for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during subproject implementation and by the provinces.
- n. Reporting and independent monitoring should be defined clearly as part of the management system of resettlement. Independent assessment of the duration and results of the land recovery should be carried out.
- o. The NPT will not issue notice of possession to contractors until the NPT are officially confirmed in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the displaced persons and rehabilitation measures are in place (ii) already- compensated, assisted displaced persons have cleared the area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free

from any encumbrances. The satisfactory resettlement to be ascertained by the independent monitor before start of the civil works.

- p. Cut-off date is the date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Subproject are inventoried.

## **7.5. Subproject Entitlements**

### **7.5.1. Eligibility**

70. Eligibility will be determined with regard to the cut-off date, which is taken to be the date of commencement of the DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the subprojects are identified and measured. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and/or assistance under the subproject.

71. In addition, legal rights to the land concerned determine the extent of eligibility for compensation with regard to land. There are three types of APs: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in entirety or partially, ii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under national laws, or, iii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. APs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. APs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate.

### **7.5.2. Entitlements**

72. Households or individuals with sufficient basis for compensation will be compensated for land and structure losses equivalent to 100% of the price of such assets. Those without sufficient legal rights are also assisted as described in the entitlement matrix below.

73. The unit rates or amount for allowances indicated in the entitlement matrix can be adjusted during RP updating to reflect actual situation at the time of implementation. However, the adjusted amounts and unit rates cannot be lower than the provisions in the entitlement matrix.

**Table 27: Entitlement Matrix**

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
<b>A. Agricultural Land</b>			
A.1: Temporarily Affected Agricultural Land			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC  AND public organizations	Loss of use of the land for a period less than 1 year	No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will: (a) Pay the rent in cash, which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption. (b) Restore of land within 1 month after using 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	Subproject is responsible to restore the borrowed land within 1 month after use of land or negotiates with DPs to restore and pay for them. PPMBs and EMA are in charge of monitoring on restoration of the affected land. Full payment for AHs at least 03 months before site clearance
	Loss of use of land exceeds 1 year.	No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will: a/ Pay the rent in cash, which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption. , b/ Restore of land within 1 month after using 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.  Or  DP can ask the Subproject to acquire permanently that land affected at replacement cost	
User with lease or temporary right	Loss of use of the land for a period less than 1 year	No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will: a/ Pay the rent in cash, which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption. , b/ Restore of land within 1 month after using 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	Subproject is responsible to restore the borrowed land within 1 month after use of land or negotiates with DPs to restore and pay for them.  PPMBs and External monitoring agency (EMA) is in charge of monitoring on restoration of the affected land.  Full payment for AHs at least 03 months before site clearance
	Loss of use of land exceeds 1 year	No compensation for land if returned to original user; however, the Subproject will: (a) Pay the rent in cash which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption. (b) Restore of land within 1 month after using 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.  Or  DP entitled to compensation for the remaining value of the lease contract	
Non-titled user		No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will pay cash compensation for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices (see D, below).	Compensation will be at least equivalent to income lost as a result of the temporary acquisitions of the land.
A.2: Permanently Affected Agricultural Land			
Owners with LURC, owners in	More than 10 percent or more of total	(a) As a priority, allocation of replacement land: (i) equal in area to affected	If remaining land holding is not

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
<p>process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC</p> <p>AND public organizations</p>	<p>productive landholding affected</p> <p>(6 AHs)</p>	<p>land up to a maximum of land quota in the locality; (ii) of same category (or productive capacity); (iii) at a location satisfactory to DP; (iv) with full title in the names of both the household head and his/her spouse; and (v) without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer charges; and</p> <p>(b) Economic rehabilitation package (see G, below);</p> <p>Or, if DP opts,</p> <p>(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost); and,</p> <p>(b) Economic rehabilitation package (see G, below).</p>	<p>economically viable i.e. is too small to be economically cultivated, the Subproject will acquire the entire land holding and not just the affected portion. The size of the entire holding will be the basis for providing replacement land or cash compensation. The economically remaining land area will be identified by DCARB for each case.</p> <p>DCARBs will determine whether the remaining holding can be viable or not and take care of this issue during DMS implementation.</p> <p>Full payment for AHs at least 01 months before site clearance</p>
	<p>Less than 10 percent of total productive landholding affected; OR No suitable replacement land available</p> <p>(32 AHs)</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for affected portion if remaining holding is viable;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for entire landholding, if remaining holding is not viable.</p>	<p>Implemented by DCARBs Decided by DPCs</p>
	<p>Affected landholding located in urban, peri-urban or rural residential area, as per approved land use plan</p>	<p>(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land; and</p> <p>(b) Additional cash allowance equal to 20 percent of the agricultural land value but the supported area is not exceeding 5 (five) times of the land quota in the locality.</p>	<p>Implemented by DCARBs Decided by DPCs</p>
	<p>Affected land lying intermixed with residential areas but un-certified as residential land; pond and garden land lying the same area containing residential houses along canals and along transportation lines.</p> <p>(6 AHs)</p>	<p>(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land; and</p> <p>(b) Additional cash allowance equal to 40 percent of the agricultural land value but the supported area is not exceeding 5 (five) times of the land quota in the locality.</p>	<p>Implemented by DCARBs Decided by DPCs</p>
	<p>Affected landholding is under dispute.</p>	<p>Compensation (for land and all non-land affected assets on the affected land) held in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.</p>	<p>Implemented by DCARBs Decided by DPCs</p>
<p>User with lease or temporary rights</p>	<p>Any impacted items</p>	<p>Cash compensation equivalent to 30 percent of replacement cost for affected land;</p> <p>OR,</p> <p>Cash compensation for loss of net income for the remaining leased or assigned period, whichever is higher.</p>	<p>Preceding note on viability of remaining (unaffected) portion of plot also applies</p> <p>Implemented by DCARBs</p>

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
Non-titled user	Any impacted items	(a) No compensation but to be supported for affected land at the same compensation price for the land with lowest position in the land categories of the province, and  (b) Economic rehabilitation package in lieu of compensation (see G, below).	For non-titled DPs with no other productive landholdings, local authorities will allocate replacement land with temporary or lease land rights
Eligible organizations	Any impacted items	(a) No compensation for affected land but support equivalent with 70% of compensation value of the affected land; and  (b) Cash compensation at current market prices for all non-land affected assets on the affected land and allowance for transfer assets, If any.	The compensation amount must be paid to account of affected commune and used for infrastructure improvement of the commune
<b>A.3 Impact on productive land in ROW</b>			
All AHs have trees/fruit trees in ROW	Partially impact or totally impact  (92 AHs)	(a) No compensation for land. (b) Compensation for fruit trees and others at market price.	Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the subproject construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes. (Described in Decree 81, 2009, article 1)  AHs can be required to cut affected trees, subproject will pay for this work.
<b>B. Residential and/or non-agricultural land</b>			
<b>B.1. Temporarily Affected Residential and/or Non-Agricultural Land</b>			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Temporary loss of use of land	No compensation for land; however, (a) The Subproject will pay rent to DPs during temporary use; and (b) Compensation for any demolished structures at replacement cost; and (c) Restore land within 1 month after use to its previous or better.	Rent will be determined so as to be not less than the amount of income foregone due to the temporary loss of this land  PPMBs and EMA are in charge of monitoring contractors on restoration of the affected land.
User with lease or temporary right	Temporary loss of use of land	No compensation for land; however, (a) The Subproject will pay rent to DPs during the temporary use or compensation for the remaining value of the contract; and (b) Compensation for any demolished structures at replacement cost; and (c) Restore land within 1 month after use of land to its previous or better quality.  OR, if DP opts: (a) Compensation for any demolished structures at replacement cost; and (b) Compensation for the remaining value of the contract. c/ Restore land within 1 month after use of land to its previous or better quality.	Rent will be determined so as to be not less than the amount of income foregone due to the temporary loss of this land  PPMBs and EMA are in charge of monitoring contractors on restoration of the affected land.
<b>B.2. Permanently Affected Residential and/or Non-Agricultural Land</b>			

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Loss of residential and/or non-agricultural landholding without houses and structures built thereon	As a priority, allocation of replacement land: (i) equal to area of affected land up to a maximum of land quota in province of subproject; (ii) of same type (e.g., residential, commercial); (iii) at a location satisfactory to DP; (v) with full title in the names of both the household head and his/her spouse; and (vi) without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer charges;  OR, if DP opts, Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land. The compensated area does not exceed the residential land quota in the locality	(a) The DPC will determine availability of replacement land (b) Affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation held in escrow account until land dispute is resolved. (c) Full payment for AHs at least 03 months before site clearance
	Affected landholding exceeds area of land quota.	(a) Cash compensation for the area greater than land quota at replacement cost based on current market prices for agricultural land plus an allowance equal to 40% of the affected residential land value; and (b) Cash compensation at replacement cost for non-land affected asset (see C below).	
	Loss of residential land/or non-agricultural landholding with houses and structures built thereon.  (4 AHs)	DP will be entitled to one of the following options: (i) Stay and rebuild their houses/structures on the remaining land if viable, and cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area and the affected house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see G); OR  (ii) Relocation in resettlement site with cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (See G). If amount of compensation is lower than value of a standard plot or apartment in resettlement site, the difference payment is not required; OR  (iii) Self-relocation with cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land and house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see G); and relocation household is entitled to support by cash for preparation of housing foundation equal to the average investment value in infrastructure of a standard plot in resettlement site.	(a) Infrastructure in relocation site will be constructed by subproject. The resettlement sites are all close to the affected area and with completed infrastructures.  (b) Affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation held in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.
User with lease or temporary rights	Loss of residential land/or non-agricultural land	(a) Cash compensation for the remaining value of contract, and (b) Cash compensation at replacement cost for house/structures on affected land, and (c) Package of rehabilitation assistance (see G below).	Local authorities assist DP to find alternative land.
Non-titled user	Loss of residential land or non-agriculture land	No compensation for affected land; however, (a) Non-titled DP entitled to compensation for affected structures (see C, below), and (b) Package of rehabilitation allowances (see G below)	(a) In case of non-titled DP has no other residential land/or non- agriculture land: Local authorities should consider to allocate replacement residential land or house with full title and plus package of rehabilitation allowances



Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
			(b) In case of non-titled DP has no other non-agriculture land: Local authorities should consider to allocate replacement non-agriculture land with temporary of lease land right.
Eligible organizations	Loss of non-agricultural land	(a) No compensation for land if land use fee is unpaid or paid by state funds, otherwise cash compensation for land at replacement cost; and (b) Cash compensation for affected structures and allowance of relocation if any.	
<b>B3. Impact on residential land in ROW</b>			
All AHs have house/Structure and trees in ROW	Partially impact on house or structures in ROW (affected area less than 50% of total land area without any impact to the remaining structures of the house/building)	(a) No compensation for land.  (b) Retain their houses in ROW according to the conditions regulated by Article 6 of Decree No. 106/2005/NĐ-CP and Cash compensation for directly affected parts of the houses at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing the affected part.  (c) Support for utilization restricted land	AHs will demolish the impacted part/structures and reconstruct or improve their houses themselves.  Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the subproject construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes.
	Demolishing partial or totally impact on house/structures (impact > 50%, or less than 50%)  (45 AHs)	(a) No compensation for land. (b) AH could chose one of the following options: (c) Retaining their houses or building in ROW according to the conditions regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/NĐ-CP. Allowance for purchasing fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building. (d) Cash compensation at replacement cost for full areas of affected house/structure and cost for demolishing AHs' houses in ROW. (e) Support for utilization of restricted land	Consulting with AHs on options of retaining their house in ROW or removing out of ROW
<b>C. MAIN HOUSES AND/OR SHOPS AND OTHER STRUCTURES OR PROPERTY</b>			
<b>C.1. Main Structures (Houses and/or Shops)</b>			
Owners of houses/ structures	House/Structure partially affected and remaining portion can be used	(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for materials and labor for affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and  (b) Repair allowance (see G, below).	
Owners of house or combined house/shop structures	Structure totally affected OR Structure partially affected and remaining portion no longer viable  (45 AHs)	(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for materials and labor for whole affected structure with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and  (b) Relocation and subsistence allowances (see G, below).	
Owners of shop	Structure totally affected OR Structure partially affected and remaining portion no longer viable	(a) Cash compensation at replacement cost for whole affected structure for materials and labor with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and	

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
		(b) Relocation allowance (see G, below).	
Tenant	Structure partially affected and remaining portion viable	(a) Cash compensation to the structure owner for the whole affected structure at replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and (b) Repair allowance to the structure owner (see G, below). (c) Tenant may remain with owner's agreement.	Notice to tenants by owner at least two (2) months in advance
	Remaining structure no longer viable, OR Tenant opts to move	(a) Cash compensation to the structure owner for the whole affected structure at replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and (b) Rent allowance equivalent to 6 months' rent or the remaining value of the rental contract (whichever is higher); and, (c) Assistance to find new, affordable rental accommodation; and (d) Relocation allowance (see G, below)	
<b>C.2. Other Structures, e.g., kitchens, toilets, animal sheds, fences, foundations, etc.</b>			
Owners of structures	Partially or totally affected structures or other property  (45 AHs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; OR  Cash or in-kind assistance to relocate affected structures or property; OR  Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition (see G, below).	Owners of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) Construction permits for the structures
	Graves / tombs-yard/cemetery  (45 AHs)	All costs of excavation, relocation and reburial will be reimbursed in cash to the affected family as prescribed in PPC's regulation.  If the tombs-yard is required, the place and layout of the yard shall be decided by the affected households and the costs for the yard constructions shall be made by the Subproject.	Compensation to be paid directly to DPs.  For ownerless affected graves / tombs, compensation will be given to Commune PC to relocate them to new site.  Graves to be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways according to Customary rights.  The place and layout of the yard shall be consulted with communities and affected peoples
<b>D. Annual and perennial crops, fruit and timber trees and tree/plant fences</b>			
Owners of crops and/or trees	Loss of annual crops  (137 AHs)	If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation of un-harvested crops at market values based on the average production over past 3 years.	A minimum of 2 months' notice to harvest crops; Owners of crops and/or trees are entitled to compensation regardless of whether they possess land use rights
	Loss of perennial crops, fruit and timber	Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and	Compensation must equal in value to

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
	trees and tree fences  (9 AHs)	productive value of the affected crops and/or trees.	crops that would be harvested had acquisition not occurred.  A market survey shall be carried out when updating the RP or REMDPs
<b>E. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC RESOURCES/ASSETS</b>			
Village, Ward, Government Unit	Loss of community buildings and infrastructure  (School building, Hospital, offices buildings, religious infrastructures etc.)	Repair or restoration to original or better conditions of affected community buildings and infrastructures at no cost to community; OR  Replacement, if necessary, at locations identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities, at no cost to community; OR  Cash compensation at replacement cost based on current market prices for affected community assets.	If income loss is expected (e.g. irrigation, community forest, community grazing land, income from fishpond), the village, commune or district authority is entitled to compensation for the total production loss (over 3 years); this compensation should be used collectively for income restoration measures and/or new infrastructure.
	Publicly owned utilities	Relocation and/or rehabilitation to original or better conditions of affected public utilities, at no cost to public utility; OR  Cash compensation at replacement cost based on current market prices for affected public utilities.	Relocation or reconstruction of public facilities will be done with minimal disruption to public service
<b>F. LOSS OF BUSINESSES AND INCOME SOURCES (NON-LAND BASED)</b>			
<b>F.1. Businesses that relocate and/or rebuild structures</b>			
Households with businesses without tax declarations, e.g., small shops  (Including un-registered business owners)	Structure totally affected and must be relocated OR Structure partially affected and must be rebuilt.	(a) Cash assistance for loss of income based on the minimum wage in the respective province for the period of 3 months; and  (b) Cash compensation for affected structures at replacement costs; and  (c) Cash assistance for relocation (see G1), if any	Affected businesses will be notified 2 months in advance to relocate and/or rebuild new structures, so as to be able to continue to operate businesses while resettling.
Registered business owners	Structure totally affected and must be relocated OR Structure partially affected and must be rebuilt.	(a) Cash assistance for loss of income equal to 30% of taxable revenues of one year. Average annual taxable revenues determined on basis of financial statements for the past 3 years; and  (b) Cash compensation for affected structures at replacement costs; and  (c) Cash assistance for relocation (see G1), if any	
<b>F.2 Employees and Hired Laborers</b>			
Employees and hired laborers	Temporary loss of employment/work while employers re-organize, relocate and/or rebuild.	Cash compensation for lost wages or salary equal to basic wages or salary for each day (or month) they cannot work.	
	Permanent loss of employment/work due to land acquisition or relocation of employer.	(a) Cash assistance equal to six months wages or salary or the value of a remaining contract, whichever is higher; and  (b) Assistance to secure new employment including relevant skills training	

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
		expenses if required.	
<b>G. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE</b>			
<b>G.1. Relocation Allowance</b>			
All DPs have to relocate	Relocation of household and/or business effects and salvaged and new building materials.  (45 AHs)	(a) Cash assistance is minimum of VND 3,000,000 for DPs that relocate within the same province; OR Cash assistance up to VND 5,000,000 for DPs that relocate to another province.  (b) Temporary Relocation Assistance for renting temporary resettlement house: The period of assistance and administration of this provision will be as per the Provincial People's Committee regulations  NB. Not applicable for AHs rebuilding on same plot.	Eligible DPs include owners of residential structures that are totally or partially affected and remaining portion is not viable; non-titled DPs allocated alternative residential land or housing; tenants; and, businesses and eligible land use/management organizations that relocate.  At the time of compensation, the level of allowance will be re- evaluated to ensure the DPs have enough assistance to relocate.  The resettlement sites are all close to the affected area and with completed infrastructure
<b>G.2. Transition Subsistence Allowance</b>			
Owners of residential structures that must rebuild.	Loss of income during period to rebuild.  (45 AHs)	Cash assistance is equal to 30 kg of rice per month per household member for 12 months valued at market price; If relocation in hard living condition area, assistance is for 24 months.  Assistance is equal to 30 kg of rice per month per household member for 03 months if partial rebuilding only is required.	At time of compensation, allowance will be adjusted for inflation to ensure that DPs have sufficient resources to meet basic food and non-food expenditures.
<b>G.3 Repair Allowance</b>			
Owners of partially affected principal structures; AND Owners of other affected structures.	Damage due to dismantling of part of principal structure, or part or all of other structure  (48 AHs)	Cash assistance based on actual costs to repair the remaining part	
<b>G.4 Infrastructure Development Allowance</b>			
Owners of structures that relocate themselves	Provision of basic infrastructure, e.g., water supply, toilet, access, drainage  (48 AHs)	Cash assistance equal to the basic cost of investment unit in infrastructure of a standard plot in resettlement site according to Decree 69/2009/ND-CP.	
<b>G.5 Economic Rehabilitation Package</b>			
Severely affected DPs, displaced from housing or losing 10 percent or more of their productive, income	Assistance to restore livelihoods and incomes following acquisition of agricultural land or other productive assets	AHs directly cultivate on the affected land to be entitled: (a) Losing from 10 to 30% of agricultural land holding: Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months, if not relocating; for 6 months if relocating; and for	Value of in kind assistance to be determined during RP or REMDP implementation.

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issue
generating irrespective of tenure status.	(48 AHs)	<p>12 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area;</p> <p>(b) Losing more than 30% to 70% of total agriculture landholding. Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 6 months, if not relocating; for 12 months if relocating; and for 24 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area;</p> <p>(c) Losing more than 70% of total agriculture landholding Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 12 months, if not relocating; for 24 months if relocating; and for 36 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area; AND</p> <p>(d) In-kind assistance to be decided in consultation with eligible DPs. Forms of assistance may include, but are not limited to, agricultural extension assistance, and training for non-agricultural occupations. And</p> <p>(e) Participating in income restoration programs (RP or REMDP).</p>	<p>Income Restoration Programs will be designed during subproject implementation with the assistance of an agency specialized in livelihoods/labor or vocational assistance and with the active involvement of the AHs.</p> <p>RP or REMDP shall be prepared during the RP or REMDP updating following the needs assessment of the DPs</p>
	<p>Assistance for job changing and creation.</p> <p>(48 AHs)</p>	<p>Cash assistance equal to 1.5 times of compensation value for affected for acquired land area but not exceed 5 (five) times of land quota in locality.</p> <p>If DP has demand for training, he/she will be entitled to a free training course</p>	<p>Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS.</p>
<b>G.6. Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households</b>			
Vulnerable DPs (the poor, war invalid person, woman headed household, the elderly)	<p>Assistance to the poor and vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions.</p> <p>(1 AH)</p>	<p>For the poor households, cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (at market price) per each family member per month for at least 6 months.</p> <p>For other vulnerable DPs, assistance of VND 2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions</p>	<p>Eligible households are those who are classed as vulnerable under MOLISA definition.</p>
<b>G.7 Assistance for houses/infrastructures falling in the ROW</b>			
All DPs affected with infrastructures	<p>Infrastructures below the 220Kv line within the ROW</p> <p>(45 AHs)</p>	<p>Support provided to protect the infrastructures affected with necessary equipment as per regulations</p>	<p>The support level for protection will the provincial regulations</p>
<b>G.8 Bonus to DPs that relocate on time</b>			
All DPs that relocate		<p>Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in a timely manner according to PPC's regulation.</p>	

## **7.6. Strategy to Address Gender Issues**

74. The subproject includes the following specific actions to address gender issues during resettlement planning and implementation:

- a. During the updating and implementation of this RP, both men and women will participate in public meetings and in the DMS. Women from the affected households will be consulted with regard to compensation, assistance, and resettlement.
- b. For married APs, both husband and wife will be present to receive the couple's compensation and allowances for their affected assets and income sources.
- c. Women will be given equal chance in getting hired for unskilled labor and to receive equal remuneration for the same work as the men.
- d. Special measures will be adopted to help elderly-, disabled-, and women-headed households relocate or reconstruct their affected structures.

## **7.7. Strategy to Assist Vulnerable Households**

75. Vulnerable APs include the following: (i) households headed by women with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) poor households, (iv) elderly households with no other means of support, and (v) landless APs. Vulnerable APs that are affected by the partial or entire loss of main structures and productive assets will be given priority for employment in project-related works. In addition, vulnerable AHs will be provided livelihood assistance.

## **7.8. Unforeseen Impacts**

76. New APs/AHs that will emerge due to changes in project design or alignment prior to or even during construction works are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs/AHs. Project entitlements will not apply to new occupants of the ROW after the cut-off date.

## VIII. RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

### 8.1 Compensation and Allowances of AHs

77. Compensation for affected fixed assets, including cash allowances, have been computed based on the results of the replacement cost study (RCS) that was conducted in March – April 2015 to determine the prevailing market rates of lands, structures, crops, and trees in the subproject area. (See **Appendix 7** for results of the RCS). The amounts of compensation for affected assets are estimated using the unit costs suggested by the RCS and multiplying these unit costs with quantities of the affected assets. Computation of various types of allowances follows the same principle.

#### 8.1.1. Compensation for permanently affected (acquired) land

78. Compensation for the 38 AHs affected by the permanent acquisition of their landholdings is estimated at VND 5,452,079,500, broken down as follows: paddy land, VND 1,836,818,500; annual cropland, VND 1,617,561,500; perennial/garden land, VND 634,999,500; and residential land, VND 1,362,700,000.

**Table 28: Permanently Acquired Land for Tower Foundations**

Type of Affected Land	Unit Cost (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (VND)
Paddies	185,000 – 205,000	9,422	1,836,818,500
Other annual cropland	205,000	7,937	1,617,561,500
Perennial/garden land	205,000	3,121	634,999,500
Residential land	750,00-850,000	1,660	1,362,700,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,140</b>	<b>5,452,079,500</b>

#### 8.1.2. Cash assistance for losing productive lands (paddies and croplands)

79. Thirty-eight AHs affected by the loss of productive lands (paddies, annual croplands, and garden/perennial lands) are entitled to an assistance of VND 12,296,623,500.

#### 8.1.3. Life stabilization allowance for severely affected AHs

80. Six AHs are entitled to life stabilization allowance<sup>20</sup> because they will lose 10% to 30% of their total productive assets. Each of the 6 AHs will receive cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months. Five of the 6 severely affected AHs are affected by the loss of their houses. At a unit cost of VND 16,000 per kg and an average household size of 4.1 persons, the life stabilization allowance due to each AH for 3 months is VND 5,760,000. In addition, each of the 6 severely affected AHs is entitled to receive VND 53,460,000 for stabilizing life and production.

<sup>20</sup>Life stabilization allowance is computed thus: (a) Losing from 10 to 30% of agricultural land holding: cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months, if not relocating; for 6 months if relocating; and for 12 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area; (b) Losing more than 30% to 70% of total agriculture landholding: cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 6 months, if not relocating; for 12 months if relocating; and for 24 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area; and (c) Losing more than 70% of total agriculture landholding: cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 12 months, if not relocating; for 24 months if relocating; and for 36 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area.

#### 8.1.4. Cash assistance for restricted use of land in TL ROW

81. The 129 AHs adversely affected by safety restrictions imposed on the continued use of their 613,762m<sup>2</sup> landholdings in the ROW of the TL<sup>21</sup> are entitled to receive the equivalent of 80% of the replacement cost<sup>22</sup> (i.e., at market rate) of their affected landholdings in the ROW. An aggregate of VND 37,856,417,400 in cash assistance will be given to the 129 AHs, broken down as follows: VND 1,428,737,400, perennial tree land; and VND 36,427,680,000, residential land.

**Table 29: Cash Assistance for Restricted Use of Land in TL ROW**

Type of Affected Land	Unit Cost (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (VND)
Paddy land	-	257,905	-
Other annual cropland	-	282,815	-
Perennial/garden land	205,000	23,502	1,428,737,400
Residential land	850,000-2,250,000	49,540	36,427,680,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>613,762*</b>	<b>37,856,417,400</b>

\*NOTE: excludes the 32,321 m<sup>2</sup> of public land (road, rivers, canals, etc.)

#### 8.1.5. Mitigating temporary impacts on land and incomes

82. During subproject implementation, the civil works contractor and the PIC will identify the specific locations and the dimensions of lands that will be affected temporarily as access road and work place during the construction and stringing of the transmission line towers. The civil works contractor will pay for any damaged crops or income loss arising from the inability of AHs to plant their crops during the temporary use of their lands, in addition to restoring those temporarily affected lands to their original condition before the same are returned to the AHs. NPT will ensure that this condition is stipulated in the contract of the civil works contractors.

#### 8.1.6. Compensation for crops and trees

83. To the extent possible, standing crops on any affected lands (i.e., permanently acquired and lands in the TL ROW) would be harvested prior to the start of civil works by informing AHs at least 6 months in advance of the schedule for handing-over of project-recovered lands. For budget purposes in this RP, however, it is assumed that 1 cropping of rice on the 17,359 m<sup>2</sup> permanently affected rice and annual cropland will be acquired by the project and for which an amount for compensation is earmarked. The amount of compensation for damaged 1 rice crop is VND 471,849,500.

84. The IOL has counted 1,564 cajuput trees; 520 eucalyptus trees; 24 banana plants; and 8 papaya plants on the permanently affected land. In addition, 15,337 cajuput trees; 3,320 eucalyptus trees; 452 papaya plants; and 407 banana plants were found inside the ROW. At prevailing market rates in April 2015, the compensation for these trees is estimated at VND 907,225,000.

#### 8.1.7. Compensation for affected main structures

85. Compensation at replacement cost for the 48 totally affected houses<sup>23</sup> is estimated at VND 5,587,637,800, of which VND 4,778,785,000 is for 25 houses of Grade IV building classification and with an aggregate floor area of 1,870 m<sup>2</sup>, and VND 808,852,800 for 23 houses of temporary building classification and with an aggregate floor area of 1,086 m<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> This aggregate area of land in the ROW excludes an aggregate of 32,321 m<sup>2</sup> of public lands, such as transport land, and locations of rivers and canals, all of which belong to the government.

<sup>22</sup> Per RCS conducted in March-April 2015, the unit costs of the affected lands are: VND 850,000 to 2,250,000/m<sup>2</sup>, residential land; and VND 205,000/m<sup>2</sup>, garden land.

<sup>23</sup> Three AHs owned 2 houses each.



**Table 30: Number and area of affected houses**

Commune	Grade IV			Temporary Materials		
	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Cost (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (VND)	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Cost (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Cost (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )
Diem Hy	863	2,555,500	2,205,396,500	347	744,800	258,445,600
Nhi Binh	257	2,555,500	656,763,500	125	744,800	93,100,000
Phuoc Lap	385	2,555,500	983,867,500	385	744,800	286,748,000
My Phuoc	182	2,555,500	465,101,000	55	744,800	40,964,000
Hung Thanh	22	2,555,500	56,221,000	54	744,800	40,219,200
Tan Hoa Dong	161	2,555,500	411,435,500	120	744,800	89,376,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,870</b>		<b>4,778,785,000</b>	<b>1,086</b>		<b>808,852,800</b>

**8.1.8. Relocation and transition subsistence allowance**

86. Each of the 45 relocating AHs will receive a relocation allowance of VND 80 million, plus rental house allowance equivalent to VND 1.2 million per month per household with an average household size of 1 to 4 persons for 6 months (38 households), VND 1.4 million per month per household with an average household size of 5 persons for 6 months (5 households), VND 1.6 million per month per household with an average household size of 6 persons for 6 months (1 household), and VND 2 million per month per household with an average household size of 8 persons for 6 months (1 household). The total assistance allowance for 45 relocation households is VND 330,200,000.

**8.1.9. Compensation for affected secondary structures**

87. Compensation for various secondary structures in the TL ROW is estimated at VND 889,953,844. See **Appendix 8** for the detailed breakdown of the cost of compensation for secondary structures).

**8.1.10. Cash assistance for income loss**

88. No shop or place of employment is affected in Tien Giang segment of the subproject.

**8.1.11. Cash assistance to vulnerable AHs**

89. The one poor AH is entitled to receive in cash the equivalent of 30 kg of rice (at market price) per each household member per month for 6 months. At prevailing market rates in April 2015, cash assistance for the poor AH is estimated at VND 16,000,000. The other 16 vulnerable AHs identified in the IOL will each receive a special cash assistance of VND 2 million, or an aggregate of VND 32 million.

**8.2 RP updating and implementation**

90. SPPMB will be responsible for updating the RP, with assistance from the Project Implementation Consultants (PIC). NPT and SPPMB will make representation with the PPC and DPCs for the mobilization of DCARB and the LFDC in each district for the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS). Prior to the conduct of the DMS, the SPPMB and DCARB/LFDC will hold public meetings-consultations with the AHs to discuss the approved subproject and the DMS activities that will be carried out. Tien Giang PPC will hire an independent expert that will carry out replacement cost study (RCS). Following the conduct of the DMS, SPPMB, with assistance from the PIC and DCARB/LFDC will hold disclosure meetings-consultations with the AHs to discuss the results of the DMS, the subproject resettlement policy and entitlements, and to solicit the views and suggestions of the AHs regarding their resettlement.

91. Only after ADB gives its concurrence to the updated RP could RP implementation commence. SPPMB is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the subproject and in the preparation of technical, safeguards, and financial reports. SPPMB, PIC, and civil works contractor(s) will convene a meeting with the AHs in each commune specifically to discuss the schedule of civil works that includes the clearing of the locations of the substation and foundations of towers, and the construction of access roads.

## IX. RESETTLEMENT COSTS

92. Funds for land acquisition and implementation of resettlement are part of the subproject budget. Costs have been estimated based on the results of the IOL and the RCS done in March-April 2015.

### 9.1 Procedures for flow of funds

93. NPT will bear the full cost of resettlement. It is responsible for ensuring that funds for resettlement are sufficient and are available in a timely manner. NPT will disburse funds for resettlement to the imprest account of the 2 DCARBs. With assistance of the LFDC, DCARB will deliver compensation and allowance of the AHs at Commune PC Office. AHs will be notified in advance on the date of payment of compensation and allowance. AHs will likewise be advised to bring with them their copy of their compensation plan.

### 9.2 Cost estimates and inflation adjustment

94. NPT and SPPMB, in collaboration with the PPC will ensure that adjustments are made to compensation rates and to other cash entitlements to reflect current market rates when payment of compensation and allowance is not done within the year of the conduct of the RCS.

### 9.3 Implementation, administration and contingency costs

95. Implementation costs cover payment of allowances and per diem of concerned DCARB and LFDC staff members involved in the updating and implementation of the RP. Administrative costs and contingencies amounting to 15% each have been added on top of the cost of resettlement.

### 9.4 Estimated cost of resettlement

96. The cost of implementing resettlement for the Tien Giang segment of the 500 KV My Tho - Duc Hoa TL is estimated at VND 89,074,031,038 (US\$ 4,085,965). Table below gives a breakdown of resettlement costs.

**Table 31 Resettlement Budget (in VND)**

No.	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Amount (VND)
<b>A</b>	<b>Permanently acquired land</b>			<b>5,452,079,500</b>
1	Paddy land	m <sup>2</sup>	9,422	1,836,818,500
2	Other annual cropland	m <sup>2</sup>	7,937	1,617,561,500
3	Perennial/garden land	m <sup>2</sup>	3,121	634,999,500
4	Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	1,660	1,362,700,000
<b>B.</b>	<b>Cash assistance for losing productive land</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>20,480</b>	<b>12,296,623,500</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Allowances for severely affected AHs</b>			<b>53,460,000</b>
1	Support for stabilizing life and production			
<b>D.</b>	<b>Cash assistance for land in ROW</b>			<b>37,856,417,400</b>
1	Paddy land	m <sup>2</sup>	257,905	0
2	Other annual cropland	m <sup>2</sup>	282,815	0
3	Perennial/garden land	m <sup>2</sup>	23,502	1,428,737,400
4	Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	49,540	36,427,680,000
<b>E.</b>	<b>Compensation for crop and trees in tower foundations</b>			<b>525,049,500</b>

No.	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Amount (VND)
1	Rice crop (1 season)	m <sup>2</sup>	17,359	471,849,500
2	Trees (various species)	no.	2,116	53,200,000
<b>F.</b>	<b>Compensation for crops and trees</b>			<b>854,025,000</b>
1	Rice crop (1 season)	m <sup>2</sup>	540,720	0
2	Trees (various species)	no.	19,516	854,025,000
<b>G.</b>	<b>Compensation for houses</b>			<b>5,587,637,800</b>
1	Compensation for Grade IV houses	m <sup>2</sup>	1,870	4,778,785,000
2	Compensation for temporary houses	m <sup>2</sup>	1,086	808,852,800
<b>H.</b>	<b>Relocation and transition allowance for houses</b>			<b>3,930,200,000</b>
1	Relocation allowance (45 AHs)	VND	80,000,000	3,600,000,000
2	Rental allowance (45 AHs)	VND		330,200,000
<b>I.</b>	<b>Compensation for secondary structures</b>	<b>VND</b>		<b>889,953,844</b>
<b>J.</b>	<b>Cash assistance to vulnerable AHs</b>			<b>34,880,000</b>
1	Poor AH (1 AH)	VND	480000	2,880,000
2	Other vulnerable AHs (16 AHs)	VND	2,000,000	32,000,000
	<b>Sub-total: Direct cost of resettlement (A+...+J)</b>	VND		<b>67,480,326,544</b>
	Cost contingencies (15% of direct costs)	VND		10,122,048,982
	Administrative costs (15% of direct costs)	VND		10,122,048,982
	External monitor (2% if direct costs)	VND		1,349,606,531
	<b>Grand TOTAL*</b>	VND		<b>89,074,031,038</b>

\*Equivalent of US\$4,085,965 at 1USD = VND21,800 exchange rate

## X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

97. Implementation of the RP requires the participation of relevant agencies from the central to province, district, and commune level. NPT has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the RP. The respective CARBs of the Districts of Chau Thanh, and Tan Phuoc will be mobilized consistent with Decree 47/2014ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014.

### 10.1 Central Level

98. The NPT is the executing agency and is mandated to:

- a. Provide overall management and coordination of PTIP Tranche 3 (PTIP3);
- b. Liaise with SPPMB to carry out PTIP3;
- c. Coordinate with ADB in providing resettlement consultant services for PTIP3;
- d. Support SPPMB for updating RPs/REMDPs of PTIP3;
- e. Consolidate project progress reports on land acquisition and resettlement submitted by the SPPMB for relevant ministries and ADB;
- f. Recruit a consulting agency consisting of international specialist and national specialist to support project implementation; and
- g. Recruit or authorize SPPMB to recruit a qualified external monitoring agency to conduct independent monitoring of RP implementation.

99. The SPPMB is the implementing agency and is mandated to:

- a. Actively participate in RP updating and implementation activities in collaboration with the concerned organization at the Province, District and Commune levels;
- b. Liaise with the PPC to facilitate the establishment of the CARB at the provincial and district/city levels;
- c. Provide an orientation to the concerned People's Committees of the province, districts, and communes, the District/City CARB and related groups on the project, its resettlement policy, process flow, and on the specific tasks of these groups relative to the updating and implementation of the RP;
- d. Take the lead in the public disclosure of subproject RP/REMDP in coordination with concerned People's Committees, and participate in project information dissemination and holding of consultation meetings with AHs and other stakeholders;
- e. Monitor grievances related to the project and calls the attention of concerned government offices where complaints have remained outstanding beyond prescribed action periods;
- f. Design and implement an internal monitoring system that will capture the overall progress in RP/REMDP updating and implementation; and prepare quarterly progress reports for submission to NPT and ADB.

### 10.2 Provincial Level

100. The main responsibilities of the PPC include: (i) establishment and mobilization of PCARB and DCARB; (ii) organization and mobilization of all organizations and individuals concerning compensation, support and resettlement policies and ground clearance according to the land recovery decisions of competent State bodies; (iii) recruitment of consultant to

determine replacement unit cost of affected private and public assets; (iv) planning resettlement arrangements, job change training plans according to their assigned competence; (v) authorizing the DPC to approve compensation, assistance support to APs/AHs; (vi) providing guidance to concerned agencies on the impartial settlement of citizens' complaints, complaints related to compensation, support and resettlement; and (vii) authorizing the DPC to apply legal measures to cases of deliberately failing to abide by the State's land recovery decisions.

### 10.3 District and Commune Levels

101. **District People's Committee (DPC)** is responsible for the following: (i) extension of support for updating and preparation as well as implementation of the RP/REMDP; (ii) issue land acquisition decisions and/or represent PPC to issue land acquisition decisions (if authorized) for the affected households and organizations; (iii) review and submit the RP/REMDP to PPC as endorsed by CARBs; (iv) review the accuracy of and validate the cost estimates for compensation and assistance; (v) acquisition of Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) for households and individuals who have lands and/or houses entirely-recovered; (vi) adjustment of LURCs for households and individuals whose lands and houses have been partially affected; (vii) assist in the redress of complaints and grievance of APs/AHs; (viii) concurrence with the schedule of RP/REMDP implementation and monitor the progress thereon; (ix) mobilization of the CARB that will appraise the compensation and assistance to APs/AHs; as well as (x) the provisions of lands to APs, as needed.

102. **District/City Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB).** The responsibilities of the DCARB are the following: (i) organize and carry out resettlement activities in the district/city on behalf of the DPC; (ii) assist in the DMS, public consultations and disclosure activities; (iii) review and submit to DPC the proposed compensation, assistance and resettlement alternatives; (iv) assist in the identification and allocation of land for the APs/AHs, as needed; (v) along with the CPC, assist SPPMB in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to APs; and (vi) assist in the resolution of complaints and grievances:

103. **Commune People's Committee (CPC)** will assist the SPPMB and the DCARB in the following tasks: (i) inform the APs about the compensation plan and the process of delivery, income restoration plans, relocation strategies and land clearance requirements based on the approved RP/REMDP; (ii) maintain a list of eligible APs after the DMS has been conducted; (iii) assign commune officials to extend assistance in the updating and/or preparation, as well as the implementation, of the RP/REMDP; (iv) identify replacement lands for the APs, as needed; (v) sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the APs; and (vi) assist in the resolution of grievances and in other related-resettlement activities and concerns.

### 10.4 Project Implementation Consultants

104. The Project implementation consultants (PIC) will include one international resettlement consultant and a national resettlement consultant to assist in the updating and implementation of the RP/REMDP.

### 10.5 Implementation Schedule of Resettlement

105. Table below is a tentative schedule of RP planning and implementation.

**Table 32: Project implementation schedule**

Activities	Time frame
NPT to endorse the RP to ADB for concurrence	June 2015
Distribution of PIB to AHs and posting of RP in relevant government offices and on ADB website	June 2015
ADB no-objection to RP and approval of subproject	July 2015
Conduct of DMS, replacement cost study (RCS) and RP updating	September 2015

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
NPT to submit the draft updated RP to PPC for approval	October 2015
NPT to endorse the updated RP to ADB for concurrence	November 2015
Internal monitoring (requires submission of quarterly reports)	Start in Sept 2015
Start of external monitoring (requires bi-annual monitoring reports)	October 2015
ADB no-objection to updated RP and posting of updated RP	November 2015
Start of RP implementation	December 2015
Post-resettlement implementation evaluation (6 months after completion of RP implementation)	2016

## **XI. MONITORING AND REPORTS**

106. The implementation of resettlement will be monitored regularly to help ensure that the RP is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done by an internal body and by an external organization.

### **11.1 Monitoring and Reporting**

107. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to (i) ensure that the standards of living of APs are restored or improved; (ii) monitor whether the time lines are being met; (iii) assess if compensation and rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential problems; and (v) identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

### **11.2 Internal Monitoring**

108. SPPMB will conduct internal monitoring of RP updating and implementation and will include its findings in the quarterly project progress report it submits to NPT and ADB. Internal monitoring will cover the following concerns:

- a. Payment of compensation, relocation to new sites, and rehabilitation assistance being in place before the awarding of civil works contract.
- b. Payment of compensation to all APs in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in the RP.
- c. Delivery of technical assistance, relocation, payment of subsistence and other allowances.
- d. Delivery of income restoration and social support entitlements.
- e. Public information dissemination and consultation procedures.
- f. Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management's attention.
- g. Coordination and completion of resettlement activities and award of civil works contract.

### **11.3 External Monitoring**

109. The key objectives of external monitoring and evaluation are to: (i) assess whether or not resettlement objectives have been met, specifically the restoration of livelihoods and the enhancement of affected persons' living standards; (ii) assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability; and (iii) identify further mitigation measures as needed. External monitoring will be carried every 6 months. The external monitoring agency (EMA) will submit its monitoring report directly to NPT and ADB. The EMA will look into the following concerns:

- a. Capacity of affected persons to restore livelihoods and living standards. This will include assessment on the effectiveness and/or inadequacy of technical assistance, allowances and other measures, and to what extent the affected persons have maintained their livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels.
- b. Public consultation and awareness of resettlement plan policies. EMA will validate if the affected persons have been fully informed and consulted about land acquisition and relocation activities. It will also inquire the affected persons and other



stakeholders if they were aware of the compensation and entitlements policies and various options available to affected persons. Included in EMA's validation is the process on how the public consultations were conducted, the problems and issues raised during the meeting and the solutions proposed either by the affected persons and stakeholders or from the side of NPT/SPPMB.

- c. Level of affected persons' satisfaction. EMA will assess the APs' level of satisfaction on compensation, allowances and assistance received as well as on resettlement plan implementation, and the degree of efficiency and equity in handling grievances and resolution of complaints.
- d. Change in living standards. Some indicators in the performance evaluation of resettlement plan implementation are very useful in assessing the living standards of the affected persons. From the indicators, EMA will compare and assess the progress of affected persons in coping with the restoration of their livelihoods that define their living standards. Special attention to disparities between their pre-project and post-resettlement social conditions will be analyzed, and disaggregated by gender and per capita income levels. Any factors or issues relevant to restoration of the affected persons' living standards will be disclosed in the social impact evaluation report. The EMA will discuss its findings with the ADB and advice follow-up actions, where appropriate, to bring to closure the social issues arising from land acquisition and resettlement.

110. The EMA will likewise conduct an assessment of resettlement 6 to 12 months after completion of RP implementation.

## Appendix 1 IOL Questionnaire Used

### Inventory of Losses Questionnaire

Transmission line: .....

Questionnaire code: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Survey date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/2015

#### A-BACKGROUND INFO

1. Name of head of household: .....Age..... Gender: [ ] (Male=1; female=2)
  - a) Ethnicity: [ ] (1=Kinh; 2=Kho Me; 3=Cham; 4=Hoa; 5=Others)
  - b) Education Level: [ ] (1=Illiterate; 2=Primary school; 3=Secondary school; 4= Yet graduated from high school; 5=High school; 6=Vocational training; 7=University and post graduate; 8=Others)
  - c) Main occupation: [ ] (1= Agriculture; 2=Livestock husbandry; 3=Bussiness; 4=Factory worker; 5=official; 6=private company; 7=Retired; 8= season employee 9=driver 10= receive economic support from relatives; 11=receive economic support from state ; 12=housewife; 13=Others)
  - d) Secondary jobs: [ ] (1=Livestock husbandry; 2=perennial crops; 3=aquaculture; 4=handicraft; 5=forestry; 6=small business; 7=mechanic)
2. Home address: Village: .....Commune: .....District.....Province .....
3. Vulnerable group: [ ] (Woman headed=1; Ethnic minority=2; Disabled=3; Poor household=4; Social policy household=5)

#### B. INVENTORY OF LOSS

##### 1. Land use situation of the household (affected land is in the scope of acquisition for the project)

Types of land	Land within and beyond the project area (m <sup>2</sup> )		Impact degree		Land tenure	Legal title	Impacts caused by
			Total area of affected land (m <sup>2</sup> )	(1) Partly affected  (2) Fully affected			
1= Residential land 2=Land for growing rice 3=Garden land 4=Aquaculture land 5=Forestry land 6=Non-agricultural land 7=Others	Within	Beyond			1=Owner 2=Lease	1=LURC 2=Without LURC but are eligible for granting LURC 3= Ineligible for granting LURC 4= Land is in the planning area of the state 5=Long-term lease of government land 6=Lease of private land	1= Tower 2= ROW 3= substation 4= access road
Plot 1							
Plot 2							
Plot 3							
Plot 4							
Plot 5							
Plot 6							
Plot 7							
Plot 8							
<b>Total</b>							

## 2. Affected houses

Types of houses		Legal title	Impact degree		Project area	
1. Villa 2. Grade 1 3. Grade 2 4. Grade 3 5. Grade 4 6. Temporary 7. Shop separated from house	Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	1. With certificate 2. Without certificate 3. Build on agricultural land 4. Rented house	Affected floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	(Partially affected =1; Fully affected =2)	1= Main canal 2= Northern Canal 3= Southern Canal 4=Management house 5=Borrow pit 6=Disposal area 7=Others	<b>Notes (if there is home business, except for No. 7)</b>

**NB:** A household can be impacted on several houses, thus it is necessary to fill full information of all affected houses.

### 3. Information related to houses out of the project area (if any):

- No. of houses: [ ]
- Area of houses out of the project area (m<sup>2</sup>): .....m<sup>2</sup>

### 4. Other affected structures and facilities

(List auxiliary structures separated from affected houses listed above and facilities)

Structures/ Facilities	Types of structures	Unit	Quantity	Location 1= Tower 2= ROW 3= substation 4= access road
1. Kitchen separated from the main house	1. Temporary 2. Equal to grade 4 house	m2		
2. Livestock sheds	1. Temporary 2. Equal to grade 4 house	m2		
3. Electricity meter		Electricity meter		
4. Water meter and estimate of water pipeline length		Water meter		
5. Telephone				
6. Fence	1. Brick 2. Steel, wire or wood	Fence		
7. Gate	1. Brick 2. Iron, steel	m <sup>2</sup>		

	2. Wood, Bamboo			
8. Latrine, bathroom (separated from the main house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboo, thatch	m <sup>2</sup>		
9. Earth grave a) In cemetery b) Individual		Grave		
10. Built grave				
11. Well	1. Drilled 2. Dug	m		
12. Water container	1. Brick/ concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m <sup>3</sup>		
13. Yard (only cement or tiled)		m <sup>2</sup>		
14. Fish pond (excavated amount)		m <sup>3</sup>		
15. Others (Name and affected area)				

### 5. Affected trees and crops

(Only list affected perennial crops and fruit trees)

Trees and crops	Name	Unit	Amount	Location 1= Tower 2= ROW 3= substation 4= access road
<b>a) Fruit tree (main)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1) Pomelo				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>b) Timber tree (main)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>c) Pot plant (main)</b>				

<b>d) Crops (main)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1) Maize				
2) Potato				
3) Earthnut				
4) Bean				
5)				
<b>e) Surface water area for aquaculture</b>		<b>m2</b>		

### C. CONSULTATION

#### 1. Only for households losing productive and agricultural land

If agricultural or other productive lands are affected (acquired), which compensation option does your family chooses?

- a) Land-for-land (if land fund in the commune is available) with equal type of land and area/nature  
[ ]
- b) Compensation in cash [ ]
- c) Not yet decided [ ]

#### 2. Only for households losing residential land

Is the remaining residential land area out of the project area enough for the household to rebuild house?

- 1- Yes [ ]    2- No [ ]

#### 3. Only for households losing residential land

If the remaining residential land area is not viable to rebuild house (the remaining area is smaller than 40m2 in the urban area or 100m2 in the rural area), which relocation option does the household choose?

- a) Self relocate to another land plot of the household [ ]
- b) Self relocate to another place decided by the household [ ]
- c) Project's resettlement site [ ]
- d) Move to the resettlement site arranged by the local authorities [ ]
- e) Not yet decided [ ]

#### 4. What is your plan to use compensation cash?

- a) Build or repair house [ ]
- b) Buy new land [ ]
- c) Buy other properties [ ] ; Specify \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Invest in small business [ ]
- e) Bank saving [ ]
- f) Spend on children's study [ ]
- g) Others [ ] Describe \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5. At present does the family have plan to replace production/income from agricultural land and/or restore business?

1. No  2.Yes:

If yes, what is the plan:

- a) Buy new agricultural land for production
  - b) Reestablish business in the new place
  - c) Business
  - d) Open small shop
  - e) Handicraft
  - f) Look for new job
  - g) Others  Describe
- 

**Surveyor**

**On behalf of the household**

**Appendix 2 Master List of AHs**

**Affected Land in TL ROW and Land Acquisition in Tower Foundations**

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Land Acquisition in Tower Foundation (m2)				Affected Land in TL ROW (m2)				
		Land for growing Rice	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Đất lúa	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Other Land
1		381				1,708			350	
2						2,086			420	
3						2,086			632	
4						2,672			829	
5						2,086			920	
6						2,755			370	
7						2,922			450	
8						2,086			132	
9		527				1,643				
10						2,937			81	
11						2,088			144	
12						2,086			920	
13						2,086				
14						1,952				
15		527				1,393			820	
16						2,086			720	
17						2,170			430	
18						2,922			318	
19						2,086				

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Land Acquisition in Tower Foundation (m2)				Affected Land in TL ROW (m2)				
		Land for growing Rice	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Đất lúa	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Other Land
20						2,086				
21						2,086				
22		336			300	1,584			314	
23						2,086			592	
24						1,920				
25						2,086			410	
26						2,086			824	
27						2,085			412	
28						2,086			317	
29		598				2,324				
30		527				1,559			286	
31						2,086			410	
32						2,086				
33						2,506			1,050	
34					527	2,086			673	
35						2,166			1,101	
36						934			860	
37						2,838			602	
38		516				1,570				
39						1,862				
40	Public Land									7,488
41						1,658				



No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Land Acquisition in Tower Foundation (m2)				Affected Land in TL ROW (m2)				
		Land for growing Rice	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Đất lúa	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Other Land
42						1,658				
43		516				1,379				
44						1,658				
45						1,841				
46		249			350	2,120			600	
47						1,737			700	
48						1,737				
49						2,369				
50						1,658				
51						1,737				
52						2,369				
53						1,974			900	
54						1,660	648		704	
55						1,817			800	
56						1,816			560	
57						1,737			820	
58						1,816			600	
59						1,658			510	
60						1,658				
61						1,658				
62						1,737				
63		598				1,060			290	

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Land Acquisition in Tower Foundation (m2)				Affected Land in TL ROW (m2)				
		Land for growing Rice	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Đất lúa	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Other Land
64	Public Land									3,955
65						5,325				
66						4,815			1,401	
67						5,147			516	
68		527				4,220				
69						5,404			1,398	
70						5,325				
71						5,325			510	
72						5,240			619	
73						5,083			1,370	
74						4,439			1,482	
75						5,286			600	
76						4,539			514	
77		527				3,641				
78						5,033				
79						5,033				
80		563				3,979				
81						3,539				
82			527			2,525	1,173			
83							2,483			
84						2,201	2,203		1,500	
85			516				3,156		1,980	

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Land Acquisition in Tower Foundation (m2)				Affected Land in TL ROW (m2)				
		Land for growing Rice	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Đất lúa	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Other Land
86							3,899		839	
87			598				3,019		1,100	
88							3,806		1,000	
89						4,607				
90			527				2,123		1,310	
91				516		2,666		584	1,600	
92						3,404			1,100	
93				483		3,101		517	1,700	
94	Public Land									9,310
95					483		10,920		337	
96						4,877	6,510		750	
97			516	516			7,104	3,784	865	
98							8,189	3,867	550	
99				563			7,065	4,526		
100			527				11,656			
101							12,740			
102			1,043				11,697			
103	Public Land									3,699
104							3,462	1,863		
105				527				4,702		
106							3,499	1,826		

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Land Acquisition in Tower Foundation (m2)				Affected Land in TL ROW (m2)				
		Land for growing Rice	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Đất lúa	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Other Land
107				516			3,031	1,833		
108							5,422			
109			516				3,756			
110							5,083		880	
111							5,518		1,015	
112			527				4,995			
113							5,422			
114							4,456			
115			598				3,762			
116							5,422			
117							5,422			
118							5,135			
119			516				4,037			
120							5,229			
121							4,282			
122							4,070			
123	Public Land									3,222
124		1,032				11,603				
125						3,000	9,741			
126		966				4,634	6,700			
127							13,641			
128		516				4,624	6,601			

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Land Acquisition in Tower Foundation (m2)				Affected Land in TL ROW (m2)				
		Land for growing Rice	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Đất lúa	Annual Land	Perennial Land	Residential Land	Other Land
129						2,500	9,241			
130		516				4,306	9,043		500	
131			483				11,264		550	
132							11,629		780	
133			516				12,343		903	
134			527				12,218			
135	Public Land									4,647

Note: Names deleted for confidentiality

#### Affected Houses and Structures in TL ROW and Tower Foundations

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Houses in TL ROW				Affected Houses in Tower Foundations			
		Area of Existing Grade IV Houses	Total of Affected Grade IV Houses	Area of Existing Temporary Houses	Total of Affected Temporary Houses	Area of Existing Grade IV Houses	Total of Affected Grade IV Houses	Area of Existing Temporary Houses	Total of Affected Temporary Houses
1.		112	21						
2.		80	80						
3.		160	160						
4.		66	8						

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Houses in TL ROW				Affected Houses in Tower Foundations			
		Area of Existing Grade IV Houses	Total of Affected Grade IV Houses	Area of Existing Temporary Houses	Total of Affected Temporary Houses	Area of Existing Grade IV Houses	Total of Affected Grade IV Houses	Area of Existing Temporary Houses	Total of Affected Temporary Houses
5.		192	180						
6.		78	78						
7.				84	55				
8.				42	13				
9.				80	80				
10.		72	51						
11.								40	40
12.		70	4						
13.		130	34						
14.				84	84				
15.		70	67						
16.									
17.		120	120						
18.									
19.									
20.		60	60						
21.				36	36				
22.				60	39				
23.		78	78						
24.				80	80				
25.		72	72						
26.		98	98						
27.		84	9						

No.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Houses in TL ROW				Affected Houses in Tower Foundations			
		Area of Existing Grade IV Houses	Total of Affected Grade IV Houses	Area of Existing Temporary Houses	Total of Affected Temporary Houses	Area of Existing Grade IV Houses	Total of Affected Grade IV Houses	Area of Existing Temporary Houses	Total of Affected Temporary Houses
28.								45	45
29.				63	63				
30.				60	8				
31.				88	88				
32.				40	13				
33.				60	60				
34.		176	176						
35.				90	90				
36.				65	8				
37.				36	30				
38.		189	124						
39.		96	78						
40.				40	25				
41.		44	7						
42.		108	94	55	55				
43.		88	88						
44.		220	22						
45.				60	54				
46.				60	60				
47.		117	117	98	5				
48.		44	44	55	55				

Note: Names deleted for confidentiality

**Affected Trees and Crops in TL ROW and Tower Foundations**

NO.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Trees and Crops in TL ROW							Affected Trees and Crops in Tower Foundations						
		Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata	Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata
1.						381			30				1,708		
2.									40				2,086		
3.										15			2,086		
4.										20			2,672		
5.													2,086		
6.													2,755		
7.										20			2,922		
8.													2,086		
9.						527							1,643		
10.													2,937		
11.													2,088		
12.													2,086		
13.													2,086		
14.													1,952		
15.						527							1,393		
16.													2,086		
17.										25			2,170		
18.													2,922		
19.													2,086		
20.													2,086		
21.													2,086		



NO.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Trees and Crops in TL ROW							Affected Trees and Crops in Tower Foundations						
		Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata	Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata
22.		8	2			336							1,584		
23.													2,086		
24.													1,920		
25.									40				2,086		
26.													2,086		
27.								30					2,085		
28.								12					2,086		
29.						598							2,324		
30.						527			25				1,559		
31.													2,086		
32.													2,086		
33.									40				2,506		
34.			4										2,086		
35.													2,166		
36.													934		
37.									30				2,838		
38.						516							1,570		
39.													1,862		
40.													1,658		
41.													1,658		
42.						516							1,379		
43.													1,658		
44.													1,841		
45.		10	2			249							2,120		

NO.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Trees and Crops in TL ROW							Affected Trees and Crops in Tower Foundations						
		Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata	Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata
46.									6				1,737		
47.													1,737		
48.													2,369		
49.													1,658		
50.													1,737		
51.													2,369		
52.									20				1,974		
53.								15	20				1,660	648	
54.								50	20				1,817		
55.													1,816		
56.									20				1,737		
57.													1,816		
58.													1,658		
59.													1,658		
60.													1,658		
61.													1,737		
62.					598				30				1,060		
63.													5,325		
64.													4,815		
65.									40				5,147		
66.					527								4,220		
67.									20				5,404		
68.													5,325		
69.									15				5,325		

NO.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Trees and Crops in TL ROW							Affected Trees and Crops in Tower Foundations						
		Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata	Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata
70.									55				5,240		
71.									12				5,083		
72.										44			4,439		
73.										12			5,286		
74.													4,539		
75.						527							3,641		
76.													5,033		
77.													5,033		
78.						563							3,979		
79.													3,539		
80.							527						2,525	1,173	
81.														2,483	
82.									18				2,201	2,203	
83.							516							3,156	
84.														3,899	
85.							598							3,019	
86.														3,806	
87.													4,607		
88.							527							2,123	
89.				129							146		2,666		
90.													3,404		
91.				121							129		3,101		
92.		6												10,920	
93.													4,877	6,510	

NO.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Trees and Crops in TL ROW							Affected Trees and Crops in Tower Foundations						
		Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata	Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata
94.				129			516			946			7,104		
95.										967			8,189		
96.				141						1,132			7,065		
97.							527						11,656		
98.													12,740		
99.							1,043						11,697		
100.											2,795		3,462		
101.					790						7,053				
102.											2,739		3,499		
103.					774						2,750		3,031		
104.													5,422		
105.							516						3,756		
106.													5,083		
107.									30				5,518		
108.							527						4,995		
109.													5,422		
110.													4,456		
111.							598						3,762		
112.													5,422		
113.													5,422		
114.													5,135		
115.							516						4,037		
116.													5,229		
117.													4,282		

NO.	Full Name of Household Heads	Affected Trees and Crops in TL ROW							Affected Trees and Crops in Tower Foundations						
		Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata	Banana	Papaw	eucalyptus	Cajuput	Rice	Pineapple	Batata
118.														4,070	
119.					1,032								11,603		
120.													3,000	9,741	
121.					966								4,634	6,700	
122.														13,641	
123.					516								4,624	6,601	
124.													2,500	9,241	
125.					516			20	20				4,306	9,043	
126.							483		30					5,632	5,632
127.									35					3,876	7,753
128.							516							4,114	8,228
129.							527							6,109	6,109

Note: Names deleted for confidentiality

## Appendix 3 Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaire

### Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire

Transmission line: .....

Questionnaire code: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Survey date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/2015

#### A-BACKGROUND INFO

4. Name of head of household: .....Age..... Gender: [ ] (Male=1; female=2)
- e) Ethnicity: [ ] (1=Kinh; 2=Kho Me; 3=Cham; 4=Hoa; 5=Others)
- f) Education Level: [ ] (1=Illiterate; 2=Primary school; 3=Secondary school; 4= Yet graduated from high school; 5=High school; 6=Vocational training; 7=University and post graduate; 8=Others)
- g) Main occupation: [ ] (1= Agriculture; 2=Livestock husbandry; 3=Bussiness; 4=Factory worker; 5=official; 6=private company; 7=Retired; 8= season employee 9=driver 10= receive economic support from relatives; 11=receive economic support from state ; 12=housewife; 13=Others)
- h) Secondary jobs: [ ] (1=Livestock husbandry; 2=perennial crops; 3=aquaculture; 4=handicraft; 5=forestry; 6=small business; 7=mechanic)
5. Home address: Village: .....Commune: .....District.....Province .....
6. Vulnerable group: [ ] (Woman headed=1; Ethnic minority=2; Disabled=3; Poor household=4; Social policy household=5)

#### B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

7. Household component (including head of household)

No.	Name	Gender	Relation to the household head	Age	Ethnicity	Main Occupation	Education level (7 and above)
		1= Male 2=Female	0=head 1=Husband/wife 2=Father/mother 3=Son/daughter 4=Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law 5=Grand child 6=Others		1=Kinh; 2=Kho Me; 3=Cham; 4=Hoa; 5=Others	1= Agriculture; 2=Livestock husbandry; 3=Bussiness; 4=Factory worker; 5=official; 6=private company; 7=Retired; 8= season employee 9=driver 10= receive economic support from relatives; 11=receive economic support from state ; 12=housewife; 13=Others	1=Illiterate; 2=Primary school; 3=Secondary school; 4= Yet graduated from high school; 5=High school; 6=Vocational training; 7=University and post graduate; 8=Others
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

6. Access to public facilities

Facilities/Social service	1.Yes	2.No	1= under1 km	2= from 1 to 2 km	3= from 2 to 5 km	4= over 5 km
<b>a. Health service</b>						
1. Communal health center						
2. Hospital/General Clinic						
3. Private medical center						
4. Pharmacy						
<b>b. Market</b>						
<b>c. Kindergarden and school</b>						
5. Kindergarden						
6. Primary school						
7. Secondary school						
8. High school						
9. Community college/Vocational training						
<b>d. Other community facilities</b>						
10. Cultural communal house						
11. Pagodas, temples, churches						
12. Sport center, stadium						

7. **Water use: water sources for domestic use (tick the corresponding bracket)**

- |                              |     |                 |     |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| 1) Dug well                  | [ ] | 2) Village well | [ ] |
| 3) Tap water                 | [ ] | 4) Rain water   | [ ] |
| 5) River, stream, pond, lake | [ ] | 6) Buy water    | [ ] |
| 7) Creek                     | [ ] | 8) Others       | [ ] |

8. **Main energy for lighting for household?**

- |                     |     |                               |     |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1) Grid electricity | [ ] | 2) Power generator/hydropower | [ ] |
| 3) Battery          | [ ] | 4) Kerosene lamp              | [ ] |
| 5) Wood/coal        | [ ] | 6) Others                     | [ ] |

9. **Main energy for cooking of the household? (Can select more than 1)**

- |                    |     |              |     |
|--------------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 1) Electricity     | [ ] | 2) Biogas    | [ ] |
| 3) Power generator | [ ] | 4) Others    | [ ] |
| 5) Gas/oil         | [ ] | 6) No answer | [ ] |
| 7) Wood            | [ ] |              |     |

**10. Common diseases among the community (specify)**

- |                         |     |                |     |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| 1. Catch a cold         | [ ] | 2. Dysentery   | [ ] |
| 3. Influenza            | [ ] | 4. Hepatitis   | [ ] |
| 1) Respiratory diseases | [ ] | 2) Intoxicated | [ ] |
| 3) Malaria              | [ ] | 4) Others      | [ ] |
| 5) Cholera              | [ ] | 6) No answer   | [ ] |

**11. Annual household income: ..... VND**

**Main household income sources are from:**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Agricultural production activities                | Amount_____VND |
| Business  | Amount_____VND |
| Salary  | Amount_____VND |
| Other sources (for example, overseas remittances) | Amount_____VND |

**12. Annual household expense: ..... VND**

- |                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| For food                          | Amount_____VND |
| For health                        | Amount_____VND |
| For education                     | Amount_____VND |
| For housing and living facilities | Amount_____VND |
| Other (detail)                    | Amount_____VND |

**13. Has the living condition of the household changed during the last 3 years ?**

- 1) Remain the same [ ]; Reason \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Better [ ]; Reason: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Worse [ ]; Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

**Surveyor**

**On behalf of the household**



## Appendix 4 Highlights and List of Participants in Pre-IOL Consultations

Local name	Comments of local authorities and mass organizations and affected person.	Feedback from the Representative of the Project Owner and The Consultant Unit
<p><b><i>Diem Hy commune</i></b> Location : CPC Time: dated 05/03/2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project owner should disclose all of project information to local authorities and people in the project areas.</li> <li>- Project owner has to coordinate closely with the authorities in compensation and resettlement and construction.</li> <li>- The unit price must equal market price.</li> <li>- Project owner must ensure the safety for the people living around the construction site during the construction period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project owner will compensate satisfactorily to all of Ahs in TL ROW and make a best condition for Ahs to restore their livelihoods and life stability. Project owner will coordinate with local authority during the compensation activities and relocation activities.</li> <li>- All of project information will be provided to Ahs and people living in the project areas.</li> <li>- Project owner will ensure the safety of people living around the project area. During the operation period, project owner will check and repair any breakdowns of the substation, towers and electric line to ensure the safety for people living around the project areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Nhi Binh commune</i></b> Location : CPC Time: dated 04/03/2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project owner has to coordinate closely with the authorities in compensation and resettlement and construction.</li> <li>- The constructors must compensate satisfactorily for the temporary impacts during the construction periods.</li> <li>- The project owner has to ensure that the electromagnetic will not affect on people's health</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>Phuoc Lap commune</i></b> Location : CPC Time: dated 01/03/2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We agree and support for this project but the project owner have to coordinate closely with the authorities in compensation and resettlement and construction.</li> <li>- Project owner has to have suitable assistance allowance for the relocation households.</li> <li>- The project information should be hand over to local authorities and Ahs by the project areas.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>My Phuoc commune</i></b> Location : CPC Time: dated 25/02/2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project owner should disclose all of project information to local authorities and people in the project areas.</li> <li>- Project owner has to coordinate closely with the authorities in compensation and resettlement and construction.</li> <li>- The unit price must equal to the market price.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>Hung Thanh commune</i></b> Location : CPC Time: dated 22/03/2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project owner should disclose all of project information to local authorities and people in the project areas.</li> <li>- The project information should be handed over to local authorities and Ahs by the project areas</li> <li>- Project owner must ensure the safety for the people living around the construction site during the construction period.</li> </ul>	

Local name	Comments of local authorities and mass organizations and affected person.	Feedback from the Representative of the Project Owner and The Consultant Unit
<p><b>Tan Hoa Dong commune</b></p> <p>Location : CPC</p> <p>Time: dated 20/03/2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We agree and support for this project but the project owner have to coordinate closely with the authorities in compensation and resettlement and construction.</li> <li>- Project owner should disclose all of project information to local authorities and people in the project areas.</li> <li>- The project information should be hand over to local authorities and Ahs by the project areas</li> </ul>	

**List of Participants in Community Consultation Meetings.**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Full Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Diem Hy Commune</b>			
1		Vice Chairman of CPC	X	
2		Vice Chairman of Communal VWU		X
3		Communal Cadstral Official	X	
4		Communal Official		
<b>II</b>	<b>Nhi Binh Commune</b>			
1		Vice Chairman of CPC		X
2		Vice Chairman of Communal Father Land Front Unit		X
3		Communal Official	X	
4		Chairman of Communal VWU		X
<b>III</b>	<b>My Phuoc Commune</b>			
1		Communal Official	X	
2		Communal Official		X
3		Communal Official		X
4		Communal Official		X
5		Communal Official		X
6		Staff of Communal Father Land Front Unit	X	
7		Member of Communal People's Committee	X	
8		Representative of a household living in the project area	X	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Phuoc Lap Commune</b>			
1		Vice Chairman of CPC	X	
2		Vice Chairman of Vietnamese Father Land Front Unit	X	
3		Secretariat of Politic Party Cell	X	
4		Representative of a household living in the project area		X

<b>V</b>	<b>Hung Thanh Commune</b>			
1		Communal Party Sacrafterial	X	
2		Chairman of CPC	X	
3		Vice Chairman of CPC	X	
4		Chairman of Vietnamese Father Land Front Unit		
5		Chairman of Communal VWU		X
6		Chairman of Communal Farm Unit	X	
7		Representative of a household living in the project area		X
<b>VI</b>	<b>Tan Hoa Dong Commune</b>			
1		Vice Chairman of CPC	X	
2		Vice Chairman of Communal VWU		X
3		Staff of Communal Farm Unit	X	
4		Communal Official		X
5		Representative of a household living in the project area	X	

Note: Names deleted for confidentiality

## Appendix 5 Highlights and List of Participants in Post-IOL Consultations

### Summary of Community Consultation Results

No.	Commune	Date	Summary of consultation meeting minutes
1	Hung Thanh Commune	18/03/2015	1. <i>Social safeguards</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Please clarify on the issues related to restrictions on land use activities under the ROW.</li> <li>- In general, people and local authorities support the national-scale project and request that the project owner provides reasonable compensation and assistance plan for the impacts on lands, trees and crops.</li> <li>- The project owner should monitor the emerging impacts during construction period on lands and crops. Ensure to return the site to its original conditions, provide compensation and assistance for temporary and permanent impacts.</li> <li>- There are some opinions on the remaining land area that is not economically viable, thus the APs request for acquisition of the remaining area.</li> </ul>
			2. <i>Conclusion</i>
			In general, the local authorities and people agree and support the project implementation and willing to cooperate with the project owner. The Consultant has recorded the opinions of people on the environment and social aspects for consideration and inclusion in the preparation of resettlement plan.
2	Phuoc Lap Commune	18/03/2015	1. <i>Social safeguards</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In general, the local authorities and people support the project implementation. The APs want to be compensated and supported in a reasonable and adequate manner.</li> <li>- People have some questions related to impacts on land, houses as well as businesses.</li> <li>- If the DPs choose resettlement site, can they still continue their business there?</li> </ul>
3	Tan Hoa Dong Commune	19/3/2015	1. <i>Social safeguards</i>
			The local authorities and people agree and support the project investment and implementation in the area. We expect that the project will avoid to the maximum extent possible the adverse impacts for APs and have reasonable compensation plan.
			2. <i>Conclusion</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The local authorities and people support the project.</li> <li>- Although the 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL mostly passes through rice fields, causing impacts on lands and assets as well as relocation of housing, we request the project to undertake mitigation measures during construction process.</li> <li>- The opinions of the local authorities and people have been recorded and will be included in the environmental management plan and</li> </ul>

			resettlement plan of the Project.
4	My Phuoc Commune	19/3/2015	1. <i>Social safeguards</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The local authorities and people agree with the implementation of the 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL Project. People want to be compensated reasonably to avoid and minimize negative impacts on people.</li> <li>- People expect that the compensation rates should be reasonable so that they feel secure to relocate. Avoid to the maximum extent possible negative impacts on people's living standards.</li> </ul>
			2. <i>Conclusion</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The local authorities and people support the project implementation and its policies. Request the project to implement mitigation measures as proposed to ensure environmental and social safeguards throughout the project stages.</li> <li>- The opinions and feedback have been recorded and will be included in the safeguards documents of the project.</li> </ul>
5	Diem Hy Commune	21/3/2015	1. <i>Social safeguards</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We support the project implementation and expect reasonable compensation and assistances.</li> <li>- Please provide more details on compensation schedule for APs to have plan for settlement.</li> <li>- Inform beforehand about the TL route crossing over houses and lands of APs.</li> </ul>
			2. <i>Conclusion</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The local authorities and people support the project implementation in the area.</li> <li>- Please provide more information on the schedule of the project implementation.</li> <li>- The project owner should have reasonable compensation plan for APs.</li> <li>- The contractor should comply with the environmental regulations and commitments as presented.</li> </ul>
6	Nhi Binh Commune	21/3/2015	1. <i>Social safeguards</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement the policies of the government and donor on compensation and assistance to minimize impacts on lands and assets of APs so that their living conditions are least affected.</li> <li>- Lands subject to restrictions under the ROW shall be supported.</li> </ul>
			3. <i>Conclusion</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The local authorities and people agree and support the implementation of the 500 kV My Tho- Duc Hoa TL.</li> <li>- The project owner needs to provide compensation and assistances in accordance with the policies and regulations of the government and donor.</li> </ul>

**List of Participants in the Community Consultation Meetings**

**A. Chau Thanh District**

No	Full Name	Male	Female	Position
I	<b>Diem Hy commune</b>			
1		x		AP
2		x		AP
3		x		AP
4		x		AP
5		x		AP
6		x		AP
7		X		AP
8			X	AP
9		X		AP
10		X		AP
11		X		AP
12		X		AP
13		X		AP
14		X		AP
15		X		AP
16		X		AP
17		X		AP
18		X		AP
19		X		AP
20		X		AP
21		X		AP
22		X		AP
23		X		AP
24		X		AP
25		X		AP
26		X		AP

27		X		AP
28		X		AP
29		X		AP
30			X	AP
31			X	AP
32			X	AP
33			X	AP
34		X		AP
35			X	AP
36			X	AP
37			X	AP
38		X		AP
39		X		AP
40		X		AP
41			X	AP
<b>II</b>	<b>Nhi Binh Commune</b>			
1		X		AP
2		X		AP
3		X		AP
4		X		AP
5			X	AP
6		X		AP
7		X		AP
8		X		AP
9		X		AP
10		x		AP
11			X	AP
12			X	AP
13			X	AP
14			X	AP



15			X	AP
16			X	AP
17			X	AP
18			X	AP
19		x		AP

Note: Names deleted for confidentiality

**B. Tan Phuoc District**

No	Full Name	Male	Female	Position
<b>I</b>	<b>Phuoc Lap Commune</b>			
1			X	AP
2		X		AP
3			x	AP
4		X		AP
5		X		AP
6		X		AP
7		X		AP
8		X		AP
9			X	AP
10			X	AP
11			X	AP
12		X		AP
13			X	AP
14			X	AP
15		X		AP
16		X		AP
17			X	AP
18		X		AP
19			X	AP
20		X		AP
21		X		AP
22		X		AP

23		X		Vice Chairman of Communal Fatherland Front
24		x		Vice Chairman of Phuoc Lap CPC
<b>II</b>	<b>My Phuoc Commune</b>			
1		x		Official of My Phuoc Commune
2		X		AP
3		X		AP
4		x		AP
5		x		AP
6		x		AP
7		x		AP
8			x	Official of My Phuoc Commune
9			x	Official of My Phuoc Commune
10			x	Official of My Phuoc Commune
11			x	Communal War Veteran Unit
12		x		Representative of Communal Fatherland Front
13		x		Representative of People's Council
14		x		Official of My Phuoc Commune
15		x		Vice Chairman of People's Council
16		x		AP
17		x		Official of My Phuoc Commune
<b>III</b>	<b>Hung Thanh Commune</b>			
1		x		Communal Party Secretary
2		x		Official of Hung Thanh Commune
3		x		Chairman of Hung Thinh CPC
4		x		Vice Chairman of Hung Thinh CPC

5		x		Chairman of People's Council
6		x		Chairman of Communal War Veteran Unit
7		x		Chairman of Communal Fatherland Front
8		x		AP
9		x		AP
10		x		AP
11		x		AP
12		x		AP
13		x		AP
14			x	AP
15		x		AP
16		x		Secretary of Youth Unit
17		x		Communal Cadastral Staff
18		x		AP
19		x		AP
20		x		AP
21		x		AP
22			x	AP
23			x	AP
24			x	AP
25			x	Chairman of Communal Women Unit
<b>III</b>	<b>Tan Hoa Dong Commune</b>			
1		x		AP
2		x		Vice Chairman of CPC
3		x		AP

4		x		AP
5			x	Vice Chairman of Communal Women Unit
6		x		Chairman of People's Council
7			x	Official of Tan Hoa Dong Commune

Note: Names deleted for confidentiality

## **Appendix 6 Project Information Brochure**

1. *Name of the Project:* Construction of My Tho – Duc Hoa500kV Transmission Line
  2. *Executing agency:* National Power Transmission Corporation (NPT)
  3. *Representative of the executing agency:* Southern Vietnam Power Project Management Board (SPPMB)
- 

### ***Question 1: What is the Construction of My Tho – Duc Hoa500kV Transmission Line project?***

Answer: My Tho- Duc Hoa Transmission Line (TL) has the length of 54.83 km, traversing 12 communes. In Tien Giang Province, the TL passes through two districts and six communes including Diem Hy and Nhi Binh communes (Chau Thanh District), Phuoc Lap, My Phuoc, Hung Thanh, and Tan Hoa Dong (Tan Phuoc District).

In Tien Giang Province, the TL starts from Diem Hy Commune, Chau Thanh District and reaches G1, G2, and G3 and ends at the G3A in My Phuoc Commune, Tan Phuoc District, Tien Giang with the total length of 10,109 meters. The Consultant has taken mitigation measures in order to minimize environmental and social impacts on lands and assets of people during the design process. The 500 kV bay to connection at 500kV Duc Hoa Substation within the scope of the project "500 Duc Hoa Substation and Connections" will be implemented in the same period.

### ***Question 2: How My Tho – Duc Hoa500kV Transmission Line subproject affect local communities?***

Answer: According to the Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP dated 26/02/2014 on the safety protection of high voltage power grid, the subproject will cause the following impacts:

- Permanently cut down trees on the affected land area;
- Restriction to the use of land area/house/structure in the RoW.

#### ***Details of impacts in Tien Giang Province:***

The subproject will cause impacts on agricultural land of 129 households in TL ROW and 38 households with land acquisition in tower foundations. The total affected land area is 668,223 m<sup>2</sup> including 646,083 m<sup>2</sup> is subject to restricted land use and 22,140 m<sup>2</sup> is permanently acquired for the tower foundations.

### ***Question 3: What is the main objective of resettlement plan?***

Answer: The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure that all APs will be at least as well-off, if not better-off, than they would have been in the absence of the Project.

### ***Question 4: What if my land is affected by the project?***

Answer: (i) In case the subproject acquires more land of the households, you will be offered a choice of replacement land as priority of equal area and productive capacity at a location acceptable to you OR cash compensation at replacement value at current market prices.

(ii) In case the affected land is leased land, the value of land shall not be compensated but the investment costs in land will be compensated.

### ***Question 5: Do we need to have a land title in the order to be compensated?***

Answer: No, lack of formal legal rights to land does not prevent any APs from receiving compensation, allowances and rehabilitation assistance. Those APs who possess a land use rights certificate (LURC) or any other form of written agreement to utilise the land are entitled to compensation for the lost land as well as assets on the land. Those APs who do not have legal/legalisable or temporary/lease rights for affected land will be compensated for the assets on affected land.

***Question 6: Is the compensation applied for affected houses and structures?***

Answer: Yes. Compensation will be applied for all affected assets including houses, stores, wells, and fences as well as other fixed assets at replacement value at current market prices without any deductions for building depreciation or salvageable building materials. This will ensure that the Affected Persons are able to reconstruct houses and other structures of better or at least the same quality as before.

***Question 7: What about affected crops and trees?***

Answer: (i) Permanently affected crops and trees will be compensated in cash at current market prices.

(ii) As for trees and crops temporarily affected during construction period:

- Compensation for non-harvested crops will be based on the time of impacts and the average production in the past 3 years.
- Trees and crops will be compensated at market prices at the time of land acquisition.

***Question 8: Besides the compensation, how can the project help?***

Answer: In addition to compensation for loss of land and other assets, the Project will provide rehabilitation assistance to eligible APs to ensure that their standard of living is maintained or improved after the Project. Eligible APs for rehabilitation assistance include:

- **Some affected households:** these households losing more than 10% of their productive landholdings will receive the following assistances: (i) life stabilization allowances; (ii) income restoration allowances and provision of technical assistance and agricultural extension techniques to improve output in the remaining area, existing credit programs or employments related to the project;
- **Households that relocate** shall receive (i) relocation allowances; (ii) assistances to mobilize life during transition period; (iii) rental allowances at market prices. Assistance levels are identified clearly in the project policies.
- **Business owners that lose income** while they relocate or rebuild their shops/businesses: Households with small, unregistered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to the provincial minimum wage for three months. Owners of registered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to 30% of their taxed income of one year. The annual taxed income is determined in the financial reports of the previous three years.
- **Employees and hired labors who lose their jobs:** will receive cash compensation for lost salary/wages for each month they cannot work, if the loss is temporary; or, if the loss is permanent, cash compensation equivalent to the provincial minimum

wage for six months or cash compensation for remaining contract period whichever is higher.

- **Job changing allowances:** As for the affected households who have or have not registered for LURC after resettlement and do not have job, if you are in the working age, you can participate in a vocational training in the area without tuition fee.

***Question 9: Does that mean that anybody in our community can claim for compensation?***

Answer: No. Entitled APs are those persons or households that will lose land or property based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) that will be conducted following completion of the final designs for the subproject. Affected communes and local authorities will be informed of the cut-off date (the date of DMS) for the subproject.

***Question 10: If there are any disagreements or problems about land acquisition, compensation or other general disputes during project implementation, do APs have the right to voice their complaints?***

Answer: Yes, APs can voice their complaints (in verbal or written form) to responsible local authorities and resettlement committees. Their complaints can be filed first at the ward or commune level, and can be elevated to the district and provincial level and taken to provincial court if the APs are not satisfied with the decision of lower levels. APs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees.

***Question 11: How will APs be consulted and informed?***

Answer: A consultation and public information program will be organized in your commune to ensure that APs receive complete and timely information about the Project. APs will be provided information on project components, impacts, their rights and entitlements, grievance mechanism, rights of participation and consultation, resettlement activities, responsibilities of institutions and implementation schedule. APs will participate in resettlement planning and implementation and they will also be consulted on the following issues: a) resettlement options according to their entitlement, b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations, c) other project aspects.

***Question 12: As a resident in the project area, how can I help?***

Answer: We would like you to participate in all consultation meetings and other subproject related activities in order to ensure that you are fully informed and consulted. Your active participation during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and implementation will allow us to determine measures to mitigate impacts, to identify problems or potentials problems and to identify ways of responding immediately to solve these problems.

***Question 13: How will you know if the objectives of this project are met?***

Answer: NPT through SPPMB will ensure internal monitoring all Project activities. In addition, SPPMB will engage an independent external monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring of resettlement activities during Project implementation. Every 6 months, the independent monitoring agency will submit a report to SPPMB and ADB on resettlement implementation progress. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will assess whether negative impacts have been mitigated adequately and pre-project standards of living of APs have been restored as a result of resettlement and the Project.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS –

Please contact the PCARCs and DCARCs where you live:

- 1. Provincial Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee (PCARC),

Address:.....

Person in charge:.....Tel.....

- 2. District Compensation, Assistance Resettlement Committee (DCARC)

## Appendix 7 Replacement Cost Study

### Price unit for Lands

No.	Type of land	Unit	Price unit of Province	Surveyed price	Proposed price unit
<b>A</b>	<b>Long An Province</b>		<b>Decision: 60/2014/QĐ-UBND</b>		
	<b>Huu Thanh Commune</b>				
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	800,000	1,400,000	1,200,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	340,000	265,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	202,500	202,500
4	Other annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	202,500	202,500
	<b>Long Thuan Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	2,600,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	190,000	190,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	190,000	190,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	190,000	190,000
	<b>Tan Lap Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	300,000	475,000	475,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	187,000	187,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	187,000	187,000
4	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	187,000	187,000
	<b>Thanh Loi Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	200,000	325,000	325,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	165,000	165,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	165,000	165,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	108,000	165,000	165,000
	<b>Tan Tay Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	110,000	185,000	185,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	110,000	185,000	185,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	110,000	185,000	185,000
	<b>Hoa Khanh Dong Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,500,000	2,350,000	2,250,000

No.	Type of land	Unit	Price unit of Province	Surveyed price	Proposed price unit
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	207,500	207,500
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	207,500	207,500
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	207,500	207,500
B	Tien Giang Province		<b>Decision 52/2013/QĐ-UBND</b>		
	<b>Diem Hy Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	700,000	850,000	850,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	160,000	185,000	185,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	160,000	185,000	185,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	160,000	185,000	185,000
	<b>Nhi Binh Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	700,000	850,000	850,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	160,000	185,000	185,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	160,000	185,000	185,000
4	Other annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	160,000	185,000	185,000
5	Unused flat land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	160,000	185,000	185,000
	<b>Phuoc Lap Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	800,000	800,000	800,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	205,500	205,500
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	205,500	205,500
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	205,500	205,500
	<b>My Phuoc Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,100,000	750,000	750,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	202,500	202,500
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	202,500	202,500
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	202,500	202,500
	<b>Hung Thanh commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,500,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	202,500	202,500
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	202,500	202,500
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	202,500	202,500

No.	Type of land	Unit	Price unit of Province	Surveyed price	Proposed price unit
	<b>Tan Hoa Dong Commune</b>			-	-
1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,000,000	1,700,000	1,600,000
2	Perennial tree land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	205,000	205,000
3	Paddy field	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	205,000	205,000
4	Other Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	135,000	205,000	205,000

### Price unit for Crops and Trees

No.	Type of trees	Unit	Unit price of Province	Surveyed price	Proposed unit price
	<b>Long An Province</b>		<b>Decision: 22/2011/QĐ-UBND</b>		
1	Guava	VND/Tree	90,000	150,000	150,000
2	Mango	VND/Tree	400,000	600,000	600,000
3	Jack fruit	VND/Tree	160,000	250,000	250,000
4	Banana	VND/Tree	20,000	40,000	40,000
5	Cane	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	3,000	4,500	4,500
6	Paddy	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,500	4,500	4,500
7	Rice	VND/kg	NA	16000	16000
	<b>Tien Giang Province</b>		<b>Decision: 05/2015/QĐ-UBND</b>		
1	Guava	VND/Tree	220,000	300,000	300,000
2	Mango	VND/Tree	2,300,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
3	Jack fruit	VND/Tree	800,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
4	Banana	VND/Tree	160,000	200,000	200,000
5	Cane	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
6	Paddy	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	5,000	6,500	6,500
7	Rice	VND/kg	NA	16000	16000

### Price unit for Houses

No.	Type of structure	Unit	Unit price issued by Province	Surveyed price	Proposed price unit
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	Long An Province		Decision:27/2014/QĐ-UBND		
<b>A</b>	<b>Unit price for main houses</b>				
1	Temporary (poor wood, wattle, leaf roof, earthen floor), Grade 5	m <sup>2</sup>	392,000	744,800	744,800
2	Semi- permanent house ( Brick pile and foundation, wood girder, brick wall, metal roof , cement floor), Grade 4	m <sup>2</sup>	1,345,000	2,555,500	2,555,500
3	Permanent floor house(concrete foundation, brick wall, concrete girder, metal roof, ceramic floor, ceiling, auxiliary works), Grade 3	m <sup>2</sup>	3,894,000	7,500,600	7,500,600

## Appendix 8 Breakdown of Replacement Costs of Secondary Structures

### Unit price of Secondary Structures

1	Store house	m <sup>2</sup>	2,250,000	4,255,000	4,255,000
2	Fence	m <sup>2</sup>	534,000	1,050,600	1,050,600
3	Concrete pillar	Pillar	107,00	205,500	205,500
	<b>Tien Giang Province</b>		<b>Decision: 09/2014/QĐ-UBND</b>		
<b>A</b>	<b>Unit price for main houses</b>				
1	Temporary (poor wood, wattle, leaf roof, earthen floor), Grade 5	m <sup>2</sup>	592,000	744,800	744,800
2	Semi- permanent house ( Brick pile and foundation, wood girder, brick wall, metal roof , cement floor), Grade 4	m <sup>2</sup>	1,445,000	2,555,500	2,555,500
3	Permanent floor house(concrete foundation, brick wall, concrete girder, metal roof, ceramic floor, ceiling, auxiliary works), Grade 3	m <sup>2</sup>	3,800,000	7,500,600	7,500,600
<b>B</b>	<b>Unit price for other structures and works</b>				
1	Store house	m <sup>2</sup>	2,050,000	4,255,000	4,255,000
2	Fence	m <sup>2</sup>	585,000	1,050,600	1,050,600
3	Concrete pillar	Pillar	105,00	205,500	205,500