

ミャンマー国

Ministry of Electric Power

ミャンマー国
全国基幹送変電設備整備事業
(環境社会配慮)
【有償勘定技術支援】
簡易住民移転調査報告書

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簡易住民移転計画書 要約

電力省は電力不足の危機を克服するため、発電、送電、配電の開発を加速させようとしているそのため、新たな水力発電の発電源、送電線・変電所の新設、既存施設の更新、持続可能で再生可能なエネルギーの開発、その他利用可能なエネルギーについて検討している。

500kV の送電線及び変電所の建設はミャンマーの電力網設備の強化のために不可欠であり、ミャンマーの電力需要を満たすため重要な役割を果たす。

送電線はメティラからラインタヤを通る。4つの変電所とパヤジー（バゴ管区）ーラインタヤ(ヤンゴン管区)間の延長 95km の送電線は JICA の資金援助で建設される予定である。

提案された 500kV の送電線及び変電所の建設事業の簡易版住民移転計画（Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan : A-RAP）は現時点で入手可能な設計基準及び収集された 1 次データに基づいて作成された。

用地損失の可能性及び資産への影響は、村での調査、村長や被影響住民（Project Affected Persons : PAPs）へのインタビュー、土地登録局への協議による所有者の特定、GPS 調査により特定された。村長や資産を所有している PAPs の協力により影響のある土地や資産は調査の中で特定された。

PAPs に対する緩和策や補償の協議は、送電線の配置と敷地権（Right of Way : ROW）が詳細に測量される詳細測量調査（Detailed Measurement Survey : DMS）中で実施されるべきである。プロジェクトエリアの土地の転換について土地登録局から承認が得られた後、村長や PAPs との議の上、補償金額の案を作成する。その後、事業者は PAPs 及び国家開発プロジェクトにとって適切な補償が行われるよう、関係機関へ承認の依頼をする。

プロジェクトの非自発的住民移転の方針は JICA ポリシーとミャンマーの既存の規制や規則に基づく。JICA ポリシーと現地国規制・規則とのギャップ分析を実施し、その上で、適切な住民移転のための方針が作成された。その概要は下記のとおりである。

- I. ミャンマー政府はこの住民移転方針を 500kV 送電線及び変電所建設事業に適用する。
- II. 影響が最も少ない代替案を策定し、可能な箇所では用地取得及び住民移転を回避または最小化する。
- III. 住宅の移転が避けられない場合には、資産や生活手段など失うすべての PAPs（コミュニティを含む）が従前の経済的及び社会的状況へ回復またはより改善されるように十分に補償し、支援を行う。
- IV. RAP は現地語に翻訳され、PAPs 及びその他関心のある団体が参照できるよう公開される。
- V. 土地やその他の資産への支払いは再取得価格の原則に基づく。

- VI. RAP では貧困者、土地の法的権利を有しない者、少数民族、女性、子供、高齢者及び障害者等、移転による負の影響に対して最も脆弱な人々を考慮し、彼らの社会経済状況が改善されることを保証する。
- VII. RAP が効果的に準備・実行されるための組織的及び事務的な体制は作業開始前に準備される。
- VIII. 適切な報告、モニタリングそして評価を行うための仕組みが RAP の管理システムの一環として準備される。

延長 95km の送電線及び 4 つの変電所の建設は送電線のコリドーや変電所に隣接する 24 の村に潜在的影響がある。プロジェクトエリアの人口は男性 37,635 人、女性 39,551 人、合計 77,183 人である。

社会調査チームは潜在的影響のあるすべての村を訪問し、送電線沿い及び変電所近くにある 24 村の被影響世帯の世帯主と面会した。全 199 世帯のうち 180 世帯が調査に参加した。調査の結果、24 の村にある商業用プランテーションの土地や農地が ROW 及び変電所により影響を受ける。

影響を受ける範囲は鉄塔の基礎で 26.0ha で、4 箇所の変電所で 126.5ha である。送電線の ROW は 3m より高い木を切らなければならず、その面積は 118.7ha である。

プロジェクト方針に基づき補償金額の案が算出され、補償金額は補償委員会により決定される。決定された補償金額に基づき、MEPE は PAPs と両者が納得いくように協議を行う。補償の最終合意は建設が始まる十分前になされる。

PAPs の主な収入源は農作物であり、プロジェクトによる収入源（生活生計手段）の損失のほとんどは農地の損失に起因する。そのため、土地による収入源の損失には適切な金銭的手段を用意し、少なくとも従来収入に回復または従来よりも改善されるようにする。住民移転による影響を最も受けやすい脆弱な人々には支援を行う。本プロジェクトでは国際的慣例に基づき、女性が世帯主の家、障害者、高齢者（61 歳より高齢）、障害者のいる世帯、貧困ラインを下回る世帯を脆弱な人々とした。

生計回復手段は PAPs の生計や生活水準が少なくとも従前の状況まで回復するために必要な手段を実施する。補償や支援が透明性の高く、平等な方法で実施されるようにする。生計回復には金銭的補償や PAPs から要望に基づいた支援が含まれる。

影響を受けるコミュニティは取得される用地及び影響を受けた資産の合理的な市場価格を決定する交渉に参加する機会が与えられるべきである。PAPs の現在や将来の生計手段については詳細設計の段階で協議されるべきである。

RAP の日常的な運用及びモニタリングは環境社会配慮の担当者により実施されるべきである。環境社会配慮の担当者は地元当局や PAPs との調整も行わなければならない。

RAP の実施スケジュールは各サイトの用地取得の状況により異なる。補償の支払いと移転は建設工事前に実施されなければならない。

初期環境影響評価報告書（Initial Environmental Examination : IEE）の調査結果によるとプロジェクトによる影響は軽微であるが、DMS は建設が始まる前に実施されなければならない。住民移転の最終段階で補償の契約書に署名し、PAPs に支払いをする。これはプロジェクトが実施される前に完了しなければならない。

住宅の移転や大規模な用地の取得が行われる場合には、補償は建設開始の3ヶ月前に支払われなければならない。これにより PAPs は新しい家を建設し、所有物を移動させることができる。

RAP に関連するすべての費用は MEPE の負担である。RAP を実施するための全費用は DMS 完了時に計算される。

MEPE は RAP のモニタリング計画が完全に実施されるための責任を負う。モニタリング計画には RAP が効果的に実施されていることを確認するためのパフォーマンスの評価が含まれなければならない。

RAP を作成する上でプロジェクトエリア内の中央及び地方の政府関係者、PAPs、コミュニティを含む主要なステークホルダーとの協議が公式・非公式に行われた。



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
FOR**

**National Power Transmission Network
Development Project**

July 2015

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၅၀၀ကေစီ မဟာဓါတ်အားလိုင်းစီမံကိန်းနှင့် ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံများအတွက် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေး အစီအစဉ်အကျဉ်းချုပ်

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အားလိုအပ်ချက်ကို ဖြည့်ဆည်းရန်အတွက် ပြည်ထောင်စုလျှပ်စစ်ဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အားထုတ်လုပ်နိုင်သည့် ရေအားလျှပ်စစ်ရှာဖွေခြင်း၊ ဓါတ်အားလိုင်းနှင့် ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံ များတည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ တည်ရှိဆဲစနစ်များအား အဆင့်မြှင့်တင်ခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်ပြည့်ဖြိုးမြဲ စွမ်းအင်ရင်းမြစ်များ ရှာဖွေခြင်းနှင့် အခြားဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေများအား ရှာဖွေလေ့လာခြင်းများဆောင်ရွက်လျက် ရှိပါသည်။

ယခု ၅၀၀ကေစီ မဟာဓါတ်အားလိုင်းနှင့် ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံများ စီမံကိန်းသည် တိုင်းပြည်၏ အရေးကြီးသော လျှပ်စစ်စီးဆင်းမှုအတွက် ရည်မှန်းပြီး မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ လိုအပ်ချက်များ ပြည့်စုံရန် အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

မဟာဓါတ်အားလိုင်းသည် မိတ္ထီလာမှ လှိုင်သာယာ (ရန်ကုန်) အထိ သွယ်တန်းမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး မိတ္ထီလာ၊ တောင်ငူ၊ ဘုရားကြီး(ပဲခူး) နှင့် ထန်းတပင် (လှိုင်သာယာ) ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံ (၄)ခုပါဝင်ပါသည်။ ယင်းအနက်မှ ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံ (၄)ခုလုံးနှင့် ဘုရားကြီး(ပဲခူး) - လှိုင်သာယာ ဓါတ်အားလိုင်း (၉၅ ကီလိုမီတာအရှည်) အပိုင်းကို ဂျပန် နိုင်ငံတကာ ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေးအဖွဲ့ (JICA) ၏ငွေကြေးထောက်ပံ့မှုဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ယခုရေးဆွဲသည့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးအစီအစဉ် (Resettlement Action Plan- RAP) သည် ၅၀၀ကေစီ မဟာဓါတ်အားလိုင်းနှင့် ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံတို့၏ ရနိုင်သမျှ နောက်ဆုံးသဘောတူသည့် ဒီဇိုင်းနှင့် ကောက်ယူ ရရှိသည့် လူမှုစီးပွား အချက်အလက်များပေါ်မူတည်၍ ပြင်ဆင်ထားခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသည့် မြေဆုံးရှုံးမှုများနှင့် အဆောက်အဦများပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို ကျေးရွာ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးများနှင့် ထိခိုက်ခံရသူများအား မေးမြန်းလေ့လာခြင်း၊ မြို့နယ်မြေစာရင်းဌာနနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် ဂြိုဟ်ထုမှ တည်နေရာတိုင်းတာခြင်းများပါဝင်သည့် ကနဦးကျေးလက်လေ့လာမှုမှ အဖြေထုတ်ခဲ့ ပါသည်။

တို့အပြင် စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ထိခိုက်နိုင်သည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ (Project Affected Persons - PAPs) အား တွေ့ဆုံ ဆွေးနွေး၍ ပြဿနာ နည်းပါးအောင် ကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းနှင့် လျော်ကြေးညှိနှိုင်းခြင်းတို့ကို မဟာ ဓါတ်အားလိုင်းလမ်းကြောင်း (Right Of Way-ROW) အပြီးသတ်ရေးဆွဲချိန်၌ အသေးစိတ်ကွင်းဆင်း တိုင်းတာခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း(Detail Measurement Survey-DMS) တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

မဟာဓါတ်အားလိုင်းတလျှောက် အသုံးပြုရမည့်မြေများအား သက်ဆိုင်ရာမြေစာရင်းဌာနမှ သဘောတူညီချက် ရရှိပြီးသည့်အခါ သက်ဆိုင်ရာကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်သူများ၊ ထိခိုက်ခံရမည့်သူများနှင့်ညှိနှိုင်း၍ မြေလျော်ကြေးကို တွက်ချက်ပါမည်။ ထို့နောင်အခြားသက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနများ၊ အခြားသက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့်ညှိနှိုင်း၍ ထိခိုက်ခံရသူ များနှင့် နိုင်ငံတော်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးအတွက် နှစ်ဘက်သဘောတူ သင့်လျော်သော တန်ဖိုးဖြစ်အောင် ဆောင် ရွက်ပါမည်။

အဆိုပါလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် JICA ၏ "မိမိဆန္ဒမပါပဲ နေရာရွှေ့ပြောင်းရမှုဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒ" နှင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ တည်ဆဲမူဝါဒများအား လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။ အဆိုပါမူဝါဒ နှစ်ရပ်အတွင်း ကွာခြားချက် များကိုလည်း အသေးစိတ်လေ့လာထားပြီးဖြစ်ပါသဖြင့် ယခုစီမံကိန်းနှင့် အသင့်လျော်ဆုံး မူဝါဒကို ရွေးချယ်စံထား ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။ ယင်းမူဝါဒအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်း အကျဉ်းဖော်ပြနိုင်ပါသည်။

- (၁) ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရသည် ၅၀၀ကေစွီ မဟာဓါတ်အားလိုင်းနှင့် ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံများ စီမံကိန်း၏ မူဝါဒကို အတည်ပြုကျင့်သုံးပါမည်။
- (၂) မြေသိမ်းယူခြင်းနှင့် မိမိဆန္ဒမပါသော နေရာရွှေ့ပြောင်းခြင်းတို့ကို တတ်နိုင်သမျှရှောင်ရှားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး အခြားသင့်လျော်သောနည်းလမ်းများအား ရှာဖွေပါမည်။
- (၃) နေရာရွှေ့ပြောင်းရမှုအား ရှောင်ရှားနိုင်မှုမရှိဘဲ ရွေးချယ်ရမည်ဆိုပါက ထိခိုက်ခံရမည့်သူများ (PAPs) နှင့် ရပ်ရွာလူထုအားလျော့ပါးစေမည့် ကိုယ်ပိုင်ပစ္စည်းဥစ္စာများ၊ အသက်မွေးနေထိုင်မှုဘဝများအား အပြည့်အဝ လျော်ကြေးပေးသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ပိုမိုမြင့်မားတိုးတက်စေရန် (သို့မဟုတ်) အနိမ့်ဆုံးအားဖြင့် ၎င်းတို့၏ မူလအခြေအနေပြန်လည်တည်ဆောက်နိုင်ရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။
- (၄) ဤပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးအစီအစဉ် (RAP) ကို မြန်မာဘာသာပြန်ဆို၍ ထိခိုက်ခံရမည့်သူများ (PAPs) နှင့် အခြားစိတ်ဝင်စားသူများအား အကိုးအကားအဖြစ် ဖြန့်ဝေထားရှိမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (၅) မြေနှင့် အခြားဥစ္စာပစ္စည်းများအား တန်ဖိုးဖြတ်ခြင်းအပေါ် တပြေးညီမူဝါဒ ထားရှိဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (၆) ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးစီမံချက်သည် အားနည်းသူများ၊ တနည်းအားဖြင့် ဆင်းရဲနွမ်းပါးသူများ၊ မြေယာပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု မရှိသူများ၊ တိုင်းရင်းသားများ၊ အမျိုးသမီးများ၊ ကလေးငယ်များ၊ သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုများ၊ မသန်စွမ်းသူများ၏လိုအပ်ချက်ကို ဖြည့်ဆည်းပြီး ယင်းတို့၏ လူမှုစီးပွား တိုးတက်လာစေရန် အခြေခံပါမည်။
- (၇) ယခုပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးစီမံချက်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရာတွင် ထိရောက်မည့် ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံနှင့် အုပ်ချုပ်ပုံစနစ်အား ဓါတ်အားလိုင်းစီမံကိန်းမစတင်မီ ပြင်ဆင်ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။
- (၈) ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးစနစ်တလျှောက်တွင် သင့်လျော်သော ဝေဖန်တုံ့ပြန်မှု (တိုင်ကြားမှု)အားလက်ခံ အရေးယူခြင်း၊ စောင့်ကြပ်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းများ ထားရှိပါမည်။
- (၉) ကီလိုမီတာရှည်လျားသော မဟာဓါတ်အားလိုင်းနှင့် ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံ(၄)ခုသည် ကျေးရွာ(၂၄)ရွာအား ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသည်။ ဓါတ်အားလိုင်းတစ်လျှောက်နှင့် ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံများ ဝန်းကျင်ဖြစ်သော ယင်းဒေသများတွင် စုစုပေါင်း လူဦးရေ (၇၇,၁၈၃)ဦး ရှိပြီး ယင်းတွင် အမျိုးသား (၃၇,၆၃၂)ဦးနှင့် အမျိုးသမီး (၃၉,၅၅၁)ဦး ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

လူမှုစီးပွားလေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့သည် ထိခိုက်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော ကျေးရွာ (၂၄) ရွာ အားရောက်ရှိလေ့လာပြီး ကျေးရွာ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့များနှင့်အတူ စုစုပေါင်း မိသားစု (၁၉၉) စု အနက်မှ (၁၈၀)ဦးအားတွေ့ဆုံ ဆွေးနွေး မေးမြန်းခဲ့ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါရလဒ်များအရ ကျေးရွာ(၂၄) ရွာရှိ လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးမြေနှင့် နှစ်ရှည်စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ များအား ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုကို လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယင်းတွင် ပုဂ္ဂလိကပိုင် လယ်ယာမြေများအနေဖြင့် ဓါတ်အားလှိုင်းတိုင်းကြောင့် ၁၈.၈ ဟက်တာ နှင့် ဓါတ်အားခွဲရုံများကြောင့် ၁၂၂.၄ ဟက်တာ ထိခိုက်နိုင် ပါသည်။ ယင်းအပြင် ဓါတ်အားလှိုင်းတစ်လျှောက် ၃ မီတာထက် ကျော်သော အပင်များအား ခုတ်ထွင် ခံရနိုင်မှုမှာ မိသားစု (၈၃)စု ပိုင်ဆိုင်သော ၁၁.၇ ဟက်တာ ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းအတွက် အတည်ပြုထားသော လျှော်ကြေးတွက်ချက်မှုနည်းလမ်းကို အသုံးပြုတွက်ချက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ တွက်ချက်ရရှိသော တန်ဖိုးကို လျှော်ကြေးကော်မတီက အတည်ပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါတန်ဖိုးကို လျှပ်စစ်ဝန်ကြီးဌာနက သက်ဆိုင်ရာထိခိုက်ခံရသူများနှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းပြီးမှ နှစ်ဘက်သဘောတူ အတည်ပြုမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သဘောတူညီချက်ကို စီမံကိန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း မစတင်မီ ရရှိပြီးဖြစ်ရပါမည်။ စီမံကိန်းကြောင်း အဓိက ဝင်ငွေဆုံးရှုံးမှုသည် သက်ဆိုင်ရာထိခိုက်ခံရသူများ၏ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေဆုံးရှုံးမှု အပေါ်တွင် အခြေခံပါသည်။ သို့ဖြစ်၍ ယင်းဆုံးရှုံးမှုအတွက် ငွေကြေးထောက်ပံ့ခြင်းသည် ဘဝတိုးမြှင့်ရေး သို့မဟုတ် အနိမ့်ဆုံးအားဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းမတိုင်မီ အခြေအနေရောက်အောင် ပြန်လည်တည်ဆောက်နိုင်မည့် ပမာဏထိ ဖြစ်ရပါမည်။ မြေယာရယူခြင်းတွင် အားနည်းသူများအား ထောက်ပံ့ခြင်းလည်း ပါဝင်ပါမည်။ နိုင်ငံတကာ ကျင့်ထုံးအရ ယခုစီမံကိန်းက ထောက်ပံ့ကူညီရမည့်သူများအား အမျိုးသမီး အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး ဖြစ်နေသည့် မိသားစုများ၊ မစွမ်းမသန်ဖြစ်နေသည့်သူများ၊ အသက် (၆၁)နှစ်ထက်ကြီးသူများ ပါဝင်သည့် မိသားစုများအား ရွေးချယ် သတ်မှတ်ပါသည်။

အသက်မွေးမှု ပြန်လည်တည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် ထိခိုက်ခံရသူများအား စီမံကိန်းဒေသရပ်ရွာများ၏ နေထိုင်မှုစံနှုန်းအတိုင်း ပြန်လည်ရရှိအောင်တည်ဆောက်ပေးရေး ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ ယင်းအချက်အရ လျှော်ကြေး နှင့် အခြား ထောက်ပံ့မှုများကို ပွင့်လင်းမြင်သာပြီး မျှတသောနည်းလမ်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။ ယင်းတွင် ငွေကြေးမျှသာမက အခြားကူညီထောက်ပံ့မှုများလည်း လိုအပ်သလိုပါဝင်ပါမည်။

မြေယာနှင့် ပစ္စည်းဥစ္စာထိခိုက်မှုအတွက် ညှိနှိုင်းရာတွင် ထိခိုက်ခံရသော မိသားစုများ ကိုယ်တိုင်ပါဝင် ဆုံးဖြတ်ခွင့် ရရှိပါမည်။

မဟာဓါတ်အားလှိုင်းစီမံကိန်း၏ အသေးစိပ်ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲပြီးသည့်အခါ ထိခိုက်ခံရမည့်ဒေသခံများ၏ လက်ရှိ အသက်မွေးမှုဘဝနှင့် အနာဂတ်လမ်းကြောင်းများကို ထပ်မံတွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပါမည်။

ယခုပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးအစီအစဉ်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုကို ဒေသခံအစိုးရများနှင့် ထိခိုက်မည့်ဒေသခံအကြား ညှိနှိုင်းပေးနိုင်မည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်/ လူမှုတာဝန်ခံအရာရှိက ကြီးကြပ်စစ်ဆေးပါမည်။

အစီအစဉ်အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မှုမှာ နေရာတစ်ခုချင်း၏ မြေယာရယူမှုအခြေအနေပေါ် အခြေခံပါမည်။ စီမံကိန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ မစတင်မီ လျော်ကြေးပေးမှုနှင့် နေရာရွှေ့ပြောင်းမှုကို အပြီးသတ် ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်သည်။

ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလတွင် လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအားဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ စီမံကိန်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးအဖွဲ့ (PMU) သည် ထိခိုက် မည့်မိသားစုများအတွက် တံခါးဖွင့်ထားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်/လူမှုတာဝန်ခံအရာရှိက အကြောင်းချင်းရာ အမျိုးမျိုးကို ကိုင်တွယ်ဖြေရှင်းပေးသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ယနေ့အထိ ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှုများနှင့် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Initial Environmental Examination-IEE) အရ စီမံကိန်းကြီးကြောင့် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု အနည်းငယ်သာရှိသော်လည်း လက်တွေ့ တည်ဆောက် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မီ အသေးစိတ်ကွင်းဆင်းတိုင်းတာမှုလုပ်ငန်း (Detail Measurement Survey-DMS) ကို ဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးအစီအစဉ်၏ နောက်ဆုံးအဆင့်သည် ထိခိုက်ခံရမည့်သူများ (Project Affected Persons - PAPs) နှင့် စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုခြင်းနှင့် လျော်ကြေးအပြည့်အဝပေးအပ်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းကြီး မစတင်မီ ပြီးစီးရပါမည်။ နေအိမ်ရွှေ့ပြောင်းရမှုပါဝင်ပါက လျော်ကြေးပေးအပ်မှုသည် အနည်းဆုံး (၃)လ ကြိုတင်ရပါမည်။ သို့မှသာ နေအိမ်သစ်တည်ဆောက်ရန်နှင့် ရွှေ့ပြောင်းရန် အချိန်ရပါမည်။

ယခု ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးအစီအစဉ်နှင့် ပတ်သက်သော ကုန်ကျစရိတ်အားလုံးကို လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအား ဝန်ကြီးဌာနက စိုက်ထုတ်ပါမည်။ စုစုပေါင်းကုန်ကျစရိတ်ကို အသေးစိတ်ကွင်းဆင်းတိုင်းတာမှုလုပ်ငန်း (Detail Measurement Survey-DMS) အရ တွက်ချက်နိုင်ပါမည်။

လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအားဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် စီမံကိန်းကာလတစ်ခုလုံးအတွက် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးအစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ခြင်းနှင့်စောင့်ကြည့်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းတို့ကို တာဝန်ယူပါမည်။

ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးအစီအစဉ်တလျှောက်တွင် အရေးကြီးသော သက်ဆိုင်သူများ၊ ဗဟိုနှင့် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ အစိုးရများ၊ ထိခိုက်ခံရမည့်သူများနှင့် ရပ်ရွာလူထုအကြား တရားဝင်နှင့် အလွတ်သဘော တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးမှု များ အစဉ်တစိုက်ရှိနေမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to overcome the current power deficiency crisis in Myanmar, Ministry of Electric Power (MOEP) has been planning to accelerate the development of power generation facilities including exploring additional hydropower sources, construction of new power grid and substation, upgrading existing systems, seeking sustainable and renewable emergency development and other available means of energy sources.

This 500 KV power transmission line and substation project was opted as an essential infrastructure with intention of boosting the capacity of country's power grid facility, which will play vital role to meet the substantial needs of electrical power supply in Myanmar.

The transmission line will run from Meikhtilar to Hlaingthayar (Yangon Area). All four substations associated with proposed project transmission lines and the Hpayargyi (Bago Region) - Hlaingthayar (Yangon Region) portion with distance of 95 km is to be constructed with the financial assistance of JICA.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on the proposed construction project on the 500 KV transmission line and substation with currently available design criteria and primary data collection result.

Potential land loss and impacts on structures have been identified by means of a preliminary village survey, interviewing with village heads and Project Affected Households, identifying the owner in consultation with Township Settlement and Land Record Department and GPS study.

During the study, impacted land and structures in the Project Area were qualified with the assistance of the village headman as well as the owner of the impacted households who reside and/or have structures.

Further, consultations on any mitigation action and compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall be carried out during Detailed Measurement Survey, which the final alignment as well as transmission right of way (ROW) shall be precisely measured.

After obtaining the approval of conversion for the proposed project land from the land record department at relevant township the project owner draft compensation price for the land in consulting with relevant village heads and affected peoples. Then the project owner makes a request to other concerning authorities to have an appropriate compensation not only for the affected people but also for the national development project. In the process, JICA Policy on involuntary resettlement and Myanmar's existing rules and regulations would be the prime policy. Gap between policy of JICA and Myanmar have been identified in detail and the best suited one is formulated. Summary of the resettlement policy of the project are:

- I. The Government of Myanmar will use the Project Resettlement Policy for the 500 KV transmission line and substations construction project.
- II. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by identifying possible alternative project designs that have the least adverse impact on the communities in the project area.
- III. Where displacement of households is unavoidable, all PAPs (including communities) losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions.
- IV. The Resettlement Plan will be translated into local languages and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.
- V. Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost.
- VI. The Resettlement Plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of resettlement they are considered the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure them improve their socio-economic status.
- VII. Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process.
- VIII. Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, will be identified and set in place as part to the resettlement management system.

The 95 km long transmission line and construction of 4 substations will potentially affect to 24 villages which lie in the transmission corridors and adjacent to substations. Total population of people in the project areas is 77,183 consisting 37,635 men and 39,551 women.

Social survey team visited all potential affected villages and met with leaders of affected household in 24 villages along the transmission line and close to substation area.

Altogether 180 households have involved in the survey work out of 199 PAH.

According to the survey result, it was identified that 24 villages with agricultural land including commercial tree plantation land within the ROW and substation sites will be affected.

There has been noted a total affected area is 26.0 hectares for Tower Bases and 126.5 hectares for four substations. There would be Right of Way clearance affected areas 118.7 hectares where there trees taller than 3 meters have to be cut.

The formulas according to policy of the project were used for drafting compensation cost. The compensation cost will be set at compensation committee. With the set compensation

price, MEPE will negotiate with PAPs and finalize the price for having satisfactory of both sides MEPE and PAPs. A final compensation agreement will be established well before the construction takes place.

In the project, most of loss of income (means of livelihood) is resulting from loss of PAPs' agricultural land since their main income depends upon agricultural produce from the land. Accordingly, the land based loss of income source will be assisted by preparing adequate monetary approach in order to improve or restoring livelihood to at least pre-project level. Assistance for vulnerable group is provided since affects from land acquisition impacted more severely. The project defines a household headed by woman, disabled person or elderly (over 61 years old), a household including disabled person or a household below the poverty line as vulnerable groups by referring international practice.

Livelihood restoration provides necessary arrangements for improving or, at a minimum, restoring the livelihoods and standards of living of affected people in the project community. This will ensure the compensation and other assistance are provided in a transparent and equal way. Livelihood restoration will include offering in the form of cash compensation and other assistance deemed as necessary to affected people.

Opportunity shall be given to affected communities to participate in negotiation process for defining reasonable market prices of the damaged or acquired land and other asset.

Consultation with affected people about their current livelihood and future trends are to be conducted in Detailed Design stage.

The day to day implementation and monitoring shall be conducted by Environmental and Social Staff who shall also take responsibility in coordinating with local authorities and affected persons.

Implementation schedule of the RAP varies depends on the status of land acquisition process in each site. Compensation disbursement and relocation shall be completed before commencement of construction works.

During construction period, PMU in MEPE will open window for affected households and environmental and social staff will deal with the issues related to the RAP implementation. Although the Project will generate only minor impacts according to the results of the site investigation during the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) study, a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) must be undertaken prior to starting Project construction.

The final step in the resettlement implementation process is the signing of compensation contracts and delivery of payments to project affected peoples (PAPs). This step should be completed prior to the Project implementation.

In the event that house relocation is required or a substantial amount of land will be acquired by the Project, compensation payments should be completed at least three months

prior to construction. This will allow PAPs reasonable time to construct their new houses and move their belongings.

All costs associated with resettlement action plan shall be borne to MEPE. Total budget for execution of RAP shall be calculated upon the completion of DMS.

MEPE shall be responsible to fully implement the RAP monitoring plan throughout the entire project life circle. The monitoring plan shall include evaluation of performance in to oversee whether RAP is effectively implemented.

Throughout the preparing process of the Resettlement Action Plan formal and informal consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders, including Central and local government officials and affected persons and communities in the Project area.

1 Purpose and Scope of the RAP

1.1 Project Description

Myanmar has been suffering frequent electrical shortages and lengthy blackouts for many years due to insufficient electrical power supply. Consequently, developments of country's economic sector, living standards of citizens and other sectors, which totally rely on power supply, have been hardly hampered.

Since newly reformed government has introduced a democracy reform in both political and economic processes, the demand of power supply has been dramatically increasing more and more by booming industrial sectors and increasing population. Power shortage still remains a critical challenge and government has been trying to tackle it in various ways. Due to reliability on a few sources of electrical power generations and having obsolete power generation capacity, transmission and distribution system with low operating capacity, the electrical power demand has become a pressing issue.

It is obvious that securing sufficient electrical supply is an essential tool to boost country's economic growth, alleviate the poverty, bring a better social security system including education, health and welfare, stabilize and promote the living standard of citizens across the country.

In order to overcome the current power deficiency crisis, Ministry of Electric Power has been planning to accelerate the development of power generation facilities including exploring additional hydropower sources, construction of new power grid and substation, upgrading existing systems, seeking sustainable and renewable emergency development and other available means of energy sources in consultation with oversea financial institutions and development partners.

As a result, this 500 KV power transmission line and substation project was opted as an essential infrastructure with intention of boosting the capacity of country's power grid facility, which will play vital role to meet the substantial needs of electrical power supply in Myanmar.

1.2 Project Details

In order to boost the energy supply, Ministry of Electric Power (hereinafter referred to as MOEP) has planned to bring the 500 KV transmission line with associated

substation system in to energy sector which is subject to has been the first highest voltage power grid ever since.

The transmission line will run from Meikhtilar to Hlaingthayar (Yangon Area) where portion between Meikhtilar and Taungoo will be financially assisted by Serbia. The section of Taungoo- Hpayargyi is to be financed by Korea finical organization. The rest of Hpayargyi (Bago Region) - Hlaingthayar (Yangon Region) portion with distance of 95 km is to be constructed with the financial assistance of JICA. In addition, all four substations associated with proposed project transmission lines shall also be financially provided by JICA.

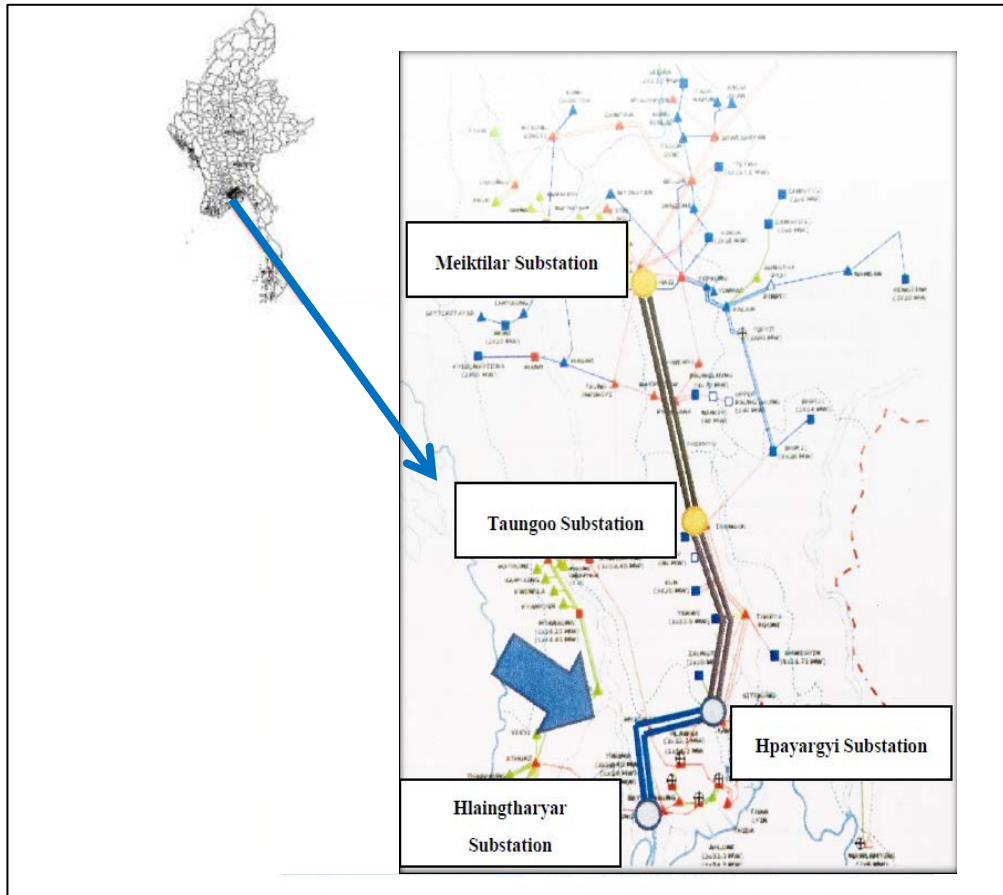
1.2.1. Location of Transmission Line and Design

The study area of Proposed 500 kV TL alignment will originate in Hpayargyi Substation located in Bago Region and terminate in Hlaingthayar Substation in Yangon Region.

The TL route will span one township in Bago Region and three townships in Yangon. The 95 km transmission line composed of 219 towers in various types will have average span length of 450 m.

Originally the route will run roughly in parallel with Yangon -Mandalay Expressway keeping minimum distance of 700 m apart from it till it reaches to Tower Number 63. It wills a crosses the existing YGN-MDY Express highway there times, once at the outgoing portion of Hpayargyi Substation, next at Tower Number 63 and finally at Tower Number 79. The line will also cross over the Hlaing River at Tower Number 190 and then enter the Hlaingthayar Substation in Htantabin Township.

The Major sections of TL route will pass through the plantation area, degraded forestland mixed with undergrowth and active agriculture lands within four townships. Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1 describes the areas where transmission line passes through and adherent designs in preliminary stage respectively.



Source: REM

Figure 1.1 Transmission Line Route

Table 1.1 Transmission line Design

Line Design Features	500kV Transmission Line between Hpayargyi – Hlaingthayar
Line Length	95km
Type	Galvanized steel towers with concrete foundations
Number of Towers	219
Average Span Between Towers	450metres
Tower Height	65m - 110m (average 70m)
Tower Land Area	625m ² – 1,600m ²
Right of Way (ROW)	50 meters (25m either side of line)

1.2.2. Location of Substation and Design

The project includes construction of four new substations in different locations for

power receiving and transmission purpose.

An overview of location, size and design of each substation are described in the respective tables and figures.

Meikhtilar Substation

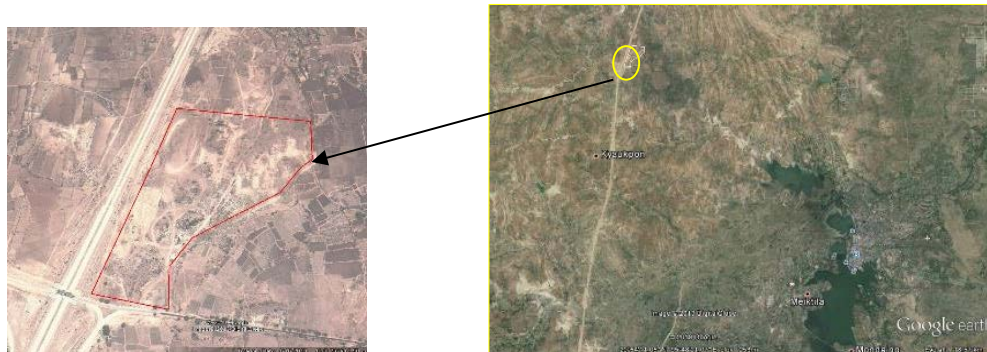
Table 1.2 Meikhtilar Substation Design

Location	Meikhtilar Township, Mandalay Division
Distance from major town	10.5 km to the NW of Meikhtilar
Coordinate	Lat - 20.931528°, Long - 95.810693°
Total Area(Ha)	26.1 ha (64.7 acre)
Main Component	2 banks of 500/230kV Transformer 500MVA 2 banks of 500kV Reactor 100MVA 4 circuits of 500kV transmission line bay 5 circuits of 230kV transmission line bay



Source: MEPE

Figure 1.2 Cadastral Map of Meikhtilar Substation



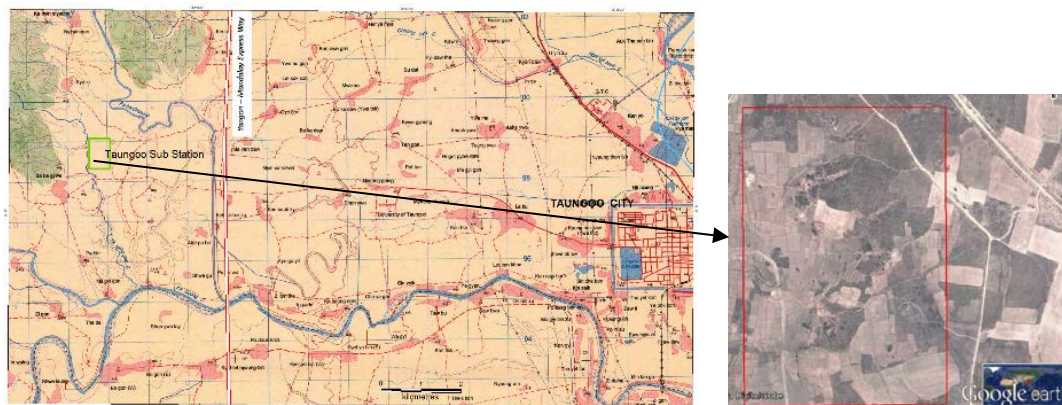
Source: MEPE data on Google earth

Figure 1.3 Location Map of Meikhtilar Substation

Taungoo Substation

Table 1.3 Taungoo Substation Design

Location	Taungoo Township, Bago Region
Distance from major town	11 km to the North of Taungoo
Coordinate	Lat - 18.964905° Long - 96.369887°
Total Area(Ha)	40.5ha (100.0 acre)
Main Component	1 banks of 500/230kV Transformer 500MVA 4 banks of 500kV Reactor 100MVA 4 circuits of 500kV transmission line bay 6 circuits of 230kV transmission line bay



Source: MEPE data on 1:50000 scale UTM Map of Myanmar (2004)

Figure 1.4 Location Map of Taungoo Substation

Hpayargyi Substation

Table 1.4 Hpayargyi Substation Design

Location	Taungoo Township, Bago Region
Distance from major town	16.5km to the NWW of Bago, 6.5 km to the west of Hpayargyi
Coordinate	Lat -17.475351°, Long - 96.453573°
Total Area(Ha)	24.1ha (59.5acre)
Main Component	2 banks of 500/230kV Transformer 500MVA 2 banks of 500kV Reactor 100MVA 6 circuits of 500kV transmission line bay 6 circuits of 230kV transmission line bay

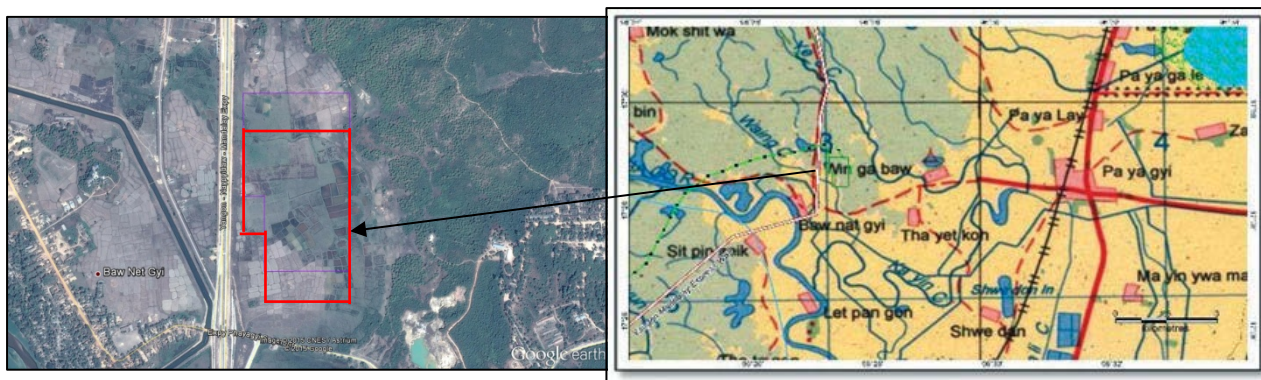


Figure 1.5 Location Map of Hpayargyi Substation

Hlaingthayar Substation

Table 1.5 Hlaingthayar Substation Design

Location	Hlaingthayar Township, Yangon Region
Distance from major town	1 Km from Shwelinban Industrial Complex (Hlaingthayar Township)
Coordinate	Lat - 16.935874° Long - 96.054929°
Total Area(Ha)	33.6ha (83.0acre)
Main Component	2 banks of 500/230kV Transformer 500MVA 2 banks 500kV Reactor 100 MVA 4 circuits of 500kV transmission line bay 6 circuits of 230kV transmission line bay

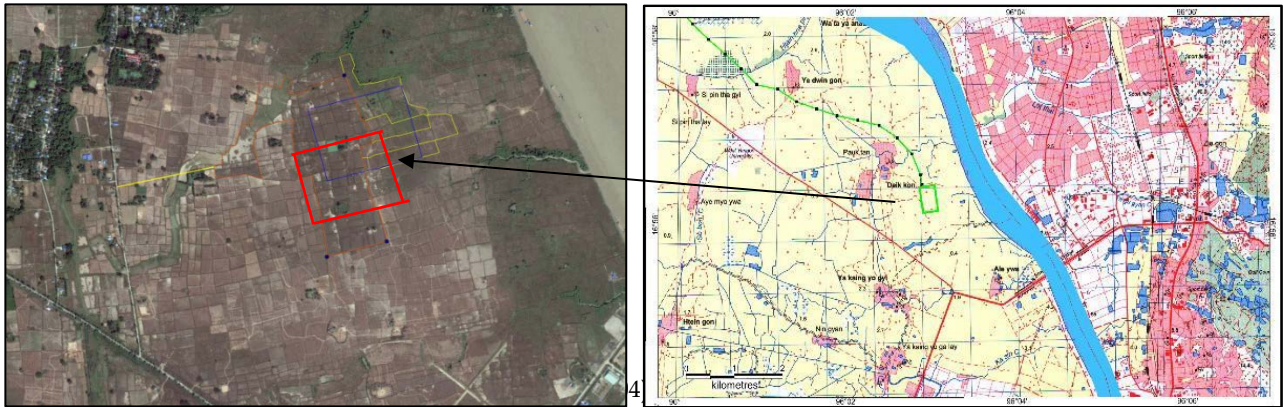


Figure 1.6 Location Map of Hlaingthayar Substation

1.2.3. Tower Design

A total of 219 towers will be used in this project. Different designs and size of towers including suspension tower, river crossing suspension tower, and tension tower shall be other components. Table 1.6 details the type and quantity of towers designed for the transmission line project.

Table 1.6 Description of Towers in proposed 500 kV Transmission Line

Type	Size	Design	Quantity
Suspension Tower	25mX25m	Horizontal Angle: 0-5 degrees	126
River Crossing Suspension Tower	30mX30m	-	2
Tension Tower	30mX30m	Horizontal Angle: 0-15 degrees	54
Tension Tower	40mX40m	Horizontal Angle: More than 15 degrees	33
Deed End Tower	40mX40m	-	4
Total			219

Source: JICA Study Team

1.2.4. Right of Way

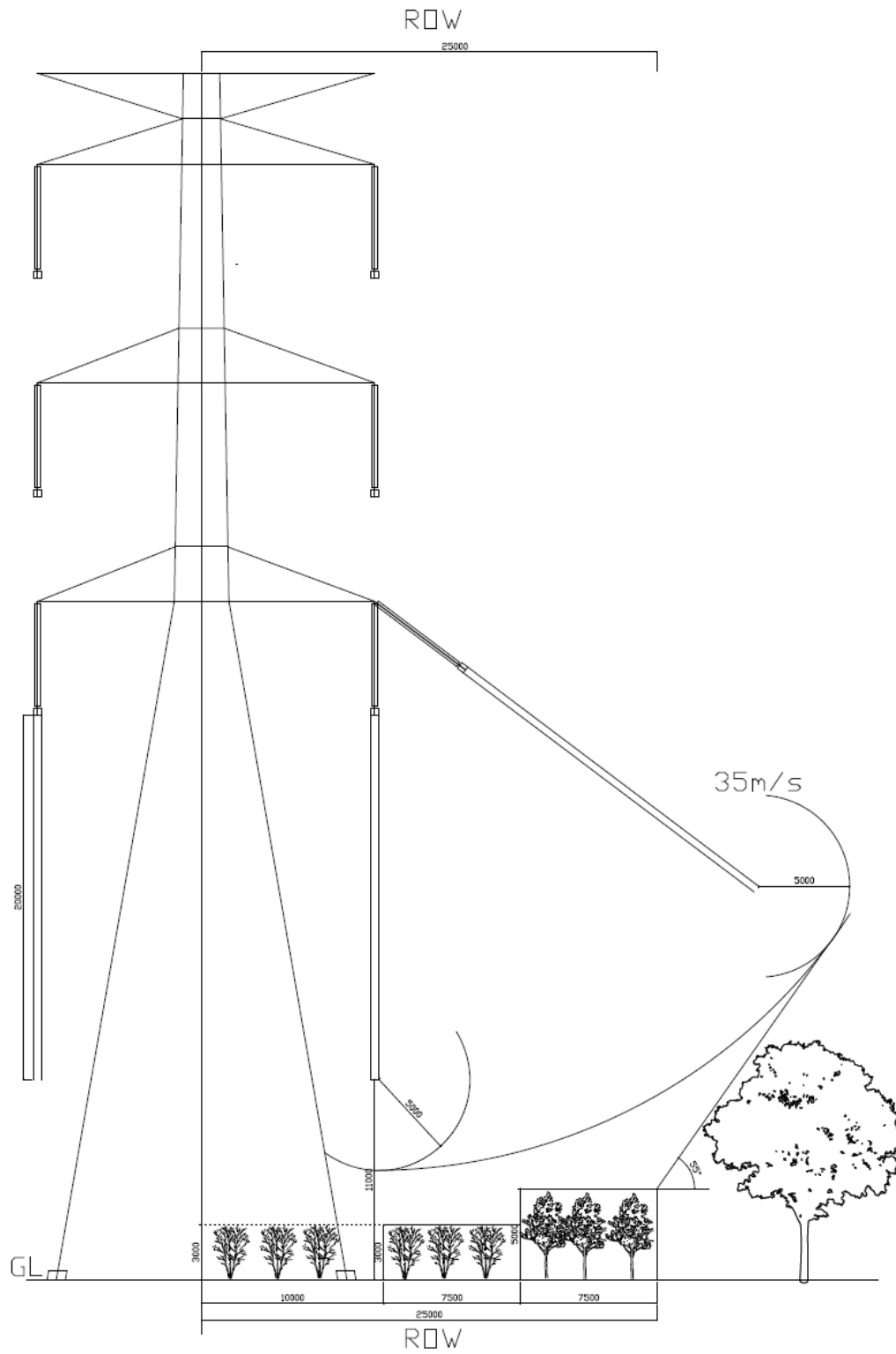
Right of Way (ROW) of proposed transmission line shall be 50 m width (25 m from center of TL route). Tall trees and vegetation growing or planting within ROW area shall be trimmed or chopped down to obtain the safe clearance of 5m

from the lowest conductor. Tree cutting will mainly occur within 100m of center area in 450m average TL tower distance in between where maximum conductor sagging and minimum ground –conductor clearance exist.

As per ROW clearance design (Figure 1.7) the maximum height of tree from the 17.5 m of centerline shall be not kept more than 3 m. Allowable height of tree between 17.5 m and 25 m from centerline is 5m.

The tree and vegetation growing within 17.5m from the tower base along the line is expected to be unnecessary to cut down due to enough conductor height as long as 5 m safe clearance from lowest conductor is maintained. Figure 1.7 presents the ROW clearance design and maximum allowable height of tree.

Detailed design is required such as tower and conductor height between (tower zone and center zone) to calculate the allowable tree height in order to avoid unnecessary tree clearance.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.7 Design of ROW Clearance

1.3 Specific Purpose of the RAP

The RAP has three specific purposes:

- First that of providing data about the level and kinds of social impact of the proposed project on 500kV Transmission Line and Substations Construction, especially impact on the land, other fixed assets, including houses and other structures, of households and farms of people affected by the project, and impact on their livelihoods and communities and their quality of life;
- Secondly that of setting out the policy and regulatory guidelines on involuntary resettlement of the Myanmar Government and JICA; and
- Finally that of stating specific policy objectives of resettlement as an active and positive process to ensure the contribution, which the construction of 500kV transmission Line and Substations is capable of making to the quality of life of the people and communities through whose land, and physical and social assets it passes.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the RAP

The RAP is based on the proposed construction project on the 500kV transmission line and substation with currently available design criteria and primary data collection result.

Potential land loss and impacts on structures have been identified by means of a preliminary village survey, interviewing with village heads and Project Affected Households; identifying the owner in consultation with Township Settlement and Land Record Department and GPS study.

During the study, impacted land and structures in the Project Area were quantified with the assistance of the village headman as well as the owner of the impacted households who reside and/or have structures.

Further, consultations on any mitigation action and compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall be carried out during Detailed Measurement Survey, which the final alignment as well as transmission right of way (ROW) shall be precisely measured.

1.5 Alternatives

Alternative primary focuses on the benefit of existence of the project and avoidance of resettlement.

Without project case:

Without project, generated electricity from hydropower plants in northern region will not be distributed to the southern region. Similarly, generated electricity from thermal power plants in southern region will not be distributed to the northern region without project. Consequently, potential electricity users are not able to afford electricity from grid connection but have to rely on the electricity from diesel generator, which is more costly.

Location of substations

The Hpayargyi (Pha ya gyi or Hpayargyi) substation was planned to construct in the site of alternative 1, however, the accessibility is not suitable for bring heavy-weighted equipment such as transformer from main road through unpaved road and entire land is belonged to individual, the location of alternative 2 was considered because of its convenient accessibility and less private land to be acquired. However the Government did not agreed to provide the land in alternative 2. So alternative 3 was selected because of convenient accessibility and availability of land. The summary of three alternatives is shown in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Alternative Considerations for Substations

	Alternative 1	Rating	Alternative 2	Rating	Alternative 2	Rating
Location	Proposed site is located 12km from main road.	(-) Unpaved narrow road is not fit to bring heavy weighted equipment such as transformer	Project site is located 100m from national highway.	(+) Closeness of the national high way road is convenient for bringing heavy-weighted equipment into the construction site.	Project site is located 100m from national highway.	(+) Closeness of the national high way road is convenient for bringing heavy-weighted equipment into the construction site.

Land Owners hip	100% (24ha) Private land	(-) It is necessary to acquire land from private owner.	16% (6.5ha) Private land 84% (34ha) Government land	(+) Most of the land belongs to government. Land acquisition is necessary but smaller than Alternative 1 and 3.	100% (24ha) Private land	(-) It is necessary to acquire land from private owner.
Resettlement	0	(+) There is no resettlement	0	(+) There is no resettlement	0	(+) There is no resettlement

Note: (+) advantage, (-) disadvantage

Transmission line route:

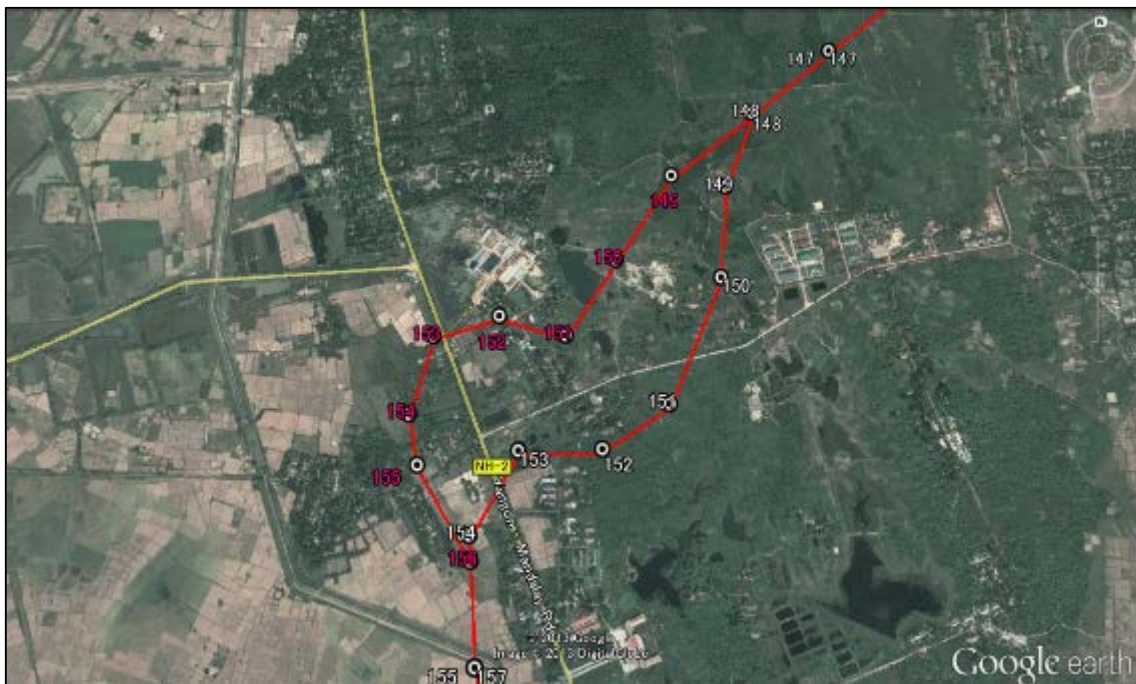
In the process of finalizing the transmission line route, many alternatives were considered in order to minimize natural and social impacts. At the end of examination for the line alignment, two alternatives were left. Although the distance of transmission line is longer with two extra transmission tower, Alternative 2 was selected in order to avoid school building to be relocated. The summary of two alternatives is shown in Table 1.8 and location of the alternatives is shown in Figure 1.8.

Table 1.8 Alternative Considerations for Transmission Line

	Alternative 1	Rating	Alternative 2	Rating
Location	Between tower No.148 and No.155	(-) There are two houses and one school building within the ROW between the transmission tower No.152 and No.153.	Between tower No.148 and No.157	(+) There is no immovable asset within the ROW between the transmission tower No.148 and No.157.
Length of Alignment	2.7km	(+) Shorter	3km	(-) Longer
Number of Transmission Tower	8	(+) Less costly	10	(-) Cost for two additional tower needed

Land Ownership for the Tower Base	Private Agricultural Land	(-) Compensation needs to be paid for using some part of the land in order to construct 8 transmission towers.	Private Agricultural Land	(-) Compensation needs to be paid for using some part of the land in order to construct 10-transmission tower base.
Resettlement	0	(-) In order to avoid resettlement of two houses, school building need to be relocated.	0	(+) There is no resettlement.

Note: (+) advantage, (-) Disadvantage



Note: Alternative 1 route with tower number in white, Alternative 2 route with tower number in Pink

Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.8 Alternative Route Consideration

2 Policy Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1. Policy Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Myanmar

It was confirmed that the land to be acquired for the Project is categorized as agricultural land. In order to acquire agricultural land to use for public purpose, two main steps are required. First, the project owner has to get approval from land record department at relevant township for conversion of land from agricultural land to other purposes. Secondly, the project owner has to set compensation price in consulting with compensation committee organized by general administrated department at relevant township. The following is the summery of these procedures.

Conversion of Agricultural Land

According to the Article 29 - 30 in Chapter X of the Farmland law, 2012, application for use of farmlands by other means are permitted for the sake of long-term national interests and planning projects as proposed by Nay Pyit Taw Council or region /state governments or by concerned Union Ministries. The application must be submitted to Union Government with comments given by Central Farmland Management Committee. Only when the approval is received from the Union Government, the project shall be implemented accordingly. The detailed requirements and regulations are shown in Articles 78 - 94 of Chapter IX in Farmland Rules, 2012.

As stated in the Article 80, in case of that if farmlands are required to be used for construction projects which are necessarily related to rural and urban development, such as schools, hospital, dispensary, library, street, bridge, rural market, religious building, cemetery and other necessary buildings, the following requirements should be met with application of the use of lands by other means.

- (a) If it is for school, the approval of Union education ministry and availability of fund.
- (b) If it is for healthcare unit such as hospital or dispensary, the approval of union health ministry and availability of fund.

(c) If it is for religious building, the approval of union ministry of religious affairs, and availability of fund.

(d) If it is for other matters, the approval of concerned union ministry and availability fund.

The procedures and steps of the application as shown in the Articles 82 – 90 of the Farmland Rules (2012) are here presented in Table 2.1 for more clarification.

Table 2.1 Steps of application

Step No.	Procedures	Concerning Department	Process	Further Action	Time Taken
1.	<i>Application with Form -14</i>	Township Land Records Department (TLRD)	Open the dossier for using farmlands by other means on the application	Scrutinizing the requirements as listed in the Article 84 of the Rules	Within 30 days starting from the acceptance date of application
2.	<i>Submitting the application to Township Farmland Management Committee with the comments given by TLRD</i>	Township Farmland Management Committee (TFMC)	Scrutinizing the requirements as listed in the Article 86 of the Rules	the application shall be submitted to Region / State Farmland Management Committee through the District Farmland Management Committee with the comments	Within 15 days starting from the acceptance date of the application in TLRD
3.	If the application of farmlands by other means is for Paddy land (Le)	Region / State Farmland Management Committee (R/S - FMC)	Scrutinizing the application	Continued Submission of the application to Central Farmland Management Committee with the comments given by the Region / State Farmland Management Committee	Within 30 days
4.	If the application of farmlands by other means is except Paddy land	Region / State Farmland Management Committee	Scrutinizing the application which has been passed by step by step	Continued submission of the application to Region / State Government with the comment given by Region / State Farmland Management Committee	Within 30 days
5.	<i>Issuing Form – 15 Approved Permit shall be issued for the Paddy lands (Le) which are to be used by other means</i>	Central Farmland Management Committee (CFMC)	If the application is met with the requirements, the approval shall be issued regarding to the Article 87 (a)	-	-
6.	<i>Issuing Form – 15 A Approved Permit shall be issued for the except Paddy lands which are to be used by other</i>	Region / State Farmland Management Committee	If the application is met with the requirements, the approval shall be issued regarding to the Article 87 (b)	-	-

Step No.	Procedures	Concerning Department	Process	Further Action	Time Taken
	means				
Total time taken for the whole application process until the approval for the use of farmlands by other means					105 days
7.	Form - 16 Inspection Report on condition of implementations in the granted farmlands for other means, The report is to be submitted in every 6-months basis to Central Farmland Management Committee	Region / State Farmland Management Committee	Field inspections shall be done by DFMC and TFMC into the granted farmlands by using other means. The inspection reports with the photo documents shall be presented to R/S-FMC	If the DFMC and TFMC find that the granted lands is not yet started utilizing by other means or the proposed project is not yet implemented within 6 months from the date of approval, the case shall be opened as a separate dossier, then the report shall be submitted with photo evidences to Region / State Farmland Management Committee	Within 6 months
8.	Presenting the case to Central Farmland Management Committee for necessary actions to be taken	CFMC	Upon receiving the case, CFMC shall analyze and scrutinize the case	After scrutinizing the case, the necessary actions shall be taken as shown in the Article 93.	-
9.	Confiscate the land	Central Farmland Management Committee (CFMC)	CFMC shall confiscate the land as it is revoked under rule (93) (a) or the land revoked by Region / State Government as it is informed under sub rule (b).	-	-

Source: Farmland Rules (2012) 2.1.1. Setting-Up Compensation Price

After obtaining the approval of conversion for the proposed project land from the land record department at relevant township the project owner draft compensation price for the land in consulting with relevant village heads and affected peoples. Then the project owner makes a request general administrated department at relevant township for organizing a compensation committee in order to scrutinize the drafted compensation price. In general, compensation committee is comprised of project owner, land record department, police officer, agriculture and irrigation department, conservation environment and forestry department and general administrated department at the relevant township. After the compensation price was finalized at compensation committee, the project owner shall pay the compensation to affected peoples. In case affected people is not satisfied the compensation price, he/she can appeal to the compensation committee to reconsider the price.

2.2. JICA Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement are summarized as below.

- I. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives
 - II. When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken
 - III. People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of life will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels
 - IV. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
 - V. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement
 - VI. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy OP4.12, Annex A
 - VII. In preparing a “resettlement action plan, consultation must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people
 - VIII. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement action plans
 - IX. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities
- Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP4.12 since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additionally, key principle based on World Bank OP4.12 is as follows.
- X. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey(including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off

date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits

- XI. Eligibility of benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land(including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land there are occupying
- XII. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land -based
- XIII. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration
- XIV. Particulars attentions must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
- XV. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared
In addition to the above principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points, project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; detailed Financial Plan etc.

2.3. Policy Gap between the Government of Myanmar and JICA

Table 2.2 shows the policy gap between the Government of Myanmar and JICA.

Table 2.2 Policy Gap

No.	JICA Guidelines	Legislations of Myanmar	Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Myanmar	Gap filling measures for the Project
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives (JICA Guidelines: JICA GL)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Alternatives are to be considered in order to avoid involuntary resettlement during project design phase.
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to	Legislations regarding land acquisition are stipulated in the	1. It recognizes the entitlement for claiming an interest in compensation for the acquired	There is not significant gap.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Legislations of Myanmar	Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Myanmar	Gap filling measures for the Project
	minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken (JICA GL)	following legislations; 1. 5A (3), Part II in Land Acquisition Act(1894), 2. Article 26 in Farm Land Law and, 3. Article 66 in Farm Land Rules	land under the Land Acquisition Act. 2. It address the person who has the ownership to use the farmland is to be given compensation in case the land is confiscated for interests of the State or the public interests. 3. It is stipulated that the responsibility of giving indemnity and compensation by the central government in case the farmland is to be confiscated for the interests of nation.	
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	Legislations regarding compensation due to land acquisition are stipulated in the following legislations; 1. Article 23 in Land Acquisition Act(1894), 2. Article 26 in Farm Land Law and, 3. Article 67 in Farm Land Rules	Stipulations on compensation are addressed in the following legislations, however, the needs of support for restoring the standard of living, income opportunities or production levels to pre-project levels are not mentioned. 1. It is stipulated that compensation shall be calculated based on the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification. It defines the land, crops, tress and moveable/immovable property as objects of compensation. It requests that reasonable expenses shall be paid for relocation or change of business location. 2. It address the person who has the ownership to use the farmland is to be given compensation in case the land is confiscated for interests of the State or the public interests. 3. It addresses indemnity (crop and structure) and compensation (land) calculation form for the agricultural land.	Compensation and support will be prepared taking account of restoring affected people's standard of living, to pre-project levels.
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	1. Article 23 in Land Acquisition Act (1894) 2. Article 67 in Farm Land Rules	There is no stipulation referring full replacement cost in present legislations. In the following legislations, it is stipulated that compensation shall be calculated based on market value. 1. It is stipulated that compensation shall be calculated based on the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification. 2. It is stipulated that indemnity of crop, structure and compensation	There is not significant gap.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Legislations of Myanmar	Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Myanmar	Gap filling measures for the Project
			of land shall be calculated based on the current market price.	
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	1. Article 34 in Land Acquisition Act (1894)	There is no stipulation referring needs of providing compensation or other kinds of assistance before displacement, however, Land Acquisition Act imposes 6% of annual interest on the amount of compensation in case the compensation is not paid before acquiring land.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance will be provided prior to displacement.
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Resettlement plan will be prepared and disclosed to the public.
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Information on the project will be disclosed to affected people during preparation of resettlement action plan
8.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Consultation will be implemented in a comprehensive manner to the affected people.
9.	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Involvement of affected people will be practiced by consultations in timely manner.
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)	1. Article 5A and Article 18 in Land Acquisition Act (1894) 2. Article 68 in Farm Land Rules	The grievance mechanisms are prepared based on the following legislations. 1. It is stipulated that the objection to acquisition of land is to be heard by the collector within thirty day of the notification. Objection on the amount of the compensation, the persons to whom it is payable or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested are submitted to the Court within six weeks of the notice from the Collector or within six months from the date of the Collector's award whichever	Based on legislations, grievance mechanism will be prepared.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Legislations of Myanmar	Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Myanmar	Gap filling measures for the Project
			period shall first expire. 2. It is stipulated that concerned region/state farmland management body shall manage the complaints and central farmland management body shall monitor and negotiate as appropriate.	
11.	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferable at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (World Bank OP4.12 Para 6)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Population census and asset inventory survey will be implemented to identify affected people.
12.	Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such lands or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (World Bank OP4.12 Para 11)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Eligibility of the project will be prepared for all households whose income sources or assets are confirmed as affected due to project.
13.	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (World Bank OP4.12 Para 11)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Measures will be prepared to PAPs in carrying out consultation.
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (World Bank OP4.12 Para6)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Sufficient support for the transition period will be provided as appropriate.
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Additional support for the vulnerable groups will be prepared as appropriate.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Legislations of Myanmar	Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Myanmar	Gap filling measures for the Project
	children, ethnic minorities etc. (World Bank OP4.12 Para 8)			
16.	For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (World Bank OP4.12 Para 25)	Any specific legislations yet to be enacted	-	Abbreviated resettlement plan will be provided since the entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people.

Source: JICA Guidelines, Land Acquisition Act (1894), Farmland Law (2012) and Farmland Rules (2012)

2.3.1. Resettlement Policy of the Project

The followings are the resettlement policy of the Project.

I. The Government of Myanmar will use the Project Resettlement Policy (the Project Policy) for the 500kV transmission line and substations construction project specially because existing national laws and regulations have not been designed to address involuntary resettlement according to international practices, including JICA's policy. The Project Policy is aimed at filling-in any gaps in what local laws and regulations cannot provide in order to help ensure that PAPs are able to rehabilitate themselves to at least their pre-project condition. This section discusses the principles of the Project Policy and the entitlements of the PAPs based on the type and degree of their losses. Where there are gaps between the Myanmar legal framework for resettlement and JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, practicable mutually agreeable approaches will be designed consistent with Government practices and JICA's Policy.

II. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by identifying possible alternative project designs that have the least adverse impact on the communities in the project area.

III. Were displacement of households is unavoidable, all PAPs (including communities) losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions.

IV. The Resettlement Plan will be translated into local languages and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.

V. Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost.

VI. The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of resettlement they are considered the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure them improve their socio-economic status.

VII. Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process; this will include the provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.

VIII. Appropriate reporting (including auditing and redress functions), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, will be identified and set in place as part to the resettlement management system.

2.3.2. Cut-off-date of Eligibility

The cut-off-date¹ of eligibility refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and be eligible to project entitlements. The cut-off date coincides with the date of the census of affected persons within the project area boundaries, which will be conducted at the time of a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) to determine detailed impact. In the Project, cut-off-date for titleholders of each proposed substation land is as follows;

- Meikhtilar Substation on 7 Sep 2013,
- Taungoo Substation u May 13, 2013
- Hpayargyi Substation S March 17, 2015²
- Hlaingthayar Substation on May 13 2013³, March 16, 2016

Similar to the substation case, the cut-off date for transmission line right-of-way will be the beginning date of census of affected persons at the time of a DMS.

The establishment of the eligibility cut-off-date is intended to prevent the influx of ineligible non-residents who might take advantage of Project entitlements.

¹ At this moment, there is no legal support for setting up “cut-off-date”. MEPE in consulting with Settlement and Land Record Department needs to prepare solid legal basis on this matter soon.

² As for the Hpayargyi Substation, the cut-off date is the date social survey has been conducted for additional land in 2015.

³ As for the Htantabin (Hlaingthayar) Substation, the cut-off date is the date of compensation payment and the date social survey has been conducted for additional land in 2015.

2.3.3. Principle of Replacement Cost

All compensation for land and non-land assets owned by households/shop owners who meet the cut-off-date will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation and without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows;

- a. Productive land (agricultural, garden and forest) based on actual current market prices that reflect recent sales in the area, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes, fees and taxes or in the absence of such sales, based on productive value
- b. Residential land based on actual current market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on prices of recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes; fees and taxes.

3 Scope of Impact due to the Project

3.1 Social Setting within the Project Area

The 95 km long transmission line and construction of 4 substations will potentially affect to 254 villages which lie in the transmission corridors and adjacent to substations. Total population of people in the project areas is 77,183 consisting 37,635 men and 39,551 women. Table 3.1 shows the population within the project area. Table 3.2 shows agricultural land and its yield in villages along the power line route.

Table 3.1 Population in project area

No.	Township	Village	Population		
			Male	Female	Total Population
Transmission Line					
1	Bago	Hlaw Kar	671	1032	1703
		Sit Pin Seik	862	826	1688
		Baw Net Gyi	1247	1442	2689
2	Hlegu	Kyar Inn Ah Shae	2672	2696	5368
		Nante	2034	2120	4154
		Sar Bu Taung	4035	4108	8143
		Gwe Tauk Eain	1678	1463	3141
		Mine Kone	2378	2572	4950
3	Hmawbi	Min Yower	1615	1659	3274
		War Pa Taw	975	945	1920
		Bant Bawe Kone	1805	2006	3811
		Inn Gyin Kone	1141	1161	2302
		Hle Ngote Chaung	3210	3521	6731
		Hla Pa Dar	1907	2044	3951
		Let Pan Tan Su	1708	1760	3468
		Ye Paw The	898	851	1749
		Moe Kyo Pyit	400	420	820
4	Htantabin	Htainnapin	2002	2268	4270

⁴ Since there is no acquisition of private land in the Hpayargyi Substation site, actual figure of directly affected village is 24.

		Deik Kone Village, Deik Kone Village Tract	656	779	1435
		War TaYar	2086	2084	4170
		Pauk Tan Village, Deik Kone Village Tract	694	685	1379
		Ka Lain	925	983	1908
Substation					
5	Meikhtilar	Hsal Village, Leitaw Village Tract Kan Koun	368	463	831
6	Taungoo	5 Villages- Sapar Oo Village, Ywar Pu Kone Village, Hsue Tat Village, Saparkwae Village, Gyo Gone Village), Saparkwae Village Tract	1665	1663	3328
7	Bago	Baw Net Gyi	1247	1442	2689
8	Htantabin	Pauk Tan Village, Deik Kone Village Tract	694	685	1379

Source : Field survey, Oct 2013

Table 3.2 Agricultural land in villages along the power line route and yield

No.	Township	Village	Total Agriculture Land (ha)	Rainfed Paddy (ha)	Yield (tin/bucket)	Irrigated Paddy (ha)	Yield (tin)
1	Bago	Hlaw Kar	467	342	50	125	70
		Sit Pin Seik	1033	714	55	319	85
		Baw Net Gyi	413	364	45	121	40
2	Hlegu	Kyar Inn Ah Shae	105	66	40	38	35
		Nante	986	789	50	196	40
		Sar Bu Taung	1154	95	45	200	60
		Gwe Tauk Eain	488	456	40	32	50
		Mine Kone	380	380	40	0	40
3	Hmawbi	Min Yower	920	718	30	202	30
		War Pa Taw	1184	1004	45	0	40
		Bant Bawe Kone	396	396	20	0	-
		Inn Gyin Kone	479	479	35	0	-
		Hle Ngote Chaung	801	780	45	21	-
		Hla Pa Dar	540	540	45	0	-
		Let Pan Tan Su	1336	526.3	40	809	-

No.	Township	Village	Total Agriculture Land (ha)	Rainfed Paddy (ha)	Yield (tin/bucket)	Irrigated Paddy (ha)	Yield (tin)
		Ye Paw The	-	-	60	-	30
		Moe Kyo Pyit	957	957	40	0	40
4	Htantabin	Htainnapin	1274	516	45	758	100
		DeikKone	363	363	30	-	-
		War TaYar	209	209	35	-	-
		Pauk Tan	542	542	30	-	-
		Ka Lain	96	84	50	12	100
Substation							
5	Meikhtilar	Kan Koung	202	202	20	-	-
6	Taungoo	Sapaloo Kwitthit	75	48	50	40	40
7	Hpayargyi	Baw Net Gyi	413	364	40	121	40
8	Hlaingtharyar	Pauk Tan	542	542	30	-	-

Note: One Tin (Bucket) of paddy grain (rice) is equivalent to 46 kg.

Source: Field survey, March 2014

3.1.1. Total number of Affected Household and Survey works

Comprising the record of SLRD and consultation with relevant village heads, the survey has identified affected households by project. By combination of transmission line and substation, a total of 181 households are subject to be directly affected by construction of transmission line and substations in 24 villages. Figures are counted only for the private land and government land is exclusive. Those households might have been affected by means of the damage of crop, removal of trees or loss of land or replacement of their household.

In accordance with project policy which in prepared in line with international policies, the selection of TL route and substation location were carefully considered to avoid potential resettlement. However, it is unavoidable in the case of Taungoo Substation as two households are located in the right middle of the proposed station. Total numbers of affected households are breakdown in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4 separately.

Table 3.3 Affected Household along transmission line

No.	Township	Name of Village	Affected Households
1	Bago	Hlaw Kar	9
		Sit Pin Seik	9

No.	Township	Name of Village	Affected Households
		Baw Net Gyi	4
2	Hlegu	Kyar Inn Ah Shae	12
		Nante	11
		Sar Bu Taung	3
		Gwe Tauk Eain	8
		Mine Kone	6
3	Hmawbi	Min Yower	4
		War Pa Taw	4
		Bant Bawe Kone	6
		Inn Gyin Kone	8
		Hle Ngote Chaung	8
		Hla Pa Dar	4
		Let Pan Tan Su	9
		Ye Paw The	11
		Moe Kyo Pyit	5
4	Htainnapin	Htainnapin	11
		DeikKone	4
		War TaYar	3
		Pauk Tan	4
		Ka Lain	2
Total			145

Source: Field survey, Oct 2013

Table 3.4 Affected household by Substation

No.	Substation	Name of Village	Affected Households
1	Meikhtilar	Kan Koung	4
2	Taungoo	Kutthit	26
3	Hpayargyi	Baw Net Kye	13
4	Hlaingthayar	Pauk Tan	11
Total			54

Source: Field Survey, October 2013 and March 2015

Amongst those, 13 affected household shows their reluctance to disclose the information about their property and other particulars. One of the factors is that most of them reside away from the project location. However, it is reported that they fully agree with the project movement. In addition, reasonable

compensation for the losses of land and other assets shall be accepted.

The data provided in this document are prepared with the authentic information responded by the project direct affected household by using socio economic questions.

3.2 Coverage of Survey

Social survey team visited all potential affected villages and met with leaders of affected household in 25 villages along the transmission line and close to substation area. Altogether 180 households have involved in the survey work out of 199 PAH. Table 3.5 describes the detailed information about the survey coverage.

Table 3.5 Survey Coverage

Location	Affected HH	Respondent	Survey Coverage
Bago	22	14	83.4%
Hlegu	40	32	
Hmawbi	59	47	
Htantabin	24	22	
Meikhtilar	4	4	
Taungoo	26	26	
Hpayargyi (SS)	13	12	
Hlaingthayar (Htantabin, SS)	11	10	
Affected HH hesitate to disclose	-	13	
Affected HH could not reach during survey period	-	19	
TOTAL	199	199	

Source: Field survey, Oct 2013 and March, 2015

3.2.1. Total Land owned by Respondent

A number of 114 have responded to the questions of the landownership. The figures are observed that PAPs of Bago region along transmission line have owned the extensive agricultural land. It is noted that PAP in Hlegu area primary rely on the plantation than agriculture land. Table 3.6 shows the type of land owned by PAH.

Table 3.6 Type of land owned by PAH

Location	No of HH Respondent	Total land owned by respondents			
		Total Agricultural land (ha)	Residential land (%)	Total Plantation land (ha)	Others Total (ha)
Transmission line					
Bago	11	749	45%	654	-
Hlegu	20	56	10%	1726	-
Hmawbi	32	242	94%	9.2	-
Htantabin	16	150	100%	2.43	-
Substation					
Meikhtilar	3	3.33	100%	-	-
Taungoo	26	93.19	70%	10	-
Hlaingthayar (Htantabin)	11	52.19	100%	-	-
Bago	13	50.39	100%	-	-

Source: Field survey, Oct 2013 and March, 2015

3.2.2. Land Use Certificate

The PAPs in the regions of Bago, Hlegu, Hmawbi, Htantabin and Meikhtilar have received the land use certificated officially issued by SLRD. However, only the half of respondents in Taungoo area possesses the certificates. Table 3.7 expresses the status of land use certificate in the regions.

3.2.3. ROW asset

Table 3.8 describes the type of structures, land and fruit bearing trees that PAP belongs to along the ROW of transmission line and substation area.

Table 3.7 Land Use Certificate

Location	No of HH Respondent	Land certificate (%)		Type of certificate (%)	
		Yes	No	Grant	Form(7)
Transmission Line					
Bago	11	100	-	-	100
Hlegu	20	100	-	75	25
Hmawbi	32	100	-	-	100
Htantabin	16	100	-	-	100
Substation					
Meikhtilar (SS)	3	100	-	-	100

Taungoo(SS)	24	505	50	-	50
Hlaingthayar (Htantabin, SS)	11	100	-	-	100
Hpayargyi (SS)	13	100	-	-	100

Source : Field survey, Oct 2013 and March, 2015

3.2.4. Market Price of Land

Current market price of agricultural land and residential land are collected from village head office and affected households during the field survey in October 2103. The price was based on current transaction of land use right between villagers. These figures could be referred as basic factor in calculating the compensation for the acquired land. Over viewing the data, it is understood that the price of agricultural land located along the road is significantly higher than the price of those locates away from the road. These prices are subject to be changeable at any time as trend of land price in Myanmar is unpredictable. Table 3.9 indicates the current market price of land in survey area.

Table3.9 Market price of Agriculture and Residential Land

No.	Township	Village	Near Road Price (MMK)/acre	Inner Land Price (MMK)/acre	Residential Land Price (MMK) (40' x 60')
Transmission Line					
1	Bago	Hlaw Kar	400L	250L	250L
		Sit Pin Seik	280L	125L	150L
		Baw Net Gyi	250L	170L	200L
2	Hlegu	Kyar Inn Ah Shae	350L	150L	200L
		Nante	180L	80L	180L
		Sar Bu Taung	150L	80L	80L
		Gwe Tauk Eain	150L	80L	80L
		Mine Kone	50L	20L	150L
3	Hmawbi	Min Yower	200L	120L	150L
		War Pa Taw	400L	100L -120L	200L
		Bant Bawe Kone	180L	100L	150L
		Inn Gyin Kone	180L	100L	150L

⁵ The figure was taken from SLRD. Some of the farmers cultivating land under military management have been applied for form 7 after government declare the policy on returning military confiscated land to original farmers.

		HleNgote Chaung	300L	300L	250L
		Hla Pa Dar	400L	250L	450L
		Let Pan Tan Su	180L	110L	220L
		Ye Paw The	200L	120L	180L
		Moe Kyo Pyit	180L	110L	175L
4	Htantabin	Htainnapin	600L	350L	350L
		DeikKone	650L	370L	350L
		War TaYar	500-800L	350L	350L
		Pauk Tan	540L	350L	350L
		Ka Lain	250L	180L	200L
Substation					
5	Meikhtilar	KanKoung	150L *	20L*	50L*
6	Taungoo	Sapaloo Kwithit	35L *	15L*	30L*
7	Hpayargyi	Baw Net Gyi	250L	170L	200L
8	Hlaingthayar	Pauk Tan	400L*	70L*	150L*
			540L	350L	350L

*Data from field survey, Oct, 2013

Source: Information from Real Estate, March, 2015

3.2.5. Income

During the survey, survey team met the direct project affected households and collected the necessary information with a set of questionnaires. Some people had hesitated to disclose their particulars such as amount of annual income. However, majority of people had responded with enthusiasm. Following list in Table 3.10 provides the average income of PAP in the different locations. Thin PAP in Hlegu area has the highest income rate followed by Bago.

Table3.10 Average House Hold Income

Location	No of Respondents	Income per year of total respondents (MMK)	Average annual income of respondent (MMK)
Meikhtilar (SS)	3	7,500,000	2,500,000
Taungoo (SS)	23	69,500,000	3,021,739
Hlaingthayar (Htantabin, SS)	11	60,170,000	5,470,000
Hpayargyi (SS)	13	78,884,000	6,068,000
Bago	9	61,500,000	6,833,333
Hlegu	14	285,200,000	20,371,429

Hmawbi	32	168,700,000	5,271,875
Htantabin	16	59,700,000	3,731,250

Source : Field survey, Oct 2013 and March 2015

3.2.6. Source of Main Income

The statistics indicates that PAPs rely on the main income from the agricultural sector.

The PAP in Bago and Taungoo Substation area fully get their income from agriculture product with 99 % and 98 % respectively. Table 3.11 indicates the main income source of PAH.

Table 3.11 Main Income Source of PAH

Location	No of HH Respondent	Agriculture (%)	Shop (%)	Government Service (%)	Other (%)
Transmission Line					
Bago	9	99	-	-	1
Hlegu	14	81	19	-	-
Hmawbi	32	75	4	5	16
Htantabin	16	85	2	5	8
Substation					
Meikhtilar	3	73	27	-	-
Taungoo	23	98	-	-	2
Hlaingthayar	6	58	10	4	28
Hpayargyi	13	100	-	-	-

Source: Field survey, Oct 2015

3.2.7. Source of Expenditure

The income of PAPs is observed to be spent mainly for buying food stuff. The other expenditure is listed as education and health services. According to the respondents, most of income spent for the food. Table 3.12 illustrates the source of expenditure of PAH

Table 3.12 Source of Expenditure

Location	No of HH Respondent	Food (%)	Education (%)	Health (%)	Transportation (%)	Cloth (%)	Others (%)
Transmission Line							
Bago	11	61	4	11	13	9	3

Hlegu	14	44	19	10	14	15	9
Hmawbi	32	64	13	12	9	2	1
Htantabin	13	50	10	13	8	9	10
Substation							
Meikhtilar	3	60	17	23	-	-	-
Taungoo	23	70	10	12	4	3	1
Htantabin	13	50	10	13	8	9	10
Phayargyi	11	35	4	35	14	2	10

Source: Field survey, Oct 2013

3.2.8. Vulnerable

The 95 km long transmission line and construction of 4 substations will potentially affect to 24 villages which lie in the transmission corridors and adjacent to substations. Total population of people in the projected affected areas is 79,409. The selection of vulnerability is done considering following criterion.

- Single headed Family
- Elderly headed Family
- Poor Family (less than1,000,000 annual income)

Classification of the poor family (item 3) was estimated based on 1.25 USD per day of a people (World Bank Standard, 201x) representing three working people with 1.5 dependent in a family. Table 3.13 describes the numbers of vulnerable house hold in project area in general.

Table 3.13 Venerable Household in project area

No.	Township	Village	Project Name	Organization	Type of Project
Transmission Line					
1	Bago	Hlaw Kar	100	90	40
		Sit Pin Seik	10	20	3
		Baw Net Gyi	70	50	20
2	Hlegu	Kyar Inn Ah Shae	50	250	60
		Nante	318	100	150

		Sar Bu Taung	250	200	10
		Gwe Tauk Eain	200	50	20
		Mine Kone	-	350	80
3	Hmawbi	Min Yower	100	50	40
		War Pa Taw	50	60	50
		Bant Bawe Kone	50	20	10
		Inn Gyin Kone	-	69	-
		Hle Ngote Chaung	150	45	50
		Hla Pa Dar	40	60	50
		Let Pan Tan Su	300	50	50
		Ye Paw The	100	60	40
		Moe Kyo Pyit	50	35	6
4	Htantabin	Htainnapin	70	200	20
		DeikKone	30	15	10
		War TaYar	60	15	-
		Pauk Tan	40	50	15
		Ka Lain	20	25	6
Substation					
5	Meikhtilar	Kan Koung	46	15	14
6	Taungoo	Sapaloo	15	2	15
		Kwitthit			
7	Hpayargyi	Baw Net Kye	70	50	20
8	Hlaingtharyar	Pauk Tan	40	50	15

Source: Field survey, Oct 2015

The construction of substations and transmission line will have direct effect on the community who is residing the close proximity of project site or where their assets exist.

Among the project direct affected 181 households, the list of the vulnerable households is narrowed down to 5 single-headed families among the potentially affected households along the Power Transmission Line Route and 7 families with less than 1,000,000 Kyats annual income. They are listed in following Table

3.14.

Table 3.14 List of Vulnerable Households along the Power Line Route

No.	Township	Village Tract	Village	Vulnerable Household
Widow-headed Households				
1	Htantabin	Deik Kone	Pauk Tan	2 HHs
2	Hmawbi	Moe Kyo Pyit	Moe Kyo Pyit	1 HH
4	Hmawbi	Inn Gyin Kone	Inn Gyin Kone	1 HH
5	Hlegu	Sar BuTaung	Sar BuTaung	1 HH
6	Meikhtilar	Paukkon	Leintaw	1 HH
Poor Households (less that 1,000,000 Kyats annual income)				
1	Taungoo	Saparoo Kutthit	Saparoo Kutthit	2 HHs
2	Htantabin	Deik Kone	Pauk Tan	2 HHs
3	Hlegu	Sar Bu Taung	Sar Bu Taung	1 HH
4	Hmawbi	Moe Kyo Pyit	Moe Kyo Pyit	2 HHs
6	Meikhtilar	Paukkon	Leintaw	1 HH

Source: Field survey, Oct 2013

3.2.9. Indigenous and Ethnic Minority

Myanmar identifies eight major national ethnic races (which comprise 135 "prominent" ethnic groups), which include the Bamar (68%), Shan (9%), Kayin (7%), Rakhine (4%), Mon (2%), Kayah, and Kachin. However, the government classification system is flawed, because it groups ethnic groups under ethnic races by geography, rather than by linguistic or genetic similarity (e.g. the Kokang are under the Shan ethnic race, although they are ethnic Chinese). Unrecognized ethnic groups include Burmese Indians and Burmese Chinese, who form 2% and 3% of the population respectively. The remaining 5% of the population belong to small ethnic groups such as the remnants of the Anglo-Burmese and Anglo-Indian communities, as well as the Lisu, Rawang, Naga, Padaung, Moken, and many minorities across Shan State. Table 3.12 details the ethnicity and religion in project.

It is obvious that Hmawbi and Hlegu Township belong to more diverse ethnic groups other than that of areas.

Social search undertaken during Mid-October 2013 and March 2015 along the transmission line corridor and substation surroundings area indicates that majority of population residing in the project affected area are Myanmar. Ethnicity in the project area include Bamar, Kayin, Mon and Chin. Majority of people are Bamar (86.4%) followed by Karen people (11.6%). Population of Buddhists (89.1%) followed by Christian (10.5%).

Table 3.15 Main Ethnicity and Religion by villages in affected area

No.	Township	Name of Village	Ethnicity (%)				Religion (%)	
			Bamar	Karen	Mon	Chin	Buddhist	Christian
1	Bago	Hlaw Kar	87.9	7.4	2.5	0	87.9	7.4
		Sit Pin Seik	97.2	0	2.4	0.3	100	0
		Baw Net Kye	95.9	2.25	1.6	0	98	2
2	Hlegu	Kyar Inn Ah Shae	99.5	0.52	0	0	99	1
		Nante	90	0.07	0	0	100	0
		Sar BuTaung	63.4	36.4	0	0.58	64	36
		Gwe Tauk Eain	90	6.4	0	0	90	7
		Min Kone	96.2	1.5	0.7	1.3	98	2
3	Hmawbi	Min Yower	57.1	42.8	0	0	57	43
		War Pa Taw	98.2	1.7	0	0	98	2
		Bant Bawe Kone	99.2	0.55	0.1	0	99	1
		Inn Gyin Kone	87.2	9.43	0	0	90	10
		Hle Ngote Chaung	88.8	11.33	0	0	88	12
		Hla Pa Dar	87.4	12.6	0	0	88	12
		Let Pan Tan Su	84	2.57	0	0.31	97	3
		Ye Paw The	54	46	0	0	54	46
4	Htantapin	Moe Kyo Pyit	61	39	0	0	60	40
		Htainnapin	93	7	0	0	93	7
		Deik Kone	100	0	0	0	100	0
		War TaYar	100	0	0	0	100	0
		Pauk Tan	100	0	0	0	100	0
		Ka Lain	71	27	1	0	97	0.02

Source: Field Survey, March 2015

3.3 Impact Assessment

3.3.1 Methodology to Scale Impact

Population Census and Lost Assets/Land Survey

Population Census and Loss asset/land survey were conducted along the right of way (ROW) of the proposed route, tower base locations and substation locations. Land assets in ROW are measured based on cadastral map and World View 2 high resolution satellite imagery taken during last six months. Through the direct interview with village administrators and land owners or farmers working in affected areas, following data are collected.

- Geography in and around the ROW
- Land/asset holder name
- Tower base and ROW clearance with reference to tower number
- Type of Land (e.g. agricultural land, residential land, plantation, community forest, and other fixed asset)
- Number of settlement in ROW

Socio-Economic Survey

Social economic survey was conducted for about 83 per cent of the potentially affected households along the proposed power line route between Hlaingthayar (Htantabin) and Hpayargyi (Bago), and substation locations at Meikhtilar, Taungoo, Hpayargyi and Htantabin. It is also collected from secondary data source like township and village administration offices.

Questionnaires used for population census, lost asset/land survey and socio-economic survey are attached as Appendix 1.

3.3.2 Type and Scale of Potential Impact

Dislocation and Land Acquisition

According to the survey result, it was identified that 24 villages in 4 townships with agricultural land including commercial tree plantation land within the ROW and substation sites will be affected. The summary of affected area and assets are shown in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16 Summary of affected area

Item	Transmission Line		Substation		Total
	Unit		Unit		
Affected Land Area (Permanent)	ha	26.0	ha	126.5	152.5
ROW Clearance Affected Area*	ha	118.7			

*Tree higher than 3m needs to be cut-down or trimmed within average about 25% of ROW in between transmission towers

Source: Field survey, Oct 2013 and March, 2015

Relocation: Two households comprised of 10 family members in proposed Taungoo Substation needs to be relocated due to the Substation construction.

Land Acquisition: Permanent structures including the transmission line towers and 4 substations will require the acquisition of land. At this stage, it is estimated that 219 TL towers with average footprint of 863.3 m² will require approximately 26.0 ha across the ROW. Land required for the substations totals approximately 126.5 ha.

Land impacted by acquisition for project towers and substations includes 107.8ha of agricultural land (consisting of rice paddy land and land for other agricultural crops), 8.2 ha of commercial tree plantations (mainly rubber tree, cashew nut tree and mango tree), 3.8ha of forest which consisted of bamboo, banyan, and 20.6ha of governmental land.

3.3.3. Land Use Restrictions and Loss of Commercial Trees

Land use restrictions will be placed on all land within the ROW. As it was described in section 1.2.4, tall trees and vegetation growing or planting within ROW area shall be trimmed or chopped down to obtain the safe clearance of 5m from the lowest conductor. Detailed design is required to calculate the allowable tree height in order to avoid unnecessary tree clearance. In addition, no structures will be permitted within the ROW.

Specific potential impacts include;

- **Loss of commercial tree:** As mentioned in the previous section, tall trees will be cut to ground level or maintain below a height to maintain the required clearance

of 5m from the lowest conductor. This may lead to the loss of economic trees, including valuable commercial tree species such as rubber plantations, cashew nut plantations and mango plantations. Within the ROW it is estimated that a total of 88 trees taller than 5 meters will be removed (including approximately 75 rubber trees, 3 cashew nut trees and 10 mango trees).

- **Loss of agricultural land capability:** While rice and other crops will be generally be able to grow in the ROW area, the allowable tree height restriction will reduce the agricultural capability of land by denying the growing of trees.

- **Loss of residential land capability:** The easement will reduce land use capability by restricting the construction of structures within the ROW.

3.3.4. Crop and Land Disturbance

Disruption of farming activities and disturbance to crops, paddy bunds, canals, drains and other farming infrastructure will mainly occur during the construction period. The main cause of disturbance during construction will be establishment of temporary access roads to each tower site, construction of each tower and conductor stringing.

A key issue of tower construction will be the spoil created from excavation of tower footings. Because most of the spoil need to reuse for filling the tower base after completion of construction, it has to be kept at the construction site. Considering the average construction period of one transmission tower as 6 months, one or two cropping season will be disturbed due to temporally occupation of the spoil.

Regular line and tower maintenance works during the operation period are likely to cause similar disturbances, however, these works will be site specific and can be avoided for limit the works only during the dry season when agriculture activity along the ROW is at its minimal.

4 Compensation and Assistance

4.1 Compensation Estimation

There has been noted a total affected area is 26.0 hectares for Tower Bases and 126.5 hectares for four substations. There would be Right of Way clearance

affected areas 118.7 hectares where there trees taller than 3 meters have to be cut.

4.1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

Legal basis of Estimating Compensation Price

Based on the Chapter 8 in the Agricultural Rules, compensation price shall be estimated as follows;

Indemnity for crop and structure:

- 1) Three times of the value calculated based on the average production of the grain and other crops currently sowed and current market price of that area
- 2) Three times of the value calculated based on the current price of the tree and current market price of the trees in that area
- 3) Two times of the value calculated based on the current market price of the other activities including building built on the farmland to modify

Compensation for land

Value calculated based on the current market price of the farmland of that area, in confiscating farms in the long term interests of nation for the non-profitable construction activities and national security.

Market Price of the Land in Project Area

Market price around the land for Meikhtilar Substation

Collecting current market price in the project area is considered one of the important data. During the survey done in October 2013, the market price of agricultural land near the express way is Kyat 150 Lakh (approximately 15000 USD) and Kyat 20 Lakh, (approximately 2000 USD) for inner land area per acre as per table 3.9. Residential area with dimension of 40' x 60' is estimated to be Kyat 50 Lakh (approximately 5000 USD). Compensation committee for this project has set the price of land to be acquired is Kyat 20 Lakh (approximately 2000 USD). According to the survey result, the land located away from highway can be applied inner land rate. As for the land adjacent to the highway, need to fill out the gap between the set price by the committee and actual market price. As it was described in 2.1 Policy Framework of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Myanmar, the compensation rate is to be finalized between the affected people and the project owner. Accordingly, the

price will be finalized by MEPE and affected people taking account of this gap.

Market price around the land for Taungoo Substation

It is reported that cultivated land price closed to express way is estimated about Kyat 35 Lakh for the land near the express way and Kyat 15 Lakh for the inner land. The proposed substation is located about 1km from the expressway. Consequently the lands to be acquired are applicable to the inner land.

Market price around the land for Hlaingthayar Substation

Survey result indicates that market price of proposed substation area is about Kyat 400 L for the land alongside road and Kyat 70 L for inner land per acre. MEPE has already acquired the agricultural land for construction of substation during May and June, 2013. The substation area can be designated as inner agricultural land as per survey result which is worth Kyat 70 Lakh in Myanmar currency equivalent to 7200 US Dollar for single acre. MEMPE had agreement for compensation with land owners and acquired the land with agreed price of (6500) US Dollar for one acre. In Myanmar, during this transition period, land price are not fixed and varying at all-time due to speculation. The compensation was made 4 to 5 months ago and the price has been varying day to day. The amount given to land owner by MEPE can be considered reasonable based on the above factors.

Market price around the land for Hpayargyi Substation

It is reported that cultivated land price closed to express way is estimated about Kyat 250 Lakh for the land near the express way and Kyat 170 Lakh for the inner land. The proposed substation is along the expressway. Land price defer with the distance from the expressway.

Market price around the land for Hlaingthayar Substation

It is reported that cultivated land price closed to express way is estimated about Kyat 400 Lakh in 2013 and Kyat 540 Lakh in 2015 for the land near the express way. Land price was Kyat 70 Lakh in 2013 and Kyat 350 Lakh in 2015 for the inner land. The proposed substation is located about 0.5 km from the closed main road. Consequently the lands to be acquired are applicable to the inner land.

Market price along the Transmission line route

Transmission line passes through four townships in different locations. The market prices of agricultural and residential land within these areas are described in Table 3.9.

4.1.2 Temporary Land Occupation

During the construction period, part of the areas owned by PAP's and those owned by the States have to be occupied temporarily for constructions of towers, access roads, temporary storage of equipment and parts of towers. There will be appropriate compensation of crops in accordance with the policy of the project. There expect no damage to the trees and structures as the occupation will be largely relies on suggestions and comments of the land owners and local government.

4.1.3 Structure and Assets

Proposed power line route and coverage of substations have avoided permanent structures such as buildings, stores, kettle houses, and cultural buildings. Present study outlined the assets owned by residents. Identification exhibits principle loss of assets is agricultural lands and some commercial plantations as described in introductory notes of Section 4.1.

4.1.4 Economic Trees and Cash Crops

All the substation areas originally owned privately are agricultural lands. However, along the right of way and tower bases, there found economic trees and cash crops.

4.1.5 Finalizing Compensation Costs

The formulas provided above were used for drafting compensation cost. As it was described in the Chapter 2.1 Policy Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Myanmar, the compensation cost will be set at compensation committee. With the set compensation price, MEPE will negotiate with PAPs and finalize the price for having satisfactory of both sides MEPE and PAPs. A final compensation agreement will be established well before the construction takes place.

4.2. Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix of this project is shown in Table 4.1. The entitlement matrix is prepared based on the result of population census/loss assets inventory survey and socio-economic survey. The matrix proposes eligibility and its entitlement benefit for each category of loss. It sets standards for compensation. The entitlement matrix shall be revised after conducting DMS as appropriate.

In the project, most of loss of income (means of livelihood) is resulting from loss of APs' agricultural land since their main income depends upon agricultural produce from the land. Accordingly, the land based loss of income source will be assisted by preparing adequate monetary approach in order to improve or restoring livelihood to at least pre-project level.

Assistance for vulnerable group is provided since affects from land acquisition impacted more severely. The project defines a household headed by woman, disabled person or elderly (over 61 years old), a household including disabled person or a household below the poverty line as vulnerable groups by referring international practice.

Table 4.1 Entitlement Matrix

1. Substation						
		Entitlement			Entitled Persons	Implementation Issues/ Guideline
		Residential Land	Planation Land	Seasonal Corp Land		
1.1. Permanent loss for occupation of substation						
1.1.1.	Loss of Land	Cash compensation based on the current market price of the residential area of that area	Cash compensation based on the current market price of the equivalent farmland of that area	Cash compensation based on the current market price of the equivalent farmland of that area	Person who obtained land use certificate, person who does not have the land use certificate but certified by the SLRD concerned and person who does not have the land use certificate but recorded during population census survey*.	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **
1.1.2.	Loss of structure	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation assistances	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation Assistances	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation Assistances	Those who own the structure	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record

1. Substation						
	Entitlement			Entitled Persons	Implementation Issues/ Guideline	
	Residential Land	Planation Land	Seasonal Corp Land			
					Department (SLRD) and GAD **	
1.2. Temporary loss for construction						
1.2.1. Loss of Land	To be assisted as a part of loss of income sources					
1.2.2. Loss of structure	One-time replacement cost for structure or one-time relocation Assistances	One-time replacement cost for structure or one-time relocation Assistances	One-time replacement cost for structure or one-time relocation Assistances	Those who own the structure	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **	
1.2.3. Loss of crops and trees	To be assisted as a part of loss of income sources					
1.3. Loss of Income Source						
1.3.1. Loss of Land	N/A	Cash compensation for the loss of income generated from the land during temporary land acquisition	Cash compensation for the loss of income generated from the land during temporary land acquisition	Owner of the land (Person who obtained land use certificate and person who does not have the land use certificate but certified by the SLRD concerned)	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **	
1.3.2. Loss of crops and trees	N/A	Three-times of current market price of income generated from the land during temporary land	Three-times of current market price of income generated from the land during temporary land	Those who cultivating crops/trees	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with	

1. Substation					
	Entitlement			Entitled Persons	Implementation Issues/ Guideline
	Residential Land	Planation Land	Seasonal Corp Land		
		acquisition.	acquisition		Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **
1.4. Vulnerable					
1.4.1. Vulnerable People	Cash assistance per person (lump-sum) per person	Cash assistance per person (lump-sum) per person	Cash assistance per person (lump-sum) per person	All households from substation construction headed by woman, disabled person, elderly (over 61 years old), poor household (below poverty line of 2010 in Poverty Profile)	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **
2. Transmission Line					
	Entitlement			Entitled Persons	Implementation Issues/ Guideline
	Residential Land	Planation Land	Seasonal Corp Land		
2.1. Permanent loss for occupation of transmission tower base					
2.1.1. Loss of Land	Cash compensation based on the current market price of the residential area of that area	Cash compensation based on the current market price of the equivalent plantation area where permanent cut for high trees is.	None	Person who obtained land use certificate, person who does not have the land use certificate but recorded during population census survey and person who does not have the land use certificate but certified	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **

1. Substation						
	Entitlement			Entitled Persons	Implementation Issues/ Guideline	
	Residential Land	Planation Land	Seasonal Corp Land			
				by the SLRD concerned*.		
2.1.2. Loss of structure	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation assistances	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation assistances	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation assistances	Those who own the structure	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **	
2.1.3. Loss of crops and trees	To be assisted as a part of loss of income sources					
2.2. Loss for ROW						
2.2.1. Loss of Land	N/A	Cash compensation based on the current market price of the equivalent plantation area where permanent cut for high trees is.	N/A	Those who cultivating crops/trees	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **	
2.2.2. Loss of structure	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation assistances	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation assistances	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation assistances	Those who own the structure	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **	
2.2.3. Loss of	To be assisted as a part of loss of income sources					

1. Substation						
	Entitlement			Entitled Persons	Implementation Issues/ Guideline	
	Residential Land	Planation Land	Seasonal Corp Land			
crops and trees						
2.3. Temporary loss for construction						
2.3.1. Loss of Land	To be assisted as a part of loss of income sources					
2.3.2. Loss of structure	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation Assistances	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation Assistances	One- time replacement cost for structure or one- time relocation Assistances	Those who own the structure	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **	
2.3.3. Loss of crops and trees	To be assisted as a part of loss of income sources					
2.4. Loss of Income Source						
2.4.1. Loss of Land	N/A	Cash compensation for the loss of income generated from the land during temporary land acquisition	Cash compensation for the loss of income generated from the land during temporary land acquisition	Owner of the land (Person who obtained land use certificate and person who does not have the land use certificate but certified by the SLRD concerned)	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **	
2.4.2. Loss of crops and trees	N/A	Three-times of current market price for the area of tower	Three-times of current market price for area of 150m x 150m.	Those who cultivating crops/trees	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record	

1. Substation					
	Entitlement			Entitled Persons	Implementation Issues/ Guideline
	Residential Land	Planation Land	Seasonal Corp Land		
					Department (SLRD) and GAD **
2.5. Vulnerable					
2.5.1. Vulnerable People	Cash assistance per person (lump-sum) per person	Cash assistance per person (lump-sum) per person	Cash assistance per person (lump-sum) per person	All households from substation construction headed by woman, disabled person, elderly (over 61 years old), poor household (below poverty line of 2010 in Poverty Profile)	Compensation amount is based on the consulting with Land and Crops Compensating Committee formed with Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD) and GAD **

* "Person who does not have the land use certificate but recorded during population census survey" is for farmland.

**The Committee such as Regional Farmland Management body of Article 68 by Farmland Rules.

- 1) As for the proposed land for Hlaingtharyar Substation and Pharyargyi Substation are owned by farmers. As proposed the land acquisition for access road of Hlaingtharyar Substation, 46.43% (0.78 ac) in the total area (1.68 ac) is processed by Ministry of Transportation. Regardless of the type of land category (government or private), farmer who cultivate the proposed land are all eligible for compensation. In case the famer who cultivate the government land is the original owner of the land before the government confiscated the area, the farmer is eligible to receive 1.1~1.3, and 2.1~2.4 in the entitlement matrix depends on the type of loss.
- 2) To the extent possible, affected households will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction.

Source: JICA Study Team

4.3 Livelihood Restoration

In general people identified as affected people who the loss of land, crop, tree, vegetation, assets and business partially or wholly by the activities of transmission line and substation projects are entitled to receive compensation and livelihood assistance from project proponent.

Livelihood restoration provides necessary arrangements for improving or, at a minimum, restoring the livelihoods and standards of living of affected people in the project community. This will ensure the compensation and other assistance are provided in a transparent and equal way. Livelihood restoration will include

offering in the form of cash compensation and other assistance deemed as necessary to affected people.

Opportunity shall be given to affected communities to participate in negotiation process for defining reasonable market prices of the damaged or acquired land and other asset.

Consultation with affected people about their current livelihood and future trends are to be conducted in Detailed Design stage.

The livelihood restoration initiatives shall be considered following features.

- Involvement of affected person in the recruitment opportunities for the construction and operation period of the project which shall security their jobs toward sustainable life.
- Cash compensation shall ensure the long-term development benefit of their livelihood and improvement of quality of life
- Arrangement of providing vocational trainings if there is a pattern of earning changed by project
- Participation of affected people and local communities inclusive of interested parties and contribution of their opinions in establishment of restoration mechanism.

5 Institutional Arrangement

The day to day RAP implementation and monitoring shall be conducted by Environmental and social Staff within the PMU in cooperation with contractor management team. Designated staff shall also take responsibility in coordinating with local authorities and affected persons for effective and efficient implementation of RAP. Table 5.1 describes the institutional arrangement responsible for successful execution of RAP.

Table 5.1 Institutional Arrangement

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Pre-Construction	
Compensation Committee at township concerned	Set compensation standards / assistances
Administration Department in MEPE	Finalize compensation price with affected people and disburse compensation/assistance to project affected peoples
Environmental and Social Staff in Project Management Unit of MEPE	Monitor compensation procedure based on resettlement action plan
Construction	
Environmental and Social Staff in Project Management Unit in MEPE	Open windows for project affected peoples

Source: JICA Study Team

6 Implementation Schedule

Implementation schedule of the RAP varies depends on the status of land acquisition process in each site. The implementation schedule of each site is shown Table 6.1.

As for four Substation, the compensation committee has already set the compensation standard. Accordingly, the finalization of the compensation price is under way.

As for 500kV transmission line construction, detailed measurement survey shall be carried out first. Then compensation committee for setting compensation standards will be organized at township level where the project site located.

Compensation disbursement and relocation shall be completed before commencement of construction works.

During construction period, Grievance Redress System, especially Grievance Focal Person (GFC) will open window for affected households and environmental and social staff will deal with the issues related to the RAP implementation.

Table 6.1 Implementation Schedule

Meikhtilar Substation

Year (per calender year)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pre-Construction Stage						
Finalize the Compesation Amount and Affected People						
Disburse Compensation/ Assisntance to Affected People						
Relocation Complete						
Construction Stage						
Environmentl monitoring by environmenta and socail staff in the Project Management Unit in MEPE						

Taungoo Substation

Year (per calender year)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pre-Construction Stage						
Finalize the Compesation Amount and Affected People						
Disburse Compensation/ Assisntance to Affected People						
Relocation Complete						
Construction Stage						
Environmentl monitoring by environmenta and socail staff in the Project Management Unit in MEPE						

Hlaingthayar Substation

Year (per calender year)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pre-Construction Stage						
Finalize the Compesation Amount and Affected People						
Disburse Compensation/ Assisntance to Affected People						
Construction Stage						
Environmentl monitoring by environmenta and socail staff in the Project Management Unit in MEPE						

Hpayargyi Substation

Year (per calendar year)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pre-Construction Stage						
Finalize the Compensation Amount and Affected People						
Disburse Compensation/ Assistance to Affected People						
Construction Stage						
Environmental monitoring by environmental and social staff in the Project Management Unit in MEPE						

500kV Transmission Line

Year (per calendar year)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pre-Construction Stage						
Conduct detail measurement survey						
Finalize A-RAP and disclose to public						
Organising Compensation Committee at Township level						
Finalize the Compensation/ Assistance Standard at Township Compensation Committee						
Finalize the Compensation Amount and Affected People						
Disburse Compensation/ Assistance to Affected People						
Relocation Completed						
Construction Stage						
Environmental monitoring by environmental and social staff in the Project Management Unit in MEPE						

7 Implementation Process

7.1 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

Although the Project will generate only minor impacts according to the results of the site investigation during the IEE study, a DMS must be undertaken prior to starting Project construction. The DMS should be undertaken once the final alignment for the transmission line and the location of the towers are confirmed.

Externally hired contractors under the supervision and guidance of the MEPE will conduct the DMS. The objective of the DMS will be a) to identify land, structures and other assets to be compensated and to collect detailed data of all PAPs concerning the loss of assets and compensation cost, in collaboration PAPs with local authorities, and b) to collect socio-economic data of all affected households with a view to identifying any losses of livelihood and specific needs for livelihoods restoration, especially of vulnerable households.

A summary of filed data of affected households is given in Appendix 2. This data will be reviewed and revised as appropriate and completed for all PAPs in the DMS to provide accurate base line information and individual dossiers of PAPs as the basis of agreements for compensation.

7.2 Updating draft RAP

With outcome of the DMS, accurate scope of impacts (name and quantities of affected assets) will be identified and detail compensation rates and rehabilitation measures will be prepared. The information shall be incorporated into the draft RAP to be finalized.

7.3 Consultation with Affected People

The revised draft RAP will be translated into Burmese language and disclosed to the affected people and villages. The public disclosure of RAP will be carried out by holding public meeting and/or putting up notice in affected villages for collecting public opinions.

Activities required for disclosure of the draft RAP include;

- MEPE to translate the draft RAP into Burmese language,
- MEPE to send the draft RAP to township offices
- MEPE to organize public consulting meetings as appropriate

After 15 days of disclosure of RAP at Township offices, collected public opinions will be reviewed and incorporated into the RAP as appropriate and then the draft RAP will be finalized.

7.4 Signing of Compensation Contracts and Payment of Compensation to Project Affected People

The final step in the resettlement implementation process is the signing of compensation contracts and delivery of payments to project affected peoples (PAPs). This step should be completed prior to the Project implementation.

In the event that house relocation is required or a substantial amount of land will be acquired by the Project, compensation payments should be completed at least three months prior to construction. This will allow PAPs reasonable time to construct their new houses and move their belongings.

8 Resettlement and Monitoring Cost Estimates

8.1 Resettlement Cost Estimates

All costs associated with resettlement action plan shall be borne to MEPE. Total budget for execution of RAP shall be calculated upon the completion of DMS.

Following budget estimation is established for cost in the implementation of RAP.

The set price for land and assets are based on the survey.

Table 8.1 Cost Estimation

Taungoo Substation and Meikhtilar Substation

Item	Amount (USD)	Remark
Permanent Loss		
Land at Meikhtilar SS	78,200.00	Agricultural land average price (inner land) 2,000USD/ ha Agricultural land :average price (adjascent to road) 15,000/ha
Land at Taungoo SS	74,670.00	Paddy field : average Price 1,500 USD per ha
Crops	124,699.20	Paddy field average Yield 160.5 /Standard basket of rice x 3
Structure (permanent)	600.00	\$300 x 2 houses
Structure (temporary)	700.00	\$100 x 7 houses
Relocation Assistance	600.00	\$300 x 2 houses
Assistance for vulnerable	858.7	31 vulnerable people x 27.7 for 1 standard basket of rice
Total	280,327.90	

500kV Transmission Line

Item	Amount (USD)	Remark
Permanent Loss		
Land for constructing tower base	96,875.50	average land price in each 4 townships
commercial Trees	93,600.00	80 trees/ha x 11.7ha x 100USD/tree
Crops	19,362.30	average yield 160.5 USD/standard basket of rice x 3
Other Assistance	2,000.00	Projection from disturbance to religious areas nearby
Assistance for vulnerable	1,024.90	37 vulnerable people x 27.7 USD/standard basket of rice
Temporary Loss		
Crop Damage and Rehabilitation	15,097.60	2 (twice occupying of crop season) x tower area x 300ha/ha
Total	227,960.30	

8.2 Monitoring and Evaluation costs estimates

Monitoring costs implemented by MEPE are shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Monitoring Cost

Meikhtilar Substation and Taungoo Station

Item	Person/Unit	Day	Unit Price (USD)	Total (USD)
Environmental and Social Staff	1	180 (30 months x 2 days)	180	10,800
Driver	1	180 (30 months x 2 days)	20	1,200

Transportation/Petrol	1	180 (30 months x 2 days)	100	6,000
Total				18,000

Hpayargyi Substation and Hlaingthayar Substation

Item	Unit	Day	Unit Price (USD)	Total (USD)
Environmental and Social Staff	1	60 (30 months x 2 days)	180	10,800
Driver	1	60 (30 months x 2 days)	20	1,200
Transportation/Petrol	1	60 (30 months x 2 days)	100	6,000
Total				18,000

500kV Transmission Line

Item	Person/Unit	Day	Unit Price (USD)	Total (USD)
Environmental and Social Staff	1	64 (32 months x 2 days)	180	11,520
Driver	1	64 (32 months x 2 days)	20	1,280
Transportation/Petrol	1	64 (32 months x 2 days)	100	6,400
Total				19,200

Note)

One monitoring mission requires comprised of 3 staff and one driver as one unit

1 day to cover the project site for one substation and 2 days to cover the project site for project site of transmission line.

Based on the implementation schedule of the project, the total month for implementing EMMP/RAP is 30 months for substation and 32 months for transmission line.

The budgets estimation is one of basic requirement, the actual practice is largely dependence on the real implementation in the field, and the monitoring schedule's frequency may be reduced or increased in order to meet the EMMP/RAP requirements at the time. Environmental and Social staff of PMU in MEPE will make a detail action plan for field monitoring at D/D phase.

The assumption of timeframes for the EMMP/RAP “30 months” for substation and “32 months” for transmission line here cover until the end of construction phase. In practice, most of the RAP requirements are completed before the commencement of construction phase, especially for the case of substation site. As for the transmission line tower construction, the construction site gradually moves from one place to the other along the route. Accordingly, it requires longer time range for the RAP implementation. It is difficult to assume exact period of RAP at this stage, the period is used just for the estimation. Thus, the total period to complete the RAP requirement is most likely to be shortened.

The monitoring requirement of RAP is overlapped with EMMP up to the commencement of construction activities. However, the monitoring activities based on EMMP are to be continued until end of operation phase.

8.3 Total Cost for Environmental Monitoring

Total cost required for environmental management including compensation and assistance, monitoring (internal and external), consultation and administration are shown in Table 8.3.

*Table 8.3 Total Environmental Management Cost
Meikhtilar Substation and Taungoo Substation*

Item	Amount (USD)
Compensation and Assistance	280,327.9
Monitoring (Internal: by MEPE)	18,000
Monitoring (External)	5,000
Consultation	500
General Administration (10%)	30,382.8
Total	334,210.7

Hpayargyi Substation and Hlaingthayar Substation

Item	Amount (USD)
Monitoring (Internal: by MEPE)	18,000
Monitoring (External)	5,000
Consultation	500
General Administration (10%)	2,350
Total	25,850

500kV Transmission Line

Item	Amount (USD)
Compensation and Assistance	227,960.3
Monitoring (Internal: by MEPE)	19,200
Monitoring (External)	5,000
Consultation	1,000
General Administration (10%)	25,316
Total	278,476.3.

9 Monitoring Plan

9.1 Monitoring items

MEPE shall be responsible to fully implement the RAP monitoring plan throughout the entire project life circle.

The monitoring plan shall include evaluation of performance in to oversee whether RAP is effectively implemented in accordance with the requirement stipulated or not and how unanticipated impacts during the construction period shall be addressed appropriately.

Items to be monitored should be covered following social components as a minimum.

- Budget and timeframe
- Delivery of compensation
- Public Consultation/meeting
- Restoration of livelihood
- Level of affected person satisfaction
- Effectiveness of RAP implementation

Internal monitoring shall be conducted on weekly basis or daily basic as required by staff assigned by MEPE. The task includes

- Monitoring implementation status of resettlement plan
- Assessing the effectiveness of GRS and status of being followed as described in RAP
- Ensuring requirement set out in the entitlement section are done appropriately
- Overseeing that compensation and entitlements are to meet the objectives of RAP
- Identifying compensation payment for temporary hiring and permanent acquiring of land, for crop and assets are met in accordance with contents of entitlement.
- Ensuring that frequent site visits are made to observe and record resettlement and mitigation processes, and interview and respond to concerns expressed by the PAPs.

PMU will ensure that this RAP is thoroughly communicated to relevant

personnel during all construction and operation of the Project, and that this procedure is strictly observed and complied with by MEPE and its contractors, to ensure compliance with applicable Laws and Regulations, Guidelines of JICA policy on resettlement, Project Resettlement Policy and Requirement set up within the RAP.

9.2 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by MEPE periodically during implementation of the RAP. Internal monitoring will take place on a monthly basis. MEPE will send their staff to the Project site once a month to consult with the environmental staff in construction contractor, participate in field work and conduct interview with the Project affected villagers/affected village representatives. In every three month, the progress of RAP work will be reviewed and report to MOCAF and JICA. The RAP will be evaluated in every six month and modify as appropriate.

9.3 External Monitoring

External monitoring is one of requirement of World Bank OP4.12 for ensuring RAP is implemented in accordance with guideline. External thirty parties shall be communicated to conduct independent monitoring, evaluation and verification of process for execution of RAP. The purpose of external monitoring is to evaluate overall performance of RAP and its achievement including compensation and resettlement activities independently and recommend additional requirement and future planning for successful execution of RAP lifecycle management.

Frequency of external monitoring is to be determined based on the preliminary findings. It is preferable to conduct periodical external monitoring through implementation period of RAP. However under the limited condition of the budget, it is recommended to conduct external motoring after the completion of RAP as a mean for evaluating implementation process of RAP.

9.4 Grievance Redress System

Grievance Redress System is an effective instrument to tackle the various complaints receiving from the PAP and community in such a way that elevate the process of finding solution to reach the satisfaction and mutual agreement in a timely fashion and transparent manner.

The framework for grievance redress mechanism for the projects has been established to address the complaints and concerns that must be raised by PAP about project activities or performance during the construction and operation period. That shall act as a tool for execution within a set period, purpose and detail out a systematic process against several documents.

The site-specific procedure shall be developed for receiving complaints, logging in the GRS logbook for recording and registering purpose, investigation, and analysis and responding to the PAP.

Grievance Focal Person (GFC)

Grievance focal person shall be Administrator Office of Village Track to implement the GRS procedure effectively. The nominated person for role should have sound and broad experience within the social region and acting within such a role previous.

The roles shall function as the primary resources for interface on issues relevant to RAP.

He will receive the complaints in verbal or with letter from the PAP through site construction team or village head or PAP himself. The complaint shall be recorded and registered accordingly and deliver the message to Site Grievance Redress Team promptly.

Site Grievance Redress Team (SGRT)

Site based grievance redress team should be formed with Site Manager of each Substations of MEPE, Administrative officer of village track and sub-contractor. SGRT will review the any complaint and concerns and find a solution to ease the degree of complaints, which will be agreed and accepted by the PAP. SGRT shall address the issue within (14) days. In this stage, many issues shall be resolved as possible locally.

If the case is not addressed to the satisfaction of PAP within the given time frame, SGRT shall proceed to submit the issue to Grievance Redress Committee for further review.

Grievance Management Committee (GRMC)

GRMC is the highest authority to make final decision within project specific Grievance Redress System on the received issues which SGRT cannot sort it out alone. Grievance Management Committee (GRMC) will be led by Deputy Chief

Engineer and members as other officials concerned for Finance and Technical Team.

Unsolved Issue

If the case is still not resolved by GRMC, PAP can proceed through juridical system such as appealing on court for final resolution starting from tow ship level jurisdiction.

10 Consultation Meeting

Throughout the preparing process of the Resettlement Action Plan formal and informal consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders, including Central and local government officials and affected persons and communities in the Project area. The primary objectives of stakeholder consultation are to provide information on the Project such as Purpose of the project, Layout of the project, Schedule and method of construction and likely environmental and social impacts including compensation policy and scale of land acquisition of the project. In addition, throughout meeting information on the project such as market place of the land, assets as well as public concerns about the project were collected.

Consultation with stakeholders took the following form,

- Formal meetings with concerned departments of the Central Government
- Interviews with village heads
- Households surveys and interviews with heads of households, which their land or built assets likely to be directly impacted by the Project

The outcomes of the consultation meetings are shown in Table 10.1

Table 10.1 Outcome of Consultation Meeting

Category	Stakeholder	Main Topic	Remarks
Administrative Body	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	EA Procedure	Information on the environmental assessment procedure on the Project
Households Survey	Affected Households- - Meikhtilar Township - Taungoo Township - Bago Township - Hlegu Township - Hmawbi Township - Htantabin Township	Census, Loss Assets Inventory Survey, Socio-Economic Survey	Information on population, income and its source, inventory of assets, etc. was collected.

Public Consultation Meeting	Affected Households- - Meikhtilar Township - Taungoo Township - Bago Township - Hlegu Township - Hmawbi Township - Htantabin Township	Result of IEE and drafted RAP	Opinions and recommendation on the project was collected
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APPENDIX -1

Questionnaires used during
Field Survey

BASELINE DATA အခြေခံအချက်အလက်

Village Identification

District: (ခရိုင်)

Township: (မြို့နယ်)

Village: (ကျေးရွာ/ အုပ်စု)

Location GPS Lat (WGS84)

Location GPS Long (WGS84)

Mark Location on Goggle Map (မြေပုံ)

Date of Data Collection: (ရက်စွဲ)

List the names and positions of persons collecting data (မှတ်တမ်းတင်သူများ)

Name:

Position:

Name:

Position:

Name:

Position:

Village Representation ကျေးရွာကိုယ်စားလှယ် (အမည်နှင့် ဖုန်းနံပါတ်)

No.	Position	Name	Phone number
-----	----------	------	--------------

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

1.1 Village Land ရွာမြေ

1.1-1 What is Village total land area? (ရွာ၏ စုစုပေါင်းဧရိယာ)

.....ha

1.1-2. What is the allocated land area in Village? (အသုံးပြုမှုအလိုက် မြေဧရိယာ)

Allocated Land Area (အသုံးပြုမှုအလိုက် မြေဧရိယာ)	1=Yes 0=No	Approximate Area in Hectares (ha) အကြမ်းဖျင်း ဧရိယာ (ဧက)	Marked/Drawn/ Indicated on Map မြေပုံပေါ်တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါက <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Residential Land in Village (ရွာတွင်း အိမ်ဧရိယာ)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Land with public building (e.g. school, market etc.) in Village အများဆိုင် နေရာများ (ကျောင်း၊ ဈေး စသည်)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Land with religious building in village (ရွာတွင်း ဘာသာရေး အဆောက်အအုံ)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Permanent Agriculture in Village (အမြဲတမ်းစိုက်ပျိုး ဧရိယာ)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Protected Forest in Village (ကာကွယ်တော၊ သစ်တောကြီးဝိုင်း)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Tree Plantation in Village (သစ်တော စိုက်ခင်း/ နှစ်ရှည်ပင် ဧရိယာ)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Land in Village (အများသုံးမြေဧရိယာ)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify) အခြား (ဖော်ပြရန်)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify) အခြား (ဖော်ပြရန်)			<input type="checkbox"/>

1.1-3 Is there national, state /regional or district protected area in Village (Circle)? (နိုင်ငံ၊
ဒေသကြီး၊ ခရိုင် ဆိုင်ရာ ကာကွယ် တော များ ရွာအနီးတွင် ရှိပါသလား)

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Yes No

If yes, please locate in Google map (မြေပုံဖြင့်ဖော်ပြရန်)

1.1-4 Is there historical or cultural heritage site in Village? (သမိုင်းဝင် သို့မဟုတ်
ရေးဟောင်းမြေရှိပါက)

Yes No

If yes, please locates in Google map (မြေပုံဖြင့်ဖော်ပြရန်)

1.1-5 Is there habitat of endangered species designated by IUCN Red Date Book or
national legislations in Village? (ရှားပါး သတ္တဝါမျိုးစိတ်များ ရှိပါသလား)

Yes No

If yes, please specify the species and location in Google map (မြေပုံဖြင့်ဖော်ပြရန်)

.....
.....
.....

1.1-4 What is the average agricultural land (ha) per household? (အိမ်ထောင်စု အလိုက်
ပျမ်းမျှ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ)

.....ha/household (တစ်အိမ် - မည်မျှ ဧက)

1.1-4 Agricultural Land Use Certificate: What is the % of households certified for the
agricultural land? (စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ တရားဝင် လက်မှတ် ရှိပါက ရာခိုင်နှုန်းမည်မျှ ရှိသည်ကို ဖော်ပြရန်)

Status (အမျိုးအစား)	%
Issued Certificate (လက်မှတ်)	
In Process of Certified (ယာယီ)	
No Certificate (မရှိ)	

1.2 Population, Demography and Religion (လူဦးရေ၊ ဘာသာ)

1.2-1 What is the total population and women population in the Village?

(စုစုပေါင်းလူဦးရေ၊ အမျိုးသမီး အရေအတွက်)

.....

	in Village? (ရွာတွင်)	
How many households reside (အိမ်ထောင်စု)		HHs
How many households own agricultural land (လယ်ပိုင်အိမ်ထောင်စု)		HHs
How many households own forest land (တောပိုင်အိမ်ထောင်စု)		HHs
How many ethnic groups and ethnic households living (တိုင်းရင်းသား အုပ်စု)	-	HHs
List all ethnic groups with number of households (အိမ်ထောင်စု အရေအတွက်)	-	HHs
	-	HHs
	-	HHs

1.2-2 What are the main religions practiced by the household in the village?

(အများဆုံး ကိုးကွယ်ကြသည့် ဘာသာ)

	Name of religions (ဘာသာ)	Yes=1, No=0	Total Households (အိမ်ထောင်စု)
1	Buddhism (ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ)		
2	Christian (ခရစ်ယာန်)		
3	Muslim (မုတ်စလင်)		
4	Hinduism (ဟိန္ဒူ)		
5	Animism (နတ်)		
6	Other (specify) (အခြား)		
Total			

2.1 Economic Status of Village (ရွာ၏စီးပွားရေး)

2.1-1 How much total Village income per year (ရွာ၏ ခန့်မှန်း နှစ်စဉ်ဝင်ငွေ ကျပ်)

.....MMK

2.1-2 How much an average income per capita per year? (မိသားစုအလိုက် ပျမ်းမျှ တစ်နှစ်
ဝင်ငွေ . ကျပ်)

.....MMK

2.1-3 How much an average per capita income of poorest people/year? (ဆင်းရဲသော
မိသားစု များ၏ နှစ်စဉ် ပျမ်းမျှ ဝင်ငွေ - ကျပ်)

.....MMK

2.1-4 How much an average per capita income of wealthiest people/year? (ချမ်းသာသော
မိသားစုများ၏ နှစ်စဉ်ပျမ်းမျှဝင်ငွေ - ကျပ်)

.....MMK

2.1.5 How many households with regular income? (အိမ်ထောင်စု ရာခိုင်နှုန်း မည်မျှ က
ပုံမှန်ဝင်ငွေ ရကြသနည်း)

.....Households or% of Total Households

2.1-6 Is there a definition of vulnerable households by Village? (Yes=1, No=0)

(အားပေးကူညီရမည့် မိသား စု ဟူ၍ ရွာတွင် သတ်ပြထားခြင်း ရှိ မရှိ)

.....

2.1-7 What is the definition? (ex. Income less than MMK/person/month, Income less
than MMK/person/day, Not having enough food, Lives in temporary house/hut, Landless,
Lack of adequate clothing and/or not capable of meeting educational expenses, Not
capable of meeting the expense for health care etc,) (ယင်းတွင် - ဝင်ငွေမည်မျှ ထက်

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လျော့နည်း သူ၊ အစားအစာ မလောက်သော၊ ယာယီတံဖြင့် သာ နေရသူ၊ မြေမရှိသူ၊ အဝတ်အစား မလောက်သူ၊ စာမသင်နိုင်သူ၊ ဆေးဘိုးဝါးခ မလောက်သူ.. စသည်ဖြင့်)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2.1-8 How many households that are designated as poor (vulnerable)? (ဆင်းရဲသည်ဟု မှတ်ယူထားသည့် မိသားစု များ မည်မျှ ရှိသည်ကို ဖော်ပြပါ)

.....Households

2.1-9 How many number of women headed households? (အမျိုးသမီး အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး ဖြစ်နေသည့် အိမ်ထောင်စု မည်မျှရှိသည် ကို ဖော်ပြပါ)

.....Households

2.1-10 How many number of disabled or elderly (>70 yrs) headed households? (မစွမ်းမသန် သို့မဟုတ် ၇၀ ကျော်အဘိုးအို က အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးဖြစ်နေသည့် မိသားစု များ)

.....Households

2.1.11 Is there a definition of economically better off, medium, sufficient and poor by Village? ((Yes=1, No=0) (ရွာအနေဖြင့် စီးပွားရေး အနိမ့်စား၊ အလတ်စား၊ လောက်လောက်ငှာ၊ ဆင်းရဲ.. စသည်ဖြင့် မှတ်ယူနိုင်ပါက ဖော်ပြပါ)

2.1.12 List the definition (မည်သို့ ခွဲခြားသတ်မှတ်သည်..)

.....
.....
.....
.....

2.1-13 How many number of ethnic households with economically poor? (ဆင်းရဲသော
တိုင်းရင်းသား မိသားစု များရှိလျှင်)

.....Households

2.1-14 What is the main income source (%)?(အဓိကဝင်ငွေ)

Agriculture (စိုက်ပျိုးရေး)

.....%

Agriculture (Lowland rice cultivation) (စိုက်ပျိုးရေး - မြေပြန့် စပါး)

.....%

Agriculture (NTFP) (တောထွက်ပစ္စည်း)

.....%

Agriculture (Upland rice cultivation) (စိုက်ပျိုးရေး - တောင်ယာစပါး)

.....%

Agriculture (Lowland vegetable cultivation) (စိုက်ပျိုးရေး- ဟင်းသီးဟင်းရွက်)

.....%

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Agriculture (Upland vegetable cultivation) (စိုက်ပျိုးရေး - တောင်ယာသီးနှံ)

.....%

Plantation work (နှစ်ရှည်ပင်)

.....%

Small-scale trading (shops, stalls) (အသေးစား ကုန်သည် - ဈေးဆိုင်၊ ကုန်စုံဆိုင်)

.....%

Transportation (သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း)

.....%

Government service (အစိုးရဝန်ထမ်း)

.....%

Factory work (စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်း)

.....%

Laboring (လုပ်သား)

.....%

Collection of NTFPs (တောထွက်ပစ္စည်း ကောက်ယူသူ)

.....%

Industry (e.g. mining) (စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း၊ သတ္တုတူးဖော်.. စသည်)

.....%

Handicraft (လက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း)

.....%

Others (please describe) (အခြား - ဖော်ပြရန်)

.....%

2.2 Agriculture Production of Village (ရွာ၏ စိုက်ပျိုးရေး ထွက်ကုန်)

2.2-1 What is the rice production area in the total agricultural land of the Village?

(စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ၏ မည်မျှ က စပါး စိုက်ဧက ဖြစ်ပါသနည်း)

.....ha

2.2-2 What is the season rice field in ha? (ရာသီ အလိုက်စပါး စိုက်ဧက)

.....ha

2.2-3 What is the season rice yield in tons? (ရာသီအလိုက် စပါးအထွက် - တင်း)

.....tons

2.2-4 What is the season rice yield (ton/ha/year)? (စပါးထွက်နှုန်း - တင်း/ဧက)

.....

2.2-5 What is the irrigated rice field in ha? (ရေသွင်းစပါး စိုက် ဧက)

.....ha

2.2-6 What is the irrigated rice yield in tons? (ရေသွင်းစပါး အထွက် - တင်းပေါင်း)

.....tons

2.2-7 What is the irrigated rice yield (ton/ha/year)? (ရေသွင်းစပါး ထွက်နှုန်း - တင်း/ဧက)

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.....

2.2-8 What is the upland rice field in ha? (တောင်ယာစပါး စိုက် ဧက)

.....ha

2.2-9 What is the upland rice yield in tons? (တောင်ယာ စပါး အထွက် - တင်း)

.....tons

2.2-10 What is the upland rice yield (ton/ha/year)? (တောင်ယာစပါး ထွက်နှုန်း - တင်း/ဧက)

.....

2.2-11 What is the % or number of households with following level of rice supply?
(မိသားစုအလိုက် ဆန် ဝယ် သုံးမှု)

Households with rice all year% (တစ်နှစ်လုံး ဆန်ဝယ်စားရသူ)

Households with rice for 9-12 months% (၉-၁၂ လ မျှ ဆန်ဝယ်စားရသူ)

Households with rice for 6-9 months.....% (နှစ်ဝက်ကျော် ဆန်ဝယ်စားရသူ)

Households with rice for 3-6 months% (၃ လ ကျော်မျှ ဆန်ဝယ်စားရသူ)

2.2-12 How do households typically manage rice shortage (rank) (ဆန် မရှိလျှင် မိသားစု
အလိုက် မည်သို့ လုပ်ဆောင်သည်)

Typical Rice Managing (လုပ်ဆောင်ပုံ)	Ranking
Buy (ဝယ်သည်)	
Borrow (ချေး ငှားသည်)	
Trade/Exchange (လဲလှယ်ယူသည်)	
Charitable Donation from Community (အလှူခံသည်)	
Governmental / International Aid (အစိုးရ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အထောက်အပံ့ယူသည်)	

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Labor for Another Household (အခြားမိသားစုက ပေးသည်)	
Other (please specify) (အခြား)	
Other (please specify) (အခြား)	

2.2-13 What types of vegetables are grown in the Village? (ရွာတွင် ရှိသည့်
ဟင်းသီးဟင်းရွက် အမျိုးအစားများ)

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

2.2-14 Does the village have or allocates land for tree plantations? (Circle) (နှစ်ရှည်ပင်
စိုက် မြေ များ ရွာနယ်အတွင်း ရှိမရှိ)

Yes No

2.2-15 If yes, what types of trees have been planted in the village and what amount of
land has been allocated? (ရှိလျှင် မည်သည့် အပင် ကို မည်မျှ စိုက်သည်)

Type of Trees (အပင်)	Ha (ဧက)
Rubber (ရာဘာ)	
Eucalyptus (ယူကလစ်)	
Teak (ကျွန်း)	
Cashew Nut (သီဟိုဠ်)	
Oil Palm (ဆီအုံး)	
Other (please specify) (အခြား)	
Other (please specify) (အခြား)	

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2.2-16 What are the main livestock types raised by villagers in the village? (ရွာရှိ အဓိက မွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်း)

Type of Livestock (မွေးမြူရေး)	Ranking of Importance (အရေးပါမှု)	Estimated o total number in Village (ရွာတွင် စုစုပေါင်း ခန့်မှန်းခြေ)
Buffalo (ကွဲ)		
Cow (နွား)		
Goat (ဆိတ်)		
Pigs (ဝက်)		
Poultry (ကြက်)		
Other (please specify) (အခြား)		
Other (please specify)		
Other (please specify)		

2.2-17 What are the main Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) by villagers in the village? How much and how often they are collected? (တောထွက်ပစ္စည်း သုံးသူ အရေအတွက် နှင့် အကြိမ်)

Type of NTFPs အမျိုးအစား	Ranking of Importance အရေးပါမှု	Estimate Amount Collected by a Typical HH kg/year မိသားစုအလိုက် နှစ်စဉ် ရယူမှု	How Often? (အကြိမ်)		
			Regular Basis (at least 2 days per week) (ပုံမှန် - တစ်ပတ် နှစ်ရက်)	Not Regular (တစ်ခါတစ်ရံ)	Seasonal Basis (ရာသီအလိုက်)

2.3 Market Price of Land and Assets (မြေနှင့် ပစ္စည်းတို့၏ ဈေးနှုန်း)

2.3-1 What is the market price of agricultural land in Village? (လယ်မြေ ဧက ဈေးနှုန်း)

.....MMK (ကျပ်)

2.3-2 What is the market price of residential land in Village? (နေအိမ် ဧက ဈေးနှုန်း ကျပ်)

.....MMK

2.3-3 What is the market price of trees in Village? (အပင် ဈေးနှုန်း - ကျပ်)

TeakMMK (ကျွန်း)

Rubber TreesMMK (ရော်ဘာ)

Oil PalmMMK (ဆီအုံး)

Other Trees (specify)MMK (အခြားအပင်)

Other Trees (specify)MMK (အခြားအပင်)

3. Communication, Literacy and Education (ဆက်သွယ်ရေး၊ စာတတ်မှု၊ ပညာရေး)

3.1-1 What languages are spoken in the Village? (ရွာသုံး ဘာသာစကား)

Languages (ဘာသာစကား)	Ranking (သုံးစွဲမှုနှုန်း)
Myanmar (မြန်မာ)	
Karen (ကရင်)	
Mon (မွန်)	
Other (please specify) (အခြား)	

3.1.2 What percentage of adult villages can speak Myanmar? (အရွယ်ရောက်ပြီး မြန်မာစကား ပြောတတ်သူ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း)

.....%

3.1-2 What percentage of adult villages can read documents in the Myanmar Language without difficulty? (အရွယ်ရောက်သူများအနက် မှ မြန်မာစာ ဖတ်တတ်သူ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း)

*Initial Environmental Examination on the Transmission Line Construction of Taungoo-
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.....%

Note: “without difficulty” means to be able to easily understand written information about such things as laws or land registration procedures (ဥပဒေ စည်းမျဉ်းများကို ဖတ်နိုင်သူ ကို ဆိုလိုသည်။)

3.1-3 What is the rate of literacy in the Village? (တစ်ရွာလုံး၏ စာတတ်မြောက်မှု နှုန်း)

.....%

3.2-1 How many people have achieved the following education levels in the Village

Note: start at the highest level (technical or higher) and work down. (ရွာရှိ လူဦးရေ အရ ပညာရေး အဆင့် အမျိုးမျိုး ရှိမှု)

Education Level (ပညာ)	%	Female % in total (အမျိုးသမီး)
Technical or College/University (တက္ကသိုလ် ၊ နည်းပညာ ကောလိပ်)		
Finish High School (အထက်တန်းအောင်)		
Finish Middle School (အလယ်တန်းအောင်)		
Finish Primary School (မူလတန်းအောင်)		
Primary (part) (မူလတန်းတက်)		
No Schooling (ကျောင်းမနေ)		
Total (စုစုပေါင်း)		

3.2-2 What are the existing education infrastructure and numbers in and around the Village? (ရွာဝန်းကျင်တွင် ပညာရေး အဆောက်အအုံ တည်ရှိမှု)

Type of School (ကျောင်း)	Number (အရေအတွက်)	Distance from Village (ရွာမှ ခရီး)
Primary (မူလတန်း)		
Middle School (အလယ်တန်း)		
High School (အထက်တန်း)		
Technical or College/ University (သိပ္ပံ/တက္ကသိုလ်)		
Vocational (သက်မွေး ကျောင်း)		

Other (please specify) (အခြား)		
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4. Infrastructure (အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံ)

4.1 Health (ကျန်းမာရေး)

4.1-1 What health infrastructure and services are available to the Village (location of nearest clinics, health center, hospital etc) (ရွာအတွက် ကျန်းမာရေး အခြေခံ ရှိမှု)

Infrastructure and Services (အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံ)	Distance to Village (ရွာမှ ခရီးအကွာ)
Hospital (ဆေးရုံ)	
Clinics (ဆေးခန်း)	
Health Center (ကျန်းမာရေးဌာန)	
Village Nurses/Doctors (နာဇ် မ/သူနာပြု ဆရာဝန်)	
Midwife (သားဖွားဆရာမ)	
Other (please specify) (အခြား)	

4.2 Community Infrastructure (အများသုံး အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံ)

4.2-1 Roads: What is the distance from the village road to the central/main road to central district? (ခရိုင်မြို့ကြီးသို့ ဆက်သွယ်သည့် လမ်းမကြီး နှင့် ကျေးရွာ မည်မျှ ကွာဝေးသနည်း)

.....km (ကီလိုမီတာ/ မိုင်)

4.2-2 Electricity: Does grid electricity exist in the Village (circle)? (လျှပ်စစ်လိုင်း ရှိမရှိ)

Yes No

4.2-3 What is the electrification rate in the Village? (လျှပ်စစ်မီး သုံးမှု အခြေအနေ)

Connect to the grid (အစိုးရ ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းမှ)

Generator (မီးစက်ဖြင့်)

Others (please specify) (အခြားနည်း)

4.2-4 What is the main source of cooking energy? (ချက်ပြုတ်ရန် စွမ်းအင်၊ လောင်စာ)

Type (အမျိုးအစား)	% in total village households (မိသားစုအရေအတွက်၏ ရာနှုန်း)	Ranking of Importance (အရေးပါမှု)
Electricity (ဓာတ်အား)		

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Wood (ထင်း)		
Charcoal (မီးသွေး)		
Gas (ဓာတ်ငွေ့)		
Other (please specify) (အခြား)		
Other (please specify) (အခြား)		

4.2-5 Water Supply: What is the source of water supply in the Village? (ရွာအတွက် ရေ ရရှိမှု)

Type (အမျိုးအစား)	% of total households in Village (စုစုပေါင်း၏ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း)	Ranking of importance (အရေးပါမှု)
Tap Water (ပိုက်ရေ)		
Well (တွင်းရေ)		
Mountain Source (တောင်ကျရေ)		
River or Stream (ချောင်းရေ၊ မြစ်ရေ)		
Rain (မိုးရေ)		
Other (please specify) (အခြား)		

5. Land Mine Risks (မိုင်းခုံး အန္တရာယ်)

5.1 Is any land within the village boundaries affected by land mine? (ရွာနီးချုပ်စပ်တွင် မိုင်းခုံး ထိ ဘူးပါသလား)

Yes / No

5.2 If yes, has there been any land mine clearance conducted on the land? (ထိဘူးလျှင် မိုင်း ရှင်း ဘူးပါသလား)

Yes / No

5.3 What are the number of individuals deceased/hurt due to land mines in the last 5 years? (လွန်ခဲ့သော ၅ နှစ် အတွင်း မိုင်း ထိဘူး သူရှိလျှင်)

Deceased..... Hurt.....

If yes, indicate the area in the cadastral map and GoogleMap (ဖြစ်ဘူးလျှင် မြေပုံဖြင့် ပြရန်)

6. Community Assistance (ရပ်ရွာ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး အကူအညီရရှိမှု)

6.1 Are there any projects concerning on the community development by a Domestic and/or International Organization in the Village? (ပြည်တွင်းပြည်ပ အဖွဲ့အစည်း က ရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး ကူညီခဲ့ဘူးပါသလား)

Name of the Project (စီမံကိန်းအမည်)

.....

Name of the Organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်)

.....

Type of the Project (ကူညီပုံ အမျိုးအစား)

.....

7. Opinion on the Project (ယခု စီမံကိန်းအပေါ်အမြင်)

What is the opinion (comment, recommendation, request etc) on the Project (ယခုစီမံကိန်းအပေါ် အမြင် သဘောထား၊ မှတ်ချက်၊ အကြံဉာဏ်၊ မေတ္တာရပ်ခံလိုမှု .. စသည်)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

**Socio-Economic Survey လူမှုစီးပွားရေးစစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူမှု
Household Identification မိသားစု အဆင့်**

District:
Village:
Location GPS Lat (WGS84)
Location GPS Long (WGS84)
Mark Location on cadastral map and Google Map
Date of Data Collection:

List the Names and Positions of Persons Collecting Data

Name:
Position:
Name:
Position:
Name:
Position:

Household's Representation (အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး၊ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်)

No.	Position	Name (အမည်)	Phone Number (ဖုံးနံပါတ်)
1.			
2.			
3.			

1. Demography/Ethnicity/Communication (လူဦးရေ၊ လူမျိုး၊ ဆက်ဆံမှု)

How many members in your household? (မိသားစုဝင်အရေအတွက်)

.....

What is your ethnic group? (လူမျိုး)

.....

What is your mother tongue? (ဘာသာစကား)

.....

Can you fully understand the Myanmar Language as spoken by outsiders such as government officials? (အစိုးရ အရာရှိ စသည့် အပြင်လူ က ပြောကြားသည့် မြန်မာစကား ကို နားလည်နိုင်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ)

Yes No

Can you read documents in the Myanmar Language without difficulty? (မြန်မာစာဖြင့် ရေးထားသော စာရွက်စာတမ်းများကို လွယ်လွယ်ကူကူ ဖတ်နိုင်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ)

Yes No

Note: "without difficulty" means to be able to easily understand written information about such things as laws or land registration procedures (ဥပဒေ စည်းမျဉ်းများ အထိ ဖတ်နိုင်ခြင်း ကို ဆိုလိုသည်)

2. Economic Status of Household (မိသားစု စီးပွားရေး)

2.1. How much an average income per household per year? (မိသားစု၏ နှစ်စဉ် ပျမ်းမျှဝင်ငွေ)

.....MMK ကျပ်

2.2. What is the main income source (%)? (အဓိက ဝင်ငွေရသည့် အလုပ်)

Agriculture (စိုက်ပျိုးရေး)

.....%

Small-scale trading (shops, stalls) (ကုန်သည်လုပ်ငန်း အငယ်စား - ဈေးဆိုင်၊ ကုန်စုံဆိုင်)

.....%

Government service (အစိုးရဝန်ထမ်း)

.....%

Others (အခြား)

..... %

.....%

.....%

.....%

2.3 What are the major sources of expenditure? (အဓိက ကုန်ကျစရိတ်)

Major sources of expenditure (အများဆုံး သုံးငွေ)	Ranking (အဆင့်)	Estimate % of total expenditure (စုစုပေါင်း ကုန်ငွေ၏ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း)
Education (ပညာရေး)		
Health care (medicine etc.) (ကျန်းမာရေး - ဆေးဘိုးဝါးခ စသဖြင့်)		
Food (အစားအစာ)		
Transportation (ခရီးသွားလာရေး)		
Cloth (အဝတ်အစား)		
Others (အခြား)		

3. Affected Land/Assets (ထိခိုက်နစ်နာနိုင်သည့် မြေနှင့် အခြေ ပစ္စည်း)

3.1. What is your total land? (မိသားစု ပိုင် စုစုပေါင်း မြေဧရိယာ)

Agricultural Landha Residential Landha
 စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ ဧက နေအိမ်ခြံဝန်း မြေဧက
 Plantation Landha Others (specify)ha
 နှစ်ရှည် စိုက်ခင်းမြေဧက အခြား (ဖော်ပြရန်)

3.2 What is the area to be affected by transmission tower base construction?

(ဓာတ်အားတိုင်များ စိုက်ထူခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်သည့် မြေဧရိယာ)
ha of agricultural land ha of residential land
 (စိုက်ပျိုးမြေဧက) (နေအိမ်မြေ ဧက)

.....ha of plantation land ha of other land (specify)

(နှစ်ရှည်စိုက်ခင်းမြေဧက)

(အခြားမြေဧက)

3.3 Is your affected land has land use certificate?

(ထိခိုက်ခံရသောမြေတွင် မြေအသုံးချခွင့် လက်မှတ် ရှိမရှိ)

Yes

No

If yes, please specify the type of certificate (ရှိပါက လက်မှတ်အမျိုးအစားကိုဖော်ပြရန်)

.....

3.4 What is your asset to be affected by transmission ROW clearance?

(ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းကြောင့်ထိခိုက်နိုင်မည့် အခြေပစ္စည်း များ အား ပြောပြပါ။ ဥပမာ - ရာဘာပင်

၁၀ ပင်၊ အုန်းပင် ၁၀ပင်၊ ဝါးတဲ ၁ လုံး...စသည်)

(ex. Rubber trees 10, Coconut trees 10, hut made of straw for paddy 1, hut made of bamboo for livestock, 2-storyhouse made of timber 1 etc)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Note: assets include fixed assets (house, hut, well etc), trees but exclude rice plants vegetable and fruit trees which the mature size not exceed 3 m height (ယင်းတွင် အိမ်၊ တဲ၊ ရေတွင်း၊ အပင် စသည် တို့သာ ပါဝင်ပြီး စပါးပင် နှင့် သီးနှံပင် စသည့် ၁၀ ပေ အောက် အပင်များ မပါဝင်ပါ)

3.5. How many % of affected land / assets will be in total household's productive assets including agricultural land? (ထိခိုက်မည့် မြေ/ ပစ္စည်း တို့သည် မိသားစု ပိုင် မှ မည်မျှ အချိုးခန့်ရှိမည်နည်း)

..... %

3.6 How much the replacement cost of the affected land?

(ထိခိုက်ခံရသော မြေကို အစားထိုးရန် မည်မျှ ကုန်ကျနိုင်သနည်း)

.....MMK (ကျပ်)

3.7 How much the replacement cost of the affected assets?

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(ထိခိုက်ခံရသော ပစ္စည်း တို့အတွက် အစားထိုးရမည့် ခန့်မှန်း ကုန်ကျစရိတ်)

.....MMK (ကျပ်)

.....MMK

.....MMK

3.8 In case of ROW affects house and cause relocation (အိမ်ရွှေ့ရမည်ဆိုပါက)

3.8-1 What does the affected house made of? (အိမ်ကို မည်သို့ ဆောက်ထားသည်..)

(ex) one story house made of straw (ကောက်ရိုး/သက်ငယ် အိမ်၊ တစ်ထပ်)

.....

.....

3.8-2 How much the replacement cost of your affected house will be?

(အိမ်ပြန်ဆောက်လျှင်မည်မျှ ကုန်ကျနိုင်မည်ကို ဖော်ပြပါ)

.....MMK (ကျပ်)

Note: Replacement cost means the cost re-constructing the same type of house

(မှတ်ချက်။ အလားတူ အိမ်မျိုး ပြန်ဆောက်လျှင် ကုန်ကျမည့် စရိတ် ကို ဆိုလိုသည်)

3.8-3 How much for the replacement cost of the affected land where your house

located? (အိမ်တည်ရှိနေသည့် မြေ အား အစား ပြန်ဝယ်လျှင် ကုန်ကျနိုင်သည့် စရိတ်)

.....MMK

3.8-3 What kind of compensation you prefer (circle)? (နှစ်သက်သည့် အလျော်ပေးမှု)

By cash (ငွေသား)

By land (မြေယာ)

3.8-4 What kind of location you prefer for relocation (circle)? (ရွှေ့ရမည်ဆိုလျှင်

ရွှေ့ပြောင်းလိုသည့် နေရာဒေသ)

Initial Environmental Examination on the Transmission Line Construction of Taungoo-Yangon 500kV Transmission Line Construction and Taungoo- Baloochang 230kV Transmission Line Construction

In present community Near present community No preference
(ယခု အုပ်စု အတွင်း) (ယခု နေရာတဝိုက်) (မည်သည့် နေရာမဆို)

Other preference (specify)
(အခြား နှစ်သက်မှု ရှိလျှင်)

.....

.....

3.8-5 What kind of training you prefer after relocation (circle) ?

(ရွှေ့ပြောင်းပြီး နောက် လိုအပ်သည့် လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားမှု)

Vocational training (ex: in order to change profession from farmer to other)

(အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်း ပညာ၊ လယ်သမား အဖြစ်မှ အခြား လုပ်သား အဖြစ်ပြောင်းလိုလျှင်)

Technical Assistance (ex: in order to increase agricultural productivity)

(နည်းပညာ အကူအညီ - အထွက်တိုးစေရန် နည်းလမ်း၊ စသည်)

Other (specify) (အခြား ဖော်ပြရန်)

.....

.....

4. Opinion on the Project (စီမံကိန်းအပေါ် သဘောထား)

What is the opinion (comment, recommendation, request etc) on the Project

(စီမံကိန်းအပေါ် ထင်မြင်ချက်၊ အကြံဉာဏ်၊ တောင်းဆိုလိုမှု .. စသည်)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Village ROW Information

1. Village and interview details

Date:.....

Village:.....

Location GPS Lat (WGS84)

Location GPS Long (WGS84)

Mark Location on Google Map

Township:.....

District:.....

State/Region:.....

List the names and positions of persons collecting data

Name:

Position:

Name:

Position:

Name:

Position:

Village Representation

No.	Position	Name	Phone number
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

1.1 Land Assets in ROW (ဓာတ်အားလိုင်း တလျှောက် မြေ နှင့် ပစ္စည်းများ)

1.1-1 Mark village boundaries on the cadastral map and Google map. (မြေစာရင်း မှတ်တမ်း ဖော်ပြရန်)

1.1-2 Describe geography (land usage) in and around ROW (လိုင်း တလျှောက် ပထဝီဝင်နှင့် မြေအသုံးချမှု)

(Example) Inside of the ROW comprised of 70 % of agricultural land (rice paddy field), plantation land (rubber trees) and vacant land (glass land). There are dense forest (more than 3 m height) along the ROW. ((ဥပမာ) မည်မျှက စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ၊ မည်မျှက ရာဘာပင်၊ မည်မျှက မြက်ခင်း၊ ၁၀ ပေထက်ကျော်သော သစ်တောများရှိ.. စသည်)

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.1-2 Land /Assets in ROW (ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းတလျှောက် မြေနှင့် ပစ္စည်း)

Map Code မြေပုံ ညွှန်း	GPS Coordinates နေရာ တိုင်းတာချက်	Land/ Assets Holder's Name မြေ၊ ပစ္စည်း ပိုင်ရှင် အမည်	Mob Number ဖုံးနံပါတ်	Land Affected by T No. X: Tower Base Number X C: ROW Clearance မြေအား ထိခိုက်မှု တိုင်အမှတ်၊ တိုင်ခြေ နံပါတ်၊ အပင်ရှင်းရမှု	Type of Land A:Agricultural Land R:Residential Land P: Plantation Land CF: Community Forest FA: Fixed Asset (specify, ex. house, hut, well etc) O:Other (specify) မြေအမျိုးအစား စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ၊ နေအိမ်၊ သစ်တောစိုက်ခင်း၊ ရွာပိုင်တော၊ အခြားပစ္စည်း (တဲ - စသည်)

APPENDIX -2

Affected Areas of Tower Base along
the Transmission Line Route and
Taungoo and Meikhtila Substation

Appendix – 2 Affected Area of Tower Base along the Transmission Line Route

Tower No.	affected area of tower base	Agri	Forest	Plant-ation	Govt	Others	Gender/ other data	Affected Area (m2)	Total Asset of Owner (acres)	Affected Land Vaule (% total)
1	1600	0	1600	0	0	0	State	0	STATE	
2	1600	0	1600	0	0	0	State	0	STATE	
3	900	0	0	0	0	900	Female	900	130	0.48%
4	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Female	1600		
5	900	900	0	0	0	0	Male	900	1800	0.09%
6	1600	0	0	0	0	1600	Male	1600		
7	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900		
8	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900		
9	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900		
10	1600	0	0	1600	0	0	Male	1600		
11	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Male	1600	400	0.10%
12	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Male	1600	23	1.72%
13	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Male	1600	No Data	
14	900	900	0	0	0	0	Female	900	No Data	
15	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900	1000	0.02%
16	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900	1000	0.02%
17	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900	No Data	
18	1600	0	0	1600	0	0	Male	1600	No Data	
19	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900	No Data	
20	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900	No Data	
21	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900	No Data	
22	900	0	0	900	0	0	Female	900	No Data	
23	900	0	0	900	0	0	Female	900	No Data	
24	1600	0	0	1600	0	0	Female	1600	No Data	
25	1600	0	0	0	0	1600	Female	1600	No Data	
26	900	900	0	0	0	0	State	900	STATE	
27	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Female	1600	No Data	
28	900	900	0	0	0	0	Female	900	No Data	
29	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Male	1600	4	9.88%
30	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Male	1600	11.27	3.51%
31	900	900	0	0	0	0	Male	900	65	0.34%
32	900	0	0	900	0	0	Female	900	No Data	
33	900	0	0	900	0	0	Male	900	No Data	
34	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Male	1600	14	2.82%
35	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	Male	1600	No Data	
36	900	0	0	0	0	900	Female	900	No Data	
37	900	900	0	0	0	0	State	0	STATE	
38	900	0	0	900	0	0	State	0	STATE	
39	900	0	0	900	0	0	State	0	STATE	
40	900	0	0	900	0	0	State	0	STATE	
41	900	0	0	900	0	0	State	0	STATE	
42	900	0	900	0	0	0	State	0	STATE	

Tower No.	affected area of tower base	Agri	Forest	Plantation	Govt	Others		Gender/ other data	Affected Area (m2)	Total Asset of Owner (acres)	Affected Land Vaule (% total)
43	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
44	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
45	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
46	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
47	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
48	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
49	1600	0	1600	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
50	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
51	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
52	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
53	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
54	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
55	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
56	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
57	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
58	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
59	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
60	900	0	900	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
61	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
62	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
63	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
64	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	100	1.19%
65	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600		
66	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600		
67	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	120	0.19%
68	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	400	0.22%
69	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900		
70	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900		
71	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900		
72	900	0	900	0	0	0		Female	900	No Data	
73	900	0	900	0	0	0		Female	900	No Data	
74	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Female	1600	140	0.28%
75	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	500	0.12%
76	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900		
77	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	300	0.07%
78	900	0	900	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
79	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	0	STATE	
80	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	0	STATE	
81	900	0	900	0	0	0		Male	900	50	0.44%
82	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Female	1600	200	0.20%
83	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	15.6	1.43%
84	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	150	0.26%
85	1600	0	1600	0	0	0		Male	1600	42	0.94%
86	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	100	0.22%

Tower No.	affected area of tower base	Agri	Forest	Plantation	Govt	Others		Gender/ other data	Affected Area (m2)	Total Asset of Owner (acres)	Affected Land Vaule (% total)
87	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
88	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Female	1600	30	2.64%
89	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Female	1600		
90	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	23.62	3.35%
91	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600		
92	900	0	900	0	0	0		Female	900	No Data	
93	1600	0	1600	0	0	0		Female	1600	No Data	
94	900	0	900	0	0	0		Female	900	5	12.36%
95	1600	0	1600	0	0	0		Female	1600		
96	1600	0	1600	0	0	0		Male	1600	17	5.96%
97	1600	0	1600	0	0	0		Male	1600		
98	900	0	900	0	0	0		Male	900		
99	900	0	900	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
100	900	0	0	900	0	0		Female	900	263	0.34%
101	900	0	0	900	0	0		Female	900		
102	900	0	0	900	0	0		Female	900		
103	900	0	0	900	0	0		Female	900		
104	900	0	0	900	0	0		Female	900	250	0.09%
105	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
106	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
107	1600	0	0	0	1600	0		State	0	STATE	
108	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
109	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
110	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	900	STATE	
111	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	900	640	0.10%
112	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	900		
113	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	900		
114	900	0	900	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
115	900	0	900	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
116	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
117	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
118	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
119	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	0	STATE	
120	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
121	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
122	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
123	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
124	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
125	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
126	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
127	900	0	0	900	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
128	900	0	0	0	0	900		Male	900	No Data	
129	900	900	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
130	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	

Tower No.	affected area of tower base	Agri	Forest	Plantation	Govt	Others		Gender/ other data	Affected Area (m2)	Total Asset of Owner (acres)	Affected Land Vaule (% total)
131	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
132	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
133	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
134	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male/Female	1600	6	6.59%
135	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	5.1	7.75%
136	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
137	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
138	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Female	1600	12	3.29%
139	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	16.24	1.37%
140	900	900	0	0	0	0		Female	900	No Data	
141	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	17	1.31%
142	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	7	5.65%
143	900	900	0	0	0	0		Female	900	No Data	
144	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
145	1600	0	0	0	0	1600		Male	1600	No Data	
146	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		State	0	STATE	
147	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	0	STATE	
148	900	0	0	900	0	0		State	0	STATE	
149	1600	0	0	1600	0	0		State	0	STATE	
150	900	0	0	0	900	0		State	0	STATE	
151	1600	0	0	0	1600	0		State	0	STATE	
152	1600	0	0	0	1600	0		State	0	STATE	
153	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
154	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
155	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Female	1600	No Data	
156	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Female	1600	No Data	
157	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	20	1.98%
158	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	200	0.11%
159	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male/Female	900	49.5	0.45%
160	900	900	0	0	0	0		Femal	900	12	1.85%
161	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	182	0.12%
162	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
163	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
164	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	2	19.77%
165	900	0	0	0	0	900		Male	900	59.7	0.37%
166	1600	0	0	0	0	1600		Male	1600	20	1.98%
167	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	2.5	15.81%
168	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Femal	1600	5	7.91%
169	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	13.18	3.00%
170	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	8	2.78%
171	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	17	2.33%
172	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	5	7.91%
173	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	15	2.64%
174	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	9	4.39%

Tower No.	affected area of tower base	Agri	Forest	Plant-ation	Govt	Others		Gender/ other data	Affected Area (m2)	Total Asset of Owner (acres)	Affected Land Vaule (% total)
175	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	6	3.71%
176	900	900	0	0	0	0		Female	900	No Data	
177	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	20	1.98%
178	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	12	3.29%
179	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	4	5.56%
180	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	10	3.95%
181	900	0	0	0	0	900		Male	900	35	0.64%
182	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	5	4.45%
183	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
184	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
185	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
186	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
187	1600	0	0	0	0	1600		Male	1600	No Data	
188	900	900	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
189	900	900	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
190	900	0	0	0	0	900		State	0	STATE	
191	900	900	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
192	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	10	3.95%
193	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	11	2.02%
194	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	19	2.08%
195	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	14.5	2.73%
196	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
197	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
198	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	31	1.28%
199	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	14	1.59%
200	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	12	1.85%
201	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	23	1.72%
202	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Female	1600	No Data	
203	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	No Data	
204	900	900	0	0	0	0		Femal	900	No Data	
205	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	14	1.59%
206	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Female	1600	No Data	
207	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	33	1.20%
208	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	98	0.40%
209	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	50	0.44%
210	900	900	0	0	0	0		Female	900	16	1.39%
211	900	900	0	0	0	0		Male	900	18	1.24%
212	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Female	1600	10	3.95%
213	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		Male	1600	No Data	
214	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
215	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	
216	1600	1600	0	0	0	0		State	0	STATE	

APPENDIX -3

Monitoring Form for RAP

RAP Monitoring Form

I. Internal and External Monitoring Form

Monitoring Period: from May, 2015-

Location: Township _____, Town _____, Village _____

Project Component _____

	Unit	Total Affected Number	Compensated/ Assisted Number	Progress in %	Progress in narrative	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks
1. Land Acquisition / Resettlement							
1-1. Consultation with stakeholders	Households (Persons)						
1-2 Agreement	Households						
1-3 Compensation payment							
1-3-1. Payment of the compensation for land/assets	Households						
1-3-2. Payment of loss of income source	Households						
1-3-3. Payment of the relocation assistance	Households						
1-3-4. Payment of the assistance for vulnerable	Households						
1-3-5. Relocation of physically displaced household	Households						
1-4. Land acquisition	Acre						
2. Income restoration programs (IRP) To be set in D/D as appropriate							
2-1. Preliminary Survey							
2-1. Stakeholder Consultations							
2-1. Programs development							
2.2 Training/referral provided							
2-2-1. Name of training	%						
	Participants (Persons)						
2-3. Employment of local people	%						
	Persons						
2-4 Impact Monitoring(Income)							

Raised Grievance

	Issues	Raised by	Applied Measures (include current situation)	Responsible Party for Taking Measures
1				
2				
3				

Other Issues found at Monitoring

	Issues	Raised/ Found by	Applied Measures (include current situation)	Responsible Party for Taking Measures
1				
2				
3				

II. External Monitoring Report

The external monitoring will be carried out before commencement of construction. The report of the external monitoring expert(s) should include following items:

1. Introduction: covering project background, scope of resettlement impacts
 - Project Background. Brief background, area traversed by the project
 - Scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, a summary table to show scope of resettlement impacts: number of total affected households, vulnerable households.
2. Methodology used: explaining methods applied for external monitoring such as individual/group meetings with officials and PAPs (Project Affected Persons); surveys; desk review (internal monitoring reports, meeting notes/memorandum of understanding; resettlement audit
3. Progress of implementing land acquisition and resettlement including any deviations from the provisions of the plan: covering disbursement of assistance amount, moving to relocation site

Items	Findings	Recommendation
1. Land Acquisition	<i>Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives?</i>	
2. Payment of the compensation for land/assets	<i>Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost land/assets?</i>	
3. Payment of loss of income source	<i>Were payments sufficient to cover loss of income?</i>	
4. Payment of the relocation assistance	<i>Did transfer payments cover the costs?</i>	
5. Payment of the assistance for vulnerable	<i>Have vulnerable groups been provided income earning or other assistance?</i>	
6. Relocation		
7. Training/Referral provided		
8. Employment of local people	<i>Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?</i>	
9. Grievance redress mechanism	<i>Do PAPs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?</i>	
10. Information disclosure/ public consultation	<i>How much do PAPs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do APs know their entitlements?</i>	
11. Impact Monitoring	<i>Do PAPs recover the income at least to the pre-project level?</i>	

4. Capability of relevant entities: analyzing capability of each entity involved in resettlement and income restoration program

5. Identification of problem issues and recommended solutions: examining outstanding issues found from internal monitoring report, record of grievance redress, interview to relevant parties and PAPs, a Required Action and providing recommendation to solve identified issues

Outstanding Issues (PAPs' request and complaints)	Required Action	Timing	Responsible Group	Remarks

6. Recommendation

7. List of persons met (including, name of organization, date and venue of meeting. If PAP (state address), questionnaires used (if applicable), photos, maps.

8. Reference document

APPENDIX -4

Additional Volume to the
Resettlement Action Plan

Additional Volume to the Resettlement Action Plan

Result of Public Consultation Meeting on 31

Jan, 2014

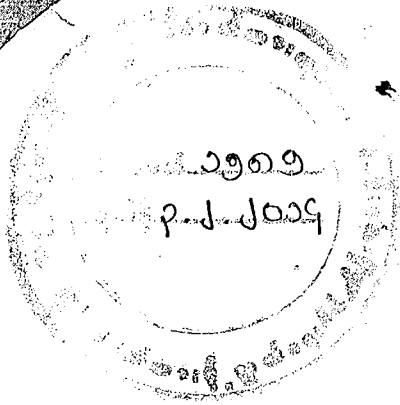
Public Consultation Meeting Result

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared based on the study result till the end of January 2014. This additional volume to the RAP is made as an update of the land acquisition proceedings based on the information provided by MEPE after January 2014.

On 31 January 2014, MEPE organized public consultation meeting inviting local government officials relevant to the Project as well as affected persons who have been cultivating the land which is to be acquired by MEPE for constructing Taungoo Substation.

The additional volume to the RAP comprise of minutes, list of participants and photos on the public consultation meeting. In addition, English translation for the minutes and the list of participants are enclosed.

After Taungoo Township officially identified original land users at the site for constructing Taungoo Substation where military had been confiscated, MEPE will re-organize public consultation meeting inviting all affected persons.



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
 လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
 မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း
 ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးစီမံကိန်း(တောင်ပိုင်း)
 စီမံကိန်းညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးရုံး

စာအမှတ် ၊ ၃၀၃ /ပေစ(တ)ခွဲရုံ/၂၀၁၄
 ရက်စွဲ ၊ ၂၀၁၄ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ(၁) ရက်

အကြောင်းအရာ ။ ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ တောင်ငူပင်မဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံအတွက် မြေသိမ်းဆည်းမှုနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍
 ဒေသခံပြည်သူများအား ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ခြင်းအား တင်ပြခြင်း

၁။ မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်းသည် တောင်ငူမြို့မှ (၉) မိုင်ကွာဝေးသော စပါးကြွယ်ကျေးရွာ
 အုပ်စု၊ ကွင်းအမှတ်(၅၆၇-ခ)၊ စီလက်တိုကွင်းအတွင်း၌ ဧက(၁၀၀) အကျယ်ရှိ ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ ပင်မဓာတ်အား
 ခွဲရုံကြီး တည်ဆောက်မည်ဖြစ်၍ မြေသိမ်းဆည်းရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။

၂။ လျာထားသတ်မှတ်ထားသော ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံမြေဧက (၁၀၀) မှာ တပ်မတော်မှ
 ပြန်လည်စွန့်လွှတ်မည့် စပါးဦးကျေးရွာရှိ အရပ်သားများပိုင်ဆိုင်သော မြေဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍
 မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်းအနေဖြင့် တပ်မှစွန့်လွှတ်သောအခါ အရပ်သားဖြစ်သည့် စပါးဦး
 ကျေးရွာ တောင်သူများထံမှ ပြန်လည်ဝယ်ယူရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃။ ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံနှင့် ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းစီမံကိန်းကို ဂျပန်နိုင်ငံ (JICA) ချေးငွေဖြင့်
 တည်ဆောက်မည်ဖြစ်ရာ ၎င်းအဖွဲ့မှလည်း မြေသိမ်းဆည်းရေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ မြေလျော်ကြေး၊ သီးနှံ
 လျော်ကြေးများအပေါ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးအမြင်များ ရှင်းရှင်းလင်းလင်းရှိစေလိုကြောင်း လိုလား
 လျှက်ရှိရာ တောင်ငူဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ မြေသိမ်းဆည်းရေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ
 တည်ဆောက်ရေး လျာထားမြေတွင်ပါဝင်သော စပါးဦးကျေးရွာတောင်သူများအား ကနဦးရှင်းလင်းပွဲ
 တစ်ခုပြုလုပ်ရန် တောင်ငူမြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးသို့ ခွင့်ပြုချက်တောင်းခံခဲ့ပါသည်။

၄။ တောင်ငူမြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးမှ ခွင့်ပြုသဖြင့် မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်းမှ ဖွဲ့စည်း
 ပေးထားသော ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ မြေနေရာရရှိရေးဆောင်ရွက်သည့်အဖွဲ့သည် ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ (၃၁)
 ရက်နေ့ နံနက်(၁၀:၃၀) နာရီအချိန် စပါးဦးကျေးရွာ၊ ဦးတာတီး၏ နေအိမ်တွင် ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ
 ဝင်း၌ ပါဝင်သော တောင်သူ(၁၉) ဦးအား စုစည်းခေါ်ယူ၍ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံအတွက် မြေသိမ်းရခြင်း
 အကြောင်း၊ မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်းက တပ်မြေမှစွန့်လွှတ်ပေးရန် တောင်းဆိုခဲ့မှု
 အခြေအနေ၊ တပ်မတော်မှ တောင်ငူခရိုင်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးသို့ မြေစွန့်လွှတ်လာပါက ခရိုင်၏ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဖြင့်

၃၀၃
 ၂-၁-၀၄

မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး၊ မြေစာရင်းတို့မှ အရပ်ဖက်သို့ ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားပေးမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ထိုအပေါ်တွင် မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း အနေဖြင့် ကာလပေါက်ဈေးဖြင့် တောင်သူများထံမှ ပြန်လည်ဝယ်ယူတည်ဆောက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ဤခွဲရုံတည်ဆောက်ရေးစီမံကိန်းကာလ၌ တွေ့ရှိရသော လူမှုရေးအခက်အခဲများကိုလည်း အကူအညီပေးသွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခဲ့ပါသည်။

၅။ တောင်သူများမှလည်း ၎င်းတို့တောင်းဆိုမှုအပေါ် မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း၏ အရေးပေါ်လိုအပ်ချက်အရ ၎င်းတို့ပိုင်ဆိုင်သောမြေများ ဦးစားပေးပြန်လည်ရရှိလာမည်ဟု ယူဆကာ ဝမ်းသာနေကြပါသည်။ နိုင်ငံတော်မှတည်ဆောက်မည့် ၅၀၀ ဧကစွဲ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံအပေါ်လည်း ကြည်ဖြူစွာ လက်လွှတ်ရောင်းချကြမည့် အခြေအနေရှိကြောင်း သုံးသပ်တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

- ပူးတွဲလျှက် - ၅၀၀ ဧကစွဲ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံမြေနေရာနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အစည်းအဝေးတွင် ရှင်းလင်း ပြောဆိုခဲ့သော စာ (၁) စောင်
- ဌာနဆိုင်ရာမှ အစည်းအဝေးတက်ရောက်သူများစာရင်း (၁) ရွက်
- စပါးဦးကျေးရွာမှ ၅၀၀ ဧကစွဲ မြေနေရာလျာထားမှုတွင် ပါဝင်သော မြေနေရာပိုင်ရှင် တောင်သူ(၁၉)ဦး တက်ရောက်စာရင်း (၁) ရွက်
- အစည်းအဝေးကျင်းပမှု မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ (၅) ရွက်

ဦးဆောင်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး၊
မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း
မိတ္ထီကို

စာတိုက်	လက်မှတ်ထိုး
အင်ဂျင်နီယာချုပ်	
ဒု-အင်-ချုပ် (စီမံကိန်း)	
ဒု-အင်-ချုပ် (လုပ်ငန်း)	
ဒု-အင်-ချုပ် (ဥပဒေ)	
ရုံးအုပ်	

CE ၁၉၈၇
 မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း
 စီမံကိန်း ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
 စိုးဝင်း
 ၁.၂.၂၀၀၄
 SE (၁)
 ၁၀၂

- အထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ(စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး)၊ မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း
- ✓ အင်ဂျင်နီယာချုပ်၊ ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးစီမံကိန်းများဌာန
- ဒုတိယအင်ဂျင်နီယာချုပ်(လုပ်ငန်း)၊ ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးစီမံကိန်းများဌာန
- အင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာနစိတ်၊ စီမံကိန်းညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးရုံး(တောင်ပိုင်း)
- ရုံးလက်ခံ

နိဒါန်း

ဒီအစည်းအဝေးကို ကြွရောက်လာကြတဲ့ တောင်ငူမြို့နယ် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး၊ တောင်ငူမြို့နယ် မြေစာရင်း၊ မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်းမှ အရာရှိကြီးများ၊ စပါးကြွယ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးနှင့် လျာထား ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံဝင်းအတွင်း လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်နေကြသော တောင်သူ လယ်သမားများ ကိုယ်၏ကျန်းမာခြင်း၊ စိတ်၏ချမ်းသာခြင်းတို့နဲ့ ပြီးပြည့်စုံကြပါစေလို့ ရှေးဦးစွာ နှုတ်ခွန်း ဆက်သပါတယ်။

ကျွန်တော်ကတော့ မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း၊ ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးစီမံကိန်း (တောင်ပိုင်း) ရုံးမှ ဒုတိယအင်ဂျင်နီယာချုပ် ဦးစိုးဝင်းဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ယနေ့ ကျွန်တော်ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြသွားမှာကတော့ စပါးကြွယ်ကျေးရွာ တိုးချဲ့ရွာသစ်အနီး တည်ဆောက်မည့် ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ မြေနေရာ အကြောင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂။ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ တောင်ငူဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ တည်ဆောက်ရတဲ့ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ကတော့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ အထက်/အောက် ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်မှုပမာဏ ကြီးမားစွာပို့လွှတ်နိုင်ရေးနဲ့ ဓာတ်အားစနစ်တည်ငြိမ်ရေး တို့အတွက် တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

၃။ တည်နေရာ

တည်နေရာကတော့ တောင်ငူမြို့မှ (၉) မိုင်ခန့် ကွာဝေးသော စပါးကြွယ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု ကွင်းအမှတ်(၅၆၇-ခ) စီလက်တိုကွင်းအတွင်းမှာ တည်ဆောက်မှာဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

၄။ ရှင်းလင်းချက်

ယခု တည်ဆောက်မည့် ၅၀၀ ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ လျာထားမြေနေရာထဲမှာ -

(ခ) မြေစာရင်းပုံစံ(၇) ရထားတဲ့ အရပ်သားမြေ

(၂) တပ်မြေ(၈၈) ဧကအတွင်း တပ်နှင့်အရပ်သား စုပေါင်းလုပ်ကိုင်မြေ

(၃) MEC၊ ဦးပိုင်က မြေယာထွန်ယက် လုပ်ငန်းကွက်ဖော်ပြီး တောင်သူများက ငုတ်ထုတ် ကြံစိုက်၍ ဧယျဝတီသကြားစက်သို့ သွင်းပေးနေတဲ့ တောင်သူမြေများ ပါဝင်နေပါတယ်။

တောင်ပိုင်းတိုင်းစစ်ဌာနချုပ်၏ အမှတ်(၆) တည်းခိုရေး၊ အမှတ်(၉၅၃) ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး အင်ဂျင်နီယာတပ်ခွဲ၊ အမှတ်(၃) လျှပ်စစ်၊ အမှတ်(၁၀) လဆသ တို့က သိမ်းယူထားတဲ့ မြေဧက(၈၈) ဧကထဲမှာ တောင်သူတွေက မည်သူမည်ဝါ၊ သိမ်းယူခံရတဲ့ ဧက မည်မျှရှိသည်ကို အသေးစိတ် စုံစမ်း၍ မရရှိသေးပါ။

သို့သော်လည်း ယနေ့တောင်သူများရဲ့ တောင်းဆိုမှုကြောင့် ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်(ကြည်း) မှ အရပ်ဘက်သို့ ၎င်း(၈၈) ဧကကို စွန့်လွှတ်ရန်စိစစ်ဆဲဖြစ်ကြောင်း သိရှိရပါတယ်။ ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်(ကြည်း)မှ တောင်ငူခရိုင် အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးသို့ လွှဲပြောင်းပြီးတဲ့အခါ ၎င်း၏ စီမံကွပ်ကဲ လမ်းညွှန်မှုဖြင့် မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး၊ မြေစာရင်းဦးစီးဌာနတို့မှ မြေပိုင်ရှင်နှင့် ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုဧကကို ထုတ်ဖော်၍ တောင်သူများကို ပြန်လည်နေရာချပေးမှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

ပြန်ပေးတဲ့မြေပေါ်မှာ မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်းက လျာထားမြေဧက (၁၀၀) ထဲမှာပါတဲ့ တောင်သူများကို ဒေသပေါက် ကာလတန်ကြေးဖြင့် ဝယ်ယူပေးသွားမှာဖြစ်ပါတယ် ဆိုတဲ့အကြောင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးအမြင်များ ရှင်းရှင်းလင်းလင်းဖြစ်စေရန် ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

ယခုအခါ ၅၀၀ ကေစွီ စီမံကိန်းကြီးကို ဂျပန်နိုင်ငံ JICA ချေးငွေအကူအညီနဲ့ တည်ဆောက်ဖို့ တည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ စတင်နေပြီဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်းအနေဖြင့် တပ်ဖက်မှ (၈၈) ဧက စွန့်လွှတ်နိုင်ရေးကြိုးစားနေပါတယ်။ တပ်မှလည်း မလွဲမသွေ စွန့်လွှတ်ပေးမှာမို့ စွန့်လွှတ်ခဲ့ရင် လုပ်ငန်းများကြန့်ကြာမှု မရှိစေဘဲ မြန်ဆန်အောင် တောင်ငူမြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး၊ မြို့နယ်မြေစာရင်းတို့၏ အကူအညီပေးမှုဖြင့် ၅၀၀ ကေစွီ မြေပေါ်မှာ အမှန်တကယ်လုပ်ကိုင်နေကြတဲ့ ယာရှင်စာရင်းနဲ့ မြေကွက်ဧကတို့ကို ကြိုတင်ကောက်ခံလျက် ရှိပါတယ်။ ကျေးဇူးပြု၍ ကျေးရွာ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးနဲ့ မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ မြေစာရင်းဧကဖော်ထုတ်မှု အမှန်ဖြစ်စေရန် ဝိုင်းဝန်းကူညီပေးကြပါ လို့ မေတ္တာရပ်ခံပါတယ်။ ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်။

ပါမောက္ခများအား ရာထူး/အဆင့် တိုးမြှင့်ပေးရန်အတွက် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့်

အစည်းအဝေးပွဲသို့ တက်ရောက်သူများစာရင်း

(စာရင်းအကျဉ်းချုပ်)

ဇူလိုင်-၂၀၁၁

စဉ်	အမည်	ရာထူး/အဆင့်	လက်မှတ်	မှတ်ချက်
၁	ဦးဘန်းမြင့်	ကောင်စီ ဝါးဦးဦး		
၂	" ဖွန်းရော်	" "		
၃	" အေးမြင့်	" "		
၄	" ဖာရီဇွေ	" "		
၅	" သန်းလွင်	" "		
၆	" ဖွန်းရွှေ	" "		
၇	" အေးလွင်	" "		
၈	" ဖြိုးအေး	" "		
၉	" ဖျိုးဝေ	" "		
၁၀	" မောင်လေး	" "		
၁၁	" အောင်လင်း	" "		
၁၂	" လင်းစိုး	" "		
၁၃	" ထွန်းဦး	" "		
၁၄	" တင်ဝင်း	" "		
၁၅	" မောင်မြတ်	" "		
၁၆	" စိုးမြင့်	" "		
၁၇	" ပေါက်	" "		
၁၈	" သိန်းဝင်း	" "		
၁၉	" ဖွန်းမြတ်	" "		
:				

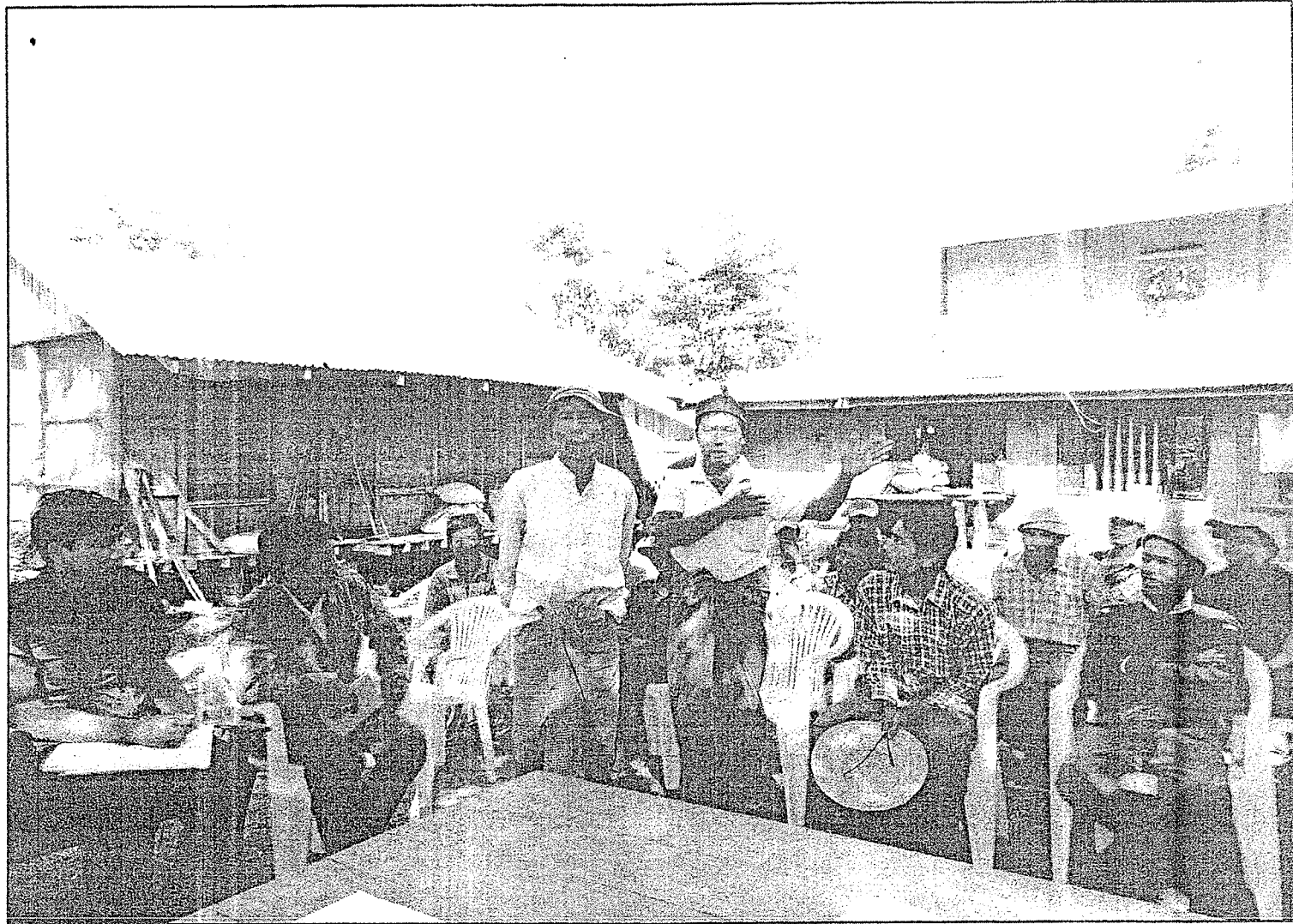


မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း၊ ဒုတိယအင်ဂျင်နီယာချုပ် ဦးစိုးဝင်းမှ ၅၀၀ ကေစီ တောင်ငူပင်မဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ တည်ဆောက်ရေးအတွက်
မြေသိမ်းဆည်းရခြင်းနှင့် ၎င်းအပေါ် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးသွားမည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို တောင်သူများသို့ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြနေပုံ

၁၂



မြန်မာ့လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလုပ်ငန်း၊ ဒုတိယအင်ဂျင်နီယာချုပ် ဦးစိုးဝင်းမှ ၅၀၀ ကေစီ တောင်ပင်မဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ တည်ဆောက်ရေးအတွက်
မြေသိမ်းဆည်းရခြင်းနှင့် ၎င်းအပေါ် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးသွားမည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို တောင်သူများသို့ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြနေပုံ



တောင်သူများက ရွာလမ်းမပြောင်းရွှေ့ဖောက်လုပ်ပေးရန်နှင့် နေအိမ်များ ရွှေ့ပြောင်းစရိတ်ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရန် တင်ပြနေပုံ



လက်ထောက်အင်ဂျင်နီယာ ဦးညွန့်ဝေ(မြို့ပြ)မှ အဖိုးတန်လယ်ယာမြေများကို အတတ်နိုင်ဆုံး ရှောင်ရှားတိုင်းတာခဲ့ကြောင်း
တောင်သူများအား ရှင်းလင်းပြသနေပုံ



စပါးကြွယ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး ဦးကျော်ခင်မှ တောင်သူများသို့ ဤခွဲရုံတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ မိမိတို့အရပ်ဒေသတွင် အစစ အရာရာ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်လာတော့မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း အကျယ်တဝင့်ရှင်းပြနေပုံ

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Electric Power
Myanma Electric Power Enterprise
Power Transmission Project Department (Southern)
Project Director Office

Letter No. : 303/ Dha Pa Sa (Ta) sub-station/2014

Date: 1st February, 2014

Subject : Report about Public Consultation Meeting with local people concerning with land acquisition for construction of 500 kV Taunggu main sub-station.

1. Myanma Electric Power Enterprise has to carry out land acquisition to construct 100 acre 500 kV main sub-station inside Si Let To field of field No. (567-B) situated in Sa Parr Kywe village group which is located 9 miles away from Taunggu.
2. The 100 acre of land planned to build 500 kV main sub-station will be returned by the Military to its owners who are villagers in Sa Parr Oo village. Therefore, Myanma Electric Power Enterprise will buy the land from villagers in Sa Parr Oo village when the Military returned to them.
3. 500 kV sub-station and power line project will be implemented with JICA ODA loan. JICA wants to make clear about environmental and social opinion upon compensation fees for land acquisition and crops cultivation concerning with land acquisition. A permission request was submitted to the administrator of Taunggu Township to carry out the first public consultation meeting with farmers in Sa Parr Oo village within the project area concerning with land acquisition for the construction of 500 kV sub-station.
4. According to the approval of the administrator of Taunggu Township, at the home of Mr. Tar Tee in Sa Parr Oo village at 10:00 on 31st January 2014, public consultation meeting was carried out by land acquisition committee established by Myanma Electric Power Enterprise together with 19 numbers of farmers whose land are included in the project area of 500 kV sub-station to explain the following facts.
 - The reason of land acquisition for construction of sub-station
 - The condition that Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise requested the Military to return the land. When the Military return the land to Taunggu District Administration, township administration and land record department relocates the land to the public according to management of the District. And Myanma Electric Power Enterprise buy the land from the farmers with current market price for construction of sub-station
 - Myanma Electric Power Enterprise helps them to solve their social problems during the construction period of this sub-station project

5. Farmers also feel happy as they can get their land back upon their request according to the urgent need of Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise. It seems that the farmers agree to sell their land for the construction of 500 kV sub-station project implemented by the government.

Attachment:

- The letter about explanation at the meeting of 500 kV sub-station land (1 page)
- The list of attendants from the Ministries (1 page)
- The list of 19 numbers of land owner villagers whose land are included in the project planned area of 500 kV sub-station in Sa Parr Oo village (1 page)
- Photos about meeting (5 pages)

1st February, 2014

Soe Win

Project Director

Read History	Signature
Chief Engineer	7 th February, 2014
Deputy Chief Engineer (Design)	
Deputy Chief Engineer (Project)	8 th February, 2014
Deputy Chief Engineer (Civil)	
Office Staff	

Copy to:

- General Manager (Administration), Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise
- Chief Engineer, Power Transmission Project Department
- Deputy Chief Engineer (Project), Power Transmission Project Department
- Engineering Department, Office of Project Director (Southern)
- Office Copy

1. Introduction

Firstly, I would like to say Good Morning to Administrator of Taunggu Township, Land Record Department in Taunggu Township, Responsible authorities from Myanma Electric Power Enterprise, Village Administrator of Sa Parr Kywe Village and Villagers whose farm land are included in the project planned area of 500 kV sub-station.

I am Soe Win, Deputy Chief Engineer of Power Transmission Project Department (Southern) in Myanma Electric Power Enterprise. Today I would like to explain about the land acquisition for construction of 500 kV sub-station near extension village of Sa Parr Kywe village.

2. Purpose

The purpose of construction of 500 kV Taunggu sub-station is to transmit large amount of power to the upper and lower part of Myanmar and to establish stable power system.

3. Location

Sub-station will be constructed in Si Let To field of field No. (567-B) situated in Sa Parr Kywe village group which is located 9 miles away from Taunggu.

4. Explanation

The land included inside the project planned area of 500 kV sub-station are

- 1) Land owned by the Public who got Land Record Format No. (7)
- 2) 88 acre Military Land where the Military and the Public do cultivation together
- 3) Agriculture Land developed by Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC) and farmers grow sugarcane there as raw material for Ze Ya Wa Di Sugar Factory.

Among 88 Acre of land acquired by force by No. (6) rest station of Southern Division Military, No. (953) Sub- division of Military Construction Engineering, No. (3) Electric Power, No. (10) La Sa Tha, detailed information about which farmers own this land and how much area is not yet confirmed.

But we heard that the Defense Military (Army) plans to return this 88 acre land to the villagers according to their request. When the Defense Military (Army) return it to General Administrator of Taunggu District, Township Administrator and Land Record Department make a survey to find out who are the owners of the land and the number of area belongs to them and relocate the land according to the management of General Administrator of Taunggu District.

Myanma Electric Power Enterprise buy the land from the villagers with current market price. This meeting is carried out to explain about this matter in order to make clear of environmental and social opinion.

Recently, construction of 500 kV project has been started with JICA ODA Loan. And Myanma Electric Power gets the Military returned 88 acre land. We are sure that the

The list of attendants to public consultation meeting about land acquisition in Sa Par Kywe village for 500 kV sub-station

Farmers

Date: 31st January, 2014

No.	Name	Position	Signature	Remark
1	Mr. San Myint	Farmer, Sa Parr Oo village		
2	Mr. Tun Zaw	" "		
3	Mr. Aye Myint	" "		
4	Mr. Tin Ngwe	" "		
5	Mr. Than Lwin	" "		
6	Mr. Lun Shwe	" "		
7	Mr. Aye Lwin	" "		
8	Mr. Pho Aye	" "		
9	Mr. Myo Wai	" "		
10	Mr. Maung Lay	" "		
11	Mr. Aung Lin	" "		
12	Mr. Lin Soe	" "		
13	Mr. Tun Oo	" "		
14	Mr. Tin Win	" "		
15	Mr. Maung Gyi	" "		
16	Mr. Soe Myint	" "		
17	Mr. Pauk	" "		
18	Mr. Thein Win	" "		
19	Mr. Tun Kywe	" "		