RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

TAN MAI 110KV SUBSTATION AND BRANCH LINE OF KON TUM PROVINCE

REPORT ON RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

Da Nang, May, 2010
REPORT ON
RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

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Da Nang May 7th, 2010
POWER NETWORK PROJECT MANAGEMENT BOARD
Director

Nam Hai
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# Abbreviation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detail Measurement Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>District people’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>District Resettlement Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSCC</td>
<td>District Site Clearance Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN</td>
<td>Electricity of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMA(O)</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Agencies (Organ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Registration Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN CPC</td>
<td>Central Power Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNPMB</td>
<td>Power Network Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCs</td>
<td>Clearance Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIB</td>
<td>Resettlement Information Booklet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T/L</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United State Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VND</td>
<td>Vietnamese Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Communal People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs</td>
<td>Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPB</td>
<td>Social Policy Bank</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY

By the agreement of EVN, Central Power Corporation and World Bank (WB), Kon Tum province took part in rural distribution Project (RD) and used WB loan for this Project.

Investing in the project (a) for rehabilitating, improving and enlarging Kon Tum provincial power system in order to meet the demand of supplying the socio-economic development with electricity in 15-20 years later, up to year 2020; (b) for increasing reliability and quality of power network, mitigating energy loss on the network, raising electrical business effect.

Rural Distribution Project in Kon Tum province consists of: Newly built 110kV substations and network under EVN assumption.

Rehabilitation and enlargement of network and substations will not cause any land acquisition and resettlement at the large scale. Resettlement plan (RP) is aimed at handling the problem of compensation for project related losses and restoring the living standards of project displaced persons at Dak To town, Dak To district, Kon Tum province.

1. Entitlement policy and Waivers

Resettlement plan (RP) of Rural Distribution Project in Kon Tum province was established on the basis of policies of preparing project on compensation, resettlement and living standard rehabilitation for project displaced persons.

According to this policy, displaced persons or project-affected people with eligible title will include:

(a) those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets;
(b) those who initially do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets but have a claim to legal rights based upon the laws of the country; upon the possession of documents such as land tax receipts and residence certificates; or upon the permission of local authorities to occupy or use the project affected plots;
(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under (a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off dates defined in RPs. Persons who encroach on the areas after the cut-off date defined in RPs are not entitled
to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Similar regulations will also be applied to DPs losing income.

2. Project impacts

2.1 The project will impact:
- Permanent land acquisition for tower foundations, substations and temporary access roads.
- Permanent impacts to trees, standing crops and other assets at the locations of foundations, substations and ROW.
- Assets at the temporary access roads.
- All trees, standing crops and other assets around the locations of foundations and substations.
- Temporary land acquisition when implementing the project.

Results of collected data will be as follows:
- Area of the substation and two foundations at the end of 110kV transmission line connecting to substation that are arranged in the planning of Tan Mai paper factories have been cleared and compensated. In the projects just mentioned the money to reimburse the Tan Mai paper factories.
- The rest affected are as follows:
  + There is 01 affected household (04 people), in which:
  + 01 household is temporary affected because of standing crops lost.
  + None of the households lose more than 40% of agricultural area.

2.1 The project will not impact:
- None of these households must move to another location.
- Project does not cause any impact to ethnic minorities.
- No affection caused to the area of cultural Legacy and conservation, pagodas and highly discerning area.

During the process of community consultations, project affected households are of one mind in choosing the procedure of cash compensation for affected assets at market price or replacement price.

3. Compensation policies

The cut-off date will be March 10th, 2010. Compensation price is based on the market price/replacement price. Compensation at the replacement price to land, houses and perennial trees; compensation at the market price to annual standing crops.

All displaced persons are provided:
(i) transportation assistance;
(ii) resettlement assistance;
(iii) training assistance and other restoration assistance.
Those who lost more than 40% of total area of landholding are provided:
(iv) assistance to living standard restoration and/or training courses.
Among 01 project affected household, none of those must be relocated. No affection caused to business (there is only one household having house in the ROW and none of the households lose more than 40% of total area of landholding).

Up to now, according to the preliminary Feasibility Study, inspection and survey results of losses show that there are not any serious impacts to displaced persons, community and common assets so that no need to have the solution of economic restoration. However, during the stage of project implementation, if there are any serious impacts to displaced persons, the related partners must correspondingly be responsible for ensuring that displaced persons can achieve full restoration of income standard and productive capacity to the pre-project levels.

4. Community participation and consultations
   Carrying out displaced persons participation and consultations for getting their feedback will limit contradiction and not delay the project implementation. Resettlement plan will be developed in complying with the consultative opinions of Local Authorities and displaced persons for developing to a high degree their participation in resettlement plan and resettlement implementation as well as in other socio-economic benefits. Local Authorities and displaced persons will consult and participate for the line route direction, resettlement policies, implementation of resettlement plan, institution of complaint and grievances in supervising, evaluating the living standard restoration of displaced persons after project implementation.

5. Complaint and grievances
   During the process of project implementation, all complaint and grievances of displaced persons will be handled under the Law of Vietnam. All complaint and grievances will be handled fairly and will be guided by the related Agencies on procedure of complaint and grievances. The complainants will be free of charge for complaint and grievances.

   Power Network Project Management Board and Local Authorities will be responsible for supervising the process of resettlement plan implementation. Besides, one Independent Consultant Office will be entrusted with independent monitoring. This Office will be chosen by Project Management Unit or Power Network Project Management Board and will sign a contract after resettlement plan had been approved and supervising activities had been carried out from the stage of starting project implementation.

   This Independent Consultant Office will present the report on their results of supervising activities to World Bank.
6. Institutional Arrangements

Project Management Unit of EVN will be responsible for managing the activities on guidelines of investment and communication between Local Authorities, Power Corporations, Provincial People’s Committee and World Bank. The correlative Power Network Project Management Board will support Central Power Corporation appointed by EVN in carrying out the duty of constructing power network system, including resettlement implementation.

7. Implementation schedule

The process of implementing resettlement plan will be:
- Resettlement plan consideration and approval : May, 2010.
- Detail measurement survey : July, 2010.
- Compensation payment and site clearance : October, 2010.
- Independent and Internal monitoring : During the period of project implementation.

All activities of resettlement plan will be completed before World Bank had approved the contract for sub-projects. All changes of resettlement plan after being disbursed by World Bank must be considered by World Bank Office in Hanoi before implementation.

8. Cost estimation

Total cost estimation for compensation is about: 135,002,500VND (or 7,105USD). In cost estimation for resettlement plan, inventory work, monitoring, management, independent and internal monitoring consists of 15% for arising cost. Total cost estimation for the whole program is about: 187,864,980VND (or 9,888USD).

9. Information announcement

Resettlement plan draft will be informed at Electricity Branches of host project district, villages and Vietnamese Development Information Centre belonged to World Bank Office in Hanoi. Power Network Project Management Board of Central Power Corporation will send the copy inventory forms of entitlements to host District/Town.
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Entitlement policy

Rural Distribution Project (RD) presented a common entitlement policy of resettlement. This entitlement policy is based on World Bank policy for involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) and State Law on Land Acquisition of the Government.

The main objectives of entitlement policy for compensation, resettlement and living standard restoration are to ensure that all project affected households will be provided compensation for their losses at the replacement price and the solutions of living standard restoration in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of incomes and living standards to the pre-project levels.

Entitlement policy also presented the principles, objectives, regulation standard on displaced persons, entitlements, law entitlement policy, measures of compensation, life stability, characteristics of community participation and consultation and procedure of complaint and grievances in order to orient the compensation, resettlement and living standard restoration. Resettlement plan will be carried out on the basis of this entitlement policy.

1.2 Objectives and suggestion:

Objectives of resettlement plan are to define compensation and resettlement programs for the project on the basis of limiting as much as possible the number of project affected households and assets. Compensation and resettlement program will present the articles for compensating and helping project affected households in improving or at least preserving their living standards to the pre-project levels.

Compensation and resettlement program aims at mitigating the impacts caused by the project and giving chances to project displaced persons for restoring their living conditions.

Resettlement plan is carried out with displaced persons' participation and consultations.

Resettlement plan is approved by Vietnamese Government and World Bank.

To ensure that the objectives of project resettlement plan are met, the compensation price must be at the level of market price or replacement one. Project Management Unit, Power Network Project Management Board, Provincial People’s Committee, Independent Monitoring Agency will be responsible for supervising and readjusting the price of compensation (If necessary) at the moment of carrying out resettlement plan in order to ensure that the compensation price is equal to replacement value.
1.3 Kon Tum provincial project:
Tan Mai 110kV substation and branch line of Kon Tum province consists of:

* 110KV Substation:
  - Voltage class : 110/22/10KV
  - Capacity : 2 x 63 MVA, this stage install one transformer with the capacity of 63 MVA.
  - Total area of substation : 7,630m².

* 110KV line:
  - Voltage class : 110KV
  - The length of high voltage line : 269m
  - Number of circuits : 02
CHAPTER 2: SOLUTIONS OF MITIGATING THE LOSSES

2.1 Solutions of mitigating the impacts at the designing stage:
Solutions of mitigating the impacts at the designing stage base on: a) usage of appropriate designs; and b) consultation organization in localities.

Power network will be designed in appropriate way to mitigate impacts to land, crops and avoid highly discerning area. When surveying and designing the power line, how to avoid natural forests, residential areas, reserve areas and public projects. Power line is designed to avoid minimum getting across houses and other building projects. If getting across houses and structures, they must be treated by techniques so that they may be existed in the ROW. These measures will increase the safety and mitigate tree cutting and relocation. 110kV substation is located in the planning area of Joint Stock Company Tan Mai Group and affected households have received compensation and payment from Joint Stock Company Tan Mai Group.

Line route is decided with the consultation of Local inhabitants and Authorities. This work is carried out at the stage of investment project establishment. However, at the technical designing stage, line route as well as design project will be readjusted to avoid houses and mitigate impacts. By consultation of local inhabitants, local authorities and line route correction, project unfavorable impacts are mitigated.

2.1.1 Selection of line route direction
The line route survey and design will be carried out in the way of avoiding market area, crowded inhabitants, villages' crossing, pagodas, protective forests, natural preservation zone, cultural heritage and will not go in parallel with or nearby the communication system, gas area, arms depot ...

For avoiding or mitigating impacts, selection of line route direction will be done so that it lies right in ROW along the available traffic-way, or crossing agricultural land or garden land. Some of line route directions will be cornered from 30° to 60°. However, if necessary, the rudder angle will be 90°. In such way, line route direction must cross the road for many times in order to prevent from impacts to houses and structures.

Selected line location will be less than 1km far from existing traffic-way, so we can use it for construction and limit to build temporary access roads.

It's necessary to consider at least 2 or 3 alternatives of line route directions for each project and choose the optimal one.

2.1.2 Technical solutions
The average distance between towers of line will be from 60m to 100m. The positions at the wasteland will be prior to set up towers. Selecting different
dimensions for the foundations so that they will be suitable with the selected positions. Foundation area will be from 5 to 100m² for tower foundation.

For mitigating impacts, temporary access roads will be constructed at the area of ROW (along the road).

2.1.3 Community participation and consultations
At the stage of project preparation, PNPMB will carry out the work of community participation and consultations with Local Authorities and displaced persons in selecting substation location and line route direction. All valuable feedback from Local Authorities and displaced persons will be considered while designing.

2.2 Solutions of mitigating impacts at the stage of project construction
The best solution and organization for civil work were already considered. For example, The civil work will be started after the time of harvest and completed before a new cultivation crop. In order to reach to the objectives, to work in shift will be carried out in some days for shortening the period of causing impacts. Locate construction camps in non productive area or public land near Communal People’s Committee, not in residential area.

At the period of project construction preparation:
Line route is decided with the consultation of Local inhabitants and Authorities. This work is carried out at the stage of investment project establishment. However, at the technical designing stage, line route as well as design project will be readjusted to avoid houses and mitigate impacts. By consultation of local inhabitants, local authorities and line route correction, project unfavorable impacts are mitigated.

At the period of project construction:
There are 4 mitigation principles at the period of project construction: 1) utilize hand clearing of vegetation and save all vegetation that are lower than minimum height according to requirements. 2) construction as fast as possible. 3) at the period of project construction agricultural activities must be considered, for example, execution should be carried out at the time of ending the harvest and beginning a new crops. 4) finally if it’s necessary to build camps for workers, public unutilized land will be made the best of. According to report, each commune has got public land for construction camps and building materials storage yard. By this way, impacts to land and vegetation are mitigated remarkably.

At the period of operation:
Line route conservation and protection are very necessary for ensuring minimum safety distance at the period of operation. On the other hand, trees under ROW must be cut down for ensuring safety.
2.3 Results achieved from the solutions of mitigating impacts

At the stage of project preparation, it’s necessary to consider at least 2 or 3 alternatives of line route directions as well as substation locations for choosing the optimal one that causes the least impacts.

The total affected landholding is 8,000m². However, the project only impacted to 4,035m², in which 400m² will be permanently acquired, it makes up about 5% of the total land area and 3,635m² in the ROW is temporarily acquired it makes up about 4.5% of the total land area. None of households lose more than 110% of total land area. None of households is located in the ROW.

No impacts to business.
No impacts to natural preservation zone, cultural heritage and pagodas.

In the sphere of impacts, losses are mostly unremarkable, all affected households select the way of cash compensation at the replacement price. Resettlement arrangement is not necessary.
CHAPTER 3: PROJECT IMPACTS

3.1 Project affected households (HHs)

DPs include the person or persons, household, firm, or a private or community institution who suffered from the project permanent or temporary impacts are the owners of land and assets; displaced persons who rent land and houses in ROW, at the positions of tower foundations and substation basement as well as at the temporary access roads.

According to the result of survey, the project will impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total area of land affected by the project</td>
<td>4.035m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of project affected households</td>
<td>01 HH 04 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of resettlement households</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households lose their houses and structures</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total area of residential land</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total area of agricultural land</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of agricultural land lost per total area of landholding</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of temporary required land (for ROW)</td>
<td>3.635m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other asset losses</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House and structure losses (in ROW)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential land losses (in ROW)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on business, land and other assets</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on the living of house renters</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on sensitive areas</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on public areas</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impacts on human being:

There is 01 affected household (04 people), in which:

* Total number of households permanently lose less than 10% of total productive landholding: 01 HH (04 persons).

* Total number of households permanently lose more than 10% of total productive landholding: None.

* Total number of households have a partial loss of their structures in the ROW: None.

* Total number of households have a loss of standing crops/trees: 01 HH.
* Total number of households have a loss of business: None.
* Total number of households must move to another location: None.

**Impacts on assets:**

- Permanent affected land: 400m²
  - Residential land: None
  - Productive land: 400m²
- Temporary agriculture land (in ROW): 3,635m²
- Temporary residential land (in ROW): None
- Permanent losses of structures and graves: None
- Temporary losses of houses (in ROW): None
- Permanent losses of standing crops: 200m²
- Permanent losses of trees: None
- Temporary losses of standing crops: 1,615m²

**Main impact analysis:**

Line connecting to substation is short so the project does not cause much losses of land area. Therefore, the loss of agricultural land for foundation construction will not cause much unfavorable impacts to the households. Affected land for the ROW is almost of agricultural land.

Table 3.1: Total project affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communes</th>
<th>Number of project affected households</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dak To District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak To town</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>01</strong></td>
<td><strong>04</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is noted that after project approval and before project implementation, a Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) will be carried out. This DMS will consider the impacts caused by power line direction change or other technical changes for loss mitigation. In this DMS, number of affected households and assets will be adjust because of affected land change.

3.2 **Impacts of land and assets**

The total affected land area is 4.305m², however, project will require 400m² for building tower foundations. In which land acquisition for ROW is 3,635m².
Table 3.2: Total area of land acquisition for project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communes</th>
<th>Agricultural land (m²)</th>
<th>Residential land (m²)</th>
<th>Total (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dak To District</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak To town</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.1. Permanent impacts of land:

Permanent land acquisition consists of:

- Land and standing crops in the area of tower foundations.
- All trees in the area of building tower foundations and high trees in ROW must be cut down (the distance from the top of trees to conductors must be less than 3m and all trees outside ROW but they are in the danger of touching conductors when trees fall down).
- All structures and trees are impacted while executing.

Table 3.2.1: Total area of permanent acquired land for building network system (m²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communes</th>
<th>Agricultural land (m²)</th>
<th>Residential land (m²)</th>
<th>Total (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dak To District</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak To town</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.2. Temporary impacts of land:

- The land is acquired temporarily at the stage of project execution along the ROW.
- Trees, standing crops around the area of tower foundations and the temporary access roads.

Project impacts on assets will be listed in the following table.

Table 3.2.2: Total area of temporary land acquisition for building network system (m²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communes</th>
<th>Agricultural land (m²)</th>
<th>Residential land (m²)</th>
<th>Total (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dak To District</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak To town</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Impacts on houses, graves and other structures in ROW

According to statistics, there are not any houses and structures in ROW.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communes</th>
<th>Houses (m²)</th>
<th>Graves</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dak To District</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak To town</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Impacts on standing crops and trees:

According to inventory, there is only one affected household because of 200 m² standing crops lost. Affected standing crops and trees consist of: 1) Standing crops and trees are located in the expected area of tower foundations; 2) all high trees in the ROW and the area of tower foundations. Those are the trees that their tops to conductors are less than 3m (when trees develop at the maximum height) and in the danger of touching conductors when they fall down.

Note that after project approval and before project implementation, a Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) will be carried out. During the period of DMS it’s necessary to adjust project affected households and redefine total numbers of affected trees. This DMS will also consider the impacts that are caused by power line direction change or other technical changes for loss mitigation.

Table 3.2.3: Number of impacted standing crops (m²) and trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communes</th>
<th>Eucalyptus -trees</th>
<th>Acacia -trees</th>
<th>Bamboo -trees</th>
<th>Jack -trees</th>
<th>Dyparite -trees</th>
<th>Guava -trees</th>
<th>Mango -trees</th>
<th>Why black tree</th>
<th>Standing crops</th>
<th>Total of trees</th>
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CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

4.1 The baseline of information

This resettlement plan is based on statistics of project displaced households for building power network in Dak To Town - Dak To District - Kon Tum province. Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC had co-ordinated with Local Authorities in counting up the affected land, assets and surveying the affected households in March 10th, 2010. Land acquisition and resettlement requirements are calculated on the basis of detail data of land use and technical design. Census and other detail measurement survey are very necessary at the stage of project implementation for defining exactly the project affected households, therefore, resettlement plan will be updated and current information will be reflected.

Socio-economic information obtained from sources (i) the results of the investigation on socio-economic situation of host project affected households carried out by Power Network Project Management Board in March 10th, 2010, (ii) the results of the survey through interviews and consultation with local authorities and affected households (iii) reference resources on the areas already under the project.

Socio-economic survey on project affected households aimed at defining the characteristics of affected community, evaluating the situation of population, houses, main economic activities and displaced persons’ living standard, ...

Detail interviews on resettlement plan of affected groups are carried out in order to select the data on: (i) demand of detail resettlement of the serious displaced persons and the vulnerable groups; (ii) care and selection of affected households, and (iii) solutions of mitigating the impacts.

4.2 Physical features:

Kon Tum is a high mountainous areas, border, located in the North Highlands. It located in the longitude from 13°55’N to 15°27’N and in latitude from 107°20’E to 108°32’E; its physical area is 9,676.5Km² (ie 967,950 hectares) that occupied 3.1% of the national area.

The geographic location is as follows:
- The North: confined with Quang Nam province.
- The South: confined with Gia Lai province.
- The East: confined with Quang Ngai province.
- The West: confined with Lao People’s Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia.
4.2.1 Terrain:

Kon Tum province lies mostly in the western Truong Son range, the terrain gradually descends from north to south and from east to west. The varied topography: hills, mountains, plateaus and other low-lying alternated. In which middle mountain and high mountain accounts for 62.3% natural area of whole province; lowland accounts for 20.4% ; low valleys and troughs accounts for 17.3%. The highest point is 2000 meters high Mount Ngoc Linh; lowest point 500m; average elevation of 550-700mm above sea level. The topography is quite diverse, sloping lot, the density should be divided up rivers and has pretty much year round. However, the ability to exploit water for crops and water supply activities difficult. Rivers and streams flow through steep terrain, complex, many waterfalls genh, able to build more hydropower projects large and small in the region.

4.2.2 Weather and climate:

Kon Tum plateau climate is tropical monsoon. the average temperature varies between 22-23°C during the year. the amplitude of temperature fluctuations on 8-9°C with two distinct seasons, rainy season from April to November, dry season from December to March next year. Rain, storms focus from September to November with average annual rainfall of 2,121mm, highest annual rainfall of 2,260mm, the lowest annual rainfall of 1,234mm, highest monthly rainfall is August. The phenomenon of big floods often occur in the year from October to November (average 10 days a month with flood). Phenomena whirlwind, hail usually occurs at the beginning of the rainy season (April to May) with about 2 to 3 tornado and hail. The average annual temperature is 38.7°C the highest and lowest 6.8°C. seven-month annual average temperatures from 20-24°C, the coldest month is January. no frost phenomenon occurred but appeared frost. Annual average humidity ranges between 78-87%. Humidity is the highest is about 90% in August to September, lowest month is about 60% in March.

4.2.3 Natural resources and minerals:

* Land resources:

Kon Tum province has 961,450 hectares of natural land area. In particular, forest land area is 606,669 hectares accounting for 63.10%, agricultural land area is 92,352 hectares accounting for 9.60%; special purpose land area is 12,353 hectares accounting for 1.27%; residential land area is 3,332 hectares accounting for 0.34%; unused land area is 246,844 hectares accounting for 25.67%.

In the area of agricultural land, crop land area is 55,324 hectares annually, accounting for 60%; land for industrial annual crops accounts for about 72.32%;
land for rice is 20.5 thousand hectares, including 6% of spring rice, 27.3% rice crop, land for perennial crops is 30,677 hectares accounting for 33.21%.

Area of open space, green hills need is 232,570 hectares, the area of unused water surface is 16 hectares.

* Rivers and streams:
  Major river system originates from the north and northeast of Kon Tum province, with sloping riverbed, swift-flowing narrow valleys with the total length of 265km. Se San River and many other smaller rivers are formed by the two main branches - Dak Po and Bla that have great potential for hydropower development and production of industrial crops.

* Forestry resources:
  Kon Tum province has 660,341 hectares of forests accounting for 68.14% of natural area. Forest Kon Tum has the main forest types such as closed tropical forests, tropical moist forest leaves, leaves of tropical closed forest, sparse dry forest. Currently the most prominent are thick forests with many rare timbers such as Kingwood, Sandal-wood, Hopea, Cypress ... And the rare forest products have economic value. The provincial nature conservation areas such as Chu Mo Ray nature conservation with the area of 50,734 hectares. Dak Ui special use forest area is 700 hectare. Ngoc Linh conservation area is 41,420 hectares.

* Mineral resources:
  In Kon Tum province there are 40 types of minerals.
  - Minerals are building materials and ceramic materials do: cobble, building sand, clay, limestone, marble, granite, gabbro-piöxenit.
  - Minerals are black metal, nonferrous metals, rare metals: manganese in Dak Ha, tin, molybdenum, tungsten, uranium, precious stones like ruby, sapphire, opal, calcidom mainly in Dak To and yellow sand minerals in Dak Glei, Kon Plong, Sa Thay. Bauxite in eastern Kon Plong, copper, lead, zinc, alumina.
  - Mineral coal mined by universal scale with a capacity of 5,000m³/ year.

4.3 Socio-economic characteristics:

4.3.1 Population
  The population of Kon Tum province is about 430,037 persons, including 7 ethnic minority groups such as the Kinh, Xo Dang, Ba Na, Gie Trieng, Gia Rai. The average population density of 45 persons/km²

4.3.2 Economy – Commerce – Tourism and exportation:
  Kon Tum is one of provinces in the key economic area of Central Vietnam including key central Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum
province was assessed as containing potential, great opportunity to grow strongly. It is also considered to be a province of breakthrough in Socio-economic development speed and also a province of full factors as well as necessary conditions to become an industrial province at the years of 2015-2020.

- Total Growth speed of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increases 13.36% in comparison with year 2008. Agriculture-forestry-fishery increased 3.84%, industry and construction increased 23.41%, trade and services increased 17.56%.

- In economic structure, agriculture-forestry-fishery accounts for 44.41% (in 2008: 47.74%), industry and construction 21.48% (in 2008: 19.51%), trade - services 34.11% (in 2008: 32.75%).

- Per capita income increased from 10.34 million VND in 2008 to 11.26 million VND in 2009 (equivalent to 631 USD).

- Production of cereals achieve 105.88 thousand tons, increase 0.14% in comparison with year 2008.

- Rubber planting area of 5,236 hectares (individual: 2,430 hectares, Business: 2,806 hectares) exceeded 31% of the plan, coffee planting 818 hectares of 240% over plan.

- Value of industrial production (1994 prices) in 2009 reached 637.23 billion VND, increasing 6.37% compared with 2008, reaching 82.53% of the plan.

- Total retail sales of goods and services reached 2,790 billion VND, up 27.5% in 2008, consumer price index increased 7.61% /December, 2008.

- Export turnover reached 65.7 million USD, up 65.6% in 2008, over 46% of the plan; import turnover reached 6.998 million USD, equal to 84.66% in 2008, exceeding 7.1% of planning.

- Many projects, important projects have been implemented, such as Ho Chi Minh Trail (the section passing through Kon Tum); Highway 24 (belonging to Kon Tum province, avoiding the pass Mang Den); Road from Ngoc Hoang – Mang But – Tu Mo Rong - Ngoc Linh; Road N18; National Highway 14C; the border patrol road, Road from Ya Tang to Se San 3, Road from Se San to Highway 14C; Road to milestone of junction border lines and road Po Co and Road to Industrial Park Phase 1 (the Bo Y international economics).
4.3.3 Socio - Economy development plan at the years of 2010-2015:

Concentrate efforts on developing and increasing the quality of human resources. Continuously mobilize all human resources. Actively improve the investment environment and business to step up the growth speed and convert economic structure to the tendency of industrialization and modernization, lead the province being free from underdeveloped situation, become a developed one and reach the average standard in comparison with the whole country. Making great advances in industry, especially in heavy industry; making strong development in services; developing agriculture to the tendency of diversified and qualified commodities. Implementation of key transport works have been carried out as Road from Ngoc Hoang – Mang But – Tu Mo Rong - Ngoc Linh: provincial road project 672 through the centre of Tu Mo Rong district; Road from Ya Tang to Se San 3, from Se San to Highway 14C; N5 road investment (from road NT18 to Ho Chi Minh Trail ); provincial road 674; upgrading and expansion of Highway 24; upgrading and expansion of National Highway 14, the section from Kon Tum to Plei Ku. Planning to build Mang Den national eco-tourist area and urban Kon Plong; airport and taxi planning for tourists of Mang Den; planned connection of small hydro power stations.... Reducing rapidly poverty households, encouraging to get rich legally; developing socio-culture; improving material life as well as spiritual life of the people. Social - economic development closely associates with environmental protection. National defense closely associates with People's security. Hold fast to political stability, ensure order and social security.

According to the overall development plan, socio-economic development of Kon Tum province up to year 2010 has got following basic contents:

* General objectives:

Continue to implement the plan in 2006 - 2010. Speed up economic development with sustainable and high speed; reduce the poverty rate. Solving social problems and the environment. Mobilizing resources for development investment. On the basis of implementing the following tasks:

Continue to repair the damage of storm No. 9.

Concentrate on development of Industrial Zones, promote completion of hydro projects, further boosting the construction of new hydroelectric power plants. Formation and efficient exploitation of the economic dynamics of Kon Tum City associated with Hoa Binh Industrial Zone. Sao Mai - Ngoc Hoi district economic region and economic zone of Bo Y international border gate Kon Plong district economic zone, Mang Den eco-tourism area and other infrastructure...
In the service sector and tourism: Making plans to build Mang Den national eco-tourism area and Kon Plong urban, planning airport and taxi for tourists of Mang Den.

For agriculture and rural: focus on the settlement of 1,714 temporary houses that are unfinished, complete support for building houses of social policies. Overcome and the construction of water works, canals. Implement good arrangements of residential projects. Overcoming power lines, roads to the commune center.

- Ensure harmony between economic development with advances, democracy and social justice, protect and regenerate natural environment, improve life quality. Social - economic development closely associates with natural calamity prevention and mitigation.

* Detail objectives:
- Growth speed of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increases averagely 13.36%.
- Industry- Construction averagely increases 23.41%.
- Trade - Tourism averagely increases 17.56%.
- Agriculture- Fishery- Forestry averagely increases 3.84%.
- Per capita income of about 14 million VND (equivalent to 774USD).
- Grain yield averagely increases 0.14%.
- The value of industrial production averagely increases 6.37%.
- Export turnover reached 65.7 million USD, averagely increasing 65.6%.
- Proportion of trained workers in 2010 to 33.5%.
- Rate of forest coverage is 67%.
- 83% of rural population use safe water.
- In late 2010 percentage of poor households decreased from 2% or more in comparison with the end of 2009.

4.4 Socio-economic situation of affected households:
Surveying the economic situation of affected households, the result was as follows:

- Average household demographics: four people, in which: 57% males, 43% women.
- The householder : Males
  - Education:
    + Primary education : 35%
    + Completion of secondary education : 34%
    + Completion of high education : 23%
    + Children's illiteracy rate : 8%
- Employment: Mainly agriculture
- Average income: 4,002.711 VND/year/person
- Living Conditions:
  - 100% of households use water from well.
  - 100% of households have got televisions and other electrical objects.

4.5 Census and declaration:

The basic information for household to move consists of:
(a) The name and number of people in a household
(b) The number and total area of entire affected land
(c) The number, type and total area of agricultural land lost
(d) The number, type of standing crops and cultivated crops lost
(e) Loss of business including buildings, land and other fixed assets
(f) Profitable property lost; Percentage of total assets lost.
(g) The number and classification of other fixed assets affected by each
sub-project
(h) Temporary loss of Profitable property
Inventory forms (See Annex 2)

4.6 Resettlement Plan:

- Basic information for RP include: (a) Census and declaration (see above); (b) investigation in detail the socio-economic problem of DP: Age, gender, ethnicity, educational level, occupation, income, and total household income.

- Inventory forms on socio-economic factors attached as Annex 3.

The entitlements of the project affected households are calculated based on the above basic information. A list of entitlements is shown in Annex 4.
CHAPTER 5: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Legal framework

This Resettlement Policy Framework will apply the various laws, degrees, and circular regulating use of land in Vietnam as well as World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

5.1.1 Policies and Legal framework of Vietnamese Government:

- The 2003 Land Law enacted by National Assembly of Vietnam on November 26th, 2003;

- Decree 181/2004/ND-CP issued on October 29th, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Land Law revised 2003.

- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued on December 3rd, 2004 on compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the state. This Decree guides the implementation of compensation for land, compensation for assets, support policies and resettlement relating to land acquisition.

- Circular No 116/2004/TT-BTC, issued on December 7th, 2004 by the Ministry of Finance provides guidelines to implement the Decree 197/2004/ND-CP.

- Decree 188/2004/NP-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on November 16th, 2004 on methods to determine land prices and assorted land price brackets. This Decree set forth the minimum and maximum prices of different types and categories of land covering the whole country. These prices have been established for the purpose of land acquisition by the Government, tax value for transfer of land use rights, leasing government land and national and community purposes.

- Circular 84/2007/ND-CP Regulation on granting additional land use right certificates, land acquisition, implementation of land use rights, procedures of compensation, assistance and resettlement when the land acquisition and settlement of land claims.

- Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on November 26th. 2004 guiding the implementation of the Government’s decree No 188/2004/ND-CP. This Circular elaborates in details the methodologies (i.e. direct compensation method and income method) for the land price verification of different types and categories of land in different regions/areas to ensure the replacement cost.


- The current compensation regulations of Kon Tum Provincial People’s Committee.
  + Compensation unit price of houses, structures based on decisions of 16/2008/QD - UBND dated 29/4/2008; unit price of trees, crops based on decision No. 17/2008 dated 07/5/2008 of Kon Tum Provincial People's Committee promulgating the unit price table of houses and structures in the province of Kon Tum.

  + Compensation unit price of land based on decisions of 73/2009/QD - UBND dated 21/12/2009 of Kon Tum Provincial People's Committee promulgating price of land types in 2010 in Dak To district, Kon Tum province when the State recovers land in the locality.

The price of land acquisition is calculated on the basis of average price of free market. Under free market, land prices between cities, zones in the same district, between front roads and rear ones are different from each other. This point contributed to defining the price framework for the right of land use and compensation for land that is acquired by State and also defining framework of organization for compensation. Provincial People’s Committee are responsible for defining compensation unit price and presenting private price framework that is in common price framework of the whole country. In private price framework of the region, People’s Committee of province/City has the right of applying adjustment coefficient. People’s Committee of District, People’s Committee of Town are responsible for defining the area of affected land and affected structures as well as eligibility to compensation payment.

Some essential contents in Policies and Legal framework of Vietnamese Government:
- The 2003 Land Law enacted by National Assembly of Vietnam on November 26th, 2003, provides that: “the persons with land to be recovered shall be compensated with the assignment of new land of the same use purposes; if having no land for compensation, shall be compensated with the land use right value at the time of issuance of the recovery decisions. Provincial People’s
Committees and Centrally-run Cities shall elaborate and execute resettlement projects before the land recovery for compensations with dwelling houses, residential land for persons having residential land recovered and having no move their places of residence. The resettlement zones must have development conditions being equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. In cases of having no resettlement zones, the persons having land recovered shall be compensated with money and given priority to purchase or lease dwelling houses under the State’s ownership, for urban areas; be compensated with residential land, for rural areas. In case of recovering land of households and/or individuals, that are directly engaged in production, but having no land for compensation for continued production, apart from pecuniary compensations, the persons having land recovered shall be supported by the State to stabilize their lives, with training for change of their production and/or business lines, with the arrangement of new jobs.”


According to World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), all the project affected households will be compensated in the way how to ensure that their living standards should be restored or improved to those conditions that prevailed prior to the Project.

The acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement will be minimized to the extent possible.

All project affected households that are listed in the inventory tables will be compensated for their affected assets. Project affected households encroach on the areas after the cut-off date will be considered to be illegal and not to be compensated.

In accordance with World Bank policy on Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12), compensation price will be: replacement price for land, houses and perennial trees; market price for annual crops.

According to WB policies, measures required to ensure that resettlement has a positive outcome include:

* Consulting with potential DPs on feasible measures for resettlement and rehabilitation;

* Providing DPs with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;

* Enabling their participation in planning and selecting these options;
* Providing compensation at full replacement cost for losses;

* Choosing relocation sites that provide, at minimum, the same benefits and services as the sites they replace;

* Providing allowances, training and income support to assist in making a smooth transition;

* Identifying vulnerable groups and providing special assistance to these groups; and,

* Establishing an institutional and organizational structure that supports this process to a successful end.

5.1.3 Required Waivers

In order to meet the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement a number of articles in various Vietnamese laws and regulations which do not ensure compensation at replacement cost or set eligibility provisions which do not extend the right to rehabilitation and or assistance to households without proper land paper, will be waived.

The articles of law and regulations that will be waived are mentioned below:

*Eligibility for compensation and/or assistance - Decree 197*

Article 7 of Decree 197 *(Cases where land is recovered without compensation)* stipulates that any person whose land is recovered and who has not meet one of the conditions of Article 8 of this Decree, or who has violated the plan, or who violates the protecting corridor work, or who illegally occupies land shall not receive compensation when the state recovers the land. In case of necessity, the Provincial People’s Committee shall consider and decide on a case-by-case baseline.

Article 18, 19, 20 of Decree 197:

Houses and structures on non-eligible-for-compensation land, which have not violated informed land use plans or the right of way will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost.

Houses and structures on non-eligible-for-compensation land, which have violated informed land use plans or the right of way will not be assisted. If necessary, the PPC will consider on the case by case baseline.
Article 28, 29 of Decree 197: DPs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance.

To ensure that the objectives of this resettlement policy are met, a special decision of the Government waiving Article 7, 18, 20, 28, 29 of Decree 197 is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for illegal users of land as proposed in the policy.

**Price of Land for Calculation of Compensation**

Article 9 of Decree 197: The compensation rates for land shall be determined by the PPC for the type of land which has been used for at the time of land acquisition.

To ensure that the objectives of the project resettlement policy are met, a special decision of the Government waiving Article 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29 of Decree 197 is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for illegal users of land as proposed in the policy.

**Assistance Policy for DPs who rent State-owned dwelling houses - Decree 197**

Article 21 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP states that DPs who rent State-owned dwelling houses shall be provided with monetary supports equal to 60% of the land value and 60% of the value of currently rented houses, in cases where there are no resettlement houses to be arranged for them.

**Government undertaking:**

To ensure that the objectives of the policy are met, a special decision of the Government of Vietnam regarding waiver of Article 21 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for DPs who share State-owned dwelling houses as proposed in this policy.

Article 2 of Decree 188/2004/ND-CP states that the land price shall be defined by People’s Committees of Province/City directly under the central government. To ensure that the objectives of the project resettlement policy are met, unit prices for land compensation established by the Project related provincial/city People’s Committees shall be adjusted to meet the replacement costs.

The Item 4, Article 2 of Decree 131/2006/ND-CP dated November 09, 2006 to guide on the ODA management stipulates that “in the case of the international agreements on ODA have been signed between GOV and sponsor stipulates other contents, then that international agreements will be followed”
5.1.4 Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

There are a number of ways in which the approaches of the Vietnam Government - either in policy or practice - are compatible with World Bank guidelines. The most important compatibilities are:

* Vietnam has a process whereby most people without legal land rights may meet conditions of legalization and receive compensation for losses.

* Permanent residents are provided with options that include relocation to an improved site, or cash, or a combination of the two.

* Resettlement sites offer not only better improved infrastructure and services but represent a higher standard of living.

* Allowances are provided to help the DPs in the transition period and there is an institutional structure through which people are informed, can negotiate compensation, and can appeal.

* Differences between the approaches and measures that need to be addressed within the program also exist. However, in this context, procedures exist within national and City governments that allow the granting of waivers of domestic law on specific projects that may be in conflict with that of the funding agency.

* On the issue of land tenure and the legal right to compensation, the Government and World Bank approaches are compatible. The government has its own process in place whereby land occupied without legal documentation can be legalized; this land, however, is compensated for at a rate equal to 100% of land price minus the taxes and fee for land use right registration from 15 October 1993.

* Article 6 of Decree 197/2004/NĐ-CP states that any person whose land is recovered shall receive compensation in cash with value that equal to land tenure value at the time of land acquisition in accordance with current regulations. In case of compensation by new land or house allotment, if there are any differences of value, they will be payable in cash.

5.2 The Definition of eligibility and terms to compensation:

The DPs include the following persons to be identified by the baseline information collected for each Resettlement Plans (RPs):
a) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project:
b) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project.
c) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project:
d) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project:

5.3 Resettlement and compensation principles:

The principles and objectives outlined in articles of Vietnam Law and the World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12 (OP 4.12) have been adopted in preparing this Policy Framework. In this regard the following principles and objectives would be applied:

(a) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible.

(b) All DP’s residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L), surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the project as of the date of the baseline surveys are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve, or at least maintain their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost should be bar the DPs from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.

(c) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are: (i) compensation at replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures; (ii) agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity acceptable to the DPs or in cash at replacement cost according to DP’s choice; (iii) replacement of residential/premise land of equal size acceptable to the DP or in cash at replacement cost according to DP’s choice; and (iv) transfer and subsistence allowances.

(d) Replacement residential and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the DPs.

(e) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the DP’s prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective Project site.
(f) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the DPs, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided to the DPs prior to expected start-up of works at the respective project site.

(g) The previous level of community services and resources will be maintained or improved.

(h) Financial and physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available and as where and when required.

(i) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RPs.

(j) Effective and timely Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs will be carried out.

When approved by VietNam government, regulations in resettlement Policy Framework of the project will be applied as an official legal document. Local Authorities (Provincial People's Committee) will consider Resettlement Plan for project in locality in accordance with articles of Policy Framework.

5.4 Eligibility for compensation:

The displaced or project affected people eligible for compensation will include: all the project affected households or institutions that are included in the inventory lists or by other way to prove that before the cut-off date they owned, rented and used land and assets related to land of the project zone.

Besides, the displaced or project affected people eligible for compensation will include: all the project affected households or institutions whose occupations and/or business and income sources are impacted as the result of permanent or temporary acquisition of land or other assets.

The cut-off date is the last day of the survey (March 10th, 2010). The displaced or project affected people eligible for compensation and or assistance will include: (a) those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets; (b) those who initially do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets but have a claim to legal rights based upon the laws of the country; upon the possession of documents such as land tax receipts and residence certificates; or upon the permission of local authorities to occupy or use the project affected plots; and (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
Persons covered under (a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (c) are provided resettlement assistance, in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off dates defined in RPs. Persons who encroach on the areas after the cut-off date defined in RPs are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Such regulations are applied for those whose incomes are impacted by the project.

5.5 Entitlement policy:

DP’s will be entitled to the following types of rehabilitation and assistance measures, for instance:

**DP’s losing agricultural/productive land and crops:**

If the portion of the land to be lost represents 40% or less of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is still viable economic holding, cash compensation, at full replacement cost for the acquired area may be provided to the DP.

If the portion of the land to be lost more than 40% of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is not viable then the project will acquire the entire landholding and provide “land for land” arrangements of equal productive capacity, satisfactory to the DP. However, if the DP prefers to receive cash instead of land, then cash compensation at replacement cost is applied.

DP’s will be compensated for the loss of standing crops at market price, productive trees will be compensated at replacement cost.

DP’s whose land is temporarily taken by the works under the project will be compensated for the loss of income, standing crops and for the cost of soil restoration and damaged infrastructure. Temporary land acquisition will be rehabilitated by Construction unit and PNPMB after project construction.

**DP’s losing residential land and house/structure:**

The mechanism for compensating loss of residential land and structures will be:

1. Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the residential land that is only lightly being affected and the remaining areas are still to using value.
(2) provision of replacement residential land of equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation at replacement cost according to the DPs’ choice, if the remaining areas are not sufficient for reorganizing DP’s house.

(3) cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials or compensate in kind according to DPs’ options.

(4) If residential land is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not sufficient for reorganizing DP’s house then at the request of the DP, the entire residential land will be acquired at full replacement cost in the form of “land for land” that is satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation according to the DPs’ choice.

(5) If house/other structure is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not convenient to using, the house/structure will be acquired at full replacement cost, without depreciation.

Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three months rental fee at the prevailing market price rate in the area, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

DP’s losing business
The mechanism for compensating loss of business will be: (1) the provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the DP; (2) cash compensation for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures, without depreciation; and (3) cash compensation for the loss of income during the transition period;

DP’s will also be provided compensation at full replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials for any other fixed assets affected in part or in total by the project, such as tombs and water wells, etc.

In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems is damaged. Provincial People’s Committee and EVN will ensure that these would be restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community.

Subsidies/allowances:
Besides the direct compensation for the losses, DPs will also be entitled to additional assistance (subsidies/allowances) as stated in Decree 197 of Government. These allowances are as below:

(i) **Transportation allowance:**
- All DPs relocating within the province are entitled to a minimum allowance of 1 million VND and maximum of 3 million VND. All DPs relocating out of the province are entitled to a minimum allowance of 3 million VND and maximum of 5 million VND. This subsidy allowance is for the transportation of their salvageable materials and living facilities. While waiting for relocation All DPs are entitled to: (i) temporary accommodation supply, or (ii) subsidies for temporary house rent.

(ii) **Subsistence allowance for relocating:**
All relocating DPs shall, for a period of six months receive a cash allowance equal to 30kg of rice of average price per month for each family member. If DPs have to be relocated to another province and the impact is severe, this subsidy period could be for one year.

(iii) **Restoration allowance:**
DPs, who are permanently affected more than 10% of productive land or incomes, or have to relocate, will be entitled to training or other economic restoration programs at about 1.5 million VND to 3 million VND/HH.

(iv) **Relocation bonus:**
A bonus of maximum 5 million will be awarded to DP who dismantle their houses and vacate their premises in accordance with the resettlement schedule of will get a maximum bonus of 5 million VND/HH.

5.6 Classification of impacts and Entitlement policy:
There are two main impacts on the resettlement:

5.6.1 **Temporary impacts:**
Those whose productive land, crops, trees and house structures are in the ROW, around the tower foundations, on the temporary access roads are only temporarily affected at the stage of project construction.

**Group one:** Those whose productive land and garden are acquired temporarily at the stage of project construction.

**Group 2:** Those whose trees and standing crops are temporarily affected at the stage of executing, building temporary access roads or stretching conductors.
5.6.2 Permanent impacts:
All the owners whose land and assets are permanently acquired for the purpose of execution and project maintenance, including tower foundations, area of substation, permanent road for the project and those whose auxiliary construction or high trees are in the ROW must be taken down or cut down. Impacts on residential, garden, agricultural land and land in the ROW that are used for other purposes will be considered temporary impact, if can be, they are used again with the limited purposes.

Group three: All the owners whose productive land, residential land, garden land and land used for the other purposes are permanently acquired for the purpose of temporary access roads and project maintenance. Displaced persons who suffer the permanent loss of land will be divided into four groups:

For the productive land/agriculture:
The acquired land is more than 40%.
The acquired land is under 40%.

For the residential land:
The rest area of land is under 60m² (in the city) and 100m² (in the countryside).
The rest land is equal or more than 60m² (in the city) and 100m² (in the countryside).

Group 4: Those whose house structures are partially affected and this part does not impact the safety or using purpose of the whole structure (the part of taking down is under 10% of the area) and the lost part of the house can be able to rebuild nearby and also on the old part of land. Impacts on the residential land clearance that is in the ROW will be considered to be temporary because it can be reused with the limited purposes.

Group 5: Those whose houses are partially or wholly affected and these parts impact the safety or using purpose of the whole house structure (the part of taking down is more than 10% or even under 10% of the area, but the rest part can not be in use or inconvenient for the usage), therefore, the house will be transferred and rebuilt nearby and also on the old part of land. Impacts on residential land clearance will be considered to be temporary because it can be reused with the limited purposes.
Group 6: Those whose house structures are partially or wholly affected and these parts impact the safety or using purpose of the whole structures and therefore, the house will be wholly transferred and rebuilt. However, the land owners haven’t got enough land to rebuild a new house that has the same area of the old one. The residential land that is enough to rebuild a new house must be at least 60m² (in the city) and 100m² (in the countryside).

Group 7: Those whose business are affected

Temporary impacts on business.

Permanent impacts on business.
The inventory form of entitlement is stated in Annex 1
CHAPTER 6: INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION

Representative of Vietnamese Government, the Ministry of Industry and Trade is the Executive Service for Rural Distribution Project (RD). EVN is a unit investment for the medium and lower voltage grid. Both EVN and Kon Tum Provincial People’s Committee are responsible for project implementation, including the implementation of RPs. Implementing Agencies closely coordinate with Local Authorities to ensure effective and timely implementation of RPs.

6.1 Institutional Arrangements

EVN is responsible for the construction of power grids. Some Units under EVN and Kon Tum Provincial People’s Committee are involved in the implementation of compensation:

- Electricity of Vietnam (EVN)
- Central Power Corporation (EVN CPC)
- Provincial People’s Committee of Kon Tum.
- Natural Resources and Environment Service of Kon Tum province and Natural Resources and Environment Department of Dak To District.
- Industrial and Trade Service of Kon Tum province. Industrial and Trade Department of Dak To District.
- Finance Service of Kon Tum province. financial-planning Department of Dak To District.
- People’s Committees of Dak To District.
- People’s Committees of Dak To Town.
- Dak To District Resettlement Committee.
- Project displaced persons

6.2 Functions, competencies and responsibilities:

In order to implement successfully the resettlement plan that requires the closing co-ordination between Electricity of Vietnam, Central Power Corporation, Local Authorities, Power Network Project Management Board and other Executive Agencies. The team from Power Network Project Management Board of Central Power Corporation who undertakes the resettlement will generally regulate all resettlement activities with the assistance of consultant staff.

6.2.1 Electricity of Vietnam

Electricity of Vietnam is a common regulation unit. Electricity of Vietnam will establish a National Steering Committee to call, if necessary, any member to discuss about the common problems that impact the project.
implementation. This Steering Committee consists of one high ranking officer of the Ministry of Industry and Trade or Electricity of Vietnam who will be the Chairman and Power Services as well as the host provinces will be the members. The specific tasks of resettlement are quickly in presenting the solutions of resettlement problems for the host provinces.

6.2.2. EVN CPC of EVN

EVN CPC will be responsible for resettlement activities as follows:

+ Collect and classify the reports on the process of land acquisition and resettlement for EVN and World Bank. The approved resettlement plans of host provinces will be sent to World Bank. Collect and classify the final balance-sheet of project and review the project audit.

+ Recruit and supervise the consultant personnel, including external independent organizations in supervising the resettlement.

+ Assist Project Implementation Units, Power Network Project Management Boards with training courses on resettlement work for carrying out detail measurement survey and other activities in resettlement plan.

6.2.3. Power Network Project Management Board of Central Power Corporation

Power Network Project Management Board of Central Power Corporation manages the network system investment. The main responsibility of Power Network Project Management Board will be:

+ Making implementation plan, managing and supervising project resettlement program.

+ Updating the information for project resettlement plan. Implementing and co-ordinate with Local Authorities in carrying out project resettlement activities.

+ Unifying the construction with land requisition and project resettlement activities.

+ Speeding up information campaign, including information documents for the community, consultations of displaced persons in accordance with the project guidance. This work consists of responsibilities on exchange letters, forms of applications and requests and other necessary concerned documents. Co-ordinating with Local Authorities to hold the meeting with community, give
forms of detail measurement survey and inventory forms of displaced persons' entitlements.

- Co-ordinating with other services for implementing sufficiently project resettlement plan in accordance with the principles and objectives of World Bank. Ensuring the right implementation of restorative solutions and other supported activities.

- Presenting institution of compensation payment and expenditure payment for resettlement. Preparing necessary and concerned documents.

- Supervising, checking compensation payment, land requisition and site clearance.

- Ensure to pay compensation in time.

- Carrying out the work of accountancy and audit when implementing the resettlement.

- Reporting regularly to EVN and WB on the construction progress and activities of resettlement plan.

6.2.4 Provincial People's Committee

Kon Tum Provincial People's Committee will be responsible for resettlement policy implementation that approved by Prime Minister, satisfying the conditions of project implementation. Provincial People's Committee is also the one of highest administrative organ who is responsible for supervising project resettlement plan and presenting decisions that concern project resettlement program such as ratio of compensation and assistance for displaced persons.

Entrusting Executive Agencies with work of resettlement for implementing the project.

After having detail design, numbers of displaced persons and affected assets will be reviewed basing on detail measurement survey. The unit price of compensation and all the assistance for displaced persons and affected assets will be updated. Provincial People's Committee is responsible for conducting and supervising resettlement plan implementation, including the presentation of solutions on displaced persons' or Local Authorities' complaint and grievances.
6.2.5 Natural Resources and Environmental Service, Construction Service, Price-Finance Service, Agriculture and Rural Development Department belongs to District People’s Committees:

Provincial Natural Resources and Environmental Service are responsible for studying and putting forward the unit price of compensation to Provincial People’s Committee. When starting resettlement plan implementation, Natural Resources and Environmental Service co-ordinates with Construction Service, Price-Finance Service, Agriculture and Rural Development Department of District People’s Committees and Independent Monitoring Unit for defining soil, specifying the unit price of resettlement plan as well as for putting forward to Provincial People’s Committee to adjust, if necessary, in order to ensure that the unit price of compensation is in accordance with the replacement price at the timing date of payment.

6.2.6 People’s Committee of District

People’s Committee of District is responsible for defining land and structures, appointing members to coordinate with Power Network Project Management Board in RP implementation.

6.2.7 District compensative, assistant and resettlement Councils

According to the Decree No 197/CP, in Districts there are compensative, assistant and resettlement Councils. Members of these Units consist of Chairman/vice Chairman of District People’s Committee who will be the chairman; representatives of District Departments: Construction, Financial-Planning Department, Natural Resources and Environment Department, City Management Department, members of mass organizations, representatives of displaced persons and other members. For this project, District compensative, assistant and resettlement Council assists and co-ordinates (if necessary) with Power Network Project Management Board in carrying out the following tasks:

+ Participate in making plan of implementation for all resettlement activities.

+ Participate in informing project information to displaced persons and in consulting the community in accordance with the project guidance.

+ Co-ordinate with Power Network Project Management Board in carrying out detail measurement survey, making plans for compensation and resettlement assistance, applying the unit price of compensation to the loss of assets, completing inventory forms of displaced persons’ compensation and payment.
Appointing inspector for handling the complaint and grievances on resettlement policies and the eligibility to compensation.

+ Paying attention to the special groups of people (ethnic minority groups) or vulnerable people (children, old people, the households that have only husband or wife).

+ Co-coordinating closely with external monitoring organizations.

6.2.8 Commune People’s Committee

Town People’s Committee is responsible for:

+ Contributing to the census and inventory.

+ Power Network Project Management Board co-coordinates with District Resettlement Committee in holding meeting with the community, announcing information, carrying out detail measurement survey, setting up a file of compensation, paying the compensation/assistance for displaced persons.

+ Sending displaced persons’ feedback to Power Network Project Management Board and People’s Committee of District; handling the complaint and grievances at Town level. Suggesting the solutions for the big problems (if there are).

+ Helping the regional people in overcoming difficulties at the stage of project construction and in repairing affected houses. Arranging “land for land” in the case that displaced persons ask to be compensated in accordance with this way.

6.2.9 Project displaced persons

Project displaced persons are responsible for inspecting the losses of assets and their equivalent entitlements. Carrying out site clearance in time after receiving sufficiently compensation.

6.3 Courses of training and seminar:

For carrying out favorably and efficiently the resettlement plan, EVN co-ordinates with World Bank in organizing the courses of training and seminar for giving guidance on tasks, requirements in carrying out detail measurement survey, steps of implementing resettlement plan to all the Agencies/related persons of Power Corporations and Power Network Project Management Boards as well as for giving guidance on supervision, evaluation, report preparation and management of database to the staff who are in charge of concerning tasks.
Subjects of training and seminar are:

- Policies and principles of project resettlement plan.
- Objectives of resettlement plan and procedures of resettlement plan preparation.
- Census and inventory survey.
- Detail measurement survey.
- Definition of entitlements, including eligibility to compensation and assistance for stabilizing the life.
- Management of database and finance.
- Solutions of consultation and information announcement.
- Steps of implementation, procedure and schedule.
- Complaint and grievances and institution of handling them.
- Supervision and monitoring.
CHAPTER 7: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Information disclosure

All the project displaced persons will be informed sufficiently the resettlement plan, including eligibility to compensation, policy of eligibility to compensation, measures and price of compensation, schedule, entitlements and procedure of complaint and grievances. The information file on resettlement program will be prepared by Power Network Project Management Board and will guide for displaced persons or informed at the consultant meeting with displaced persons at the villages, districts and will be stuck on the community places such as at administrative headquarters of Town, Culture - Information Centre, market ...

Information to displaced persons will be carried out right after the Government of Vietnam and WB have approved the project. The information file on resettlement program consists of:

(i) The project base.
(ii) Project impacts and compensation policies.
(iii) Eligibility to compensation and resettlement.
(iv) Implementation arrangements of compensation and resettlement.
(v) Responsibilities of related partners for resettlement plan implementation.
(vi) Institution of complaint and grievances.

7.2 Compensation schedule

Compensation payment for agricultural land, trees, standing crops and all other assistance must be carried out at least one month after the date of land acquisition.

Compensation payment for residential land and house structures must be carried out at least three months after the date of land acquisition.

As from the starting of project completion, the Contractors will restore the infrastructure as it was.

7.3 Procedures of resettlement plan implementation:

The procedures of resettlement plan implementation consist of three activities as follows:

a) General activity: once before starting the project construction.

b) Separate activity: several times, once for each part of the project.
c) Continuous activity: Continuous activities for the stages of project implementation.

**Activity 1: Establishing the staves of resettlement implementation**

After the approval of WB on the loan, Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC will develop the project. Power Network Project Management Board will establish the staves who are in charge of project resettlement plan implementation and will divide the resettlement work into daily activities for the part of building high voltage network and substations.

**Activity 2: Employing the independent monitoring agency**

Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC will employ an agency that has professional level on the branches of social sciences or human culture for monitoring the whole project.

**Activity 3: Arrangement of budget for resettlement implementation**

Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC is responsible for preparing sufficient resettlement budget in order to carry out the implementation of compensation, transfer and resettlement work.

**Activity 4: Training the staves who are in charge of resettlement work**

EVN co-ordinates with WB in holding training courses for the staves of Power Corporations and Power Network Project Management Board who are in charge of project resettlement work in order to giving them guidance for project resettlement plan implementation.

**Activity 5: Information campaign on the project**

After project approval, Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC will supply Local Authorities with detail information of project and implementation schedule. During the first months of project implementation, Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC co-ordinates with Local Authorities in carrying out an information campaign on the project at all host communes in order to announce the project impacts, plan and activities to displaced persons and communities. Displaced persons and communities will be supplied with detail information of resettlement in accordance with the schedule plan of resettlement implementation.

**Activity 6: Census, inventory and loss evaluation**

Power Network Project Management Board co-ordinates with District Resettlement Committee and Local Authorities to carry out the detail measurement survey (DMS) on affected land and assets and socio-economic situations of affected households.
With the detail measurement survey, Independent Monitoring Agency and the related Services will define the unit price that applying for resettlement plan and present to Provincial People's Committee to adjust, if necessary, in order to ensure that the unit price of compensation is in accordance with the replacement price at the timing date of implementing the resettlement plan.

**Activity 7: Definition of displaced persons' entitlements and measures of compensation**

The results of detail measurement survey is the basis of defining displaced persons' entitlements and applying unit price of compensation for affected assets as well as solutions of resettlement assistance and the choice of compensation measures.

**Activity 8: Consulting displaced persons on the measures of compensation**

Power Network Project Management Board will supply displaced persons with the list of consultant opinions on the measures of compensation at the meeting of community consultation and agree to the measures of compensation and handle the complaint and grievances that concerned to the entitlements.

**Activity 9: Preparation for living standard restoration**

Beside compensation, the serious displaced persons are also supplied with the restorative program to restore or improve the life.

When carrying out the compensation, Power Network Project Management Board co-ordinates with Local Authorities and related Organizations in preparing the program of restoration and assistance for the serious displaced persons.

The preparation is as follows:

a. Making the list of displaced persons who are supplied with economic assistance.

b. Together with Local Authorities and displaced persons review the economic program.

c. Consulting displaced persons on the difficulties, demands and entitlements of the region and presenting the prior solutions.

d. The prior solutions consist of:

1. Preparing the objectives of solutions.
2. Reviewing the program which was carried out and are carrying out in the region.

3. Consulting displaced persons and presenting the list of people who will participate in the program.

4. The results of consulting Local Authorities, Training Centre and Departments that relate to the program.

5. Anticipating the program.

6. Implementation arrangements.

7. Costs and budget.

8. Supervision and evaluation.

Activity 10: Compensation payment and assistance implementation

Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC co-ordinates with District compensation and resettlement Council, with the assistance of Local Authorities will pay compensation for displaced persons.

Displaced persons who lost more than 50% of productive land or income will be supported to living standard restoration. They will be supplied with training courses on agriculture, breeding or other program. These programs will be organized by Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC during the period of resettlement plan implementation. These programs base on the results of consulting Local Authorities and displaced persons, these programs also consider the capacity of providing jobs after training course.

Activity 11: Supervision and evaluation.

During the period of project implementation, Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC and Independent Monitoring Agency will examine/supervise all activities of project resettlement implementation and program of living standard restoration.
Table 7.1: Implementation arrangements of resettlement plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Implementation Units</th>
<th>Implementation schedule</th>
<th>Main activities of the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Establishing divisions of Power Network Project Management Board</td>
<td>EVN CPC, PNPMB</td>
<td>Within one month after starting the project</td>
<td>Investigation, survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dividing up budget for the resettlement implementation</td>
<td>EVN CPC, PNPMB</td>
<td>Within one month after starting the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Employing consultants and Independent Monitoring Agency</td>
<td>PNPMB of EVN CPC</td>
<td>Within two months after starting the project</td>
<td>Study, construction design: (February, 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Training the staffs</td>
<td>The consultative staff, PNPMB</td>
<td>March, 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Information campaign on the project</td>
<td>The consultative staff, PNPMB, Local Authorities</td>
<td>from February to March, 2010</td>
<td>Bidding invitation of the whole project: July, 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Census, inventory and detail evaluation of losses</td>
<td>PNPMB, Local Authorities</td>
<td>from February to April, 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Definition of project displaced persons' entitlements and application of compensation measures.</td>
<td>EVN CPC, PNPMB, Local Authorities.</td>
<td>from February to April, 2010</td>
<td>Bidding evaluation of the whole project (from October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Items</td>
<td>Implementation schedule</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Consulting displaced persons on the compensation measures.</td>
<td>PNPMB, Local Authorities from February to April, 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Preparing the program of economic restoration</td>
<td>EVN CPC, PNPMB, The consultative staff April, 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Compensation payment and assistance implementation</td>
<td>PNPMB, Local Authorities October, 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Construction development</td>
<td>PNPMB, Construction Unit December, 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Supervision and evaluation</td>
<td>EVN CPC, PNPMB, Local Authorities Supervision report of quarterage and to carry out the evaluation from 6 to 12 months During the period of project implementation</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 Implementation schedule

One of the articles in resettlement plan is to implement in accordance with fixed schedule for ensuring security in site clearance and in conformity with project implementation.

The process of implementing the resettlement plan will be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Implementation schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Project Agreement</td>
<td>May, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Preparation work and definition of project scale, investment volume</td>
<td>From May to July, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compensation and site clearance Council</td>
<td>February, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Detail measurement survey, DPs survey</td>
<td>From February to March, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application of compensation unit price and solutions of improving compensation policies</td>
<td>From April to May, 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Compensation and Site clearance for project construction</td>
<td>From August to September, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rehabilitation allowance</td>
<td>September, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Independent and Internal monitoring</td>
<td>During the period of RP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Starting construction</td>
<td>December, 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the activities of resettlement plan must be completed before WB accepts to hand over contract to the Contractor. All changes of resettlement plan after WB's approval must be considered before starting execution by the WB Office in Ha Noi.
CHAPTER 8: ECONOMIC RESTORATION

In many cases, only with the compensation for losses, displaced persons can restore their previous living standard. Solutions of economic restoration aim at assisting the serious displaced persons, especially the poor ones in restoring their previous economic capacity and improving their life. Economic assistance programs consist of:

8.1 Agricultural development assistance

Those peasants whose land lost equal to more than 60% of productive land will receive agricultural development assistance for increasing productivity of rest land or developing breeding. This program concerns the cultivated technology or breeding the cattle of high capacity or cross-bred. This program helps displaced persons in restoring the losses of economy, therefore, they can achieve the income level as it was in the next crop. Implementation Units-Power Network Project Management Board with the assistance of Local Authorities, Peasant Organization, Women Organization will consult displaced persons and co-ordinate with Agricultural Development Centre in preparing the plans for project and giving favorable opportunity of participating this program to the serious displaced persons. Each household will be supplied with 1,500,000VND up to 3,000,000VND for agricultural development.

This program consists the following activities:

Activity 1: Evaluating the demand of agricultural development

After carrying out the detail measurement survey, Power Network Project Management Board and Local Authorities will draw up list of names of the affected households who will receive assistance on the program of agricultural development (if necessary). Town Authority will help these Units in organizing the consultations with serious displaced persons about the subjects, time of training and counting up the participated people. This program can be carried out from March to April, 2010.

Activity 2: Preparing the plans for project

Basing on the number of program participated people, Power Network Project Management Board with the consultations of Local Authorities will prepare the plans for the training program (if necessary) and present it to EVN CPC as well as to Provincial People’s Committee for approval and receipt of budget. The plans consist of:

1. Program objectives.
2. Program benefits.
3. Consulting displaced persons and counting up the participated people for each subject.

4. Consulting Local Authorities and Agricultural Development Centre on the program.

5. Plan for project.

6. Implementation arrangements.

7. Implementation schedule.


9. Supervision and evaluation.

Activity 3: Program implementation

After project plan approval, Power Network Project Management Board will send the training costs to Agricultural Development Centre for training the peasants who have registered. The program will be carried out once or several times during the period of project implementation, it's up to the loss level and demand of displaced persons. Power Network Project Management Board, Local Authorities and Community Organizations will supervise the program implementation.

8.2 Supporting for job change and job:

For displaced persons whose incomes are affected severely (lost more than 50% of productive land), including those who have to change their jobs because of resettlement, will be provided with training under the forms of professional training or cash that combines with equivalent assistance of technology (for example, technology of agricultural development). Each people at the working age participates in training course will be supplied with subsistence fee during this time. Each serious affected household will get a maximum total assistance allowance of 3,000,000VND for living restoration and professional change.

For implementing this program, the procedures that are applied for the program of agricultural development will also be applied for this program.

8.3 Work assistance relates to project

The serious displaced persons will be prior in being recruited for the work that relates to the project.
Step 1: Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC asks the Contractor prior recruits the serious displaced persons for the work that relates to the project. This step is carried out during the time of approving the project and choosing the Contractor, from Quarter III to Quarter IV, 2010.

Step 2: Local Authorities will survey the demand of job of the serious displaced persons and announce to Power Network Project Management Board. This step is carried out after completion of detail measurement survey during the time of bidding for contract.

Step 3: Contractor recruits the serious displaced persons during the period of construction.

Power Network Project Management Board, Internal Monitoring Agency and Commune Organizations will supervise the recruit of project displaced persons.

8.4 Community conservation and agricultural activity

When making the detail design must avoid isolating the community and the infrastructures such as irrigation system, drainage system, and roads. At the stage of design, the technical consultation staff will be responsible for the technical solutions in order to limit the bad impacts for the community and local infrastructures. During the period of construction, Contractors tries to mitigate the impacts to environment, community and community assets.

According to the survey results and inventories of losses, there isn’t any serious impact to people, community and public assets, therefore, it is not necessary to carry out the solutions of economic restoration. However, during the period of project implementation, in case there are any impacts to people and community, the related Units must be responsible for assisting them to improve, or at least maintain their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.
CHAPTER 9: COSTS AND BUDGET

9.1 Budget

Funds for resettlement plan implementation will be from Interior capital source of EVN.

9.2 Compensation cost estimation

Compensation cost estimation for the permanent and temporary loss of house structures, agricultural, forestry and cultivated land, trees, standing crops bases on:


- Decree 181/2004/ND-CP issued on October 29th, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Land Law revised 2003.

- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on December 3rd, 2004. regulates compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State. This Decree guides the implementation of compensation for land, compensation for assets, support policies and resettlement relating to land acquisition.

- Circular No 116/2004/TT-BTC issued on December 7th, 2004 by the Ministry of Finance provides guidelines to implement the Decree 197/2004/ND-CP.

- Decree 188/2004/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on November 16th, 2004 sets the methodologies for defining land prices and land price frame of various categories of land. This Decree set forth the minimum and maximum prices of different types and categories of land covering the whole country. These prices have been established for the purpose of land acquisition by the Government, tax value for transfer of land use rights, leasing government land and national and community purposes.

- Decree 84/2007/ND-CP Regulation on granting additional land use right certificates, land acquisition, implementation of land use rights, procedures of compensation, assistance and resettlement when the land acquisition and settlement of land claims.

- Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on November 26th, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Government’s decree No 188/2004/ND-CP. This Circular elaborates in details the methodologies (i.e. direct compensation method and income method) for the land price verification of different types and categories of land in different regions/areas to ensure the replacement cost.

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- Circular 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated 01/01/2009 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment shall detail on compensation, support, resettlement and order, land acquisition procedures, land allocation, lease.
- Circular 06/TT-BTNMT dated 01/01/2009 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment shall detail on compensation, support, resettlement and order, land acquisition procedures, land allocation, lease.
- Circular 03/2010/TT-BCN dated 22/01/2010 of Industry and Trade of Ministry of Industry are content regulations on the protection and safety of high-voltage power grid works.
- The compensation unit price of houses, architectures based on Decision 16/2008/QD-UBND dated 29/4/2008 of Kon Tum province issuing the unit price list of houses and structures in Kon Tum province.
- The compensation unit price of land based on Decision 73/2009/QD-UBND dated 21/12/2009 of Kon Tum province issuing the unit price list of land types in 2010 in Kon Tum province when State recover land in area.
- Assessment of replacement prices and market prices for the land, houses, trees by Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC conducted at the time of conducting statistical loss. (from June to July, 2010).

The results of preliminary evaluation on the replacement price that were carried out by consultative staff show that compensation rate for losses issued by Provincial People’s Committee is updated and rather lower than the current replacement price/market price. Thus, when implementing the resettlement plan, compensation price for losses must be updated to ensure that displaced persons are compensated and supported sufficiently.
9.3 Cost estimation

i) Cost estimation for resettlement plan consists of:

Preparation work:

+ All official work such as study, design, preparation of sample survey.

+ Surveyed work: census and inventory, socio-economic survey.

The surveyed work will be carried out in two stages: preliminary stage (preparation of resettlement plan) and detail measurement survey (at the first stage of project implementation and resettlement plan).

ii) Costs for compensation and living standard restoration

Basing on the affected categories and affected rate as stated in previous chapter, costs for compensation and living standard restoration consist of:

Compensation to permanent land acquisition.

Compensation to affected trees, standing crops because of temporary or permanent losses of land.

Assistance of living standard restoration for the peasants who lost more than 25% of land area.

Assistance of residential land, structures in ROW.

iii) Costs for controlment/management consist of:

Costs for the staves of Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC, Local government consist of: material facilities, salary and assistance for management arrangements, the staves who are in charge of resettlement in full time or short time. Costs for training, seminar, information campaign ... The management costs aren't listed in detail yet. Cost for management and controlment accounts about 2% of total compensation cost.

iv) Monitoring costs

When implementing the project, Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC will sign the contract with Independent Monitoring Agency. Due to the cost of supervision is not government regulations should expect 3% of total compensation costs. Independent Monitoring Agencies who pay attention to the project will prepare the documents of technology and finance for
bidding, the implementation cost will be defined by Independent Monitoring Agency who are awarded of contract.

v) Arising costs

According to previous project’s experiences, arising cost is occupied about 15% of total cost of compensation and resettlement plan preparation.

9.4 Total cost for RP implementation

Total cost for compensation is estimated: **187,864,980 VND or 9,888 USD**, in which:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/ Cost for RP making</td>
<td>25,861,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/ Compensation and restoration</td>
<td>135,002,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Compensation and support for land</td>
<td>111,857,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Trees/standing crops loss</td>
<td>23,145,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/ Cost for management and controlment = 2% of No2</td>
<td>2,700,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/ Cost for independent monitoring = 3% of No2</td>
<td>4,050,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/ Emergency = 15% of No2</td>
<td>20,250,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)</td>
<td>187,864,980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detail Cost estimation for each component part of the project will be enclosed with (see annexes)
CHAPTER 10: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

10.1 Objectives of community participation and consultation

The information and community consultation aim at: (i) limiting the contradiction, (ii) mitigating the danger of delaying the project, and (iii) allowing the project to present the resettlement and restored program in accordance with the demand of displaced persons, therefore, highly exploiting the project socio-economic benefits.

Objectives of information campaign and community consultation are:

- Sharing the whole project information as well as project activities with displaced persons.

- Gathering information of displaced persons' demands and their feedback for the policies and project activities.

- Looking for the co-ordination and participation of displaced persons and community for the plan establishment and resettlement implementation.

- Ensuring the obviousness in all activities that related to land acquisition, resettlement and restoration.

Information campaign and community consultation consist of two stages:

Stage 1: During the time of resettlement plan establishment and action preparation (Already carried out).

This stage consists of line route selection, census, inventory of displaced persons and affected assets, decision of compensation measures, restoration and transfer. When implementing the census, inventory of displaced persons amount, losses of land and assets, the surveyed teams consulted Local Authorities and groups of displaced persons in the host villages and districts for gathering the opinions about the line route selection, capacity of causing impacts, unit price of land, agricultural output at the commune, rate of land changes, ... Commune Authority is also consulted about the area of community land which can be used for the compensation measure “land for land”.

The draft of resettlement plan will be listed in Electricity Branches and notified to concerned Departments and other Executive Agencies for consideration and assessment. EVN CPC and Power Network Project Management Board will ask Provincial People’s Committee to consider carefully the requirements of some articles’ waiver, eligibility to compensation, policy of entitlements, cost for resettlement plan, tasks, institution of complaint
and grievances and the unit price that applied in the draft of resettlement plan. The draft of resettlement plan will be submitted to the secretariat of Provincial People's Committee and the WB Office in Vietnam.

All the feedback from Local Authorities and concerned Departments will be brought into the resettlement plan.

Stage 2: During the time of resettlement plan implementation

In this stage, the periods of consultation will be organized in each commune. Implementation of resettlement activities and rehabilitation including the policies of resettlement, entitlement calculation and compensation payment, last approval for displaced persons' options on the measures of compensation, training...

10.2 Community participation and consultation at the stage of resettlement plan establishment and preparation.

During the first stage, (preparation of resettlement plan) the following activities will be carried out:

Stage 1 - Activity 1: Inform and discuss with Local Authorities on the line route direction

After studying the map and visiting the site. Consultancy Unit. Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC formed the preliminary line route direction on the map of ratio 1:25,000. This map will be sent to Local Authorities where there are lines passing through. Local Authorities have agreed with the line route direction. These activities have been carried out in January, 2010.

Stage 1 - Activity 2: Inventory of losses

Basing on approval of line route direction, the survey teams, Power Network Project Management Board co-ordinates with Commune Authority in making the list of displaced persons whose land and assets are impacted. Carrying out the survey on socio-economic situation of affected households. The period of implementation in February, 2010.

Stage 1 - Activity 3: Meeting displaced persons

When completing the survey, EVN CPC co-ordinates with Commune Authority in meeting the affected households. The consultations were carried out in all host communes in February, 2010. At these periods of consultations, the Consultants informs the project, purposes, activities, compositions and impacts of the project on land, standing crops and other assets; explains objectives of resettlement plan, informs the policies of compensation; informs displaced persons not to build new structures or not to plant trees in affected
area. All affected households are consulted about compensation policies and they all agree with payment in cash for losses of land and assets. All consulted households support project construction and are ready to suffer losses of project development. They are desired to be informed about the project implementation schedule as soon as possible.

Community participation and consultation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>CONSULTATION OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public notice</td>
<td>Dates of notice</td>
<td>From 7 to 10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location of notice</td>
<td>People's Committee of Communes and hamlets/villages (the village head, gathering active place of people).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public announcement/radio</td>
<td>Date of announcement</td>
<td>March, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time of announcement</td>
<td>Notify to all households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public meetings in each precinct/commune</td>
<td>Date held</td>
<td>March, 10th, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location held</td>
<td>Headquarter of Precinct/Communal Peoples Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participants Numbers of participants: 04</td>
<td>PAHs, The Precinct/Communal People's Committees. Mass Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Representatives of Local</td>
<td>Administration and 01 Representatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- All displaced persons agree with cash payment measure for losses of land and other assets.
- While developing construction, it should be selected at finished harvesting seasons. When completing the construction work, it needs to restore disturbed areas with native species.
- Make the best of Local leisured manpower for unskilled labor.
- All displaced persons consulted are involved to support the project and willing to suffer for...
Stage 1 - Activity 4: Sending the draft of resettlement plan and entitlement policies to Provincial People's Committee for consideration and announcement

Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC will send draft of resettlement plan to Provincial People’s Committee in May, 2010 for report. Power Network Project Management Board and EVN CPC will send requirements to Provincial People’s Committee and Local Authorities at various levels and ask them to consider carefully the requirements of abolishing some articles, eligibility to compensation, entitlement policies, cost of resettlement plan, tasks, institution of complaint and grievances and the unit price that applied in resettlement plan draft.

The draft of resettlement plan will be submitted to the secretariat of Provincial People’s Committee and the WB Office in Vietnam in May, 2010. Power Network Project Management Board and EVN CPC will ask Local Authorities at various levels to consider carefully the requirements of abolishing some articles, capacity of receiving compensation, entitlement policies, cost of resettlement plan, tasks, institution of complaint and grievances, the executor and the unit price that applied in the draft of resettlement plan.

The draft of resettlement plan will be saved at secretariat of Provincial People’s Committee and the WB Office in Vietnam.

9.3 Community participation and consultation at the stage of resettlement plan implementation

Stage 2 - Activity 1: Holding, announcing information and training for the staffs who are in charge of resettlement plan implementation:

After signing contract of loan, first activity of resettlement plan is that Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC will send government levels the reports of resettlement plan, training implementation on the matters and steps of resettlement plan implementation. Announcing information of resettlement plan to all displaced persons. This activity will be implemented in June, 2010.
Stage 2 - Activity 2: Giving inventory forms of detail measurement and the entitlements to displaced persons

Power Network Project Management Board will carry out detail measurement survey; give inventory forms of detail measurement and entitlements to displaced persons. The list of displaced persons, affected assets and their entitlements will be put up at the commune headquarters. This activity will be implemented in June, 2010.

Power Network Project Management Board co-ordinates with Local Authorities in calculating the compensation cost and giving inventory forms of compensation to all displaced persons. This inventory form will be put up at the commune headquarters. This activity will be implemented in July, 2010.

After each time of distributing information booklet of resettlement plan and entitlement inventory forms, Power Network Project Management Board co-ordinates with Local Authorities to hold a meeting in each commune for clarifying thoroughly the policy of resettlement plan for displaced persons. In these meetings, displaced persons will raise their worries on the problems of resettlement plan.

Stage 2 - Activity 3: Consulting with displaced persons on compensation

After having got the data of the project losses of assets, Power Network Project Management Board and Commune People's Committee will announce the unit price of compensation for all categories of impacted assets in accordance with regulations of Provincial People's Committee to displaced persons. The price list of compensation will be put up at the headquarters of Commune People's Committee.

At the meeting, displaced persons can express their opinions on the compensation price. DP’s feedback will be noted down for consideration.

Displaced persons who agree with the compensation price will sign their names in compensation list. DP’s feedback will be noted down in the minutes of meeting and inform to Executive Agencies.

Displaced persons will be informed the time, place, procedure of compensation payment. All the meetings will be hold in July, 2010.

Stage 2 - Activity 4: Announcing the period of implementation to Local Authorities
Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC will inform the period and schedule of execution as well as the period of resettlement implementation to Commune Authorities and displaced persons.

Commune Authorities closely co-ordinate with Power Network Project Management Board to ensure that all displaced persons will be fully informed of compensation and the period of project implementation as well as resettlement plan implementation.

9.4 Resettlement information booklet (RIB)
To ensure that all displaced persons, their representatives and Local Authorities of the affected area understand thoroughly the detail of resettlement plan, Power Network Project Management Board will prepare the resettlement information booklet and distribute to all host project displaced persons at the first term of implementation stage.

The resettlement information booklet consists of the following contents:

* Project description.
* Objectives of project design.
* Project impacts.
* Displaced persons' eligibility to compensation, restoration and policy of entitlements.
* The Services are responsible for resettlement work.
* Information announcement and displaced persons' consultation.
* Implementation schedule.
* Complaint and grievances.
* Supervision and evaluation for resettlement implementation.
CHAPTER 11: COMPLAINT AND GRIEVANCES

To ensure that all complaint and grievances of displaced persons on compensation and resettlement will be handled, the project brought out the procedure of handling complaint and grievances. The project objective is quickly and clearly to handle the complaint and grievances of displaced persons. When complaint and grievances are handled, the progress of project will be more reliable.

The procedures of complaint and grievances are as follows:

**Stage 1:** The complaint and grievances of displaced persons on resettlement program and discounted losses, first of all, they can lodge an oral or written grievance within Commune People’s Committee. The complaint and grievances will be noted down and treated by Commune People’s Committee. Commune People’s Committee will be responsible for resolving the issue within fifteen days from the date it receives the complaint.

**Stage 2:** If any aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision or does not receive any replies from Commune People’s Committee within 15 days from the date of bringing out the complaint and grievances. Displaced persons can bring the complaint and grievances to the District People’s Committee and Power Network Project Management Board. District People’s Committee and Power Network Project Management Board will reach a decision on the complaint within one month from the date it receives the complaint.

**Stage 3:** If displaced persons are still not satisfied with the decision at district level or do not receive any replies from Power Network Project Management Board, displaced persons can appeal to Provincial People’s Committee. Provincial People’s Committee and the representatives of Power Network Project Management Board will reach a decision on the complaint within 30 days from the date it receives the complaint.

**Stage 4:** If displaced persons are still not satisfied with the decision of Provincial People’s Committee or do not receive any replies from Provincial People’s Committee in the defined time, at last, the case may be submitted for consideration by equivalent civilian Court, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure.

Displaced persons can make the complaint and grievances on any items of resettlement and rehabilitation programs, including the unit price of compensation.
The detail procedure of handling complaint and grievances will be informed publicly to displaced persons at the periods of consultations and also be put up at the headquarters of Commune People’s Committee. This information is also written down in resettlement information booklet for distributing to displaced persons before starting resettlement plan implementation.
CHAPTER 12: SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

Implementation of RPs will be frequently supervised and monitored by Power Network Project Management Board in a close coordination with Local Authorities.

An Independent Monitoring Agency will be entrusted with external monitoring task. The selection of this agency will be approved by Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC.

Power Network Project Management Board will sign the contract with Independent Monitoring Agency right after resettlement plan approval and the activities of supervision and monitoring will be started at the beginning times of resettlement plan implementation.

12.1 Internal monitoring:

Implementation of RPs will be periodically supervised and monitored by the EVN PNPMB in a close coordination with the respective People’s Committees at different administrative units and independent monitoring agencies. The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to EVN.

Internal monitoring and supervision will:

(a) Verify that the baseline information of all DP’s has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Policy Framework and the respective RP.

(b) Oversee that the RPs is implemented as designed and approved.

(c) Verify that funds for implementing the RPs are provided to the respective PNPMB in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used by the respective PMB’s in accordance with the provisions of the RP and policy framework.

(d) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

12.2 Independent Monitoring:
An independent agency or agencies or individual consultant will be retained by EVN PNPMB to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs. The independent agencies will be academic or research institutions, non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or independent consulting firms, all with qualified and experienced staff and terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank.

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PNPMB, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of 100% of household DPs in each relevant province six months after each implementation to:

(a) Determine whether the procedures for DPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements has been done in accordance with this Policy Framework; and

(b) Assess if the Policy Framework objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of DPs have been met.

(c) Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of Project implementation on the DPs.

(d) Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of resettlement plan, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this Policy Framework.

Report of independent monitoring consists of (i) the report on the progress of resettlement plan implementation, the combination between the implementation of resettlement plan and the executive activities, (ii) the differences, if there are, about the articles and principles of resettlement plan, (iii) raising the questions and proposals of solution so that all the agencies carry out in accordance with these information and can solve the problems in time, and (iv) the report on the progress of the problems stated in the previous report.

Basing on the experiences of resettlement plan implementation which are of recapitulative report to propose the solution of strengthening the present resettlement plan and improving the resettlement plan in future.

The Power Network Project Management Board of EVN CPC will bring out the reference articles, these articles will show obviously the tasks of the resettlement plan and will be sent to WB for approval before employing the Independent Monitoring Agency.
ANNEXES

Annex 1: Entitlement Matrix
Annex 2: Inventory of total Project Displaced Persons
Annex 3: Entitlements Inventory of Project Displaced Persons
Annex 4: Socio-Economic data sheet of Project Displaced Persons
Annex 5: Total estimated cost of compensation for Project Displaced Persons

Enclosed Annexes:
- Minutes of community consultation, survey and inventory of all host project displaced persons
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW</td>
<td>All DPs have trees, standing crops, other assets in ROW</td>
<td>DPs with/without land certificate included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to cut-off date.</td>
<td>- Cash compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, standing crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired land. - No compensation for land. - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by Contractors.</td>
<td>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks and by Article 1, Section 3 of Decree No. 81/2009/ND-CP dated 12/10/2009 of the Government on amending and supplementing Article 5 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP August 17, 2005 of the Government. - PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for standing crops at the market price. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 | Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures in ROW | All DPs with orchards or perennial trees in ROW | - Cash compensation for affected fruit trees and perennial trees at the replacement cost.  
- No compensation for land  
- Rehabilitate land after the project construction by Contractors. | - Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB.  
- Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by Contractors after the project construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes.  
- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stakeholders.  
- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks and by Article 1, Section 3 of Decree No. 81/2009/ND-CP dated 12/10/2009 of the Government on amending and supplementing Article 5 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP August 17, 2005 of the
Government.

PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.

- Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.
- Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by the Contractors after the project completion.
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB and Local Authorities.

Finance available for compensation and well information disclosed/disseminated to DPs and key stakeholders.

Temporary All DPs

- House/building: House and building have to be impacted on if their houses or building in residential or non-residential land within ROW are affected by the project. Partial trees/fruit trees within ROW regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17, 2005 that regulates and determine the replacement cost. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.
- Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.
- PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be paid at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials.
- DPs will demolish the impacted part/room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.
- Full compensation for perennial trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.
- Full entitlement payment to DPs
| 4 | Temporary impact on residential and garden land. Impact more than 50% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact to the remaining of house/structure. Land outside of ROW is All DPs have house/building and trees in ROW | Contractors. Perennial trees and fruit trees: - Compensation for affected perennial trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. Allowances: - Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months. | Impacted on house/building at least 03 month before land clearance. - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB and Local Authorities. - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders. |

- Housing and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Consultation for DP’s options on remains their house in ROW or move out of ROW. - PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at the replacement cost at the time of displacement. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Temporary impact on residential or garden land in ROW, Full or partial</th>
<th>All DPs have house/building and trees in ROW</th>
<th>Do one of the followings:</th>
<th>DPs can opt for one of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005
that regulates and guides in detail some articles of
Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage
networks.
Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning
arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash
compensation for the whole residential area which DP
occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties
associated with occupied land at replacement cost. Impacted
land will be obtained by local authorities; or ii) “Land for
land” with the same area which DP occupied and cash at
replacement cost for the affected assets associated with
land.
Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities.
- Compensation for affected
guides in detail some articles of
Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks.
- Consultation for DP’s options on
remain their house in ROW or
move out of ROW.
- PNPMB and local authorities
determine and ensure that
compensation will be at the
replacement cost at the time of
payment.
- Replacement land, and
resettlement sites development.
- DPs receive compensation will
demolish the impacted house areas
and reconstruct/or improve their
houses themselves.
- Full compensation payment for
perennial trees and fruit trees to
DPs at least 01 month before
construction. If DP is requested for
cutting affected trees, PNPMB will
pay money for this work. DP has
right for using salvageable trees.
- Payment to DPs will be delivered
by PNPMB and Local Authorities.
- Residential land acquisition could
perennial trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost.

**Allowances:**
- Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months.
- Transportation allowance for relocating DP according to the Compensation Decree 197/2004/ND-CP.
- Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 80% of their incomes.

| 6 | Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substation and access roads etc. | All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers, foundations, substation and access | **For DP losing productive land:**
  
  a. Land loss less than 80% of their total landholding.
  
  - Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable.
  
  - Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable.
  
  - Cash compensation properties associated with land. |

- Consultation for DP’s options on land compensation.
- PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.
- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development.
- DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses.

- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders.
- PNPMB and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration programs for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RP implementation.
b. Land loss equal or more than 50% of their total landholding: DPs can opt for the followings:
   i) “Land for land” with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economically viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economically viable.
   ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.
   - Compensation for perennial trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost.
   - Rehabilitation assistance.

For DP losing Residential and garden land:
   - If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60m²): Cash compensation for the lost area and assets associated with land.
   - If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing: DP can opt for i) Cash themselves.
   - Full compensation payment for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before construction. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.
   - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB and Local Authorities.
   - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders.
   - PNPMB and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration programs for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RP implementation.
   - DP will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees.
compensation at the replacement cost for land and assets on land, or ii) “Land for land” compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>DP impacted on business or other services</th>
<th>All DPs impacted on business or other services.</th>
<th>All DPs impacted on business or other services.</th>
<th>compensation at the replacement cost for land and assets on land, or ii) “Land for land” compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8 | Public Works                             | - Temporary impacts                            | - Alternative measures to maintain the normal | - Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. - PMUs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.

| - Temporary impacts | All impacted institutional | All impacted institutional | All impacted institutional | - Alternative measures to maintain the normal | - Contract(s) with Contractor(s) should bear one article on this
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- Permanent impacts</th>
<th>- do -</th>
<th>- do -</th>
<th>- do -</th>
<th>- do -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPs (who directly manage and operate such impacted public works systems).</td>
<td>DPs shall be approached in advance for cooperation in impact mitigation measures as well as measures for maintaining the normal functioning of their impacted systems by the Contractor(s).</td>
<td>functioning of the public works (i.e. roads, water supply, drainage systems, telephone lines etc).</td>
<td>- Reinstatement after the project construction. - All expenses on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems shall be born by Contractor(s).</td>
<td>specific responsibility of the Contractor(s): - Approach the institutional DPs for cooperation; - Arrange and pay for the expenses of the alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems to the satisfaction of the institutional DPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the public works (i.e. roads, water supply, drainage systems, telephone lines etc).</td>
<td>- All expenses on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems shall be born by Contractor(s).</td>
<td>- Complete the works for 'alternative solutions' prior to the commencement of the project works.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent impacts on rented houses</td>
<td>All DPs impacted on their leased houses for residential purposes.</td>
<td>DPs with house lease contract</td>
<td>Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of six months rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PLAN OF ACTION FOR ECONOMIC RESTORATION PROGRAMME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Plan of action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Implementation schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1         | Training/retraining on income restoration for serious DPs | Action 1: Assessment of training demand.  
- List the DPs who are eligible for training.  
- Meet and consult serious affected peasants and discuss about the priority to training.  
- Identify capable Agencies and Companies for training implementation. | PNPMB; People’s Committee of Districts/ Communes        | EVN CPC | These activities must be completed at least 01 month before site clearance.                |
|           | Action 2: Project preparation for employment training.  
Project preparation for training programme on employment. | PNPMB; People’s Committee of Districts/ Communes        | EVN CPC |                                                                                           |
|           | Action 3: Implementation of training programme on employment.  
- Forward training budget to Agencies that is under contract for training implementation.  
- Training programme implementation  
- Training programme supervision. | PNPMB; People’s Committee of Districts/ Communes        | EVN CPC | During the period of RP implementation or at least 03 months before site clearance.       |
| 2         | Agricultural                                      | Action 2.1: Assessment of agricultural                   | PNPMB; EVN                           | Agricultural |                                                                                           |
encouragement training
- Consult inhabitants about subjects and period of agricultural encouragement training.

Action 2.2: Project preparation for agricultural encouragement training.
- Base on the project affected people's opinions by means of meetings, PNPM, People's Committees of Districts/Communes, Agricultural Encourage Centre will establish project for training programme on agricultural encouragement.

- Encouragement activities can be carried out at many times during the period of project implementation, according to construction schedule. Project schedule must base on the project affected people's opinions for meeting the demand and conformable schedule.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Name of the Head of Household</th>
<th>No of persons in Household</th>
<th>Land for annual crops (ha)</th>
<th>Standing crops</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Land for perennial trees (ha)</th>
<th>Residential land (ha)</th>
<th>Total landholding of Household in m²</th>
<th>Quantity Warehouses</th>
<th>Kitchens</th>
<th>No of people in Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX 2

[Text from the image is illegible and cannot be transcribed accurately.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Action 2.3: Implementation of agricultural encouragement programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These activities will be carried out during the period of RP implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural Encourage Centers with Local Authorities assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Action 3: Identify numbers of households need professional conversion and work assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PNPMB; People’s Committee of Districts/Communes, EVN CPC When implementing RP June, 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Professional conversion and work assistance to serious project affected people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Action 3: Identify numbers of households need professional conversion and work assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX 3

### Socio-Economic data sheet of Project Displaced Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Residence of household (hamlet)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Estimated total income per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dak To District</td>
<td>Dak To Town</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thanh Quang</td>
<td>Dak To Town</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>2/12</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>farming</td>
<td>36,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lê Thị Hướng</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>2/12</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>farming</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nguyễn Thanh Hải</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>9/12</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>farming</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nguyễn Thanh Đồng</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>9/12</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>farming</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nguyễn Thị Lý</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>10/12</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>farming</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entitlements Inventory of Project Displaced Persons

#### Annex 4

#### Household Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of household</th>
<th>Residential land</th>
<th>Rich soil</th>
<th>Compensation for standing crops</th>
<th>Permanent acquisition of annual crops' land in the ROW (70%) support</th>
<th>Total loss cash (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Dak To Town</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Thanh</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tram Mat paper-mill</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Dak To District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of household</th>
<th>Residential land</th>
<th>Rich soil</th>
<th>Compensation for standing crops</th>
<th>Permanent acquisition of annual crops' land in the ROW (70%) support</th>
<th>Total loss cash (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dak To Town</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of household</th>
<th>Residential land</th>
<th>Rich soil</th>
<th>Compensation for standing crops</th>
<th>Permanent acquisition of annual crops' land in the ROW (70%) support</th>
<th>Total loss cash (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>quantity (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dak To Town</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>7,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 5

### Total estimated cost of compensation for Project Displaced Persons

**Project:** TAN MAI 110kV SUBSTATION AND BRANCH LINE - KON TUM PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>List compensation, assistance</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
<th>Unit price</th>
<th>Coefficients</th>
<th>Into cash (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Compensation for land acquisition by the State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Permanent land acquisition for foundation construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual crop land grade 2, Dak To Town</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Permanent land acquisition for substation construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>92,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual crop land grade 2, Dak To Town</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>7,360</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>92,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Compensation for trees and standing crops lost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23,145,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Compensation for trees and standing crops when foundation land is acquired by the State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>m³</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chi phí do ve phu quach thu hoat dong va ho tro dat duoi hinh lang thu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 41,040,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost for measuring and drawing land of foundation position &lt; 100m²</td>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>702,709</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,513,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost for measuring and drawing land of foundation position &lt; 300m²</td>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>764,306</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>764,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost for measuring and drawing land of outgoing feeder &lt; 300m²</td>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>764,306</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,821,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost for measuring and drawing land of outgoing feeder &lt; 500m²</td>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>917,168</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,254,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost for measuring and drawing land of ROW &lt; 300m²</td>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>764,306</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,528,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost for measuring and drawing land of ROW &lt; 500m²</td>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>917,168</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,668,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost for measuring and drawing land of ROW &lt; 1,000m²</td>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,146,468</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,732,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost for measuring and drawing land of ROW &lt; 3,000m²</td>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,528,613</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,757,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Temporary losses of standing crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>m³</td>
<td>1.698</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Assistance to land under the ROW because of restricted ability to use</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1.698</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>148,575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>135,002,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 6

**Cost estimation of survey, assets inventory and community consultation for making resettlement plan**

**Project: Tan Mai Ha Bay Substation and Branch Line - Kon Tum Province**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Content of works</th>
<th>Calculation analysis</th>
<th>Cost for making RP (I + II + ... VI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of persons</td>
<td>Number of days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Costs holding meeting for announcement and consultation with host project people</td>
<td>11,056,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Holding meeting for announcement to Provincial People's Committee, District People's Committee and related services (a meeting)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Holding meeting for announcement to Project affected households at the preliminary stage for one meeting (one Town)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mission traveling expenses (two mission traveling for two meetings)</td>
<td>1 car x 500Km x 1 turn x 0.24 litre/Km x 17,000VND/litre x 1.1 x two round trip</td>
<td>8,976,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Business and stay fees (for leaders + two consultant staves)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Cost for survey and report making</td>
<td>3,528,095</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Consultant staves' salary for data survey and report making (at preliminary and detailed stages), a survey team of two persons, one day's survey for 2 Km</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data collection and report writing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agreement of RP with Town</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agreement of RP with District</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Agreement of RP with Province</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transportation cost at the time of survey and report making</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Implementation cost</td>
<td>2,964,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mission traveling expenses</td>
<td>1 car x 500Km x 1 turn x 0.24 litre/Km x 17,000VND/litre x 1.1 x one round trip</td>
<td>2,244,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Business and stay fees (for two staves/1 day/2Km)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Cost for office supplies and documents</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cost for office supplies, telephone, photo of forms serving survey work (provisional calculation)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Procurements of documents for survey work, map and other expenditures (provisional calculation)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>Cost for completion report records</td>
<td>5,350,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>photo, bookbinding, print: 50 pages x 14 volume x 1 book set (9 sets of English and 5 of Vietnamese) x 500VND/page</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cost for translating documents from Vietnamese into English: 50 pages x 100,000VND/page x 1 volume</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cost for proofreading, checking compiler: 35% of (2)</td>
<td>122,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Taxable income in advanced calculation (temporary calculation equal to civil work)</td>
<td>6% (I+II+III+IV+V)</td>
<td>1,463,886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BIÉN BÁN THAM VĂN CÔNG DỌNG KẾ HOẠCH ĐẾN BỤ TÀI ĐỊNH CU

I. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
   Ông/Bà: .................................................. Chức vụ: ..................................................

2. Đại diện don vị tư vấn
   Ông/Bà: .................................................. Chức vụ: ..................................................

3. Đại diện UBND xã (phường) Thi trấn, Dã Tê
   Ông/Bà: .................................................. Chức vụ: ..................................................

4. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương
   a. Ông/Cô: .................................................. Chức vụ: ..................................................
   b. Ông/Cô: .................................................. Chức vụ: ..................................................
   c. Ông/Cô: .................................................. Chức vụ: ..................................................
   d. Ông/Bà: ..................................................
   e. Ông/Bà: ..................................................
   f. Ông/Bà: ..................................................

5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: ................................................................. người, trong đó số người dân tổ thiếu số: .................................................................

II. Nơi đựng tham vấn:

1. Don vị tư vấn thô thông báo về:
   - Nơi dự dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến...)
   - Chính sách đến bù tài định cư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tổ thiếu số.
   - Mục tiêu của kế hoạch đến bù, tài định cư (RP) là: Lấy kiến tư vấn của người dân và công đồng, để xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ cho họ phù duy trì đời sống ổn định tại bung hate hơn hồn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án.

1. Ý kiến tham vấn của công đồng:
   a. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? Có / Khong: 
      nếu không, vì sao?

   b. Tham vấn của công đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đối sống, sinh hoạt, các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hóa - xã hội và môi trường.
      - Trong khi xây dựng:
        - Sản xuất nhà ở, tạo cơ hội để người dân làm việc, hỗ trợ các chủ tham gia đến bù; đào tạo nghề để cho những người bị ảnh hưởng;
        - Gắn kết các nhà thầu lương và quản lý công trình đến bù.
b. Các bộ bị ảnh hưởng có đóng góp các hình thức chi trả tiền đến bưu nạo sau đây:
- Đón bưu tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: ............................................
- Hình thức Đất đổi Đất (chỉ định rừng viễn):.............................................
- Hợp đồng đến bưu cả hai hình thức trên:

b. Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đóng góp sử dụng các biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thì thay thế cho các giải pháp đối hay không? có X. không: ........... nếu không, vì sao?

b6. Người dân và công đồng trong vùng có dự án có đóng góp tham gia công tác giám thị tạc đồng tiêu cực gây ra bồi dự án (do chỉ định rừng dài, nhà cửa phải đi đòi...): như
1. Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, biên GPMB và tài định cư
2. Thực hiện đúng quy trình khai thác
3. Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn dién (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình...)

b7. Người dân và công đồng trong vùng có dự án có đóng góp tham gia:
1. Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đến bưu, tài định cư
2. Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với chủ đầu tư toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình)? có X. không: ........... nếu không, vì sao?

b8. Các yếu tố hạn chế của người dân và công đồng:
- Địa hình, địa lý rừng khu vực uy thu khách, giảm thiểu hiệu quả của dự án
- Các hoạt động của xã hội và các cơ quan có thẩm quyền ở địa bàn tổ chức
- Những vấn đề công đồng đơn có tác động phức tạp nhất diễn, ảnh hưởng đến nền kinh tế
Ngày __ tháng __ năm 2010

DÀI DIỄN CHỦ DÀU TƯ

LÊ NAM HẢI

DÀI DIỄN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

DÀI DIỄN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

Phan Thị Minh

Nguyễn Văn Kính

DÀI DIỄN NGƯỜI DÙNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BI ĐỊA HƯƠNG

Nguyễn Thanh Xuân