VIETNAM ELECTRICITY
DONG NAI POWER COMPANY

RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

SUB-PROJECT
XUAN LOC – CAM MY 110KV TRANSMISSION LINE AND CAM MY 110KV SUBSTATION
VOLUME 2: RESETTLEMENT PLAN

HCM City, September 25th, 2007

PECC3
CÔNG TY TƯ VẤN XÂY DỰNG ĐIỆN 3
RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

SUB-PROJECT
XUAN LOC – CAM MY 110KV TRANSMISSION LINE
AND CAM MY 110KV SUBSTATION
VOLUME 2: RESETTLEMENT PLAN

POWER ENGINEERING & CONSULTING COMPANY No.3
V. DIRECTOR

HCM City, September 25th, 2007
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<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>AEC</td>
<td>Agricultural Extension Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>BARD</td>
<td>Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultant in this RP means PECC3</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Commune People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Compensation and Resettlement Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNRE</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources and Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>Department of Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOF</td>
<td>Department of Finance and Pricing</td>
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<td>DOI</td>
<td>Department of Industry</td>
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<td>DP</td>
<td>Displaced Person</td>
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<td>DPC</td>
<td>District People's Committee</td>
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<td>Department of Planning and Investment</td>
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<td>DRC</td>
<td>District Resettlement Committee</td>
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<td>EM</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority</td>
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<td>EMMDP</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority Development Plan</td>
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<td>FS</td>
<td>Feasibility Study</td>
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<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Viet Nam</td>
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<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
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<td>HV</td>
<td>High Voltage</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<td>IMA</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Agency</td>
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<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Right Certificate</td>
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<td>MOC</td>
<td>Ministry of Construction</td>
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<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>PECC3</td>
<td>Power Engineering &amp; Consulting Company 3</td>
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<td>PMB</td>
<td>Project Management Board (Power Network System Management Board)</td>
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<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People's Committee</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Project Provincial Powers</td>
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<td>PRC</td>
<td>Provincial Resettlement Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Resettlement Committee</td>
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<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
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<td>RIB</td>
<td>Resettlement Information Booklet</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right-Of-Way</td>
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<td>SIA</td>
<td>Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>T/L</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
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<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>Viet Nam Dong</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dong Nai Power Company</td>
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Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of Project

The overall project comprises of the construction and installation of (i) Cam My 110 kV Substation (area: 5,376 m²), and (ii) Xuan Loc – Cam My 110 kV T/L (19.348 km).

1.2 Project Objectives

Implementing the Government of Vietnam’s policy on the national industrialization and modernization program, the state Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) has decided to use the World Bank financial resources for the investment of the RD Projects.

Dong Nai Power Company, on behalf of EVN, will develop the sub-projects for the 2 components mentioned in the scope of project above, traversing 5 communes of 2 districts in 1 province in South Vietnam. The project components comprise of:

- Construction and installation of Cam My 110kV Substation
  
  Capacity 2x25MVA, initial stage 1x25MVA
  Voltage level 110/22kV
  Location Xuan Duong commune, Cam My district of Dong Nai province. The area is of rubber tree planting.
  Area (96 m x 56 m) = 5,376 m²

- Construction and installation of Xuan Loc – Cam My 110 kV T/L (19.348 km)

  From Cam My Substation (in Xuan Duong commune, Cam My district of Dong Nai province) connects temporarily to between tower No. 66 – 67 of existing Long Khanh – Xuan Truong 110kV T/L (in Xuan Phu commune, Xuan Loc district):

Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of Project Areas with existing 110-500kV Power Networks and Project Components

PMB has entered contracts with the Consultant for the establishment of the FS, EIA and the RP for the RD subprojects of 110 kV T/Ls in the southern provinces of Vietnam.
1.3 **Objectives of the RP**

The overall objective of the Resettlement Plan is to define resettlement and compensation programs for the project in such a way as to limit as much as possible the number of project affected persons and their affected properties and to ensure that all DPs shall be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and will be provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

The RP preparation has been carried out with consultation and participation of DPs and local authorities in the project areas.

1.4 **Policy Framework**

This RP for the sub-projects under PMB is based on the *Policy Framework* for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons (Pls. see Appendix 2 for *Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons*). According to the *Policy Framework*, eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation entitlement includes all affected persons, households and institutions with or without legal status on their assets included in the RP inventory prior to the RP cut-off date. By the actual RP implementation, PMB/ Compensation Council(s) will organize the survey for the actual prevailing prices for the adjustment of the compensation unit prices, if necessary and the amount of compensation will be displayed at the Communes’ PCs Offices.

1.5 **Principles and Objectives of RP**

The principles outlined in the WB OP 4.12 (adopted in the *Policy Framework*) are based for the preparation of this RP.

Compensation costs will be based on replacement/market costs. Compensation at replacement cost for land, houses and perennial trees; compensation at market price for annual crops.

Apart from direct compensation, all DPs who permanently lose more than 10% of their residential/productive land or other incomes are entitled to trainings or other restoration measures and who required to be resettled are entitled to (i) transport allowance; (ii) relocating subsidy; (iii) trainings or other restoration measures.

In these sub-projects, there is no HH losing more than 10% of their fixed assets (residential/productive land and/or houses/structures) or who will require relocation. Apart from the individual DPs, there is also no institutional DPs losing more than 10% of their fixed assets (specific used land and/or enterprise housing/structure) or who will require relocation.

The sub-project surveys have been carried out and sub-project issues have been communicated to the people in the project related localities along with community

*The Policy Framework has not been approved by the GOV authorized agency yet*
participation and T/L routes have been approved by the local authorities. The *cut-off dates (August 30, 2007)* will be officially declared by the competent local authorities.

1.6 **Existing and Projection of Power Transmission Situation in South Vietnam**

The south Vietnam system consists of 1 station of 500 kV, 14 stations of 220 kV, 83 stations of 110 kV with total capacity of 9,900 MVA and 5,470 km of T/L.

The main T/Ls in south Vietnam are the 220kV T/Ls from Tri An, Ham Thuan - Dong Nai and Phu My power plants to HCMC - Dong Nai and western region. In addition, there are 220kV T/Ls from 500kV Phu Lam substation to Hoc Mon, Nha Be and Cai Lay.

The Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan and Lam Dong provinces are mainly receiving power sources from Da Nimh and Ham Thuan power plants through the 100kV T/Ls with relatively long distance. There are also Da Lat substation and Song Pha power plant with 66kV voltage level.

The Tay Ninh, Binh Phuoc and Binh Duong are mainly receiving power sources from Thac Mo power plant with 220kV Hoa Binh substation (capacity: 250 MVA). The Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Dong Nai and HCMC are receiving 220kV power supply from many sources. However, the 110kV and medium voltage systems are not yet uniformly developed, causing overload to the 110kV and medium voltage systems as well as 110kV substations.

The western region has been receiving power supply through the 220kV Phu Lam - Cai Lay - Tra Noc - Rach Gia T/Ls and the 220kV Cai Lay, Tra Noc and Rach Gia substations. The power supply quality is low, particularly the voltage level at various 110kV substations in Ca Mau, Bac Lieu and Soc Trang provinces.

During 2002, the 220kV Phu My - Cai Lay T/L has been put into operation with additional line of Cai Lay - Rach Gia T/L. The capacity of the 220kV Cai Lay, Rach Gia and Tra Noc substations has been improved. The 220kV Bac Lieu substation (capacity: 125 MVA) and the 220kV Rach Gia - Bac Lieu T/L have been put into operation and significantly improving the power supply situation of the region.

1.7 **Project Ownership and Organization**

- **Investor**  Dong Nai Power Company
- **Management**  Power Network System Management Board
- **Provincial Power Services**  Dong Nai provinces
- **Consulting agencies**  Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3
### 1.8 Overall Project Description

The overall project comprises of the construction and installation of (i) Cam My 110 kV Substation (area: 5,376 m²), and (ii) Xuan Loc – Cam My 110 kV T/L (19.348 km).

#### Project Impacted People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of DPs</th>
<th>individual</th>
<th>58 HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>institutional</td>
<td>286 Persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* in which *

- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of productive land
  - individual Nil
  - institutional Nil

- DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of productive land
  - 26 HHs
  - 140 Persons

- DPs with totally or partially affected residential land and the remaining land is sufficient for rearrangement
  - Nil

- DPs with totally or partially affected residential land and the remaining land is insufficient for rearrangement
  - Nil

- DPs with temporary acquisition of productive land
  - 52 HHs
  - 263 Persons

- DPs with houses totally affected
  - individual Nil

- DPs with houses partly affected
  - individual 33 HHs
  - 173 Persons

- DPs with other structures totally affected
  - individual Nil
  - institutional Nil

- DPs with annual/perennial trees/crops affected in part or total
  - 52 HHs

- DPs with business partly or totally affected
  - 2 Enterprises

* DPs required to be relocated
  - individual Nil
  - institutional Nil

---

* It is noted that there are 33 HHs whose houses are partly affected and their houses could have been existed in ROW, therefore, they required not to be relocated. However, their houses will be supported by grounding conductors and fireproof material for safety.
Project Impacted Assets

- Permanent land acquisition
  - individual: 1,718 m²
  - institutional: 7,187 m²

- Temporary land acquisition
  - individual: 156,113 m²
  - institutional: 407,709 m²

- Permanently affected trees
  - individual: 3,491 trees
  - institutional: 31,947 trees

- Permanently affected crops
  - individual: 48 m²
  - institutional: Nil

- Permanently affected houses
  - individual: Nil
  - institutional: Nil

- Permanently affected structures
  - individual: Nil
  - institutional: Nil

2. Institutional and Legal Framework

2.1 Institutional Framework

The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing this RP's rests with Dong Nai Power Company, Power Network System Management Board and the People's Committees of the project related cities/provinces and their relevant Institutions (i.e. city/provincial and District CRCs, city/provincial DOFs, DOCs, DOIs, DHCs...).

PMB, its Consultant and PPP are responsible for carrying out census, socio-economic survey and inventories and preparing RP and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction.

The project related District and Commune People's Committees will participate in the RP preparation and implementation.

2.2 Legal Framework

All GOV policies and WB policies related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement (OP 4.12) are applied for this RP. Where GOV and WB policies are not compatible, the WB's OP 4.12 shall prevail with certain required waivers.

Please refer to the Project's Policy Framework but has not yet been approved by GOV authorized agency.
3. **Entitlement Policy**

This RP has been prepared on the basis of the OP 4.12 of the WB on involuntary resettlement adopted in the *Policy Framework*. The principle objective of the *Policy Framework* is to ensure that all DPs will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

The *Policy Framework* lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of DP's, entitlements, legal and institutional framework, modes of compensation and rehabilitation, peoples participation features and grievances procedures that will guide the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the DP's.

Although the sub-project surveys have been carried out (during June, 2007), the sub-project issues have been communicated to the people in the project related localities along with community participation (during June, 2007) and the T/L routes and substation location have been approved by the local authorities, it is agreed between the local authorities and the Dong Nai PC's PMB that the **cut-off date** will be **August 30, 2007**.

During the community meetings in the project related localities in respect of RP where the *cut-off date* is officially declared by the competent local authorities.

Apart from direct compensation, all DPs who required to be relocated are entitled to (i) transport allowance; (ii) relocating subsidy; and (iii) trainings or other restoration measures. (GOV Decree 197/2004/ND-CP).

(Pls. see Appendix 3 for the *Entitlement Matrix*).

4. **Resettlement Site**

Thanks to mitigation measures through public consultations from the initial stage and design stage of the project, the socio-economic surveys, inventory and census show that (i) there is no HH with their agricultural land being acquired more than 10% of their total holding, (ii) there is no HH with their houses totally affected (in ROW) and their residential land is totally or partly affected, and there are 33 HHs with their houses partly affected (in ROW). However, all their houses could be existed in ROW, therefore, they will be supported by grounding conductors and fireproof material for safety.

Apart from the individual DPs, there are 2 institutional DPs, and there is no institutional DPs are required to be relocated due to less than 10% of their ‘specific used land’ (land on which the enterprise housing is built) are affected.

Due to no DPs who required to be relocated, arrangement of resettlement land is not required. However, Official Agreements (approved by provincial PPCs) on T/L routes have been obtained and Official Agreements on the allocation of resettlement land, if required, will be also obtained until this RP report in Vietnamese version approved by Dong Nai PPC.
5. People’s Participation

The consultation with DPs in getting their feedback will limit contradiction and avoid delays in project implementation. The RP is developed in close consultation with local authorities and DPs in order to maximize their participation in resettlement planning and implementing and the socio-economic benefits of DPs to the project. Local authorities and DPs were consulted through line alignments, drafts of resettlement policy, RP implementation, grievance mechanism and monitoring and evaluation on the restoration of DPs’ livelihoods after the project implementation. (Pls. see Appendix 5 for Minutes of Community Meetings and Appendix 7 for Pamphlets).

6. Baseline Information

6.1 Data Gathering Activities

The Consultant’s staff has carried out the census and inventory by means of direct interviews and ‘Questionnaires’ during June, 2007 covering 100 % of DPs in the project affected areas of 5 communes belong to 2 districts of 2 project related provinces.

6.2 Socio-economic Surveys

The socio-economic surveys have been carried out aiming at providing baseline data on the localities traversed by the T/Ls covering 5 communes belong to 2 districts of the project related provinces. Survey data cover the information on the characteristics of the communities, their sources of income, revenue, socio-economic situation. The survey also aims at identifying characteristics of effected areas, assessing the development of population, houses, socio-economic etc. The survey data are used for establishing resettlement policy and bases for evaluating restoration of living standards.

6.3 Economy

Economy in the project related provinces, among the open-door market economy of the whole country, develops on the trend of increasing industry and services sectors in the overwhelming agriculture and aquaculture/fishery sectors.

Dong Nai is one of the giants in the economic development in South Vietnam with the overwhelming percentages-of the ‘industry and construction’ sectors in their GDP structures: (Dong Nai : 57%).

However, in the project areas or along the T/L, the population is mainly farmers with sources of income from (i) long-term tree planting : 42.24 %, wage-earning: 10.11%, small scale services and business : 3.25 % and the rest belong to the free lance laborers with unstable occupations.
6.4 Census and Inventory

The census and inventory show that:

- Number of DPs: 58 HHs (286 persons)
- Number of DPs required to be resettled: Nil
- Area of houses lost: Nil
- Area of other structures lost: Nil
- Area of residential land lost: Nil
- Area of agricultural land lost: 3,529 m²
- Productive land lost as percentage of total productive land: <1%
- Temporary impact on productive land: 338,296 m²
- Business lost including structures, land and other fixed assets: 2 State Farm productive land: 1,811 m²
- Impact on tenants who leased the houses for residential purpose: Nil
- Impact on sensitive areas: Nil
- Impact on public works: Possible temporary impact on public road and water ways during construction – mitigation measures shall be included in the contract(s) for Contractor(s).

The census and inventory also show the household characteristics:

- Average family size: 4.93 persons
  - Man: 57.76 %
  - Women: 42.24 %
- Age groups
  - 1 – 17 yrs: 22.74 %
  - 18 – 60 yrs: 71.84 %
  - Above 60 yrs: 5.42 %
- Education
  - High school: 27.08 %
  - Secondary: 43.68 %
  - Primary: 10.47 %
  - Elementary: 1.44 %
  - Illiterates: 0.72 %
Rural Distribution Project
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

Resettlement Plan

- Occupation
  DPs are mainly earning their living by farming (industrial tree planting), small scale business, wage-earning and live-stock breeding.

- Income (annual average income)
  36,868,966 VND/HH/year

Notes: There is not any ethnic minority group in the project areas.

7. Project Impacts

7.1 Project Impacted People

The following persons to be identified by the baseline information collected for this RP are Project Affected Persons:

(a) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;
(b) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;
(c) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project;
(d) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the project; and
(e) persons whose rented houses for residential purpose are affected by the project

Results of the socio-economic surveys and census show that:

Total number of DPs

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>individual</th>
<th>institutional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58 HHs</td>
<td>2 enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>286 Persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

in which

- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of productive land
  | individual | institutional |
  |            |              |
  | Nil        | Nil          |
- DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of productive land
  | individual | institutional |
  |            |              |
  | 26 HHs     | 136 Persons  |
- DPs with totally or partially affected residential land and the remaining land is sufficient for rearrangement
  | Nil        |
- DPs with totally or partially affected residential land and the remaining land is insufficient for rearrangement
  | Nil        |
- DPs with temporary acquisition of productive land
  | 52 HHs     | 263 Persons  |
Rural Distribution Project
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

Resettlement Plan

- DPs with houses partly affected
  - individual 33 HHs
- DPs with other structures totally affected
  - individual Nil
  - institutional Nil
- DPs with annual/perennial trees/crops affected in part or total
  - 52 HHs
- DPs with business partly or totally affected
  - 2 Enterprises

**DPs required to be relocated**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>individual</th>
<th>institutional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPs with houses partly affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with other structures totally affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with annual/perennial trees/crops affected in part or total</td>
<td>52 HHs</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with business partly or totally affected</td>
<td>2 Enterprises</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.2 Project Impacted Assets

The project will impact on:

(a) permanent land acquisition for tower foundations, and some access roads for the project construction.

(b) permanent impact on houses, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the proposed tower foundation areas and in ROWs.

(c) Assets on the service roads.

(d) All trees and crops or other assets surrounding the tower foundation and ROWs.

(e) Temporarily acquired land required during construction of the project.

Results of the socio-economic surveys show that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>individual</th>
<th>institutional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent land acquisition</td>
<td>1,718 m²</td>
<td>1,811 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary land acquisition</td>
<td>156,113 m²</td>
<td>407,709 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently affected trees</td>
<td>3,491 trees</td>
<td>31,947 trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently affected crops</td>
<td>48 m²</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 Mitigation Measures

Thanks to mitigation measures undertaken right from the initial design stage through public consultation, close cooperation with various local authorities and related offices, the project impacts are almost marginal i.e. total permanent productive land acquisition as percentage of total productive land holding is around 1%.

There is no DP HHs and institutional DPs with their residential land/specific used land are totally or partly affected and, at the same time, their houses/enterprise housing are totally/partly affected, therefore, no required to be relocated.

8. Implementation Arrangements

8.1 Implementation Schedule

Right after the investment for the project is approved, DPs in the project affected areas will be informed, again, of their rights, policy of this RP, including legal framework, eligibility provisions, entitlements, rates and mode of compensation/assistance, implementation time-schedule and complaint and grievance rights mechanism. Such information will be delivered to DPs through community meetings, pamphlets...

The proposed RP implementation schedule is as follows:

Schedule for PMB and Project CRC:

1. Establishment of Project CRC Aug., 2007
2. Review and approval of RP by the project related People’s Committees Aug., 2007
3. Review and clear of RP by the WB Sep., 2007
5. Effectiveness Nov., 2007
6. Commencement of Public information Nov., 2007
7. Commencement of Field works (DMS) Nov., 2007
8. Commencement of payment of compensation Nov., 2007

Schedule for DPs:

1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties Nov., 2007
2. Commencement of receiving compensation and ground clearance Dec., 2007

Bidding
Commencement of bidding for equipment and civil works Dec., 2007

Civil works Feb., 2008 – Aug., 2008

Monitoring Dec., 2007 - Sep., 2008

8.2 Institutional Arrangements

Power Network System Management Board, assigned by Dong Nai PC, is responsible for all of operations on investment guidelines, investigation and design, project construction as well as supervision of compensation and resettlement of the project. PMB will directly guiding the whole implementing process of the project including RP implementation. It will be assisted by cy/provincial, district and commune authorities and all relevant institutions. (Pls. see Figure 6.1.2 for RP Implementation Organization Chart).

8.3 Complaint and Grievances

During the project implementation, DP’s complaints and grievances will be dealt with according to the Vietnamese laws and regulations. DPs raising complaints will be treated fairly and guided by related agencies on the procedures and formalities for lodging their complaints of RP with all administrative fees exempted throughout such process. There are 4 steps of complaint lodging for DPs i.e. Commune level, District level, Provincial level and, in extreme cases, the DPs can bring the issues to Court by using the Bureau of Law Consultants, free of charge.

(Pls. see Figure 8.6 for Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs)

8.4 Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of RP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB and Local People’s Committees. Moreover, an independent external monitoring agency will be entrusted with independent monitoring tasks. Such independent external monitoring agency will be selected and contracted by PMB right after RP approval and will commence their supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the RP implementation.

The result of selection of independent monitoring agency will be submitted to the WB for its concurrence.

9. Costs and Budget

9.1 Cost Estimate - RP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preparation of RP and DMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial state - Preparation of RP</td>
<td>44,233,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation stage - DMS</td>
<td>150,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: VND
2. **Compensation and Rehabilitation**

2.1 **Individual DPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compensation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>71,575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently impacted trees</td>
<td>1,203,538,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently impacted crops (in tower areas)</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary impacted crops in ROW</td>
<td>23,292,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rehabilitation**

| Subsidy for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors | 24,050,000  |
| Compensation for land value depreciation of land (due to change of land use purpose) | 1,525,990,000 |
| Housing improvement allowance               | 112,960,000  |

**Sub-total 2.1** 2,961,453,000

2.2 **Institutional DPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compensation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>323,415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently impacted trees</td>
<td>5,111,520,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-total 2.2** 5,434,935,000

3. **Management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>80,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-total 3** 130,000,000

4. **External Monitoring** = 2% of (1+2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-total 4</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>171,812,420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Contingency** = 20% of (1+2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-total 5</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,718,124,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-total 5** 1,718,124,200

**Grand Total** (1+2+3+4+5) 10,610,557,620

**Notes** Overall budget for this RP implementation is from the counterpart: Dong Nai PC.

10. **Disclosure**

Drafts of *Policy Framework* and *Entitlement Matrix* have been disclosed at the People’s Committees of 2 districts and 5 communes of the project areas in Dong Nai provinces.

All feedback from local authorities and DPs are integrated in this RP.
Draft of RP has been disclosed at the office of the project related Provincial People’s Committees and at Vietnam Development and Information Center (VDIC) of the World Bank office in Hanoi.

The final RP will be cleared by the WB and approved Dong Nai provincial People’s Committee.
1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of Project

The overall project comprises of the construction and installation of:

(i) Cam My 110 kV Substation (area : 5,376 m$^2$),
(ii) Xuan Loc – Cam My 110 kV T/L (19.348 km).

1.2 Project Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to enable the supply of sufficient power of acceptable quality to the rural retail level.

The development objectives of the RD projects is to (i) rehabilitate and increase the capacity of existing distribution lines and substations and standardizing them to 110, 35 and 22kV to enable them to meet the growing demand more efficiently, (ii) provide better quality and quantity of electric power for productive uses and, (iii) reduce power system losses.

The project objectives are (i) to satisfy timely the ever increasing load requirement in this area, (ii) to ensure safe and stable electric power supply source which would activate socio-economic development of Cam My district and adjacent areas.

The efficiency improvement of the project comprises of construction and installation of:

- **Construction and installation of Cam My 110kV Substation**
  
  Capacity 2x25MVA, initial stage 1x25MVA
  Voltage level 110/ 22kV
  Location Xuan Duong commune, Cam My district of Dong Nai province. The area is of rubber tree planting.
  Area (96 m x 56 m) = 5,376 m$^2$

- **Construction and installation of Xuan Loc – Cam My 110 kV T/L (19.348km)**

From Cam My Substation (in Xuan Duong commune, Cam My district of Dong Nai province) connects temporarily to between towers No. 66 – 67 of existing Long Khanh – Xuan Truong 110kV T/L (in Xuan Phu commune, Xuan Loc district):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>T/Ls</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>Cam My</td>
<td>Xuan Duong</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for the substation, tower foundations, access roads and ROWs. The construction and installation of the substation (area: 5,376 m²) and 19,348 km of 110 kV transmission line will cause a considerable scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

Current data shows that there is lack of electricity (almost constantly overloaded) due to (a) the ever increasing demand, (b) lack of electricity supply sources and transformer stations and transmission lines.

Therefore, implementing this project will satisfy the requirement of power network development in the project areas, meeting the immediate requirements and future electricity demand, increasing electricity supply and sharing the electricity availability with the existing substations which were currently overloaded. The project will not only directly satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, industries, handicraft, tourism, agricultural and aquaculture development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the project areas.

(Pls. see Appendix 1 for Maps of Project Areas with Existing South Vietnam 110 kV-500 kV Power Networks and Project Components).

1.3 Objective of the Report

The overall objective of the Resettlement Plan is to define resettlement and compensation programs for the project in such a way as to limit as much as possible the number of project affected persons and their affected properties and to ensure that all DPs shall be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and will be provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

The RP preparation has been carried out with consultation and participation of DPs and local authorities in the project areas.

1.4 Policy Framework

The Project has prepared an overall Policy Framework* to deal with the socially negative impact from the project (Pls. see Appendix 2 for Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons). The principle objective of the Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation is to ensure that all DPs will be compensated for their losses at

*The Policy Framework has not been approved by the GOV authorized agency yet.
replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

The Policy Framework lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of DPs, entitlements, legal and institutional framework, modes of compensation and rehabilitation, peoples participation features and grievances procedures that will guide the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs. This RP is based on the Policy Framework.

1.5 Principles and Objectives of RP

The principles outlined in the WB' OP 4.12 have been adopted in preparing the Policy Framework. In this regard, the following principles and objectives will be applied.

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

(g) All DP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in ROWs of T/Ls, 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, income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost do not bar the DP from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.

(h) 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.

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

(j) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the DPs no latter than one month prior to the expected start-up date of civil works in the respective Project site.

(k) 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 DPs no latter than one month prior to expected start-up of civil works at the respective project site.

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

(m) Financial and physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available and as where and when required.
(n) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of DPs.

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

This RP preparation has been carried out by PECC3 in accordance with the provisions of the Policy Framework with consultation and participation of DPs and local authorities.

In order to ensure that this RP’s objectives are met, compensation unit prices established by provincial and district CRCs and approved by PPCs at rates warranting compensation at replacement/market costs. The PMB, CRCs, PPCs, independent external monitoring agency are responsible for checking and proposing for the adjustment to PMB (if necessary) the compensation unit prices at the time of RP implementation to ensure the compensation unit prices are at the replacement values.

This RP has been agreed upon by the local relevant authorities and will be valid after GOV’s and WB’s approval.

Compensation, resettlement, assistance and rehabilitation activities will only commence after the WB has found the RP acceptable and the Dong Nai PC and the Project PPCs have approved it.

*The compensation, resettlement, assistance and rehabilitation activities will be completed at least one month before awarding the contracts of civil works under each sub-project.*

### 1.6 Existing and Projection of Power Transmission Situation in South Vietnam

The south Vietnam system consists of 1 station of 500 kV, 14 stations of 220 kV, 83 stations of 110 kV with total capacity of 9,900 MVA and 5,470 km of T/L.

The main T/Ls in south Vietnam are the 220kV T/Ls from Tri An, Ham Thuan - Dong Nai and Phu My power plants to HCMC - Dong Nai and western region. In addition, there are 220kV T/Ls from 500kV Phu Lam substation to Hoc Mon, Nha Be and Cai Lay.

The Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan and Lam Dong provinces are mainly receiving power sources from Da Nhim and Ham Thuan power plants through the 100kV T/Ls with relatively long distance. There are also Da Lat substation and Song Pha power plant with 66kV voltage level.

The Tay Ninh, Binh Phuoc and Binh Duong are mainly receiving power sources from Thac Mo power plant with 220kV Hoa Binh substation (capacity : 250 MVA) The Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Dong Nai and HCMC are receiving 220kV power supply from many sources. However, the 110kV and medium voltage systems are not yet
uniformly developed, causing overload to the 110kV and medium voltage systems as well as 110kV substations.

The western region has been receiving power supply through the 220kV Phu Lam - Cai Lay - Tra Noc - Rach Gia T/Ls and the 220kV Cai Lay, Tra Noc and Rach Gia substations. The power supply quality is low, particularly the voltage level at various 110kV substations in Ca Mau, Bac Lieu and Soc Trang provinces.

During 2002, the 220kV Phu My - Cai Lay T/L has been put into operation with additional line of Cai Lay - Rach Gia T/L. The capacity of the 220kV Cai Lay, Rach Gia and Tra Noc substations has been improved. The 220kV Bac Lieu substation (capacity : 125 MVA) and the 220kV Rach Gia - Bac Lieu T/L have been put into operation and significantly improving the power supply situation of the region.

Forecast of demand in south Vietnam is shown in the table below.

**Table 1.6 – Forecast of Demand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HCMC</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>4,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ba Ria – Vung Tau</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Binh Phuoc</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tay Ninh</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lam Dong</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ninh Thuan</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Binh Thuan</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Long An</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Long An</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tien Giang</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Vinh Long</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ben Tre</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tra Vinh</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An Giang</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kien Giang</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Can Tho</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Soc Trang</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bac Lieu</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ca Mau</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Southeast region</td>
<td>3,317</td>
<td>5,996</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Southwest region</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>1,795</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total South Vietnam</td>
<td>4,365</td>
<td>7,791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.7 Project Ownership and Organization**

- Investor: Dong Nai Power Company
1.8 Overall Project Description

1.8.1 Transmission Line

- Voltage level: 110kV
- Conductor: ACSR 240/32 or equivalent
- Anti Lightning Wire: TK 70 in combination with fiber glass cable OPGW 70
- Grounding Shield Wire: GSW7/4mm (φ12)
- Insulator: Ceramic or glass
- Support type: Galvanized steel tower (bolting joints)
- Tower and Foundation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Foundation type</th>
<th>Foundation Area (m²)</th>
<th>Tower Height (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MB24 25-52x52</td>
<td>5.2 x 5.2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4MT28 33-28x28</td>
<td>5.7 x 5.7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4MT32 33-30x30</td>
<td>6.2 x 6.2</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4MT63 28-34x34</td>
<td>9.7 x 9.7</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4MT63 33-36x36</td>
<td>9.9 x 9.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4MT63 37-40x40</td>
<td>10.3 x 10.3</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4MT63 35-36x36</td>
<td>9.9 x 9.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ROW (in general): from 14 to 20 m (depends on topographic features which the T/L goes by)

1.8.2 Project Components

- Construction and installation of Cam My 110kV Substation
  Capacity: 2x25MVA, initial stage 1x25MVA
  Voltage level: 110/22kV
Location: Xuan Duong commune, Cam My district of Dong Nai province. The area is of rubber tree planting.

Area: $(96 \text{ m} \times 56 \text{ m}) = 5376 \text{ m}^2$

- **Construction and installation of Xuan Loc – Cam My 110 kV T/L (19.348km)**

From Cam My Substation (in Xuan Duong commune, Cam My district of Dong Nai province) connects temporarily to between tower No. 66 – 67 of existing Long Khanh – Xuan Truong 110kV T/L (in Xuan Phu commune, Xuan Loc district):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Number of Towers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>Xuan Duong commune of Cam My district</td>
<td>Xuan Phu commune of Cam My district</td>
<td>19,348</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Xuan Loc district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1.8.2 - Schematic Diagram of the Project Components**
1.8.3 Project Impacts

Individual DPs

Permanent Impacts

Permanent Land Acquisition

- Residential land Nil
- Productive land
  - Paddy field $48 \text{m}^2$
  - Garden land $1,670 \text{m}^2$
  - Total $1,718 \text{m}^2$
  (representing 1% of total productive land holding)

Permanently Impacted Trees and Crops

Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3
Trees lost 3,491 trees
Crops lost 48 m²

**Permanently Impacted Houses, Structures and Facilities**

- Houses Nil
- Structures Nil
- Facilities Nil

**Temporary Impacts**

**Temporary Houses/structures within ROWs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing category</th>
<th>Number of houses</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,137</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Temporary Land Acquisition within ROWs**

- Residential land 1,054 m²
- Paddy field 8,452 m²
- Crop land 14,840 m²
- Industrial tree planting land 8,900 m²
- Garden land 132,821 m²
- Forest land Nil
- Pond Nil

**Total** 166,067 m²

**Temporary Land Acquisition during Construction Period**

There is no land acquisition during construction period since certain existing roads (earthen roads, macadam roads etc.) will be used for excess roads during the construction period.
### Institutional DPs

#### Permanent Impacts

**Permanent Land Acquisition**

- Specific used land: Nil m²
- Productive land: 7,187 m²

**Permanently Impacted Trees**

- Rubber tree: 31,947 trees

**Permanently Impacted Factory housing, Structures and Facilities**

Nil.

#### Temporary Impacts

**Temporary Land Acquisition within ROWs**

- Productive land: 407,709 m²
2. Institutional and Legal Framework

2.1 Institutional Framework

2.1.1 Overall Responsibility

- The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing this RP's rests with Power Network System Management Board belongs to Dong Nai PC and the People's Committee of Dong Nai province and their relevant Institutions (i.e. City/Provincial and District CRCs, provincial DOFs, DOCs, DOIs, DNREs...).

PMB, its Consultant and PPP are responsible for carrying out census, socio-economic surveys and inventories and preparing RP and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction.

The related District and Commune People's Committees will participate in the RP preparation and implementation.

These administrative units will also ensure the active and effective participation of the DPs in the RP preparation and implementation. In order to have RP acceptable to the WB and to implement RP smoothly, PMB is responsible for (i) hiring qualified consultants to prepare RP; (ii) appointing qualified social safeguard staff at Dong Nai PC's PMB.

- Funds for implementing RP will be from counterpart funds based on budgetary requirements established by the project provincial CRCs.

2.1.2 Detail Responsibility

Dong Nai PC

Dong Nai Power Company is the owner of the project and is responsible for managing and organizing of investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and supervision for RP implementation.

Project Management Board (Power Network System Management Board)

The PMB, Power Network System Management Board, is responsible for the implementation of RP, including impact survey, delivery of entitlements, carry out
for the restoration program, redressal of complaints, internal monitoring. Main tasks of PMB will be:

- Establish master plan, management and supervision of RP implementation.
- Responsible for organizing information dissemination/disclosure, public meetings: disclose RP to all relevant local authorities, Resettlement Committees, disseminate DMS and Entitlement forms to all DPs.
- Organizing/training for survey team to carry out the Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and RP implementation for all levels of People's Committees and relevant agencies.
- Supervision/monitor for compensation payment, land acquisition and land clearance.
- Report the RP implementation progress and land clearance work to WB and Dong Nai PC.

City/Provincial People's Committees

- The Project PPCs are responsible for endorsing the RP and clearly direct/demarcate the responsibilities for their relevant institutions in implementing RP.
- Approve the compensation unit costs, allowances and establishing appraising committees, compensation committees at all different administrative levels and approve lands for compensation.
- Redress complaints and grievances.

RP Related Provincial Departments

The City/Provincial DOFs are responsible for studying and issuing unit prices of compensation and submitting to PPCs for approval. Right from the initial stage of the RP implementation, the DOFs will closely co-ordinate with DOCs, DNREs, DARDs, District People's Committees and independent external monitoring agency in order to evaluate the applicable unit prices in RP and propose to PPCs for approval and ensuring the compensation unit prices to be at the replacement value at the time of compensation payment.

City/Provincial Compensation/Resettlement Committee (CRC)

The City/Provincial CRCs are responsible for implementing RP according to the approved Schedule. The Provincial CRCs will be headed by the Vice Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committees. The Provincial CRCs are responsible for:

- Assisting PMB and District CRCs in preparing detailed plans for compensation and resettlement.
Rural Distribution Project Resettlement
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation Plan

- Checking all inventory of impacts and detailed implementation plans submitted by District CRCs. Approving the implementation plans submitted by the District CRCs.

- Solving complaints if the redressal is fail at the district level.

The City/Provincial CRCs will consist the representatives of:

- Department of Finance & Pricing
- Department of Construction
- Department of Natural Resources and Environment (Cadastral and Housing Section)
- Chairmen of People’s Committees of related districts.
- Representative of City/Provincial PMB.

Districts People's Committees

The District People’s Committees are responsible for guiding the compensation and resettlement activities in their respective district areas:

- Direct the relevant institutions for carrying out impact survey; public consultation, information dissemination on the resettlement policy and RP implementation.

- Establishment of District CRCs.

- Responsible for settling complaints of DPs at district levels.

District Compensation/Resettlement Committees

The District CRCs are principal institutions responsible for the implementation of RP in their respective district areas. The District CRCs recruit experienced personnel for gathering of base-line information and inventory. The District CRCs are responsible for:

- Organizing the survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalizing DMS and Entitlement forms for each DP.

- Checking the unit prices of compensation as applied in RP, suggesting for the adjustment of the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required).

- In co-ordination with PMB, organizing the meetings with DPs, communes, disseminate the RIB, DMS and entitlement forms to DPs.
Based on the policy and approved process in RP, preparing the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) and the together with PMB pay entitlements to DPs in a timely manner.

- Settling the complaints and grievances of DPs, solving any difficulties during the implementation period, and suggesting the solutions for the outstanding issues to City/Provincial CRC.

The District CRCs will be headed by the Vice Chairmen of the District People’s Committees. The District CRCs will consist of the following representatives:

- Department of Finance and Pricing
- Department Natural Resources and Environment (Cadastral and Housing Section)
- Department of Industry
- PMB
- Affected Communes
- DPs

Commune People’s Committees

People’s Committees of communes will be responsible for:

- Contributing to census and inventory surveys.
- In co-ordination with District CRC for public meetings, information dissemination, compensation/allowance payment to DPs.
- Transferring all feedback by DPs to District CRC and settle the complaints at the communal level. Suggesting the solutions for the outstanding issues (if any).
- Assisting local people in overcoming the difficulties during the construction period, assist DPs in repairing of affected houses. Arranging land in the case DPs require compensation by land for land.

Project Affected Persons (DPs)

DPs are ready with their necessary RP related papers i.e. LURC, ownership of other assets.

DPs are responsible for carefully checking on their lost assets and respective entitlements and clear land in a timely manner once DPs receive full entitlements.

(Pls. see Figure 2.1.2 for *RP Implementation Institutional Organization Chart*)
2.2 Legal Framework

2.2.1 World Bank Policies

The legal framework governing the implementation of this Policy Framework and the Inventories and RP are OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement of the World Bank.

Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

The primary objective of the World Bank policy is to explore all alternatives to avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement. Where resettlement is unavoidable, the living standards of displaced persons should be restored or improved relative to those conditions that prevailed prior to the Project. The policy applies to the taking of land and other assets when land acquisition results in the loss of shelter, the loss of all or part of productive assets, or access to them, and the loss of income sources or other means of livelihood.
According to the OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, DPs shall be compensated and assisted in such a way as to warrant the improvement or at least the maintenance of pre-project living standard condition.

**Measures required to ensure that resettlement has a positive outcome** include:

(a) consulting with potential project-affected people on feasible measures for resettlement and rehabilitation;

(b) providing DPs with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;

(c) enabling their participation in planning and selecting these options;

(d) providing compensation at full replacement cost for losses;

(e) choosing relocation sites that at least guarantee the same benefits and services as the sites they replace;

(f) providing allowances, training and income support to assist in making a smooth transition;

(g) identifying vulnerable groups and providing special assistance to these groups, and

(h) establishing an institutional and organizational structure that supports this process to a successful end.

The **Eligibility Criteria and Compensation** defines that the DPs eligible for compensation 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) in the Eligibility Criteria and Compensation above are provided compensation for the land they lose and other assistance in accordance with para 6 of the OP 4.12. Persons covered under (c) in the Eligibility Criteria and Compensation above 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 the cut-off date. All persons included in (a), (b) and (c) in the Eligibility Criteria and Compensation above are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

DPs whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project and whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance as necessary to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date defined in this RP.
DPs whose business are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project are provided resettlement assistance and other supports as necessary to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date defined in this RP.

Persons who encroach on the areas after the cut-off date defined in this RP are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

The methodology to be used in the valuation of losses for this project is based on their replacement cost. In this project, losses comprise land, structures and other assets. Replacement cost for land includes the value of land at market price plus the cost taxes and fees to get LURC. For houses and other structures, the market cost of the materials should be used to calculate the replacement cost to build a replacement structure with an area and the quality should be at least as good as those affected. For both totally and partially affected structures, compensation includes market cost of material, plus the costs of material transport, labor and contractor fees, registration and transfer taxes.

Depreciation of the asset and amount saved in materials will not form a part of replacement cost.

2.2.2 Vietnam Policies

Compensation and Resettlement

The key national laws, decrees, circulars governing land acquisition, compensation and resettlement consists of the followings:

- Constitution of Vietnam (1992) confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.
- The Civil Law (14 June 2005).
- GOV Decree No.64/CP dt. 27 September 1993 on the distribution of long term agricultural land to the households for agricultural purpose.
- GOV Decree 60/CP dt. July 5, 1994 regulates property ownership and Land Use Rights in urban areas.
- GOV Decree 45/CP dt. 3 August 1996 regulates the Amendment of Article 10 of 60/CP (5/7/1994).
- Ordinance for Regulation and Amendment of Ordinance on Tax of Land and Housing (1 January 1994).
- Law on Taxation of Land Use Right Transfer (22 June 1994).
- MOF Official Letter No.2944/TC-TCT dt. 28 October 1995 regulates the tax remission of housing program.
- GOV Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt. 17 August 2005 defined the protection of high voltage systems.
- GOV Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP dt. 9 Nov 2006 stipulated procedures of using and management of ODA.
- The 2003 Land Law (passed by the National Assembly on November 26, 2003) regulates the land management and land uses, with effective date of July, 01, 2004, 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. The People's Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government 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 to move their places of residence. The resettlement sites must have development conditions being equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. In cases of having no resettlement land, 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."

Item 4 - Land Acquisition

Art. 39 regulates the land acquisition for the purposes of national defense, security, national interests and public interests. Clause 2 of this Article clearly defined the public info (at least 3 months prior to agricultural land acquisition and 6 months prior to non-agricultural land acquisition) on the reasons of land acquisition, time schedule, resettlement plan, compensation/ground clearance mater plan for land acquisition.
Art. 42 regulates the compensation and resettlement of the people who have land being acquired:

**Clause 1**
... people, who have LURC or having sufficient conditions to have LURC shall be compensated for their acquired land...

**Clause 2**
... the acquired land shall be compensated with new land of similar using purpose; in case of lack of resettlement land, the compensation shall be equal to the value of land use right at the time of land acquisition...

**Clause 3**
... provincial People’s Committees and Cities directly under the central government prepare and implement the resettlement plans prior to the land acquisition... The resettlement sites planed for various projects in the same area and should have similar to or better development conditions than the old dwelling sites.

In case of lack of resettlement sites: (i) in urban areas ‘DPs shall be compensated in cash and have the priority to buy or rent the state-owned houses, and (ii) in rural areas ‘in case the value of the acquired residential land is higher than that of the resettlement site, DPs shall be compensated in cash for the differences’.

**Clause 4**
... in case DPs whose productive land being acquired and there is no productive land for ‘land for land’ compensation, apart from the cash compensation, DPs shall receive assistances for resettlement, training for new trades, employing in new trades.

**Clause 49, 50** define the conditions for issuance of LURC to the extend that (i) ‘HH or individual who directly using the land for agricultural, forestry, aquaculture and salt production in the areas of socio-economic difficulties in the mountainous areas or islands and who have their residential registration and certification from their commune People’s Committee that they had been using the land stably and without disputes are being issued with LURC and do not have to pay for the land use’, (ii) ‘HH or individual who had been stably using the land before Oct. 15, 1993 but without any legal papers and their commune People’s Committee certifies that their land is without
disputes and apt to the approved local land use plan are being issued with LURC and do not have to pay for the land use', (iii) 'HH or individual who had been stably using the land from Oct. 15, 1993 till the effective of this Law, but without any legal papers and their commune People's Committee certifies that their land is without disputes and apt to the approved local land use plan are being issued with LURC and do have to pay for the land use'.

Clause 56 defines the State controlled Land Price: (i) the land price verification by the State should ensure the principles i.e. 'close to the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market and when there is large difference between the verified land price and the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market, adjustment should be carried out, (ii) 'Government regulates the method of land price verification for each region at each period and land price adjustment and dealing with differences of land prices at the borders of the provinces and cities directly under the central government', and (iii) 'Land price defined by the People's Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government is publicly announce on January 1st every year.

- GOV Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP dt. 16 November, 2004 on methodology for defining prices and price framework of various types and categories of land.

This Decree setforth 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 Government, tax value for transfer of land use rights, leasing government land and national and public purposes.

The methodologies for the land price verification elaborated in this Decree are to ensure the substitution cost of the land.

- Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC dt. 26 November, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of the above stated Decree.

This Circular elaborates in details the methodologies (i.e. direct comparison 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.
GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 December, 2004 on the compensation, assistance and resettlement in case of land acquisition by the State.

**Art. 6** ‘... people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is any differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash’.

**Art. 19** ‘... houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard...’

- Circular No.116/2004/TT-BTC dt. 07 December, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP.

- Circular No. 69/2006/TT-BTC dt. 02 August, 2006 amending and supplementing the Finance Ministry's Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC which guides the implementation of the Government's Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.

- Decisions of Dong Nai Provincial People’s Committee on the applicable unit prices for compensation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Houses/Structures</th>
<th>Long-term Trees/Crops</th>
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<td>786/QD.UBT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December, 29, 2006</td>
<td>February 14, 2005</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.2.3 Compatibility of GOV and WB Approaches**

With the promulgation of

- The new 2003 Land Law,
- Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP dt. 16 November, 2004 on methodology for price verification and price framework of various types and categories of land,
- Circular No.1 14/2004/TT-BTC dt. 26 November, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.1 88/2004/ND-CP,
- Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 December, 2004 on the compensation, assistance and resettlement in case of land acquisition by the State,
- Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC dt. 07 December, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP, and
Circular No. 69/2006/TT-BTC dt. 02 August, 2006 amending and supplementing the Finance Ministry's Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC which guides the implementation of the Government's Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.

there are many ways in which the approaches of the GOV - either in policy or practice - are compatible with WB 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.
- 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. (Clause 49, 50 of Art. 42 of the 2003 Land Law).
- Compensation at replacement cost is ensured in Art. 6 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec, 2004 that "people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is any differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash' and, Art. 19 of the same Decree that "houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard...'"

2.2.4 Required Waivers

GOV Decree 131/2006/ND-CP dt. 9 Nov 2006 stipulates that "in case of international agreements on ODA signed between GOV and sponsor country stipulate other contents, such international agreements should be stipulated".

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 provincial governments that allow the granting of waivers of domestic law on specific projects that may be in conflict with that of the funding agency.
In order to carry out the RP in accordance to 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 compensation and rehabilitation to households without proper land papers, will be waived i.e.:

Eligibility to Compensation and/or Assistance

Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec.03, 2004

Article 7

This article (cases where land is recovered without compensation) stipulates that any person whose land is recovered and who has not met 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 basis.

Article 18, 19 and 20:

- Houses and structures on non-eligible-for-compensation land, which have not violated announced 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 announced land use plans or the right of way will not be assisted. If necessary, the PPC will consider on the case by case basis.

Article 28 and 29:

- DP's 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, 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.

Land price for Compensation Calculation

According to the Vietnamese regulation, calculation the unit price for land compensation will be based on GOV Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP and 188/2004/ND-CP along with their Guidance (Circular No.1 14/2004/TT-BTC and No.1 16/2004/TT-BTC respectively).

Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec. 03, 2004

Article 7
This article states that the Ministry of Finance is responsible for the establishment of a number or overall new land price framework to submit to the Government for adjustment when prevailing price of transfer of land use rights in the market in respect of a number or all types/categories of land listed in the land price framework continuously fluctuated (more than 60 days in many provinces, cities) that causes large differences in land prices (increasing from > 30% compare to the max. price and decreasing from > 30% compare to min. prices attached to this Decree).

Article 9

This article states that land price for the compensation calculation is the land price in respect of land use purpose at the time of land acquisition, promulgated by the provincial People’s Committee in line with the Government regulation (within the GOV’s range of minimum and maximum prices).

Decree 188/2004/ND-CP dt. Nov. 16, 2004

This Decree promulgates the methodologies to define land price and, at the same time, set forth the land price framework (min. and max. unit price for various types of land) throughout the country.

Article 2

This article states that the land price shall be defined by the provincial People’s Committees and/or cities directly under the central government.

To ensure that the objectives of the project resettlement policy are met, unit price for land compensation established by the Project provincial/city People’s Committees will be adjusted to meet the replacement costs.

The compensation unit prices established by the provincial/district CRCs, provincial DOFs, DOCs and approved by the provincial People’s Committees may be adjusted to meet the replacement costs, by the time of compensation, to ensure the objectives of the RP policy are met.

Assistance policy for DPs who rent houses from the government

Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec. 03, 2004

Article 21

This article states that DPs who rent government houses and has to be relocated by self-relocation shall be assisted in cash at a rate equal to 60%) of the cost of the currently rented house and 60% of the cost of the land value, in cases of no resettlement houses to be arranged for them.

Assistance policy for rehabilitation

Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec. 03, 2004

Article 28
This article states that DPs who directly do the agricultural production having agricultural land being acquired more than 30% shall receive rehabilitation assistance (cash value of 30 kg of average rice in the location per head) for 3 months (if relocation is not required), 6 months (if relocation is required) and 12 months (if moving to the areas of specially difficult socio-economic conditions).

**GOV Commitments**

To ensure that the objectives of the policy are met, the Prime Minister of Vietnam and Chairpersons of the project related provinces in approving/adopting (prior to the project appraisal) the policies and objectives set forth in this *Policy Framework* will grant the waivers to the above mentioned Articles 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28 and 29 of Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP and Article 2 of Decree 188/2004/ND-CP, and any other laws or regulations which contradict this Project Resettlement Policy.

The Item 4, Article 2 of GOV Decree 131/2006/ND-CP dt. 09 Nov., 2006 on guiding the ODA management stipulates that "in the case of the international agreements on ODA have been signed between GOV and sponsor stipulates other contents, the international agreements will prevail."

The waivers will be approved by GOV in the decision of project investment before negotiation. The Project Provincial People Committees will issue the official letter for their agreement in implementing the policies set forth in RP.

### 2.3 Definition of Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility

DPs are all individuals, firms or institution with or without land registration papers who owned, rented, or used land, properties and business, which are affected by the project.

All DPs will be entitled to full compensation for their respective losses as long as they are included in the RP inventory list or can prove that they owned the affected items before the *cut-off date*. The same applies to DPs whose incomes are affected by the project.

The sub-project surveys have been carried out; the sub-project issues have been communicated to the people in the project related localities along with community participation; and T/L routes have been approved by the local authorities. It is agreed between the local authorities and the Dong Nai PC's PMB that the *cut-off date* shall be the following dates in the project related localities in respect of RP where the *cut-off date* is officially declared by the competent local authorities.

Although the sub-project surveys have been carried out (during June, 2007), the sub-project issues have been communicated to the people in the project related localities along with community participation (during June, 2004) and the T/L routes have been approved by the local authorities, it is agreed between the local authorities and the Dong Nai's PMB that the *cut-off date* shall be August 30, 2007.

Encroachers who settled into the proposed affected area after the *cut-off date* will have no entitlement to compensation and resettlement. They will be required to
Rural Distribution Project
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

Resettlement Plan

2.4 Resettlement and Compensation Principles

The principles outlined in the World Bank’s OP 4.12 have been adopted in the Policy Framework for this RP. 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, 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, income earning capacity and production levels. *Lack of legal rights to the assets lost should not bar the DP 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 DPs 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 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 DP.

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

2.5 Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement

The DPs’ (or project-affected people) eligible for compensation 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; 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 - if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date defined in the RP.

The DPs are identified by the baseline information collected for RP:

(a) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;

(b) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;

(c) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project, and

(d) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project.

2.6 Compensation Policy

Compensation for crops will be provided at market price. Compensation for land, houses, buildings, trees and other assets will be provided at the replacement cost.

Compensation for land losses:

- Compensation for productive land losses (less than 10% of total land DPs’ holdings) will be provided at the replacement cost for the equivalent area and all other losses will be provided in cash.

- Compensation for productive land losses (more than 10% of total DPs’ land holdings) will be provided in terms of land for land at the equivalent area and
quality of land acquired by the project or in cash at replacement cost according to DPs’ options.

Compensation for houses, buildings and trees will be provided in cash at the replacement costs.

Compensation for crops will be given in cash at the current market rates calculated on the productive average of the last three years (according to the Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC of MOF). Compensation prices defined in this RP are tariffs established by the DOFs of the project related city/provinces and approved by their city/provincial People’s Committees based on the decree 188/2004/ND-CP and the MOF Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC.

Since the time from RP preparation to time of the project implementation may be long, at the implementation time, the compensation unit prices may not correspond to market or replacement rates. Therefore, all applicable unit prices will be checked again at the beginning of RP implementation and adjusted, if necessary. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will also be carried out by Resettlement Committees at the very beginning of project implementation. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by the independent monitoring agency and provincial DOFs. This activity will later be required in TOR for Independent Monitoring.
3. Entitlement Policy

3.1 Impact Categories

By the nature of the project impacts as described above and based on the survey of the DPs, the impacted categories could be classified as below:

3.1.1 Temporary Impact within ROW

All DPs who have productive land, crops, trees or structures in ROW of T/L, surrounding areas of tower foundations, in the temporary service roads, which are temporarily affected only during the construction period.

Category 1 DP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.

Category 2 DP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.

3.1.2 Permanent Impact

All DPs who owned lands and properties on it, which will be permanently acquired for the tower foundations, the substation areas, the permanent access roads for construction and maintenance of the project. All DPs who have houses, other structures, or high trees in ROW, which need to be removed, demolished or cut.

Category 3 DP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purposes of the entire house or structure, and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.

Category 4 DP who has houses/structures, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect the safety or using purposes of the entire house or structure and the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using, therefore, the house needs to be totally removed and rebuilt in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as they can be reused for restricted purposes.
**Category 5**

DP who has houses, which are partially or totally damaged and the damaged portion will affects the safety or using purposes of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure needs to be totally removed and rebuilt. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 60 m$^2$.

**Category 6**

DP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project.

(a) acquired productive land areas is more than 10% of total productive land DPs’ holdings;

(b) acquired productive land areas is less than 10% of total productive land DPs’ holdings;

(c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 60 m$^2$;

(d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 60 m$^2$.

**Category 7**

DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.

### 3.2 Entitlement

#### 3.2.1 Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility

DPs are all individuals, firms or institution with or without land registration papers who owned, rented, or used land, properties and business, which are affected by the project.

All DPs will be entitled to full compensation for their respective losses as long as they are included in the RP inventory list or can prove that they owned the affected items before the cut-off date. The same applies to DPs whose incomes are affected by the project.

Although the sub-project surveys have been carried out (during June, 2007), the sub-project issues have been communicated to the people in the project related localities along with community participation (during June 2007) and the T/L routes have been approved by the local authorities, it is agreed between the local authorities and the Dong Nai PC’s PMB that the cut-off date will be August 30, 2007. During the community meetings in the project related localities in respect of RP where the cut-off date is officially declared by the competent local authorities.

Encroachers who settled into the proposed affected area after the cut-off date will have no entitlement to compensation and resettlement. They will be required to demolish their structure and cut the trees or harvest their crops for land clearance to the project. In case necessary, they will be forced to be removed out the proposed project area. Nevertheless, they do not have to pay any fine or sanction. The cut-off
date and the provision of ‘no compensation for encroachers’ have been clearly declared in the community meetings and printed in the pamphlets.

3.2.2 Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement

The DPs’ (or project-affected people) eligible for compensation 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; 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 - if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date defined in the RP.

Persons covered under (a) and (b) above are provided compensation for the land they lose and other assistance in accordance with para 6 of the OP 4.12. Persons covered under (c) above 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 the cut-off date. All persons included in (a), (b) and (c) above are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

The DPs are identified by the baseline information collected for RP:

(a) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;

(b) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;

(c) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project, and

(d) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project.

3.2.3 Resettlement and Compensation Principles

The principles outlined in the World Bank’s OP4.12 have been adopted in the Policy Framework for this RP. 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, income earning capacity and production levels. *Lack of legal rights to the assets lost should not bar the DP 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 DPs 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 by 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.

### 3.2.4 Compensation Policy

Compensation for crops will be provided at market price. Compensation for land, houses, buildings, trees and other assets will be provided at the replacement cost.

Compensation for land losses:

- Compensation for productive land losses (less than 10% of total land DPs’ holdings) will be provided at the replacement cost for the equivalent area and all other losses will be provided in cash.
Compensation for productive land losses (more than 10% of total DPs’ land holdings) will be provided in terms of land for land at the equivalent area and quality of land acquired by the project or in cash at replacement cost according to DPs’ options.

Compensation for houses, buildings and trees will be provided in cash at the replacement costs.

Compensation for crops will be given in cash at the current market rates calculated on the productive average of the last three years (according to the Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC and 69/2006/TT-BTC of MOF).

Compensation prices defined in this RP are tariffs established by the project related city/provincial CRCs/DOFs and approved by their city/provincial People’s Committees based on the decree 188/2004/ND-CP and the MOF Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC.

Since the time from RP preparation to time of the project implementation may be long, at the implementation time, such prices may not correspond to market or replacement rates. Therefore, all applied prices will be checked again at the beginning of RP implementation and adjusted if necessary. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be also carried out by CRCs at the very beginning of project implementation. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by independent monitoring agency, city/provincial DOFs. This activity will later be required in TOR for Independent Monitoring.

### 3.2.5 Compensation Entitlement by Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | - Cash compensation for affected trees, crops at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price.  
- No compensation for land.  
- Reinstate land after the project construction. |
| 2 | - Cash compensation for affected trees, crops at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price.  
- No compensation for land.  
- Reinstate land after the project construction. |
| 3 | - The damaged house/structure will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost.  
- No compensation for land.  
- No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials. |
   - Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of lost land area.
   - No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials.

5. DP can opt for:
   (i) ‘land for land’: the provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost according to DP’s choice and
   (ii) cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures
   - No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials.

6. DP losing productive land

   Land loss ≤ 10% of their total landholdings
   - 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 for properties associated with land

   Land loss ≥ 10% of their total landholdings

   DP can opt for the followings:
   (i) “Land for land” with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economic-viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic-viable.
   (ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.
   - Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost.
   - Rehabilitation assistance.

   DP losing residential and garden land

   If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m²):
   Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.
   If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:
   DP can opt for:
   (i) cash compensation at 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.

7 Temporary impact
Compensation for income lost during the affected period.

Permanent impact
- Provision of alternative business site of equal size and-accessibility to customers and satisfactory to DP.
- Cash compensation for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures without depreciation.
- Cash compensation for the lost of income during the transition period.

8 Temporary impact
- Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line ect)
- Reinstatement after the project construction
- All expense on alternative measures to maintain shall be born by Contractor (s)

Permanent impact
- Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work.
- All expense on alternative measures to maintain shall be born by Contractor (s)

3.2.6 Allowances

Transport allowance

Art. 27 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP : all relocating DPs are entitled in one time:

- DPs relocating within the province/city max. 3,000,000 VND (per household)
- DPs relocating out of the province max. 5,000,000 VND (per household)
- Relocated DPs (while waiting for the establishment of new resettlement residences at resettlement sites) – to be provided with temporary residence, or
- to be provided
Art. 28 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP*: all relocating DPs are entitled in one time:

- DPs relocating within the province
  Cash (equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month x 3 months) per family member.

- DPs relocating out of the province
  Cash (equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month x 6 months) per family member.

- DPs who are in a severe socio-economic difficulties or who relocating to areas of socio-economic difficulties
  Cash (equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month x 12 months per family member.

Restoration allowance

Art. 29 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP**:

DPs who have more than 30% of productive land or incomes permanently affected are entitled to trainings and

Other restoration allowance

3,000,000 VND (per household)*** to be decided by the provincial People's Committees with financial resource from the person who is going to use the acquired land.

---

* Art. 28 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP defines that this subsidy is applicable to DPs who lost more than 30% of their agricultural land only. However, in line with this RP Policy Framework, this kind of subsidy is applicable to all DPs who required to be relocated.

** Art. 29 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP defines that DPs who lost more than 30% of their agricultural land will be assisted for changes of occupations (level of assistance will be decided by the provincial People's Committee). However, in line with the RP Policy Framework for RD subprojects, the restoration allowance remains in conformation with the on-going RD subprojects throughout Vietnam.

*** The amount of 700,000 (VND)/main labor is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/consultants and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee). For the sake of cost estimates, each household is estimated at having 2 main labors.
Rural Distribution Project Resettlement
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

(Please see Appendix 3 for Entitlement Matrix and Appendix 11 for Details of Entitlement of DPs).

**Institutional DPs**

Enterprises required to be relocated shall be entitled to:

**Compensation**

Permanent land acquisition
Cash compensation for the acquired land at replacement cost.

Permanently affected factory housing/structures
Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected factory housing and other structures.

Permanently affected facilities
Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected facilities.

**Relocation Subsidy**

*Art. 27 of 197/2004/ND-CP*

Dismantling of machineries
Subsidy in cash for the total cost of dismantling of machineries.

Transportation of machineries
Subsidy in cash for the total cost of transportation of machineries.

Assembling of machineries
Subsidy in cash for the total cost of assembling of machineries.

Commissioning of machineries
Subsidy in cash for the total cost of commissioning of machineries.

**Restoration Allowance**

Production stoppage
Cash allowance for 30% of post tax profit x 12 months (on the basis of the average revenue of the last 3 years)

- post tax profit
  *Art. 28 of 197/2004/ND-CP*

- salary
  *Art. 26 of 197/2004/ND-CP*

Other subsidies
Cash allowance for full basic salary for all personnel x 6 months.

- loan
to be considered by the project related City/provincial People’s Committees

Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3
exemption of revenue tax to be considered by the project related City/provincial People’s Committees

**Notes**

(i) It is noted that the above entitlements, assistances etc. are essential criteria applicable to land acquisition throughout the country in accordance to Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec. 03, 2004.

However, apart from the essential criteria above, there are certain *additional* assistances, bonus, subsidies etc. defined and applicable by certain province/city for certain project:

**Example:**

Dong Nai People’s Committee promulgated its Decision No.785/QD-UBT dt. February 14, 2005 - "Regulation on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land for public interests" with certain *additional* assistances, bonus, subsidies etc. that do not prevails in the Decree 197/2004/ND-CP i.e.:

**Art. 8**

Timely ground clearance bonus
(from 500,000 VND to 6,000,000 VND per household)

**Art. 11**

Other assistances
- Assistance to DP HHs with martyr or wounded soldier or the ‘heroic mother of Vietnam’ 20,000,000 VND/HH
- Assistance to DP HHs with specially difficult circumstance 5,000,000 VND/HH etc.

However, it is noted that in this subproject, such assistance/bonus are not integrated in the ‘Cost and Budget’ of this RP and, by the actual time of compensation, such additional assistances/bonus applicable in Dong Nai province shall be calculated in the compensation and rehabilitation cost and budget.

(The Consultant envisages that costs for such additional assistances/bonus can be covered by the contingency of 20% of the costs of Preparation of RP and DMS + Compensation and Rehabilitation).

(ii) It is noted that all items of the ‘Relocation Subsidy’ and ‘Restoration Allowance’ in case of the Institutional DPs shall be evaluated by an independent evaluation agency*. Based on such evaluation, the City/provincial CRC shall issued the ‘Compensation and Assistance’ proposal for the approval by the People’s Committee.

*In case of HCMC, the ‘Southern Information and Valuation Center’ (SIVC), 145, Nam Ky Khoi Nghia Rd., Dist.1, is usually used for the assessment of the compensation, relocation subsidy and restoration allowance for the resettlement of institutional DPs i.e. enterprises, production setups etc.
4. Resettlement Sites

4.1 Mitigation Measures

Thanks to mitigation measures undertaken right from the initial design stage through public consultation, close cooperation with various local authorities and related offices, the project impacts are almost marginal.

All individuals, households or institutions (DPs) who are impacted temporarily or permanently by the project are owners of land and properties, land and house renters in the station area, ROW of T/L and in proposed areas for tower foundations and temporary service roads.

There is no HH with their agricultural land being acquired more than 10% of their total holding.

There is no HH with their houses totally affected (in ROW); 32 HHs (172 persons) with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures. However, all their houses/structures could be existed in ROW as stipulated by Government Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dt. Aug. 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, and they required not to be relocated. Therefore, their houses will be supported by grounding conductors and fireproof material for safety.

There are 11 HHs (44 persons) with their residential land being temporarily affected. All these HHs shall receive cash compensation for difference between residential land and crop land due to change of land use from residential to crop land in ROW.

Apart from the individual DPs, there are 2 institutional DPs, and no institutional DPs are required to be relocated due to their 'specially used land' (land on which the enterprise housing is built) are not affected.

4.2 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Losses

4.2.1 Consultation and Participation

During the project preparation PMB's Consultant have conducted detailed survey on the project impacts. The survey teams have also conducted discussions and consultations with local authorities and local people on the possible impacts caused by the project, particularly the alignment of T/L routes so as the selected line routes are the least impact option.
The proposed layouts of the Cam My Substation and T/L routes of Xuan Loc – Cam My (from Xuan Duong commune of Cam My district to Xuan Phu commune, Xuan Loc district) is also displayed and discussed again in the respective RP community meetings.

The draft layouts of the substation and T/L routes have been communicated by PMB to the relevant bodies i.e. provincial, district and commune People’s Committees, Dept. of Natural Resources and Environment, provincial/district/commune/township/ward cadastral services etc. for comments and public display. The valuable feedback of local authorities and DPs were taken into account for design.

4.2.2 Impact Limitation Measures in Design Stage

Route Selection

The project impacts mitigation measures have been scrutinized during the design stage, particularly for the route selection. Appropriate route would reduce the project cost and adverse impacts on the local communities and environment.

The following principles were followed:

- The routes selected are shortest possible with the station location of optimal services. Such routes are relatively close to public roads/canals to avoid land acquisition for access roads and minimize cost during construction, operation and maintenance.

- The T/L should avoid traversing or running close to the important projects (i.e. gasoline, explosive storages, radio stations), sensitive locations (i.e. historic and cultural assets) protected forests and areas with high trees. Slope sides and turnings are also avoided to reduce leveling and angle towers.

During the mapping of the routes, PMB and its Consultant have thoroughly studied different alternatives on map and at sites to select the optimal ones.

To avoid impacts, certain changes in direction of the routes and many turning angles (up-to 70°) of the routes are applied to avoid impacts to the houses/structures.

Official agreements on locations of T/L routes have been obtained from the related city/provincial People’s Committees.

Technical Solutions

The applicable average tower distance is around 300m, however, in specific topographic conditions or avoiding structures, tower distance would be shortened to around 300m.

Application of different dimensions for tower foundations to be suitable to their functions and the selected locations has been thoroughly studied. Area of tower foundation varies from the average straight line tower of 5.2 x 5.2m to the average angle tower of 7.8 x 7.8m.
4.2.3 Impact Mitigation Measures in Construction Stage

During the detail technical design, PMB and its Consultant will reinvestigate the routes and make certain modification, if necessary, for optimal results.

Suitable measures and optimum arrangements for the project construction are considered i.e. construction would be carried out right after the harvest of crops and terminated before the next sowings. To achieve such target, apt workforces with working shifts would be scheduled to shorten the temporarily affected period.

The construction camps for workers in the construction period shall be located on the bare or public lands near by headquarters of communes. The camps shall not to be built in populated areas.

In order to minimize the temporary impact by excess roads during the construction period, canals, existing roads, paths are considered for the excess roads. Even ROW, in case of densely planted pine forest, is considered to be used as excess road during the construction period.

4.3 Result of Mitigation Measures

4.3.1 Individual DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on Land</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>% of Total Land Holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Permanent impact on residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temporary impact on residential land</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Permanent impact on productive land</td>
<td>1,718</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temporary impact on productive land</td>
<td>165,013</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.2 Impact on Houses/Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Total affected houses</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Partial/ temporarily affected houses</td>
<td>3,137 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Total affected structures</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Partial affected structures</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.3 Impact on Facilities
Rural Distribution Project  
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

Resettlement Plan

Nil.

**Other Impacts**

- Affected business  
  Nil
- Impact on natural preserving zones, sensitive areas  
  Nil
- Impact on tenants who leased house for residential purpose  
  Nil
- Impact on ethnic minorities  
  Nil

**DPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total DPs with more than 10% of productive land affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with residential land being temporarily affected, in which:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ DPs with only residential land (without house in ROW) being temporarily affected</td>
<td>11*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ DPs with both residential land and houses (in ROW) being temporarily affected</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with total or partially affected residential land and the remaining land is insufficient for rearrangement</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures, in which:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs required to be relocated</td>
<td>33**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

(*) Please note that 11 HHs (44 persons) with their residential land being temporarily affected (in ROW) shall receive cash compensation for difference between residential land and crop land due to change of land use from residential to crop land.

(**) 33 HHs (173 persons) with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures which could be existed in ROW as stipulated by Government Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dt. Aug. 17, 2005, and they required not to be relocated. Therefore, their houses will be supported by grounding conductors and fireproof material for safety.

Thanks to mitigation measures through public consultation from the initial stage and design stage of the project, the socio-economic surveys show that there is no HH with their residential land and/or houses being permanently acquired more than 10% of their total holding required to be relocated.

All DPs opted for cash compensation for their certain impacted assets at the replacement costs.
**Institutional DPs**

**Impact on Land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent impact on specific used land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary impact on specific used land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent impact on productive land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary impact on productive land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact on Houses/Structures**

Nil.

**Impact on Facilities**

Nil.

**Other Impacts**

- Impact on natural preserving zones, sensitive areas | Nil |
- Impact on tenants who leased house for residential purpose | Nil |
- Impact on ethnic minorities | Nil |

**DPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total DPs with more than 10% of productive land affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DPs with more than 10% of specific used land affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DPs with more than 10% of enterprise housing affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs required to be relocated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*It is noted that the long-term industrial trees supposed to be 'temporarily impacted' with ROW is considered as 'permanently impacted' since the high long-term trees can not be replanted within ROW.*
### Table 4 – DPs Required to be Relocated

#### Individual DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Province/ District/Commune</th>
<th>DPs required to be Relocated</th>
<th>Reasons of Land Acquisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Cam My</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Duong</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Hang Gon</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Institutional DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Province/ District/Commune</th>
<th>DPs required to be Relocated</th>
<th>Reasons of Land Acquisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Cam My</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Duong</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Hang Gon</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4 Resettlement Sites

Apart from the community meetings in the project affected areas, the Consultant representatives have held meetings with the districts and communes People’s Committees on the T/L routes selection and allocation of land for resettlement.

Official agreements (approved by provincial People’s Committees) on the substation location and T/L routes and have been obtained.
Table 4 – Agreement on T/L Routes and Substation Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>T/Ls and Substation</th>
<th>Agreement on T/L Routes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>T/L: Xuan Duong commune (Cam My district) to Xuan Phu commune (Xuan Loc district).</td>
<td>Official Letter No. 4094/UBND-CN June 28, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S/S : Xuan Duong commune</td>
<td>(Cam My district)</td>
<td>Dated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Please see Appendix 4 for Agreements on substation location and T/L routes).

As already mentioned above, there are 33 HHs (173 persons) with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures which could be existed in ROW as stipulated by Government Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dt. Aug. 17, 2005, and they required not to be relocated and their houses will be supported by grounding conductors and fireproof material for safety.

There are 11 HHs (44 persons) with their residential land being temporarily affected, but land area outside of ROW of these HHs is sufficient for construction in the future (more than 60 m²)

Therefore, no resettlement site is required.

Due to no DPs who required to be relocated, arrangement of resettlement land is not required. However, Official Agreements (approved by provincial PPCs) on T/L routes have been obtained and Official Agreements on the allocation of resettlement land, if required, have been obtained.
5. People’s Participation

5.1 Community Meetings

During the project preparation (along with RP preparation), PMB and the Consultant have held many community meetings at the commune/ward level in the project areas with the participation of DPs and representatives of Commune People’s Committees, other government offices and commune NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Farmers Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veterans etc.) where the project related issues i.e. project investment financial resources, project objectives, project components etc. are explained by PMB representatives.

The proposed layouts of T/L routes are also displayed in the meetings along with discussions and consultation with the local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, alignment of routes etc. so as the proposed selected line route are the least impact option.

In the community meetings, DPs’ queries on RP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained by PMB representatives and DPs’ opinions, including voluntary donation of their marginal impacts on trees, crops (i.e. bananas, papayas etc.), bamboo fences etc. of insignificant values were recorded.

The prevailing opinion of DPs in the project areas:

- The construction of the substation and transmission lines are supported by all DPs.
- DPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.
- DPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.

Such Minutes of Community Meetings bear the signatures of the representatives of district CRC, commune People’s Committee, PMB and DPs.

(Pls. see Appendix 5 for Samples of Minutes of Community Meetings).
5.2 Socio-economic Surveys

PECC3 has carried out the socio-economic surveys by direct interviews and fill-in the ‘Questionnaires’ covering 100% of DPs in the project areas. (Pls. see Appendix 6 for Sample of ‘Questionnaires’).

The survey teams have also distributed the Pamphlets of Q & A on RP related issues and illustrations with measurements of ROW and electricity related accidents. (Pls. see Appendix 7 for Samples of ‘Pamphlet’).

The drafts of RP Entitlement Matrix have been copied and communicated by PMB to the relevant bodies i.e. provincial People’s Committee of Dong Nai province, project related district People’s Committees/CRCs, project related commune People’s Committees (also for display at the offices of the commune People’s Committees), Chiefs of related districts and commune NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Farmers Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veterans ect.) and DPs’ representatives. (Pls. see Appendix 9 for Socio-economic Household Data Sheet).

5.3 Objectives of Information Campaign and Consultation Program

Information dissemination to, consultation with and participation of the affected people and involved agencies (i) reduce the potential for conflicts, (ii) minimize the risk of project delays, and (iii) enable the project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to fit the needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of the project investment.

The objectives of the Public Information Campaign and DP Consultation Program are as follows:

- To share full information on the proposed project areas, its components and its activities with the affected people.
- To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the effected people as well as information about their reactions/feedback to proposed policies and activities.
- To obtain the cooperation and participation of the affected people and communities required to be undertaken for resettlement planning and implementation.
- To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

There are two phases of the public information campaign and DP consultation:

5.4 Phase 1 - Information Campaign, DPs and Agency Consultation During Resettlement Planning and RP Preparation

This phase - RP planning and preparation - consisted of substation location and T/L route selection, census and inventory of affected people, affected assets, and
identification of strategies for compensating, rehabilitating and relocating. Survey teams had asked local authorities and DPs for their comments on the route alignments, potential of adverse impact, their reference on unit cost for house construction and unit cost of land. Commune local authorities had also been consulted for land availability in the case public land would be used for land compensation.

Drafts of RP will be sent by PMB to the related provincial People’s Committees in August, 2007 for review and comments.

Drafts of RP’s Entitlement Matrix will be sent by PMB to the related district People’s Committees, commune People’s Committees, commune Women Associations, Youth Unions, Fatherland Fronts, Farmers Associations, War Veteran Associations.

PMB will request Dong Nai PPC and other related local authorities to carefully review the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft of RP. Dong Nai PPC’s opinion and their comments will be sent to Dong Nai PC within Aug., 2007.

The draft of RP has also been disclosed at the VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet Nam.

All feedback (as mentioned in Art. 5.3 above) from local authorities and DPs are integrated in RP.

During phase 1, (RP preparation), the following activities were carried out sequentially:

**Activity 1**
*Information and discussion with related local authorities on the T/L routes.*

After studying maps and visiting the sites, the Consultants had envisaged a preliminary route on 1/50,000 scale map. Such map of all locations passed by the line was sent to relevant local authorities. The local authorities have agreed on the project T/L routes and Substation location. These activities took place in May - June, 2006.

**Activity 2**
*Impact survey and statistics*

Based on the agreed T/L routes and substation location, survey teams had realized the routes at sites coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of DPs affected on land, houses and crops. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered to 100% of affected households. These activities took place in June, 2007.

**Activity 3**
*Meetings with DPs’ representatives*
When the survey finished, the Consultant in coordination with the commune officials held meetings with DPs having land and other assets in ROWs and with hamlet representatives. In these meetings, the Consultants officially informed the participants of the project purposes; presented the project impacts on land and crops in detail; introduced on the objective of RP, the principles and policies of compensation and required people not to build new structures in the affected areas. DPs were consulted on the entitlement and compensation policy. DPs had also been asked for their options for compensation modes, most of them preferred cash for land and other assets. They have requested that compensation must be at replacement cost and full compensation have to be paid before land clearance. They also requested to be clearly informed about the project implementation schedule. These activities took place in June, 2007.

Activity 4  
Meetings with the Project Related Provincial and District People’s Committees

After the first survey of stage 1, the Consultant had worked with relevant agencies of the project-involved provincial and district People’s Committees, explained the project objectives clearly to PPCs and district People’s Committees; at the same time, discussed with the local officials on the aims and principles of ground clearance, on the proposed policies of RP, legal and illegal issues, gaps between Decree 197/2004/ND-CP of GOV and OP 4.12 of WB, complaint mechanism. The Consultant also collected the local applicable compensation rates for land, structures and trees, crops.

The above activities were carried out by the Consultant’ survey teams during May-June, 2007. A meeting between PMB, Consultant and project-involved city/provincial and district People’s Committees was held. Relating issues such as agreement on the criteria for commune to be selected for the project, project financial sources including cost for compensation. The Consultant’ representatives had presented the baseline data and policies of RP to these People’s Committees and obtained their comments/ suggestions.

During these meetings, the issues of T/L routes selection and allocation of land for resettlement have been emphasized.

Official agreements (approved by provincial PPCs) on T/L routes have been obtained. (Please see Appendix 4 for Agreements on T/L routes).

At the stage of this RP preparation, actual land allocation required for resettlement sites can not be defined, however, Official Agreements (approved by related district People’s Committees) on the allocation of resettlement land, if required, are obtained.

Activity 5  
Sending draft RP and Entitlement Policy to the project related provincial and district People’s Committees for review and disclosure

Draft RP will be sent by PMB to all project related provincial and district People’s Committees in Aug., 2007 for review and comments. PMB and PECC3 have
requested the city/provincial and district People’s Committees and other local authorities to carefully review for the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RP. The project related People’s Committees’ opinion and comments will be sent to Dong Nai PC on August, 2007.

The drafts RP have also been disclosed at the offices of the project related City/Provincial People’s Committees and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet Nam.

PECC3 is making copies of Entitlement Matrix for sending to all project related district and commune authorities.

5.5 Phase 2 - Information Campaign and Consultation during Resettlement Implementation

During this phase - RP implementation - meetings will be organized in each commune. The implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities includes: implementing resettlement policies; entitlement calculation and payment of compensation to DPs; finalize DPs’ options on relocation, compensation mode, trainings etc.

During phase 2, (implementing RP), the following activities were carried out sequentially:

Activity 1
Establishment of CRCs, Information dissemination and training for CRCs

After the signing of the loan agreement, the first resettlement activity is to establish PRCs and DRCs by the city/provincial PPCs. Then PMB will provide local RCs at all levels the final RP, training their staff on RP contents and steps of RP implementation, disseminating RIB to all DPs. This activity is expected to commence by Aug., 2007.

Activity 2
Distribution DMS and entitlement forms to DPs

PMB’s Consultant and local CRCs will carry out DMS and calculate entitlements and disseminate DMS and entitlement forms to all DPs. The list of DPs, their affected assets and entitlements will be posted at commune office.

After the distribution of RIB and compensation/entitlement forms to DPs, district CRCs and all commune local authorities will organize meetings in each commune to clearly inform/explain the policy of RP to DPs. In these meetings, DPs can raise their questions on any resettlement issues. This activity is proposed to be done by about Nov., 2007.

Activity 3
Meeting with DPs on compensation payment
Rural Distribution Project Resettlement
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

After getting statistics on lost assets by the project, CRCs and communes will organize meetings with DPs to introduce the compensation rates for different impacted assets. Table of compensation rates will be posted in the offices of commune people's committees.

At the meeting, DPs can comment on the proposed compensation rates. Disagreement on compensation rates will be noted down and collected for consideration. Recommendations, if any, will be sent to DPs for revision, if necessary.

Besides, DPs will be informed of times, locations and process of compensation payment for the lost assets. The meetings are scheduled by late Nov., 2007.

DPs who agree with compensation price for their assets will sign on the compensation form. Disagreement comments will be recorded and reported to the competent authorities.

Activity 4
Information to local authorities on implementation schedule

PMB will inform commune authorities and DPs about construction schedule and procedures as well as schedule of RP implementation.

Commune local authorities and district RCs must closely coordinate together for ensuring that all DPs are fully informed about compensation and project RP implementation schedules.

5.6 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

To ensure that DPs, their representatives and local governments of the affected areas fully understand the details of RP, RIB will be prepared by PMB, and will be distributed to all DPs in the project area in the initial duration of the implementation stage.

The RIB will contain information on the followings:

Basic Features

• Project description
• Project design objectives
• Implementation schedule
• Project impacts
• Eligibility to compensation and rehabilitation and entitlements policy for the project affected people.
• Institutions are responsible for resettlement
Rural Distribution Project Resettlement Plan
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

- Information dissemination to and consultation with the affected people
- Grievances and appeals
- Monitoring and Evaluation of RP implementation.

**Specific Entitlements of DP**
- Description of the detailed impact of the project on the specific household
- Compensation rates for each types of impact
- Date of delivery of entitlements.
6. Baseline Information

6.1 Data Gathering Activities

The census and inventory work of project impacts were carried during June, 2007 by the Consultant and under the assistance of the related local authorities. The inventory work includes:

- Census of all DPs impacted by the project.
- Survey for DPs who have houses (partially or fully demolished) within the proposed locations.
- Survey for DPs impacted on trees in the proposed project locations and outside ROW according to the regulation for the safety protection of HV system stipulated in Decree No.106/2005/ND-CP dt. 17 Aug., 2005.
- Survey for impacted public infrastructures, properties, facilities and farms.
- Survey for land acquisition area for tower foundation.
- Survey for temporary land acquisition area.
- Survey for other impacted assets.

Each survey team is organized with 2 members in co-ordination with local authorities.

1 survey team for the T/L route, 1 teams for the substation location.

The inventory forms are made for 100% DPs in ROWs.

The socio-economic survey of DPs was carried out for 100% of DPs.

The socio-economic survey for DPs is to define the characteristic of impacted community, evaluate on the population, housing status, main economic activities, living standards of DPs etc.

6.2 Socio-economic Surveys

The socio-economic surveys aiming at providing baseline data on the localities traversed by the T/Ls and substation, covering:
Survey data cover the information on the characteristics of the communities, their sources of income, revenue, socio-economic situation. The survey also aims at identifying characteristics of effected areas, assessing the development of population, houses, socio-economic etc. The survey data are used for establishing resettlement policy and bases for evaluating restoration of living standards.

### 6.3 Economy

Economy in the project related provinces, among the open-door market economy of the whole country, develops on the trend of increasing industry and services sectors in the overwhelming agriculture and aquaculture/fishery sectors.

Dong Nai is one of the giants in the economic development in South Vietnam with the overwhelming percentages of the 'industry and construction' sectors in their GDP structures: (Dong Nai : 57%).

However, in the project areas or along the T/L, the population is mainly farmers with sources of income from (i) long-term tree planting: 42.24 %, wage-earning: 10.11%, small scale services and business : 3.25 % and the rest belong to the free lance laborers with unstable occupations.

#### 6.3.1 Agriculture

For more than a decade, new agricultural and rural policies have encouraged the productive force in the rural areas and urged many farmers to invest in the agricultural development. The application of new farming know-how (spread out by the agricultural extension services) and government investment have brought about new changes in agriculture and rural areas in the project related provinces.

Planting to long-term industrial trees gets a large proportion of cultivation and stand second is the cultivation of trees for food production.

#### 6.3.2 Industry and Handicraft

Dong Nai is well known for its various categories of industries i.e. mechanics, chemical and processing industries that occupy the overwhelming portion in the industrial sector of the project related provinces.
Apart from the well known industrial zones, there are many centralized industrial areas in all the project related provinces.

The industrial growth rates varies from around 7% to 10% in the project related provinces.

The small industry and handicraft in the communes are not developed yet because of the remote areas, the limitation of capital, and the difficulty of product consuming. Currently, main production is small scale aqua-products processing, rice milling, grinding just to serve the local demand.

6.3.3 Transport

Currently, cars/trucks can reach all the district towns of the project related provinces. However, only more than 75% of the communes in the project related provinces can be reached by cars/trucks

6.4 Census and Inventory

6.4.1 Population and Household Characteristics

The socio-economic survey traversing the T/L covering 5 communes belong to 2 districts of the project area in Dong Nai province is carried out for 100% of all DPs. Features of surveyed households are as follows:

- Average family size
  - Man 57.76 %
  - Women 42.24 %

- Age groups
  - 1 – 17 yrs 22.74 %
  - 18 – 60 yrs 71.84 %
  - Above 60 yrs 5.42 %

- Heads of HH
  - Male 81.03 %
  - Female 18.97 %

- Education standard:
  - High school 27.08 %
  - Secondary 43.68 %
  - Primary 10.47 %
  - Elementary 1.44 %
Rural Distribution Project Resettlement
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

- Illiterates 0.72 %

**Occupation**
- Farming 27.64 %
- Wage-earner 35.12 %
- Small scale business 3.25 %
- Housewifery 1.08 %
- Retirement 1.44 %
- Others 0.36 %
- Unemployed 0.72 %
- Schooling 32.85 %

**Average annual income**
- HHs with power supply 96.55 %
  - HHs with electric meters 96.55 %
  - HHs without electric meters 3.45 %
- HHs with water supply Nil %
- HHs with dug well 79.31 %
- HHs with septic tanks 91.38 %
- HHs with telephones 20.69 %
- HHs with TVs 98.28 %
- HHs with refrigerators 10.34 %
- HHs with motor bikes 98.28 %
- HHs with bycycles 91.38 %
- HHs with other facilities 2.8 %

- Unemployment 0.72 %
- Schooling 32.85 %

- Average annual income
  - 36,868,966 VND/HH/year
  - 7,476,923 VND/person/year

**Amenity**
- HHs with power supply 96.55 %
- HHs with electric meters 96.55 %
- HHs without electric meters 3.45 %
- HHs with water supply Nil %
- HHs with dug well 79.31 %
- HHs with septic tanks 91.38 %
- HHs with telephones 20.69 %
- HHs with TVs 98.28 %
- HHs with refrigerators 10.34 %
- HHs with motor bikes 98.28 %
- HHs with bycycles 91.38 %
- HHs with other facilities 2.8 %

**Regular annual expenses (per HH)**
- Food/foodstuff 26.04 %
- Electricity 1.60 %
- Education 11.39 %
- Travel/communication 9.76 %
- Clothing 2.4 %

51.19 %

**Irregular annual expenses (per HH)**
- Festivities/mournings 1.92 %
6.4.2 Healthcare

All districts covered by the project have 1 district general hospital each and all communes covered by project have 1 healthcare station each.

The commune health care services usually take care of minor illnesses or maternity deliveries. The district hospital can take care of more serious illnesses or minor operations.

However, such health services are suffering from poor facilities or lack of equipment.

6.4.3 Housing Condition

The Vietnamese Construction Standards provide construction specifications for civil and industrial projects. Based on these specifications, four categories of houses and an additional ‘Temporary Category’, the housing conditions of the communities in the project areas are follows:

- Cat. 3: 10.26%
- Cat. 4: 84.62%
- ‘Temporary’: 5.13%

Apart from the above mentioned houses, there are huts with bamboo or wood supports and palm-leaf walls and roofs. These structures are usually used as auxiliary structures i.e. animal stables, by-pond/lake guard huts, by-plantation guard huts etc.

Apart from the residential land (house building land plot) the households in the project areas have an average of productive land of 10,500 m²/HH*

Houses are usually constructed in these areas; therefore, sometimes it is difficult to identify residential and arable area.

Pls. see Appendix 8 for Housing Categories defined in the Vietnamese Construction Standards.

* Land holding of the institutional DPs is not integrated in this average figure.
6.4.4 Income

Sources of Income

- Farming 27.64 %
- Wage-earner 35.12 %
- Small scale business 3.25 %
- Retirement 1.44 %
- Others 0.36 %

It is difficult to specify DPs' exact source of income and income, since many DPs themselves could not point out their sources of income and income exactly. Many DPs have multi sources or mixed sources of incomes and their income changes following the fluctuation of agricultural harvests and prices.

Average Income

The socio-economic surveys covering 5 communes belong to 2 district in the project area show that the average income of the overall population in the project areas is around 36,868,966 VND/HH/year with the following groups of income and household economic situation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups of Income (in relation to the average household income in the project)</th>
<th>Household Economic Situation (in relation to the average household possession of facilities in the project areas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.72%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Project Impacts**

The data gathering activities in the socio-economic surveys for the baseline information are shown in Chapter 6. From such baseline information, statistics of project impacts are shown below.

7.1 **Types of Impacts**

ROW is defined on the Decree No.106/2005/ND-CP dt. 17 Aug., 2005 by GOV on "security protection for high voltage power network".

- All houses and public structures in ROW are required to remove or could be existed with the restricted conditions.

- All high trees in tower foundation areas and in ROW of T/L shall be cut so that the distance from the top of trees to the lowest conductor is not less than 6.0m. All trees out of ROW but it is supposed to touch to the conductors in the case of fallen trees (should be at least under 1.0m from the top of fallen trees to the conductors) will be cut.

- All structures out of ROW but it is supposed to impact to the project such as explosive storage, gas station, quarry, communication centers etc. will be removed.

- **Permanently land acquisition** for the project consists of:
  - Land acquired for substation area
  - Land acquired for tower foundations
  - Land acquired for permanent access roads

- **Temporary impacted land** for the project consists of:
  - Land area surrounding the foundation during the period of foundation digging and tower erection.
  - Land area for the service roads for transportation of material into the tower position. The impacted land area will be proposed temporary from 1 to 2 months*.

---

* It is noted that in this subproject, certain existing roads are selected for 'service roads' during the construction period and later be used as 'access roads' for maintenance purposes.
- Temporary impacted land area in conductor tension consists of a line along the route, average of 17 m wide (the line is only calculated for category of annual cultivation land). The land area would be impacted from 1 to 2 months.

- Impacted bridges and roads built by local during materials transportation.

- Inventory survey work for impacts has been carried out during June 2007 and with the results shown in the table below.

### 7.2 Project Impacted People

The following persons to be identified by the baseline information collected for this RP are Project Affected Persons:

(a) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;

(b) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;

(c) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project;

(d) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the project, and

(e) persons whose rented houses for residential purpose are affected by the project

Results from the Socio-economic surveys show that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual DPs</th>
<th>Project Affected People</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of DPs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

in which

- **Permanently Impacted DPs**
  - Number of DPs with more than 10% of productive land permanently acquired: Nil
  - Number of DPs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired: 26 136
  - DPs with totally or partially affected residential land and the remaining land is sufficient for rearrangement: Nil
  - DPs with totally or partially affected residential land and the remaining land is insufficient for rearrangement: Nil
  - Number of DPs with permanently impact on houses: Nil
  - Number of DPs with permanently impact on structures: Nil
Rural Distribution Project Resettlement Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation Plan

- Number of DPs with trees/crops totally/partially impacted | 52 | 263
- Number of DPs with permanently total/partial impact on business | Nil
- Number of DPs required to be relocated | Nil

* Temporarily Impacted DPs
- Number of DPs with temporary land acquisition | 52 | 263
- Number of DPs temporarily total/partial on residential land, in which:
  - DPs with only residential land (without house in ROW) being temporarily affected | 11* | 44
  - DPs with both residential land and houses (in ROW) being temporarily affected | 6 | 25
- Number of DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures | 33** | 173
- Number of DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on business | Nil

Notes
Please note that 1 HH may fall into more than 1 impact category (therefore, do not add the total Permanently Impacted DPs with the total Temporarily Impacted DPs for the total number of DPs).

(*) 11 HHs (44 persons) with their residential land being temporarily affected (in ROW) shall receive cash compensation for difference between residential land and crop land due to change of land use from residential to crop land.

(**) 33 HHs (173 persons) with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures which could be existed in ROW as stipulated by Government Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dt. Aug. 17, 2005, and they required not to be relocated. Therefore, their houses will be supported by grounding conductors and fireproof material for safety.

It is also noted that there is not any ethnic minority group in the project areas.

Institutional DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Affected People</th>
<th>DPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of DPs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in which</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Permanently Impacted DPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with more than 10% of productive land permanently acquired</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with more than 10% of total specific used land permanently affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with less than 10% of total specific used land permanently affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with permanently impact on factory housing</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with permanently impact on structures</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with trees/crops totally/partially impacted</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with permanently total/partial impact on business</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs required to be relocated</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Temporarily Impacted DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with temporary land acquisition</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on business</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

It is noted that there are 2 project affected institutions in Cam My district of Dong Nai province:

(i) Cam My - Dong Nai
- 2 rubber tree planting state farms.

---

* Productive land: rubber tree planting land.
** Specific used land: land on which factory housing is built.
7.2.1 Number of DPs

Table 7.2.1.a - Number of DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City-Provence/ District/Commune</th>
<th>DPs</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of individual DPs includes DPs with permanently affected assets and DPs with temporarily affected assets in ROW and during construction.

Total number of institutional DPs includes 02 industrial tree planting farms in Dong Nai project areas.

Please see Appendix 10 for Inventory of Project Affected People.

7.2.2 Total DPs by Categories

Table 7.2.2.a - Total Project Impacted Households by Impact Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Number of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conductor stringing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquired during the project construction period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are ≤10% of total areas),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rural Distribution Project Resettlement Plan

**Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DP who has house, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 10% of total areas or even less than 10% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.</th>
<th>Nil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DP who has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 60 m².</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project:</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a)</strong> acquired productive land areas is more than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(b)</strong> acquired productive land areas is less than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(c)</strong> the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 60 m².</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(d)</strong> the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 60 m².</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Power Engineering & Consulting Company No. 3
7 DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.

**Notes**

It is noted that 1 HH may fall into more than 1 impact category.

02 institutional DPs fall in cat.7 above.

**Table 7.2.2.b - Total Project Impacted Households by Impact Categories - Locality Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Province/District/Commune</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Cam My</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Duong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Hang Gon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.1</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.2</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 2</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 7.2.2.c - Total DPs Required to be Relocated - Locality Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Province/District/Commune</th>
<th>DPs required to be Relocated</th>
<th>Reasons of Land Acquisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Cam My</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Duong</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Hang Gon</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 Project Impacted Assets

The project will impact on:

- Permanent land acquisition for the station, tower foundations, and some access roads for the project construction.
- Permanent impact on houses, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the proposed station area, tower foundation areas and in ROWs.
- Assets on the service roads.
- All trees and crops or other assets surrounding the tower foundation and ROWs.
- Temporarily acquired land required during construction of the project.

Results of the socio-economic surveys show that:

Permanent Impacts

- Residential and productive land acquisition for the station area, tower foundations, service roads.
- Trees, crops in the proposed tower foundation areas.
- High trees in ROW that to be cut (from the tops of the trees to the lowest conductors are not less than 4 m) and high trees adjacent to ROW but could touch the conductors in case of fallen.
Individual DPs

Permanent Land Acquisition

- Residential land
- Productive land
  - Paddy field
  - Garden land

Total permanently land acquisition

Permanently Impacted Trees and Crops

- Trees lost 3,491 trees
- Crops lost Nil

Permanently Impacted Houses, Structures and Facilities

- Houses Nil
- Structures Nil
- Facilities Nil

Temporary Impacts

- Houses/structures along the strips in ROW of T/L.
- Productive land is temporarily acquired in the period of the project construction.
- Trees, crops along the strips in ROW of T/L during the construction period.

Temporary Houses/structures within ROWs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing category</th>
<th>Number of houses</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. ‘Temp.’</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,137</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temporary Land Acquisition within ROWs

Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3
Temporary Land Acquisition during Construction Period

There is no land acquisition during construction period since certain existing roads (earthen roads, macadam roads etc.) will be used for excess roads during the construction period.

Institutional DPs

Permanent Land Acquisition

- Specific used land
  Nil
- Productive land
  7,187 m²

Permanently Impacted Trees

- Rubber tree
  31,947 trees

Permanently Impacted Factory housing, Structures and Facilities

- Factory housing
  Nil
- Structures
  Nil
- Facilities
  Nil

Temporary Land Acquisition within ROWs

- Productive land
  407,709 m²

The details of impacts are shown in the following tables in two separate parts: (i) individual DPs and (ii) institutional DPs.

Individual DPs

7.3.1 Number, Category and Area of the houses/Structures Lost

Nil.
7.3.2 Number and Area of Residential Land Lost

Nil.

7.3.3 Number and Area of Productive Land Lost

**Table 7.3.3 - Permanent Agricultural Land Acquisition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>City-Prov/ Distric/Commune</th>
<th>Number of HHs</th>
<th>Agricultural Land Lost</th>
<th>Total Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.4 Quantity and Types of Crops and Trees Lost

**Table 7.3.4.a - Permanently Impacted Crops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>City-Prov/ Distric/Commune</th>
<th>Impacted Crops</th>
<th>Total Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7.3.4.b - Permanently Impacted Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr. No.</th>
<th>City-Province/ District/Commune</th>
<th>Cashew</th>
<th>Durian</th>
<th>Mango</th>
<th>Banana</th>
<th>Bamboo</th>
<th>Pepper</th>
<th>Jackfruit</th>
<th>Custard-apple</th>
<th>Rambutan</th>
<th>Mangosteen</th>
<th>Eucalyptus</th>
<th>Guava</th>
<th>Common fig</th>
<th>Coconut</th>
<th>Coffee</th>
<th>Avocado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>462</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3.5 Business Lost including Structures, Land and other Fixed Assets

There is no business lost among the individual DPs. The business lost in respect of the institutional DPs is described in details in the following ‘Institutional DPs’.

7.3.6 Productive Assets Lost as Percentage of Total Productive Assets

Table 7.3.6 - Productive Assets Lost as Percentage of Total Productive Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr. No.</th>
<th>City-Province/ District/Commune</th>
<th>Total Productive Land</th>
<th>Productive Land Lost</th>
<th>Percentage of productive Land Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td>262,000</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>135,500</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>189,133</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>586,633</td>
<td>1,718</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.7 Quantity and Category of Other Fixed Assets Affected

Nil

7.3.8 Temporary Damages to Productive Assets
## Table 7.3.8.a - Temporary Affected Land in ROW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr. No.</th>
<th>Province/ District/Commune</th>
<th>Number of HHs</th>
<th>Rice land</th>
<th>Crop land</th>
<th>Industrial tree planting land</th>
<th>Garden land</th>
<th>Resident land*</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>14,840</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>27,664</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>52,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>47,384</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>51,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3,452</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>57,773</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8,452</td>
<td>14,840</td>
<td>8,900</td>
<td>132,821</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>166,067</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- It is noted that there is no 'temporary affected land during construction' since certain existing roads (earthen roads, macadam roads etc.) are defined to be used for 'excess roads' during the construction period and/or later on, to be used as 'excess roads' for maintenance.
- (*) Residential land is temporarily affected (in ROW) shall receive cash compensation for difference between residential land and crop land due to change of land use from residential to crop land.
Table 7.3.8.b - Number, Category and Area of the Temporary Affected House in ROW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>City-Province/District/Commune</th>
<th>Number of HHs</th>
<th>Housing Categories</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cat.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cat.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cat. ‘Temp.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>Area (m²)</td>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>Area (m²)</td>
<td>Number of houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Loc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2,507</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

HHs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures which could be existed in ROW as stipulated by Government Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dt. Aug. 17, 2005, and they required not to be relocated.

For HHs with temporarily total/partial impact on housing category of Cat. 3 and Cat. 4, their houses will be supported by grounding conductors and fireproof material for safety.

For HHs with temporarily total/partial impact on housing category of Cat. ‘Temp.’, their houses will be improved by fireproof material in order to exist in ROW.
Institutional DPs

There are 2 project affected institutional DPs in Dong Nai province:

7.3.9 Institutional DPs

Table 7.3.9 – Institutional DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Institutional DPs</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
<th>Number of Staff/Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Cam Duong Rubber State Farm  
Xuan Duong commune, Cam My district | Rubber tree planting | 1976 | 1,674 |
| 2     | Hang Gon Rubber State Farm  
Hang Gon commune, Cam My district | Rubber tree planting | 1975 | 777 |

7.3.10 Project Impacted Assets

Table 7.3.10.a – Affected Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr. No.</th>
<th>Institutional DPs</th>
<th>Total Land holding</th>
<th>Land Lost</th>
<th>Temporarily Affected Productive Land</th>
<th>Land Lost as Percentage of Total Land Holding (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specific Used Land</td>
<td>Productive Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cam Duong Rubber State Farm</td>
<td>48,000,000</td>
<td>6,170</td>
<td>150,886</td>
<td>0.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hang Gon Rubber State Farm</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>256,823</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

It is noted that the 'specific used land' is the land plot on which the factory/enterprise housing is built and the 'productive land' belong to the institutional DPs in this subproject is the industrial tree planting land.

The temporarily impacted land in ROW (with high industrial trees) can be shifted to planting of the newly created 'high output' cashew (not higher than 3m), cassava etc. or building cemetery as proposed by some DPs.

Table 7.3.10.b – Affected Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Institutional DPs</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cam Duong State Farm</td>
<td>12,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hang Gon State Farm</td>
<td>19,854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Implementation Arrangements

8.1 Measures for the Project Implementation

8.1.1 Announcement to DPs

All DPs shall be thoroughly informed about the rights and policies of RP including eligibility, entitlement policy, modes and rates of compensation, schedules and complaint and grievances rights. The RIB will be prepared by PMB and then it will be delivered to all DPs or informed at the meetings in districts and communes; hung in public places such as administration quarters of communes and school.

Public announcement tasks shall be implemented immediately after GQV and WB approval of project is obtained. Please see the basic features of the Resettlement Information Booklet in Art. 5.6 of Chapter 5 above.

8.1.2 Compensation Deadlines

Compensation payment for land, houses at least five months before land clearance, compensation for trees and crops and all allowances will be paid at least 01 month before land acquisition date.

For DPs who have to be relocated, local authorities and PMB shall make every effort to assist them in purchasing residential land and construction for the house and to be sure that no land clearance if these DPs have not completed their house building at new resettlement site.

8.1.3 Resettlement and Clearance Deadline

DPs who have impacted houses and land and have received full compensation and subsidies, are requested to move out of the affected portion of the house or to clear land at least 15 days before the commencement civil work.

8.2 RP Implementation Process

RP implementation will be included in 3 actions as follows.

i. General action
   Right from the beginning of the project preparation, implementation work.

ii. Separate action
   At several times, once for each project component.
iii. Continuous action

Continuous action for the stages of RP implementation.

8.3 Essential Actions

8.3.1 Action 1

Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.

Note: The project related provincial and district CRCs are already exist.

8.3.2 Action 2

CRC carries out the DMS and inventory of the affected assets (on the basis of the surveys for this RP) and together with the independent monitoring agency and other related agencies, carry out the evaluation for the applicable unit costs in RP and propose to PPC for amendment of the applicable unit prices in RP, if necessary, to ensure that DP is compensated at replacement costs at the time of RP implementation.

Article 9 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP states that land price for the compensation calculation is the land price in respect of land use purpose at the time of land acquisition, promulgated by the provincial People’s Committee in line with the Government regulation (within the GOV’s range of minimum and maximum prices).

Chapter 2 of Decree 188/2004/ND-CP promulgates the methodologies (i.e. ‘direct comparison method’ and ‘income method’) to define land price and, at the same time, set forth the land price framework (min. and max. unit price for various types of land) throughout the country.

8.3.3 Action 3

Immediately after the completion of the DMS and inventory survey, CRC will inspect and define the official number of DPs, impacted properties and total compensation amount for DPs.

8.3.4 Action 4

CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the RP to DPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.

8.3.5 Action 5

Compensation payment for houses/structures and deliver assistance to DPs affected on houses/structures, and compensation payment for DPs affected on other properties.

DPs that permanently impacted more than 10% of total productive land or incomes will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance. They will be assisted for the training or
TA for agriculture/husbandry or non-land based program. The amount of 700,000 (VND)/person/main labor is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/consultants and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee).

The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PMB and PECC3 in the period of RP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of DPs. The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.

8.3.6 Action 6

During the project implementation, PMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of RP implementation and rehabilitation programs.

8.4 Implementation Schedule

One of the RP provisions is that RP will be carried out in accordance with the mentioned process for the purpose of security for land clearance and implementation of civil work.

The implementation schedule must ensure the synchronized linkage between RP implementation and commencement of civil work i.e. the appropriate compensation schedule and construction schedule. The compensation payment shall be completed prior to the commencement of the relevant project components.

The proposed RP implementation schedule is as follows:

**Schedule for PMB and Project CRC:**

- 10. Review and approval of RP by the project related People's Committees: Aug., 2007
- 11. Review and clear of RP by the WB: Sep., 2007

**Schedule for DPs:**


**Bidding:**

- Commencement of bidding for equipment and civil works: Dec., 2007
Civil works Feb., 2008 – Aug., 2008

Monitoring Dec., 2007 - Sep., 2008

Discussion among Consultant, PECC3 and PMB for the above proposed RP implementation schedule has been held, taking into consideration the number of project related communes in each province, the impacts with resettlement and possibility of parallel activities.

All RP activities must be satisfactorily completed before the World Bank issues a no objection for award of contract for the sub-projects. Any changes to the RP after WB clearance will require review by the WB Office in Hanoi before commencement of construction.

### 8.5 Staffing for RP Implementation

#### 8.5.1 Proposed Staffing for RP implementation

Staffing for the RP implementation is proposed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Total Working time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>City/Provincial CRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>District CRCs</td>
<td>1 x 2</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Commune People’s Committees</td>
<td>1 x 5</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PECC3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Independent External Monitoring</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

PMB for Dong Nai PC’s Power Network System is already existed. Provincial and district CRCs for the Power Networks are already existed.

The independent external monitoring agency shall dedicate their apt workforce to satisfy the external monitoring requirement of the WB with defined schedule. They shall commence their monitoring work right from the beginning of the RP implementation through its completion. The external monitoring is required to carry out the monitoring 6 months after the completion of the RP implementation for the surveying of the satisfaction level of DPs. It is estimated that 1 Inception Report, 6 Progress Reports and 1 Final Report will be prepared by the Independent Monitoring Agency.

#### 8.5.2 Training and Workshop

In order to carry out RP implementation smoothly and effectively, prior to RP implementation, organizing trainings, workshops for social safeguard staff of Dong Nai PC and officials of local authorities are necessary. The trainings, workshops will be held by PMU with TA of the WB resettlement Officers. The objectives of
trainings, workshops are to guide all relevant agencies/people for taskforces, requirement for carrying out DMS survey, and steps of RP implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation, report preparation, base line data management.

One Intermediate training course and one primary training course are proposed to be organized at the initial stage of the RP implementation.

One workshop for all RP implementation related personnel is proposed to be held by the initial stage of actual payment of compensation.

The training courses and workshops are to be organized in the project related provinces within a short course of time i.e. 1-2 days.

Table 8.5.2 – Number of Proposed Trainees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Resettlement Organization</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Intermediate training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- DMS, entitlement determination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Provincial CRC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Key RP policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>District CRCs</td>
<td>2x2</td>
<td>- Mechanism for redressing the complaints/grievances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>PECC3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>- Internal and External Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2.    | Primary training          |                 |         |
| 2.1   | Officers of communes      | 2x5             | - DMS, inventory, survey |
| 2.2   | Internal monitoring office | 2x3            | - Key RP policies. |

- Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.
- Community participation and consultation.
- Complaints and Grievances

Notes

The Communes' officers are one cadastral cadre and one officer from Labor and Social Bureau.

The independent external monitoring agency is supposed to be a professional agency in the field of external monitoring of RP implementation and their training is not required.

8.6 Grievance and Appeals

Since the entire resettlement and rehabilitation program is being carried out with the participation of the DPs and the impacted scale of this project will be relatively small, it is expected that no grievance issue will arise. However, to ensure that the DPs have avenues for redressing their grievances related to any aspect of compensation and resettlement, detailed procedures of redresses of grievances have been established for the project. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the DPs speedily and in a transparent manner. The mechanism is designed to be easy,
transparent and fair. By resolving grievances at the project level, the progress of the project would be more effective ascertained.

The procedures are as follows:

**Stage 1 - Commune Level**

If any person is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, he/she can lodge an oral or written grievance with commune authorities. In case an oral compliant is made, it will be written on paper by the commune and processed. Commune People's Committee will settle the issue within 15 days.

**Stage 2 - District Level**

If any aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 1, he/she can bring the complaint to the attention of the district CRC and within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the decision in Stage 1, the district CRC will reach a decision on the complaint within 15 days.

**Stage 3 - Provincial Level**

If any aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 2, he/she can bring the complaint to the attention of the provincial CRC and within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the decision in Stage 2, the district CRC will reach a decision on the complaint.

The Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 39) entitles DP to file complaint with the CRC or the People's Committee at the same level, regarding decisions concerning damage to the property. The responsibility, time and procedures to settle the complaint shall be in line with Article 138 of the 2003 Land Law and Articles 162, 163 and 164 of Decision 181/2004/ND-CP dt. 29 Oct., 2004 of the Government on the implementation of Land Law.

In extreme cases, the DP can bring the issues to Court by using the Bureau of Law Consultants, free of charge.

**Stage 4 - Court Case**

If the DP is still dissatisfied with the decision in Stage 3, he/she can bring the case to the district Court in accordance with the "Civil Procedure Act" and within 15 days of receiving the decision of in Stage 2, the case shall be settled in the district Court without any charges or fees. The district Court's decision will be a legal basis for compensation.

DPS can make an appeal on any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, including compensation rates being offered.

Detailed procedures for redress of grievances and appeal process shown publicized among the DPs during participation meetings and also in the offices of RBs. This information is also incorporated into the RIB to be disseminated to the DPs before the beginning of implementation.
Please see Figure 8.6 for *Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs*.

**Figure 8.6 - Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs**

- Provincial CRC
- District CRC
- Commune People's Committee
- District Court
- Mass Media
- DPs
- Lawyer
- Complaints
- Bring to Court

### 8.7 Monitoring and Supervision

The implementation of RP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB in coordination with local Peoples' Committees.

An independent consulting agency will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks. The selection of this agency will be submitted to the approval of PMB and WB.

The selected independent external monitoring agency shall be contracted by the PMB immediately after RP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities form the beginning of the implementation phase.

#### 8.7.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal supervision and monitoring include the following activities:

- Monitoring the population and socio-economic surveys of DP and the inventory of DP assets, status, occupation and living conditions and supervising the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation for the DP in the terms agreed by the DPs.
8.7.2 External Monitoring

Beside evaluation the quarterly reports produced by internal monitors and conduct the same thing of investigation assigned to internal monitoring, the external monitoring agency will be responsible for the following:

- At the beginning of RP implementation, review unit costs of compensation applied in RP, check at the site for ensuring that, the compensation costs are at replacement value or otherwise, recommend to PMB and PPCs for adjusting.

- Evaluation of inventory survey (DMS) and Entitlements to DPs.

- Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the DP.

- Supervision of the implementation of RP to achieve the objectives of the RP in particular "to improve or at least maintain the incomes and living conditions of the DP after the resettlement".

- Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RP so as to achieve the objectives of this RP.

- Offering suggestions on how improve RP programs.

- Closely monitoring compensation activities and be prepared to give informed evaluation of Complaint and grievances cases.

- Write working reports to be submitted to PMB and WB every 6 months to the appropriate GOV authorities, the WB and to the representatives of the DPs.

- Produce a final document to be prepared six months after the completion of the entire resettlement program. This document shall provide detailed evaluation of the RP and its implementation, shall document both by means of interviews with the DP the situation and the opinions of these latter after they have been resettled and compensated.
• Finally, on the bases of the RP implementation experience this document shall provide suggestions both to help reinforce local RP expertise and to improve future resettlements plans.

Terms of Reference (TOR) for independent monitoring will be prepared by PMB and will be sent to WB for its concurrence prior to invitation of independent monitoring.
9. Costs and Budgets

9.1 Budgets

Budget for RP implementation will be the counterpart funds: Dong Nai PC is to cover overall budgets for all components of RP implementation.

9.2 Compensation Cost Estimate

Compensation cost estimate for temporary and permanently impacted house, structure, agricultural land, forestry land, cultivated land, trees and crops based on:

- Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec. 2004
- Decisions for unit costs of compensation of Dong Nai Provincial People’s Committees.
- Survey for replacement costs and market price for structures, land, trees by PECC3 in the period of carrying out impact survey (June, 2007).

9.3 Compensation Unit Prices

Decisions for unit costs of compensation of Dong Nai Provincial People’s Committee are applicable for these subprojects

To ensure that the applicable unit costs for compensation are at the replacement costs, during the impact survey, PECC3 had carried out the survey on unit prices in Dong Nai province and compare them with the unit costs approved by the Dong Nai provincial People’s Committee. Construction prices given by contractors for recently structures are similar to construction price applied in RP.

The applicable compensation unit prices, particularly for land, in this RP reflected the prevailing market prices in the project areas since all the applicable compensation unit prices have just issued by the People’s Committee of Dong Nai province (in accordance to Clause 4 of Article 56 of the 2003 Land Law).

9.3.1 Compensation Unit Prices for Houses and Structures

The compensation unit prices for structures approved by the the People’s Committees of Dong Nai province reflect the building materials and labor costs proposed by the local construction contractors.
Table 9.3.1.a - Compensation Unit Prices for Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Cat. 3</th>
<th>Cat. 4</th>
<th>Cat. ‘Temporary’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dong Nai 784/QD-UB dt, February 14, 2005</td>
<td>1,620,000</td>
<td>765,000</td>
<td>353,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
For HHs with temporarily total/partial impact on housing categories of Cat. 3 and Cat. 4, their houses will be supported by grounding conductors and fireproof material for safety. Unit price of this subsidy allowance for fireproof material and lightning arrestors is calculated by PECC3, as rounded up 650,000VND.

For HHs with temporarily total/partial impact on housing category of Cat. ‘Temp.’, their houses will be improved by fireproof material in order to exist in ROW. Cost of improvement is proposed to be equal to constructing a new house of the same category in replacement cost.

9.3.2 Compensation Unit Prices for Land

Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost.

Land unit price is established separately conforming to the regular price frame of the Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP and Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC.

Chapter II of Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP - Methods of Defining Land price, which is elaborated in Chapter I of Circular No.1 14/2004/TT-BTC (i.e. Art.1 : ‘the direct comparison method’ and Art. 2 : ‘the income method’) ensure the adjustment of unit cost to meet replacement value at the time of issuance of unit cost. These unit prices are based on the replacement costs for land, house, trees and market prices for crops.

However, the compensation unit costs will be reviewed by local authorities and Independent External Monitoring Agency at the initial stage of RP implementation and the amendment will be done by the provincial People’s Committee (if required and to be used for calculation the entitlements of DP) to ensure that DP will be compensated at the replacement costs for land, house, trees and market prices for crops according to this RP policy.

Table 9.3.2 - Compensation Unit Prices for Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Residential land</th>
<th>Paddy field</th>
<th>Garden land</th>
<th>Crop land</th>
<th>Long term tree planting land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Nai 95/2006/QD.UBND dt. Dec., 29, 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3
In this project, the affected productive land is the paddy field land, the garden land and crop land and there is not any other category lands affected.

The newly issued compensation unit prices for land reflect the prevailing market price of land in the project areas. ‘Direct comparison method’ and/or ‘Income method’ (Chapter I of Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC dt. 26 Nov., 2004) of defining land price shall be applied for the adjustment of unit cost to meet the replacement value by the time of issuance of unit cost. The contingency component would cover such differences by the time of actual RP implementation.

### 9.3.3 Compensation Unit Prices for Trees and Crops

Compensation for crops shall be at market price.

According to Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC of MOF, compensation for fruit trees is determined based on the remaining harvests, perennial trees to be compensated at the replacement cost and annual crops to be compensated at the average yields of three latest years.

Comparison of the applicable local unit prices, surveyed market prices and prices proposed by DP shows that the unit prices are not much altered.

#### Table 9.3.3.a - Compensation Unit Prices for Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9.3.3.b - Compensation Unit Prices for Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Cashew</th>
<th>Durian</th>
<th>Mango</th>
<th>Banana</th>
<th>Bamboo</th>
<th>Peper</th>
<th>Jackfruit</th>
<th>Custard-apple</th>
<th>Rambutan</th>
<th>Mango - Eucalyptus</th>
<th>Guava</th>
<th>Common fig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Coconut</th>
<th>Coffee</th>
<th>Avocado</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit:** VND/tree

**Notes:** Compensation unit prices only listed where impact may occurred. Certain provincial applicable compensation unit price decision defined min. and max. prices for certain fruit/long-term tree. In this RP, the max. compensation unit prices for various fruit/long-term trees are applied (as listed in the table above).
9.3.4 Flow of Fund

Fund for the implementation of RP will be from the Dong Nai PC. PMB will transfer such budget to Provincial CRC. Provincial CRC will transfer such budget to District CRCs.

The District CRCs are responsible for:
- Payment of compensation and all entitled allowances directly to DPs, and
- Payment to cover costs of overall RP activities.

9.3.5 Inflation Adjustment

The rates of compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation and allowances payable to the DPs shall be reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted at the actual time of RP implementation based on the actual annual inflation rate upon request of the CRCs.

9.4 Cost Estimates

Expenditures for RP comprising of:

Preparation

- All work at the office such as design study, preparation of statistic survey form.
- Survey work: census and inventory, socio-economic survey.

Survey work is carried out in two stages: Preliminary stage (for RP preparation) and Implementation stage (DMS - at the early time of project and RP implementation).

Compensation and Rehabilitation

Based on the impacted categories and extent of impacts which described in the above chapters, compensation and rehabilitation costs are included:

- Compensation for permanently land acquisition.
- Compensation for temporary and permanently trees and crops (including the cost of cutting the trees).
- Compensation for houses and structures required to be removed from the proposed ROWs (including demolition cost and repair cost).
- Subsidy, allowance for rehabilitation, consists of: relocating subsidy, transport allowance, training subsidy etc.
- Incentive for timely movement.

Management
Cost for staff of PMB and CRCs includes physical basic salary and allowance for administrative organization. The local PMB and CRCs shall undertake many works during the project implementation and only some members will be contracted to work for a certain period of time.

Cost for trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

Monitoring

When carrying out the project, PMB will enter a contract with an independent external monitoring agency to carry out the external monitoring. Since cost of monitoring work has not yet envisaged in detail, it is estimated at about 2% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation. The interested independent external monitoring agency will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent monitoring.

Contingency

From the implemented and on-going implementing projects of similar nature, the rate for contingency is estimated about 20% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation.

9.5 Total Cost Estimate for RP Implementation

9.5.1 Preparation of RP and DMS

Initial stage - Preparation of RP

At the initial stage of the preparation for the establishment of RP, a socio-economic survey workforce has to be established. This workforce will carry out (a) studying the designs and field visits, (b) establishing the socio-economic survey forms (interview) and inventory forms (with preliminary measurements of fixed assets and counting of properties), (c) organizing community meetings and public consultation and distribution of project related pamphlets/Q&A..., (d) socio-economic surveys by means of fill in the ‘Questionnaires’ and direct interview, (e) data processing and (f) establishment of the RP for approval.

Dong Nai PC has signed contract with PECC3 to carry out the above mentioned tasks:

The value of Contract with PECC3:

Xuan Loc – Cam My T/L + Cam My Substation: 44,223,000 VND

Implementation stage – DMS

Preparing for the RP implementation, the district CRC’s Support Working Teams are mobilized to carry out (a) the preparation of DMS and inventory forms, RIB, (b) organizing community meetings, (c) DMS and inventory work, (d) negotiations with DPs and (e) finalizing the DP’s compensation and rehabilitation forms and submit to district CRCs for approval.
Support Working Teams:

- Xuan Loc – Cam My T/L
  - Dong Nai
    2 teams (3 staff each) for Cam My and Xuan Loc districts.

- Cam My Substation
  (iii) 1 team (3 staff each) for May River Substation.

Total Support Working Teams’ staffs: 9 staffs x 3 months = 27 m/m

The estimates also include expenses on basic salary, per diem, accommodation, traveling of staff, printing of forms, Q&A/pamphlets, community meetings.

Total Implementation stage (DMS) 100,000,000 VND

Total cost of RP Preparation:

- Initial stage (preparation of RP) 44,223,000 VND
- Implementation stage (DMS) 150,000,000 VND

Total 194,223,000 VND

9.5.2 Compensation and Rehabilitation
Cam My District

Table 9.5.2a(1) – Cam My district, Xuan Duong commune

Institutional DPs
Cam Duong Industrial Rubber tree planting state Farm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Compensation Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanent acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Land</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Industrial tree planting</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td><strong>Trees</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>12,093</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Industrial tree planting land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>108,564</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2,212,530,000</td>
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Table 9.5.2a(2) – Cam My district, Hang Gon commune

Institutional DPs
Hang Gon Industrial Rubber tree planting state Farm

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<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Compensation Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Land</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Industrial tree planting</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td><strong>Trees</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Rubber</td>
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<td>- Industrial tree planting land</td>
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### Table 9.5.2a(3) – Xuan Loc district, Xuan Dinh commune

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Garden land</td>
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<td>Trees</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Banana</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>525,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Pepper</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Jackfruit</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Custardapple</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>700,000</td>
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<td>tree</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Crops</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rice</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Vegetation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Industrial tree planting</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Garden land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>27,880</td>
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<td>- Residential land</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Subsidy for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors&lt;sup&gt;(i)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>8,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>- Compensation for land value depreciation of land (due to change of land use purpose)&lt;sup&gt;(ii)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>- Housing improvement allowance&lt;sup&gt;(iii)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
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### Table 9.5.2a(4) – Xuan Loc district, Bao Hoa commune

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<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Garden land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>493</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Trees</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Cashew</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>462</td>
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</tr>
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<td>tree</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
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<td>- Mango</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Banana</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>750,000</td>
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<td>- Bamboo</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>1,528,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>- Pepper</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Jackfruit</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Custardapple</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rambutan</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>1,362</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Mangosteen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Eucalyptus</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
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<td>400,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Scommon fig</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>900,000</td>
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<td>- Coconut</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Industrial tree planting</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Garden land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>47,526</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Residential land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Allowances</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Subsidy for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors&lt;sup&gt;(i)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Compensation for land value depreciation of land (due to change of land use purpose)&lt;sup&gt;(ii)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>51,726</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>534,260,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Housing improvement allowance&lt;sup&gt;(iii)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>353,000</td>
<td>56,480,000</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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Unit: VND

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Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3

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### Table 9.5.2a(5) – Xuan Loc district, Xuan Phu commune

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Sr. No.</th>
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<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Paddy field</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>- Durian</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>120</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Banana</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Pepper</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Jackfruit</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rambutan</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Mangosteen</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Coffee</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Avocado</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rice</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>194,093,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td>Temporary acquisition:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rice</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,452</td>
<td>3,452,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Industrial tree planting</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Garden land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>58,280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Residential land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,452,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td>Allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Subsidy for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors (f)</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>9,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Compensation for land value depreciation of land (due to change of land use purpose) (a)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>59,530</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>599,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>608,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806,195,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: (i) This subsidy for fireproof material and lightning arrestors is calculated by PECC3, as rounded up 650,000VND. This subsidy is applied for HHs with temporarily total/partial impact on housing categories of Cat. 3 and Cat. 4.

(ii) This allowance is applied for HHs with temporarily impacted land (in ROW) not including crop land and/or paddy field. This is compensation cost for difference of value of land due to change of land use purpose from types of land to crop land and/or paddy field.

(iii) This allowance is cost applied for HHs with temporarily total/partial impact on housing categories of Cat. ‘Temp.’. Cost is proposed to be equal to constructing a new house of the same category in replacement cost, as 353,000VND/m².
### Individual DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>City-Prov</th>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Permanently Affected</th>
<th>Temporarily Affected</th>
<th>Allowances</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>Xuan Loc district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Xuan Dinh</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,855,000</td>
<td>53,845,000</td>
<td>19,840,000</td>
<td>457,110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Bao Hoa</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,720,000</td>
<td>979,648,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>597,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Xuan Phu</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
<td>170,045,000</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>3,452,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>71,575,000</td>
<td>1,203,538,000</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>23,292,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Institutional DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>City-Prov</th>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Permanently Affected</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dong Nai</td>
<td>Cam My district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Cam Duong State Farm</td>
<td>277,650,000</td>
<td>1,934,880,000</td>
<td>2,212,530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Hang Gon</td>
<td>Hang Gon State Farm</td>
<td>45,765,000</td>
<td>3,176,640,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>323,415,000</td>
<td>5,111,520,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.5.3 Management

Management

Cost for staff of PMB and CRCs includes in: physical basis salary and allowance for administrative organization. The local PMB and CRCs shall undertake many works during the project implementation and only some members will be contracted to work for a certain period of time.

- PMB 1 staff x 3 months = 3 m/m
- Provincial CRC 1 staff x 3 months = 3 m/m
- District CRCs 1 staff x 2 district x 3 months = 6 m/m
- Commune People’s Committees 1 staff x 5 comm. x 3 months = 15 m/m
  Total 27 m/m

Notes The functions mentioned above do not necessarily work full time for the whole duration of the RP implementation. Therefore, the man/month is estimated for the actual working time of certain function that may spread from the commencement till completion of RP implementation. It is understood that PMB functions may cover 6 months after the completion of the subprojects along with the Independent Monitoring Agency.

Total cost of Management (including basic salary, allowances, traveling, meetings and admin, expenses) 80,000,000 VND

Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

One intermediate training course and one primary training course are proposed to be organized right at the beginning of the RP implementation and one workshop is proposed to be held at the commencement of actual payment of compensation. Considering the insignificant number of project related communes in each province, the training courses and workshop are proposed to be organized within a short course of time i.e. 1-2 days in province.

Total cost of training courses and workshops (including TAs, documentations, admin, fees) is estimated at 50,000,000 VND

9.5.4 Monitoring

The independent external monitoring of RP implementation is estimated at about 2% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation. The interested independent external monitoring agency will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent external monitoring agency.
9.5.5 Contingency

The rate for contingency is estimated about 20% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation and implementation.

9.5.6 Total Cost of RP Implementation

**Table 9.5.6 - Total Cost of RP Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preparation of RP and DMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial state - Preparation of RP</td>
<td>44,233,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation stage - DMS</td>
<td>150,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>194,233,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Compensation and Rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Individual DPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>71,575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently impacted trees</td>
<td>1,203,538,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently impacted crops (in tower areas)</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary impacted crops in ROW</td>
<td>23,292,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors</td>
<td>24,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for land value depreciation of land (due to change of land use purpose)</td>
<td>1,525,990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing improvement allowance</td>
<td>112,960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,961,453,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Institutional DPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>323,415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently impacted trees</td>
<td>5,111,520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,434,935,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>80,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>130,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. External Monitoring = 2% of (1+2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>171,812,420</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Contingency = 20% of (1+2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,718,124,200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rural Distribution Project Resettlemen

#### Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-total 5</th>
<th>1,718,124,200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total (1+2+3+4+5)</td>
<td>10,610,557,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**: Overall budget for this RP implementation is from the counterpart: Dong Nai PC.
10. Disclosure

Drafts of *Policy Framework* and *Entitlement Matrix* have been disclosed at the People’s Committees of 2 districts and 5 communes of the project areas in Dong Nai province.

All feedback from local authorities and DPs are integrated in this RP.

Draft of RP has been disclosed at the office of the project related Provincial People’s Committees and at Vietnam Development and Information Center (VDIC) of the World Bank office in Hanoi.

The final RP will be cleared by the WB and approved by Dong Nai provincial People’s Committees.
Appendices
1. Project Areas

2. Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

3. Entitlement Matrix

4. Agreements on Station Location and T/L Routes

5. Minutes of Community Meetings

6. Sample of ‘Questionnaire’

7. Sample of ‘Pamphlet’

8. Housing Categories (Vietnamese Construction Standards)

9. Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of DPs

10. Inventory of Project Affected People
Appendix 1

Project Areas
Appendix 2

Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Appendix 2

POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

(Final Version)

10.1.1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1: Introduction
A. The Project
B. Policy Framework
C. Project Affected People
D. Principles and Objectives
E. Inventories
F. Resettlement Action Plans

Section 2: Institutional and Legal Framework
A. Institutional Framework
B. Legal Framework

Section 3: Entitlement Policy

Section 4: Site selection, site preparation, and relocation

Section 5: People's Participation

Section 6: Baseline Information
A. Inventories
B. Resettlement Action Plans

Section 7: Implementation Arrangements
A. Implementation Schedules
B. Complaints and Grievances
C. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

Section 8: Costs and Budget
SECTION 1

10.1.2 INTRODUCTION

A. The Project

1. Objectives: The objective of the proposed project would enable the supply of sufficient power of acceptable quality to the rural retail level.

2. Preliminary project description: The project would focus on rehabilitating and increasing the capacity of existing distribution lines and substations and standardizing them to 110, 35 and 22kV to enable them to meet the growing demand more efficiently, provide better quality and quantity of electric power for productive uses, and reduce power system losses.

Based on suitability and priority of the subprojects and the interest expressed by the PCs, the project would have up to 7 components, one per participating PC. The proposed project would cost about US$158.5 million, of which about US$107 million would be financed by IDA. It would be implemented by Power Companies (PCs) under the supervision of EVN.

3. To implement subprojects components, land acquisition will be required. However, rehabilitating and increasing the capacity of existing distribution lines and substations would not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement. For the ownership and implementation arrangements, separate Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared prior to the appraisal one for each participating PC.

B. Policy Framework

4. This resettlement policy framework prepared based on the PO/BP 4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement (December, 2001). The principle objective of the Policy Framework is to ensure that all displaced persons (DP's) will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

5. The Policy Framework lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of DP's, entitlements, legal and institutional framework, modes of compensation and rehabilitation, peoples participation features and grievances procedures that will guide the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the DP's.

C. The Displaced Persons (DPs)

6. The DP's include the following persons to be identified by the baseline information collected for each Resettlement Plans (RPs):
(a) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;

(b) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;

(c) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project; and

(d) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project.

D. Principles and Objectives

7. The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12 (OP/BP 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, income earning capacity and production levels. *Lack of legal rights to the assets lost should not bar the DP 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 sites.

(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 by 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.

E. Resettlement Plan (RP)

8. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement.

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

9. In case impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, 3 or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) will be prepared by the respective PCs (under EVN) and consolidated by the project provinces for any given project phase and furnished to the World Bank for its concurrence.

10. Each Abbreviated Resettlement Plan will cover the following minimum elements: (1) a census survey of displaced persons, and valuation of assets; (2) description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided; (3) consultation with displaced persons about acceptable alternatives; (4) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievances redress; and (5) a timetable and budget. In the case some displaced persons, lose more than 10% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the plan also covers a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.

11. The Abbreviated Resettlement Plan will be completed by no later than four months prior to the estimated date for commencement of the works under the project phases. Each Abbreviated Resettlement Plan will be furnished to the World Bank for consideration no later than three months prior to the actual initiation of the works under the Project. Compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities will only commence after the World Bank has found acceptable the respective Abbreviated Resettlement Plan and the EVN has approved it. The
compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities will be completed before awarding the contracts of civil works under each sub-project.

Resettlement Plan

12. In case more than 200 people are affected by the project, a full Resettlement Plan (RP) will be prepared by the respective PC in accordance with the provisions of this Policy Framework. The RP will be furnished by PC under EVN to the World Bank for its concurrence.

13. Each RP will include: (1) description of the project; (2) project potential impacts; (3) objectives; (4) socio-economic studies; (5) legal framework; (6) institutional framework; (7) eligibility; (8) valuation and compensation for losses; (9) resettlement measures; (10) site selection, site preparation and relocation; (11) housing, infrastructure, and social services; (12) environmental protection and management; (13) participation and consultation; (14) integration with host populations; (15) grievances procedures; (16) organizational responsibilities; (17) implementation schedule; (18) cost and budget; and, (19) monitoring and evaluation.

14. Each RP will be completed by no later than six months prior to the estimated date for commencement of the works. Each RP will be furnished to the World Bank for consideration by no later than three months prior to the actual initiation of the works under the Project. Rehabilitation and assistance activities will only commence after the World Bank has found acceptable the respective RP and EVN has approved it. Rehabilitation and assistance activities will be completed before awarding contracts of civil works under each sub-project.

SECTION 2

10.1.3 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Institutional Framework

15. The responsibility for preparing and implementing the Policy Framework and RPs are as follows:

(a) The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing RPs rests with PCs under EVN. The PCs and their Project Provincial Powers (PPPs) are responsible for carrying out census, socioeconomic survey and inventories and preparing RPs and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction. The people’s committees at the district and commune levels will participate in the RP preparation and implementation. These administrative units will also ensure the active and effective participation of the DPs in the RP preparation and implementation. In order to have RPs acceptable to the World Bank and to implement RP smoothly, PCs under EVN are responsible for i) hiring qualified consultants to prepare RPs; ii) appointing qualified social safeguard
staff at each PC and its Project Management Board (PMB) and Compensation and Resettlement Committees at provincial and district levels.

(b) Funds for compensation will be from EVN and budgetary requirements for economic restoration, other assistance would be either from counter part funds or from IDA.

B. Legal Framework

16. This section reviews the legal framework and policies of the Government of Vietnam and IDA policies related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. It then compares the two approaches. Since there are differences between the WB’s policy and the Vietnamese’s, the project requires a waiver of the Vietnamese Government articles of decrees and regulations concerning compensation and resettlement. Subsequently, compensation and resettlement plans will be implemented according to the project policies.

17. The Legal Framework of the Government of Vietnam: The key national laws, decrees governing land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in Vietnam consists of the following:

- The Constitution of Vietnam, 1992 confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.
- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued on December 3, 2004 on compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the state.
- Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC issued on December 7, 2004 guiding the implementation of compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- Decree 188/2004/ND-CP issued on November 16, 2004 on methods to determine land prices and assorted land price brackets.
- Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC issued by November 26, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Government’s decree No 188/2004/ND-CP
- Decree 17/2006/ND-CP dated January 27, 2006 on revision and supplementation of some regulations in decrees guiding the implementation of the Land Law.
- Decree 84/2007/ND-CP dated May 25th 2007 on revision of issuing LURC, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedure for compensation, resettlement when land acquired by State and grievance redress.

18.1 The primary objective of the World Bank policy is to explore all alternatives to avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement. Where resettlement is unavoidable, the living standards of displaced persons should be restored or improved relative to those conditions that prevailed prior to the Project. The policy applies to the taking of land and other assets when land acquisition results in the loss of shelter, the loss of all or part of productive assets, or access to them, and the loss of income sources or other means of livelihood.

18.2 Measures required to ensure that resettlement has a positive outcome include:

- Consulting with potential Project-affected people on feasible measures for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Providing Project-affected persons 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 a 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.

18.3 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation:

18.3.1 The displaced or project-affected people eligible for compensation 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.

18.3.2 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 date.
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.

19. Valuation of and Compensation for Losses: The methodology to be used in the valuation of losses for Bank-associated Projects is based on their replacement cost. In this Project, losses comprise land, structures and other assets. Replacement cost for land includes the value of land at market price plus the cost taxes and fees to get Land Use Right Certificate (LURC). For houses and other structures, the market cost of the materials should be used to calculate the replacement cost to build a replacement structure with an area and the quality should be at least as good as those affected. For both totally and partially affected structures, compensation includes market cost of material, plus the costs of material transport, labor and contractor fees, registration and transfer taxes. Depreciation of the asset and amount saved in materials will not form a part of replacement cost.

20. 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 (Item 49, 50 of Article 42, of 2003 Land Law)
- Compensation at replacement cost is ensured in Art 6 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec 3rd 2004 that “...people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with
land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is many differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such difference shall be settled in cash” and Art 19 in the same Decree states that “…house and structure of domestic use of household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard”.

C. Required Waivers

21. 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:


22.1 Article 7: (Non eligible persons to compensation of land) stipulates that “The person whose land is recovered and who has not met one of the conditions stipulated in Article 8 of this Decree; land assignment by State without land use fee or land use fee got from State budget; or who has violated the plan already ratified by the competent level, and such violation has been announced, or who violates the corridor protecting work, or who illegally occupies land shall not receive compensation when the state recovers the land. The People’s Committee of province or City directly under the Central Government shall consider and make decisions on a case by case basis”.

22.2 Article 18 (item 3,4) and Article 20 (item 2b, c) (Principle for compensation of lost property): (i) Houses and structures on non-eligible for compensation land, which have not violated announced land use plan or right out way will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost; (ii) Houses and structures on non-eligible for compensation land, which have violated announced land use plan or right out way will not be assisted. If necessary, PPC will consider on the case by case basis.

22.3 Article 28 (item 1,2) and Article 29 (item 1) of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Assistance Policy for rehabilitation): DPs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitle to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance.

22.4 To ensure that the objectives of this resettlement policy are met, a special decision of the Government waiving Article 7, 18, 20, 28 and Article 29 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for illegal users of land as proposed in the policy.

23. Price of Land for Calculation of Compensation:
23.1 According to Vietnamese Regulation, calculation the unit price for land compensation will be on GOV Decree 197/2004/ND-CP and 188/2004/ND-CP along with their Guidance (Circular 116/TT-BTC and Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC).

23.2 Article 9 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt.Dec 3rd 2004: This article state that land price for compensation calculation is the land price in the respect of land use purpose at the time of land acquisition, promulgated by the provincial People’s Committee in line with GoV regulation (within GoV’s range of minimum and maximum price).

23.3 Article 2 of Decree 188/2004/ND-CP dt. Nov 16th 2004:: This article states that the land price shall be defined by the Provincial People’s Committee and/or cities directly under the central government.

23.4 To ensure that the objectives of the project resettlement policy are met, unit price for land compensation established by Project Provincial/cities People’s Committee will be adjusted to meet the replacement cost.

The compensation unit price established by provincial/district CRCs, provincial DOFs, DOCs and approved by provincial People’s Committee may be adjusted to meet the replacement cost, by the time of compensation, to ensure the objectives of RP policy are met.


24.1 Article 21: This article state that the DP who rent GoV house and has to be relocated by shelf relocation will be assisted by cash at rate aqual to 60% of the cost of currently rented house and 60% of the cost of land value, in case of no resettlement houses to be arranged for them.

24.2 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 rented government housing as proposed in this policy.


25.1 Article 2 (item 2.5) of Decree 131/2006/ND-CP: This article state that “in the case of international agreement ODA have been signed between Government and Sponsor stipulate other contents, the international agreement will be prevail.
25.2 Article 1 (item 2) of Decree 19/2001/ND-CP states that: “in the case of international agreement ODA have been signed between Government and Sponsor stipulate other contents, the international agreement will be prevail”

25.3 The waiver will be approved by Government in the decision of the project investment before negotiation. The Project Provincial People’s Committee will issue official letter for their agreement in implementing the policies set forth in RP.

SECTION 3
ENTITLEMENT POLICY

26. DP’s will be entitled to the following types of rehabilitation and assistance measures:

(a) DPs losing agricultural/productive land and crops

(i) if the portion of the land to be lost represents 10% or less of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is still a viable economic holding, cash compensation, at full replacement cost for the acquired area may be provided to the DP

(ii) if the portion of the land to be lost more than 10% of the total area of the landholding and the remaining holding 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.

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

(iv) DP’s whose land is temporarily taken by the works under the project will be compensated for their loss of income, standing crops and for the cost of soil restoration and damaged infrastructure. Land will be rehabilitated after the project construction by each PC and its PMB.

(b) DPs losing residential land and house/structure

(i) The mechanism for compensating loss of residential land and structures will be: (1) the provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation at replacement cost according to DPs’ choice; and (2) 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.
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.

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 six months rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

(c) DPs 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.

(d) DPs 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.

27. In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems is damaged, the PPC of the project provinces and EVN will ensure that these would be restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community.

28. Besides the direct compensation for the losses, DPs also will be entitled to additional assistance (subsidies/allowances) as stipulated in the Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP. These subsidies/allowances are as below:

a) Transportation allowance

Article 27, all DPs relocating within the province are entitled to a maximum allowance of 05 million VND. All DP relocating out of the province are entitled to a maximum allowance of 0 5 million VND. This subsidy allowance is for the transportation of their salvageable materials and living facilities. All DP relocating and while waiting for establishment of new resettlement residences at resettlement sites are (i) to be provided with temporary residence or (ii) temporary rent cost.

b) Subsistence allowance for relocating

Article 28: (i) all DPs relocating within province shall receive a cash allowance equal to 30 kg of rice per month in uninterrupted 03 months; (ii) all DPs relocating out of province shall receive a cash allowance equal to 30 kg of rice per month in uninterrupted 06 months; (iii) All DPs who are in a severe socioeconomic difficulty or who relocating to areas of socioeconomic difficulty shall be receive cash allowance equal to 30 kg of rice per month in uninterrupted 12 months.

c) Restoration allowance
DPs, who are permanently affected more than 10% of productive land or incomes, will be entitled to trainings or other economic restoration programs at about VND 1,500,000 for household.

d) 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 5,000,000 VND/ HH.

29. By the nature of the project impacts, the potential impacted categories are classified into seven (07) categories. The entitlement matrix is attached (see Annex 1)

11. 30. Voluntary Donation: For the rehabilitation/expansion of Low Voltage System, where there are DPs who would be marginally affected on residential land/other assets and who may choose to contribute affected land/assets in lieu of a cash contribution for the project construction, a procedure for determining and documenting the voluntary nature of the contribution are as follows:

- step 1: Local authorities clearly inform to all DP about this project resettlement policy, and the actual entitlement to compensation.
- step 2: Volunteer DPs sign in the DMS and Entitlement forms for the affected assets and asset(s) which they choose to contribute for the project, and these forms will be filed in Provincial/District Compensation Committees’ offices.
- step 3: a sample of about 20% of volunteer households will be checked by independent monitoring agencies at the beginning times of RPs implementation and reports of independent monitors on this matter will be submitted to IDA for its concurrence.

The above procedure will also be clearly guided in Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

SECTION 4: SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION, AND RELOCATION

31. If there are families have to be relocated because of the project impacts and resettlement sites are required. The PCs and local authorities will clearly describe in RP about alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering:

(a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;

(b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;

(c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
(d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

(e) housing, infrastructure, and social services. Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

(f) a description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

SECTION 5
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

32. The local authorities and its relevant organizations, DPs and host communities will participate throughout the various stages of the planning and implementation of RPs. The DPs will be fully informed of the provisions of this Policy Framework at public meetings held by the respective PC, its PMB and local authorities.

33. Each DP will be fully informed and consulted by the relevant District Peoples' Committee and/or Communes Peoples' Committees of their entitlements and rehabilitation choices under the respective.

SECTION 6
BASELINE INFORMATION

A. Census and Inventory

34. The baseline information will include the following information for each household:

(a) number of persons and names;

(b) number, type, and area of the houses lost;

(c) number and area of all the residential plots lost;

(d) number, category and area of agricultural land lost;

(e) quantity and types of crops and trees lost;

(f) businesses lost including structures, land and other fixed assets;

(g) productive assets lost as a percentage of total productive assets;

(h) quantity and category of other fixed assets affected by each sub-Project; and
(i) temporary damage to productive assets.

The proposed census and inventory form is attached (see Annex 2)

B. Resettlement Plan

35. The baseline information for a RP will include: (a) an Census and Inventory (see above); and (b) a detailed socioeconomic survey of all DP's describing their age, sex, ethnicity, education, occupation, sources of income, and total household income.

36. The entitlements of DPs will be calculated based on the above information.

SECTION 7
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Implementation Schedule

37. A detailed implementation schedule of the various activities to be undertaken will be included in each RP. The RP implementation schedule must be developed based on the linkage to the civil work implementation schedule.

38. Payment of rehabilitation and furnishing of other restoration/assistance entitlements (in cash or in-kind), and relocation if that be the case, have to be completed prior awarding contracts for civil works.

B. Institutional Arrangement

39. PCs and all project provinces will arrange adequate and experienced staff to make sure that RP will be implemented smoothly as approved schedules.

C. Complaints and Grievances

40. Complaints and grievances related to any aspect of RP implementation, including the determined the quantity and price of the lost assets, will be handled as follows:

First step:
If any person is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, he/she can lodge an oral or written grievance with commune authorities. Commune People’s Committee will resolve the issue within fifteen days from the date it receive the complaint.

Second step:
If any aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision in stage 1, he/she can bring the complaint to the District People’s Committee (DPC) or District Resettlement Committee (DRC) within fifteen days from the date of the receipt of the decision in stage 1. The District People’s Committee (DRC) or District Resettlement Committee (DRC) will reach a decision on the complaint within fifteen days.

Third step:

If the DP is still not satisfied with the decision at district level, he/she can appeal to the Provincial People’s Committee (PCC) or Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) within 15 days of receiving the decision of the DPC or DRC. The Provincial People’s Committee (PRC) or Provincial Resettlement Committee (CRC) will reach a decision on the complaint within fifteen days.

Fourth step:

If the DP is not satisfied with the decision of the Provincial level, the case may be submitted for consideration by the District Court within 15 days of receiving the decision of the PPC or PRC.

41. DP’s will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees.

D. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

42. Implementation of RPs will be periodically supervised and monitored by the respective PC/its PMB in a close coordination with the respective Peoples’ Committees at different administrative units and independent monitoring agencies. The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to EVN, PCs and Project Provincial Powers.

43. 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 .

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

(c) Verify that funds for implementing the RPs are provided to the respective PMBs 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 .

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

44. Independent Monitoring: An independent agency or agencies or individual consultant will be retained by PCs of EVN to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs. The independent agencies will be academic or research institutions, non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) or independent consulting firms, all with qualified and experienced staff and terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank.
45. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of 20% 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 s, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this Policy Framework.

SECTION 8
COSTS AND BUDGET

46. Each RP will include detailed cost of rehabilitation and other restoration/assistance entitlements and relocation of DPs, if that be the case, with a breakdown by agricultural land, residential land, business land, houses, businesses and other assets. The cost estimates will make adequate provision for contingencies.

47. Sources of funding for the various activities will be clearly specified in the cost tables. For Rural Distribution sub-projects, funds for implementing RPs will be from counterparts: EVN and/or PCs will arrange budget for implementing RPs.

Annexes

1. Annex 1: Entitlement Matrix
2. Annex 2: Proposed Inventory form of Project Affected People

Note: 1 The term "displaced persons" refers to persons who are affected in any of the ways described in para. 7(c) and 19.3.1 of this RPF.

2 "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard.

3 "Entire displaced population are minor": Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.
4 Resettlement assistance: Resettlement assistance may consist of land, other assets, cash, employment, and so on, as appropriate.

5 The cut-off date: Normally, the cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.
### Annex 1

#### 11.1.2 Rural Distribution Project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>No. of persons in HH</th>
<th>Total landholding of HH in m²</th>
<th>Loss of Land</th>
<th>Loss of Assets</th>
<th>Loss of Crops</th>
<th>Other Losses</th>
<th>Temporary Losses (specify)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Residential Land acquired (m²)</td>
<td>Productive land acquired (m²)</td>
<td>Land lost as % of total</td>
<td>Number of lost structures</td>
<td>Structures Permanents (m²)</td>
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</table>
## Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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>
</table>
| 1  | Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW | All DPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW | DPs with/without land certificate included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to cut-off date. | - Cash compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land.  
- No compensation for land  
- Rehabilitate land after the project construction. | - Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt. Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PCs or Provinces will pay money for this work.  
- Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PC and/or District Resettlement Committees (DRCs).  
- 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 stake holders. |
| 2  | Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures in ROW | All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW | -do- | - Cash compensation for affected fruit trees and trees at replacement cost.  
- No compensation for land  
- Rehabilitate land after the project construction. | - Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt. Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PC or Provinces 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 contractors after the project construction  
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs  
- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stake holders. |

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Annex 2
### Type of loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 10% of total area) and the demolished area does not impact to the remaining house/building. Residential land and garden land outside of ROW is sufficient for re-organizing (not less than 60 m²).</td>
<td></td>
<td>- DP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 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 directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room.</td>
<td>- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be paid at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td></td>
<td>- No compensation for land. - Rehabilitation land after the project construction by contractors.</td>
<td>- DPs will demolish the impacted part/ room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tree and fruit tree</td>
<td>- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Allowances:</td>
<td>- Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and/or DRCs</td>
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<td>- Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes.</td>
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<td>- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders.</td>
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<td>- Consultation for DP’s options on remains their house in ROW or move out of ROW.</td>
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<td>- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be replacement cost at the time of payment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- DPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Notes

- **Temporary impact on residential and garden land.**
  - Impact more than 10% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact to the remaining house/structure. Land outside of ROW.

- **House/ building:**
  - DP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 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 at replacement cost for full areas of impacted house/building and demolish DP’s house in ROW.  
  - No compensation for land.

**Implementation Issues:**
- Disclose/ disseminate to DPs and key stakeholders.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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>
</table>
| 1  | ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m²) | All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW | - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.  
Tree and fruit tree  
- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost.  
Allowances:  
- Relocation allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months. | - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.  
- Full compensation payment for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance.  
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs  
- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.  
- Clearance residual could be used with other restricted purposes.  
- Finance available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose disseminate |  |
| 2  | Temporary impact on residential and or garden land in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 60 m²) | -do- | DPs can opt for one of the followings:  
i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 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 iii) “Land for land” with the same area which DP occupied and cash at replacement cost | - House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
- Consultation for DP’s options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW  
- PMB 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 receive compensation will demolish the impacted house areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.  
- Full compensation payment for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PCs or project provinces will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.  
- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.  
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs  
- Cleared residual could be used with other restricted purposes. |  |
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<tr>
<th>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>6</td>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substation and access roads etc.</td>
<td>All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substation and access roads etc.</td>
<td>- do-</td>
<td>For DP losing productive land:&lt;br&gt;a. Land loss less than 10% of their total landholdings&lt;br&gt;- Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable.&lt;br&gt;- Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable.&lt;br&gt;- Cash compensation for properties associated with land&lt;br&gt;b. Land loss equal or more than 10% of their total landholdings:&lt;br&gt;DP can opt for the followings:&lt;br&gt;i) &quot;Land for land&quot; with the same area and productive purposes.&lt;br&gt;- Consultation for DP's options on land compensation.&lt;br&gt;- PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.&lt;br&gt;- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development.&lt;br&gt;- DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.&lt;br&gt;- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.&lt;br&gt;- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance.</td>
<td>- Finance/ land available for rehabilitation and restoration and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stake holders.&lt;br&gt;- PCs 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 RAP implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled DPs</td>
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<td>of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economic viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic viable</td>
<td>- No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation. - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs - Finance/ land available for compensation/ rehabilitation and well information disclose/ disseminate. - PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RAP implementation. - DPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees.</td>
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<td>i) Cash for land at the replacement cost.</td>
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<td>- Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost.</td>
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<td>- Rehabilitation assistance.</td>
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<td>11.2.1 For DP losing Residential and garden land:</td>
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<td>- If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m²): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.</td>
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<td>- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing: DP can opt for i) cash compensation at 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.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services. Compensation for income lost in the affected time</td>
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<td>(b) Permanent impact on business or other services.</td>
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<td>(c) Rehabilitation assistance.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>DP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>All DPs impacted on business and other services</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Public Work</td>
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Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3

Appendix - 29 -
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<th>№</th>
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<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary Impacts</td>
<td>All impacted institutional DPs</td>
<td>All impacted institutional DPs shall be approached in advance for cooperation for impact mitigation measure as well as measure for maintaining the normal functioning of their impacted system by the Contractor(s)</td>
<td>Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line etc) Reinstatement after the project construction All expense on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system shall be born by Contractor(s)</td>
<td>Contract(s) with Contractor(s) should bear one article on this specific responsibility of the contractor(s) Approach for institutional DPs for cooperation Arrange and pay the expenses for the alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system to the satisfaction of the institutional DPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent Impacts</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line etc) All expense on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system shall be born by Contractor(s)</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>Complete the work for “alternative solution” prior to commencement of the project work.</td>
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Appendix 3

Entitlement Matrix
## ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</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, 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, crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land. &lt;br&gt; - No compensation for land &lt;br&gt; - Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</td>
<td>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks. &lt;br&gt; - PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PCs or Provinces will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. &lt;br&gt; - Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PC and/or District Resettlement Committees (DRCs). &lt;br&gt; - Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes. &lt;br&gt; - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stake holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures in ROW</td>
<td>All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>- Cash compensation for affected fruit trees at replacement cost. &lt;br&gt; - No compensation for land &lt;br&gt; - Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</td>
<td>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks. &lt;br&gt; - PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PC or Provinces will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. &lt;br&gt; - Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction &lt;br&gt; - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs &lt;br&gt; - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stake holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled DPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and garden land. Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 10% of total area) and the demolished area does not impact to the remaining house/building. Residential land and garden land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m²).</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td><strong>House/ building:</strong> - DP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 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 directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room. - No compensation for land. - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors. <strong>Tree and fruit tree</strong> - Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. <strong>Allowances:</strong> - Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months.</td>
<td>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 5,6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and or garden land. Impact more than 10% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact to the remaining of house/structure. Land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td><strong>House/ building:</strong> - DP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 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 at replacement cost for full areas of impacted house/building and demolish DP’s house in ROW. - No compensation for land. - Rehabilitate land after the project construction</td>
<td>House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.</td>
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### Rural Distribution Project Resettlement Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation Plan

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and garden land in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 60 m²)</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>- Do-</td>
<td>- DPs receive compensation will demolish the impacted house areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.</td>
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</table>

- Tree and fruit tree
- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost.

**Allowances:**
- Relocation allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months.

- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees
- Full compensation payment for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance.
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs
- Cleared residential could be reused with other restricted purposes.
- Finance available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disseminate

- Cleared residential could be used with other restricted purposes.
- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development
- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs
- Full compensation payment for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PCs or project provinces will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.

- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.
- Consultation for DP's options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW
- PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.
- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development
- DP's receive compensation will demolish the impacted house areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.
<table>
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<th>N°</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 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 roads etc. | - Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities.  
- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost.  
11.3 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 dated Dec 3rd, 2004 of GOV.  
- Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 10% of their incomes.  
- Incentive for relocating in a timely manner: maximum 5,000,000 VND/HH | - Consultation for DP’s options on land compensation.  
- PMB 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 themselves.  
- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.  
- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance.  
- No award civil work contract before completion of |
<table>
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<td>are still economic viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic viable</td>
<td>compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.</td>
<td>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs</td>
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<td>ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>- Finance/ land available for compensation/ rehabilitation and well information disclose/ disseminate.</td>
<td>- PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation.</td>
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<td>- Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>- DPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees.</td>
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<td>- Rehabilitation assistance.</td>
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<td>11.3.1For DP losing Residential and garden land:</td>
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<td>- If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m²): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.</td>
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<td>- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</td>
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<td>DP can opt for i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or ii) &quot;land for land&quot; 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.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>DP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>All DPs impacted on business and other services -do-</td>
<td>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services. Compensation for income lost in the affected time (b) Permanent impact on business or other services. (c) Rehabilitation assistance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Public Work</td>
<td>All impacted institutional DPs (who directly manage and operate such impacted public work system)</td>
<td>All impacted institutional DPs shall be approached in advance for cooperation for impact mitigation measure as well as measure for maintaining the normal functioning of their impacted system by the Contractor(s)</td>
<td>Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e. road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line etc) Reinstatement after the project construction All expense on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system shall be born by Contractor(s)</td>
<td>Contract(s) with Contractor(s) should bear one article on this specific responsibility of the contractor(s) Approach for institutional DPs for cooperation Approach for institutional DPs for cooperation Complete the work for &quot;alternative solution&quot; prior to commencement of the project work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary Impacts</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e. road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line etc) All expense on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system shall be born by Contractor(s)</td>
<td>Complete the work for &quot;alternative solution&quot; prior to commencement of the project work.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Appendix 4

Agreements on Station Location and T/L Routes
ƯƠN BẢN NHÂN DÂN TỈNH ĐÔNG NAI

Số: UBND-CN
Vi văn thể thuận hướng tuyến đường dây 110KV Cẩm Mỹ-Xuân Lộc và vị trí Trạm biên áp 110KV Cẩm Mỹ.

Kính gửi: - Giám đốc Sở Công nghiệp;
- Giám đốc Công ty Điện lực Đồng Nai;
- Giám đốc Công ty Tư vấn Xây dựng Điện 3.

Sau khi xem xét Văn bản 411/SCN-DN ngày 08/06/2006 của Sở Công nghiệp (có ý kiến thống nhất của các ngành, địa phương và đơn vị liên quan), tại Văn bản số 343/SCN-DN ngày 19/05/2006 của Sở Công nghiệp) về việc thỏa thuận hướng tuyến đường dây 110KV Cẩm Mỹ-Xuân Lộc và vị trí Trạm biên áp 110KV Cẩm Mỹ; Chủ tịch UBND tỉnh có ý kiến như sau:

1/. Thống nhất hướng tuyến đường dây 110KV Cẩm Mỹ-Xuân Lộc và vị trí Trạm biên áp 110KV Cẩm Mỹ theo phương án 1 bản về mặt bằng tuyến số 36002C-DD-02 do Công ty Tư vấn Xây dựng Điện 3 lập (đính kèm).

- Thỏa thuận hướng tuyến đường dây trên trên là cơ sở pháp lý cho Công ty Tư vấn Xây dựng Điện 3 (thuộc Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam) triển khai lập hồ sơ thiết kế hoan chính trình duyệt theo quy định.

2/. Chủ đầu tư, đơn vị tư vấn thiết kế, đơn vị thi công có trách nhiệm phối hợp chặt chẽ với các ngành, địa phương liên quan trong quá trình triển khai thực hiện các bước tiếp theo, đảm bảo đúng tiến độ quy định và phù hợp quy hoạch dự kiến.

Nơi nhận:
- Chủ tịch và các Phó Chủ tịch (CT);
- Bộ CHQS tỉnh
- Sở KTMT, XD, GTVT;
- UBND các huyện Cẩm Mỹ, Xuân Lộc, LX;
- Chánh, Phó Văn phòng CN;
- Lưu V7 (CN).

KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Phụ Quốc Thải
Appendix 5

Minutes of Community Meetings
BIỂN BẢN HỢP THAM VĂN CÔNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: V/v Phổ biến thông tin về “Kế hoạch tài chính dự án” và “Tác động môi trường” của dự án đường dây 110kV Xuân Lộc - Cẩm Mỹ và TBA 110kV Cẩm Mỹ.

Hôm nay, ngày tháng ngày năm, tại V/PECC3, Xa Huyện, .....

đã diễn ra buổi họp với các nội dung chính như sau:

I. Thành phần tham dự

Phía Chính quyền địa phương

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Phía người dân bị ảnh hưởng (Danh sách định kèm)

Phía Chủ Đầu tư và Công ty Tư vấn xây dựng điện 3 (PECC3)

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II. Nội dung phổ biến thông tin

- Đại diện PECC3 trình bày, phổ biến thông tin chung về dự án và công bố cho người dân địa phương về ảnh hưởng của dự án, các thông tin về tác động môi trường, các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động này cũng như kế hoạch hồi phục tài chính dự và khu tái định cư dự kiến của dự án (nếu có).

- Tham khảo và lấy ý kiến đóng góp của chính quyền địa phương và người dân đại diện các hộ bị ảnh hưởng địa phương về các tác động của dự án đồng thời về kế hoạch hồi phục, nguyên vong di dời, tái định cư và định canh (nếu có), địa điểm tái định cư (nếu có) mà người dân địa phương muốn di chuyển đến.

Trang 1/4
III. Ý kiến của chính quyền đại phương và của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án

1) Phần kế hoạch bảo trợ tài chính

Ngày tháng năm

Cám ơn, viết, nhận, đăng, tháng, năm

Trang 2/4
Công ty TN XX dynamic

Đại diện

Ngày trình

Mẫu biên ban Thâm Văn

PCCC
### DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI ĐÂN BI ÂNH HƯỞNG

THAM GIA BUỔI HỌP THAM VĂN CÔNG DÔNG

Ngày 4... tháng 0... năm ... tại ... UBND Xã .... Bào Hợp ...

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Xác nhận của địa phương:

UY BAN NHÂN DÂN

(Xã... Xã...)

(Ký tên và dòng đầu)

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Đặng Ngọc Bích

Trang 4/4
BIÊN BẢN HỘP THAM VÀN CÔNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: V/v Phó biên thông tin về "Kế hoạch tài chính cur" và "Tác động môi trường" của dự án đường dây 110kV Xuân Lộc - Cẩm Mỹ và TBA 110kV Cẩm Mỹ.

Hôm nay, ngày 05 tháng 04, năm 2005, tại UBND...Xuân Lộc...Địa... Da dien ra buổi họp với các nội dung chính như sau:

I. Thành phần tham dự

Phía Chính quyền địa phương

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Phía người dân bị ảnh hưởng (Danh sách đính kèm)

Phía Chủ Đầu tư và Công ty Tư vấn xây dựng điện 3 (PECC3)

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II. Nội dung phổ biến thông tin

- Đại diện PECC3 trình bày, phổ biến thông tin chung về dự án và cung cấp cho người dân địa phương về ảnh hưởng của dự án, các thông tin về tác động môi trường, các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động này cũng như kế hoạch bồi thường tài chính cư và khu tài chính dự kiến của dự án (néu có).

- Tham khảo và lấy ý kiến đóng góp của chính quyền địa phương và người dân đại diện các họ bị ảnh hưởng địa phương về các tác động của dự án đồng thời về kế hoạch bồi thường, nguyên vong di đối, tài định cư và định cảnh (néu có), địa điểm tài định cư (néu có) mà người dân địa phương muốn di chuyển đến.
III. Ý kiến của chính quyền đại phương và của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án

1) Phân Kế hoạch bởi thương tài chính dự án

---

1. Đã chỉ ra rằng, (để, đầu, lập, tổ, cảng, xây, dựng)

2. Đã do, lập, tổ, cảng, xây, dựng, bởi, tài, chính, dự, án...

3. Đã do, lập, tổ, cảng, xây, dựng, bởi, tài, chính, dự, án...

---

2. Bắt, việc, xây, dựng, tổ, cảng, xây, dựng, bởi, tài, chính, dự, án...

3. Bắt, việc, xây, dựng, tổ, cảng, xây, dựng, bởi, tài, chính, dự, án...
MẪU BIỂN BÀN THAM VÀN CÔNG ĐỒNG

2) Phần Mở trưởng

Ngày tháng: ... tháng, năm ...; Người viết: ...; Họ và tên: ...; Số điện thoại: ...

Đại diện

Ngày tháng: ... tháng, năm ...

Đại diện Chư Đài trư

Đại diện các hộ dân ảnh hưởng

Công ty Tư vấn Xây dựng Điển 3

Nguyễn Thị V.

Đại diện Chư Đài trư
### DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI DÂN BỊ ÁNH HƯỞNG

THAM GIA BUỔI HỘP THAM VĂN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Ngày ... tháng ..., năm 2005 tại ... Khu V, P... Xã... Đón..................

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Xác nhận của địa phương:

ƯY BAN NHÂN DÂN

.....xã, Xã...-thành...

(Ký tên và đóng dấu)

Trang 4/4
BIÊN BẢN HỢP THAM VÂN CÔNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: V/v Phó biên thông tin về “Kế hoạch tài chính cũ” và “Tác động môi trường” của dự án đường dây 110kV Xuân Lộc - Cẩm Mỹ và TBA 110kV Cẩm Mỹ.

Hôm nay, ngày 2 tháng 12 năm 2005, tại...

...đã diễn ra buổi họp với các nội dung chính như sau:

I. Thành phần tham dự

Phía Chính quyền địa phương

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Phía người dân bị ảnh hưởng (Danh sách định kèm)

Phía Đầu tư và Công ty Tư vấn xây dựng điện 3 (PECC3)

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II. Nội dung phó biên thông tin

Đại diện PECC3 trình bày, phó biên thông tin chung về dự án và công bố cho người dân địa phương về phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án, các thông tin về tác động môi trường, các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động này cũng như kế hoạch hóa thường tài chính và khu tài chính dự kiến của dự án (nếu có).

Tham khảo và lấy ý kiến đóng góp của chính quyền địa phương và người dân đại diện các họ bị ảnh hưởng địa phương về các tác động của dự án đồng thời về kế hoạch hóa thường, nguyên vọng đổi đời, tài chính cụ và định canh (nếu có), đảm bảo tài chính cụ (nếu có) mà người dân địa phương muốn đi chuyển đến.

Trang 1/4
III. Ý kiến của chính quyền đại phương và của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án

1) Phân Kế hoạch bởi thượng tay đỉnh cú

... 

Chủ quản lý dự án phải đặt sự xã hội hóa dự án lên làm phương tiện để thực hiện dự án. Phúc hợp với...
Nguyễn Văn Trung

Đại diện Chánh uỷ viên Đề án:

Nguyễn Văn Xuyên

Công ty TN Văn Xuyên

Đại diện

Công điện Chuẩn

Phạm Văn Mạnh

Ngày 01/12/2005

Làm việc

Phúc thông

Công Đoàn

Mẫu Biên An Tham Văn

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Xác nhận của địa phương:
ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
Xã...Xã...phường......
(Ký tên và dòng đầu)
Appendix 6

Sample of 'Questionnaire'
PHIẾU ĐIỀU TRA ĐƠI VỚI DOANH NGHIỆP BI ÁNH HƯỞNG DỰ ÁN DƯỠNG DÂY 110kV XUÂN LỘC – CÂM MỸ & TBA 110kV CÂM MỸ

Tên doanh nghiệp: ......................................................

Địa chỉ: ........................................................................

Chủ doanh nghiệp: ......................................................

Năm thành lập: .............................................................

Ngành nghề: ................................................................

Tổng số nhân sự tại cơ sở: ..............................................

+ Trực tiếp: ...............................................................
+ Gián tiếp: ...............................................................

Tổng số nhân sự tại nơi khác (nếu có): ..............................................

Lương trung bình: ..........................................................

Lương cao nhất: ..........................................................

Lương thấp nhất: ..........................................................

Lợi nhuận trung bình sau thuế qua năm qua: ..............................................

Lợi nhuận trung bình trước thuế cuối năm qua: ..............................................

Cơ sở vật chất hiện hữu:

+ Tổng diện tích đất: .............................................. m²
+ Tỉnh trạng số hữu: ......................................................
+ Nhà xưởng: ............................................................. m²
+ Văn phòng: ............................................................. m²
+ Showroom: ............................................................. m²
+ Ăn tìn: ................................................................. m²
+ Nhà công nhân: ............................................................. m²
+ Bếp: ................................................................. m²
+ Khu vệ sinh: ............................................................. m²
+ Máy móc các loại: .................................................. cái

Bồn, bể chứa nước: ..............................................................
+ Khác: .................................................................
Co số vật chất bị ảnh hưởng:
+ Tổng diện tích đất: .......................................................... triệu đồng.
+ Hệ thống diện: .......................................................................... đồng
+ ............................................................................................................. đồng
+ ............................................................................................................. đồng

Trang thiết bị:
+ Thảo dỗ thiết bị: ............................................................. đồng
+ Văn chuyển trang thiết bị: ................................................... đồng
+ Lắp đặt lại: .................................................................................. đồng
+ Chi phí khác: .................................................................................. đồng
Tổng cộng chi phí thảo dỗ và xây mới: ......................................................... đồng

Dự trù thời gian thực hiện:
+ Thời gian xây dựng lại xướng: ...................................................... tháng
+ Thời gian vận hành thứ: ............................................................. tháng
+ Luong công nhân: .......................................................................... đồng
+ Lãi suất ngân hàng:
  - Lãi suất vay ngân hàng: ......................................................... đồng/tháng
  - Lãi suất ngân hàng: ............................................................... đồng/ tháng

Các đề xuất, kiến nghị khác cho công tác hồi thương và hỗ trợ doanh nghiệp:
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PHIÊU ĐIỀU TRA PHỤC VỤ LẤP BÁO CÁO KHÔI T & DC
DỰ ÁN ĐƯỜNG DÂY 110KV XUÂN LỘC – CÂM MỸ & THA 110KV CÂM MỸ

Mã phiếu: G3 2

Họ và tên người tra lời: Đặng Quyên
Số nhà: 1
Ap/Xóm/Tên: Tiền Phong, Xã Xuân Thủy, Huyện Xuân Lộc, Tỉnh Đồng Nai

1. Họ gia đình

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T &amp; T</th>
<th>Họ tên</th>
<th>Quan hệ với chủ hộ (*)</th>
<th>Tùy</th>
<th>Giáo dục</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp (**)</th>
<th>Thu nhập (dòng/tháng)</th>
<th>Ghi chú</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Cấp 1</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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(*) Quan hệ với chủ hộ
1. Vợ/chồng
2. Cha/mẹ
3. Con
4. Cháu
5. Ông/ma
6. Khác

(**) Giáo dục
1. Mẫu giáo
2. Tiểu học
3. THCS
4. THPT
5. Cao đẳng
6. Đại học
7. Trung cấp
8. Cao học

(***) Nghề nghiệp
1. Làm công ăn lương
2. Thuê
3. Thu chính
4. Chủ công
5. Dân bầu
6. Dân hợp tác
7. Công nhân
8. Nhà văn
9. Nhà giáo
10. Điều dưỡng
11. Nhà văn
12. Dân công ăn lương

1.1 Chỉ tiêu trung bình hàng tháng của hộ gia đình: ........2.4.4.3.4.7........ dòng/tháng.

1.2 Tôn giáo

1.3 Trưởng hợp gia đình phải chuyển đi nơi khác thì có ai bị:

1.4 Sử dụng nhà

Trang 1/4
1.5 Tiêu nghi gia đình
1. Nhà vệ sinh  ❍  2. Bếp  ❍
2. Nước máy  ❍  4. Điện  ❍
3. Xe máy  ❍  6. Ghe/xuống máy  ❍
4. Xe đạp  ❍  8. TV  ❍
5. Tủ lạnh  ❍  10. Máy giặt  ❍
6. Đồ điện tử  ❍  12. Điện thoại  ❍
7. Khác: ........................................

2. Bắt đồng sản
2.1 Bắt tổ chức
Bắt làm nhà ở và đặt dùng cho mục đích kinh doanh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tổng Đất tổ chức hiện hữu</th>
<th>Tình trạng pháp lý</th>
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<tr>
<td>Đất làm</td>
<td>Đất dùng để kinh doanh</td>
<td>Đất ở</td>
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<td>nhà ở</td>
<td>doanh</td>
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Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất tổ chức:

* Trong trường hợp tình trạng pháp lý là không sở hữu thì rõ kinh nghiệm thi he, tạm thời ... v.v nếu rõ mức chi phí thực tế biến hàng tháng.

Người ngồi nhà hiện hữu và mảnh đất tổ chức hiện hữu, gia đình con có nhà hoặc đất ở xã/ huyện/ tỉnh khác không?

1. Có ❍  2. Không ❍

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết (diện tích, diện tích, loại nhà/dất):

Địa chỉ: .............................................................

Diện tích: ...........................................................

Nhà: ❍  Đất: ❍

2.2 Đất canh tác

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hình thức</th>
<th>Diện tích hiện hữu</th>
<th>Diện tích bị ảnh hưởng</th>
<th>Tính trạng</th>
<th>Số hữu</th>
<th>Không sở hữu</th>
<th>Số dùng tạm</th>
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Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất canh tác:
2.3 Cây lâu năm và cây vụ bị ảnh hưởng

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<th>TTKT (năm)</th>
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Cây vụ bị ảnh hưởng:

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<th>TTKT (vụ/ năm)</th>
<th>Loại</th>
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<th>TTKT (vụ/ năm)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mía</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sắn (mi)</td>
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TTKT: tình trạng khai thác

2.4 Nhà

<table>
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<th>Giấy phép Xây dựng (Có/ Không)</th>
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'Cấm'

'Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến nhà: ..........................................

* Trong trường hợp thực tế không phải là những số khả qua rể bán dưới sau, trùm trái,... và nếu rào móc chỉ phã thùc meo mình hàng thương.

2.5 Kết cấu khác bị ảnh hưởng

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Lý do hỗ trợ</td>
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<td>Giá*</td>
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<tr>
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*Giải do hỗ trợ ảnh hưởng đặc biệt.

3. TÀI ĐỊNH CỦA

3.1 Họ gia đình có muốn đi đối không?
- Có  
- Không

Nếu 'Không' thì lý do của họ gia đình là: .................................................................

3.2 Chọn phương án điều hụ bất đồng

1. Đặt đối bất đồng
2. Trả tiền cho đặt

3.3 Chọn phương án điều hụ nhà/kết cấu

1. Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn
2. Đền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tài định cư
3. Nhà xây sẵn trong khu tài định cư
4. Phương án khác:

3.4 Chọn phương án hỗ trợ khác nhau nhập

1. Trợ giúp tài chính
2. Cung cấp phương tiện sản xuất
3. Trợ giúp tìm việc làm
4. Trợ giúp trong việc đào tạo
5. Đào tạo nghề mới
6. Đề nghị khác:

Người được phụng vấn

(kiểu và ghi rõ họ tên)

Nguyễn Công Quyền

Diễn trap viên

(kiểu và ghi rõ họ tên)

Nguyễn Thái Văn

Ngày... tháng... năm 200...
Appendix 7

Sample of ‘Pamphlet’
BÁO VỆ HÀNH LANG AN TOÀN LƯỚI DIỆN DƯƠNG DÂY 110KV

Làm việc hạn chế phát triển tiếp xúc không mong muốn của điện, vòng xoay ít nhất 1,5m

HÀNH LANG BÁO VỆ DIỆN DƯƠNG DÂY CAO ÁP 110KV

Kiểu thiết kế giống thường được dùng của điện dây 110KV
NHỮNG ĐIỀU CẦN BIẾT VỀ CHÍNH SÁCH BÔI THƯƠNG VÀ GIÁI PHÒNG MẠT BẰNG

CÔNG TY DIỄN LƯỢC ĐỒNG NAI
BAN QLDA LƯỢI ĐIЕН

ĐỨC NĂNG LƯỢC NỨNG THÔN
VAY VÓN NGÂN HÀNG THE GỌI

1. Tên số là lợi ích bôi thương của người bệnh?
   - Từ nức đến nỗi, giao dịch, viết bít giấu công nhận bôi thương - HIAB được sử dụng để xác định có cả lợi ích hoặc không, có lợi ích mà công nhận và xác định bôi thương, và có lợi ích mà không công nhận và xác định bôi thương.

2. Chủ sở hữu là bôi thương có bổ sung và vỡ tới bơi kế hoạch?
   - Danh Quyền Doanh nghiệp có bổ sung và vỡ tới bơi kế hoạch.

3. Bồi thường hai phần của bôi thương có bổ sung và vỡ tới bơi kế hoạch?
   - Bồi thường hai phần của bôi thương có bổ sung và vỡ tới bơi kế hoạch.

4. Bồi thường hai phần của bôi thương có bổ sung và vỡ tới bơi kế hoạch?
   - Bồi thường hai phần của bôi thương có bổ sung và vỡ tới bơi kế hoạch.

5. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
   - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.

6. Bồi thường hai phần của bôi thương có bổ sung và vỡ tới bơi kế hoạch?
   - Bồi thường hai phần của bôi thương có bổ sung và vỡ tới bơi kế hoạch.

7. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
   - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.

8. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
   - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.

9. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
   - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.

10. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
    - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.

11. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
    - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.

12. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
    - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.

13. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
    - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.

14. Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch?
    - Nhấn nút để xem bơi kế hoạch.
Appendix 7 - Pamphlet

Q & A on RP

The RD Project utilizes the WB loan to construct the Cam My 110kV Substation and Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L traversing Dong Nai province.

Dong Nai PC will implement the sub-projects of construction and installation of 110 kV Transmission Line in the above mentioned province.

1. Project Affected Household?

All households, institutions, individuals having land and properties on such land i.e. houses, structures, trees, crops in the safety corridor of the power networks (T/Ls and Station) to be constructed and installed by the project.

2. Who will define the affected areas and affected properties?

- Power Network System Management Board of Dong Nai PC will supply the District and Commune Compensation Committees with the layouts of T/L routes.
- The District and Commune Compensation Committees are responsible for defining the affected areas and carrying out the surveys and inventory of affected properties.
- Affected areas are areas lying within the safety corridor of the aerial T/L. Such safety corridor is defined by distance from the outer most cable to each side at the static state (Govt. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt. 17 Aug., 2005):
  + 20 m wide ROW is applicable to 110 kV T/L.

3. Types of Impacts?

- Permanent Impact. Land, houses, structures, other properties and trees (higher than 4m) lying in the safety corridor of T/Ls and station.
- Temporary Impact. Trees, crops and other properties affected during the construction works.

4. Land in the safety corridor of T/Ls will be taken for the project?

No. But such land use is limited to cultivation of crops and trees not higher than 4 m.

5. Who will be compensated and who will not be compensated?

Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3
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All families, institutions, individuals who have properties (land, houses, structures, trees, crops) affected by the project and who could legally claimed their land use rights and ownership of their properties prior to the cut-off date will be compensated and assisted.

- Encroached land and/or structures erected after the cut-off date will not be compensated. Such properties shall be removed by their owners.

6. **Compensation tariff**

Compensation tariff shall be established by the Provincial Compensation/Resettlement Committee, that reflects the actual market prices of the locality, and approved by the provincial People's Committee.

All DPs shall be compensated with replacement cost - the actual market prices at the time of compensation - for their affected properties without depreciation and without deduction of reused materials.

Affected land shall be compensated by land of similar category or cash.

7. **In case of houses partly affected**

- In case the affected part does not affect the structure of the house and the residential purpose in the remaining part, the affected part shall be compensated.

- In case the affected part affects the structure of the house and the remaining part can not be used for the residential purpose, the whole house shall be compensated.

8. **When DPs will receive the compensation and move**

- DPs required to be resettled shall be compensated for land, houses, structures, trees, crops... at least 3 months prior to land acquisition.

- DPs with partly affected properties and be resettled on their own land plot shall be compensated for the affected houses, structures, trees, crops... at least 2 months prior to land acquisition.

- DPs with affected trees, crops only shall be compensated at least 1 month prior to construction.

9. **Are there other entitlements apart from compensation for DPs required to be resettled?**

Yes.

Apart from compensation for land and other properties, DPs required to be resettled shall enjoy the transport allowance, livelihood assistance... All allowances, supports will be clearly defined in the RP.
10. In case DPs are paid with parts of compensation and other allowances but already asked to move or clear the ground?

DPs only hand-over their land or clear their ground when already received full compensation and other entitlements.

11. When receiving compensation, DPs may be asked to contribute a certain amount to a certain organization or a certain amount withheld by the Compensation Committee?

Nobody is authorized to collect or withhold any amount from DPs’ compensation and other entitlements.

If such is the case, DPs have to report immediately to district compensation committee, PMU or local authorities for settlement.

12. Who will inform DPs of the time-schedule for compensation, land acquisition, ground clearance and other related information?

PMB, Provincial Compensation Committee, District Compensation Committee are responsible for the information to DPs’ entitlements, RP, compensation policy and tariff, time-schedule for payment of compensation, land acquisition, ground-clearance and construction.

13. In case DPs disagreed with DMS results or other related issues, where can they lodge their complain?

1. Lodge their complaint to the Commune People’s Committee.

2. In case DPs disagreed with the settlement of the Commune People’s Committee, lodge their complaint to the District People’s Committee where settlement should be processed within 15 days.

3. In case DPs disagreed with the settlement of the District People’s Committee, such case will be brought to court.

Administrative fees are exempted at all levels.

14. Who will supervise the compensation?

An internal monitoring unit will be set up within the PMU to carry out the internal monitoring of RP, and

An independent external monitoring agency will be contracted by PMU to carry out the external monitoring of RP.

15. DPs’ responsibilities?

- Participate in all related community meetings and read all related information;
- Be ready with all related papers i.e. LURC, residential registration, ownership of other properties...
Read and thoroughly understand all related forms i.e. socio-economic survey, DMS, property inventory, compensation and resettlement commitment... and participate in all such activities.

Timely resettlement or ground-clearance after receiving full compensation and other entitlements.

16. Any DPs with any related query and at any time can approach the following institutions:

- Dong Nai Power Company
- District/provincial CRCs
- Dong Nai PC’s Power Network System PMU

01, National Road 01, Tan Hiep Ward, Bien Hoa City, Dong Nai.

Illustrations with brief explanations/instructions on safeguarding the power networks and prevention of electricity related accidents.
Appendix 8

Housing Categories (Vietnamese Construction Standards)
## Appendix 8 - Classification of Civil Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Houses and Structure</th>
<th>Using Period</th>
<th>Grade of Fire Resistance</th>
<th>Level of Facilities</th>
<th>Level of Surfaces Finishes</th>
<th>Level of Power and Water Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 1</td>
<td>More than 100 yrs.</td>
<td>I or II</td>
<td>with bed rooms, dinnings room, drawing room, kitchen and attached bathrooms in the same level of the apartment</td>
<td>With high grade finish/ decoration materials</td>
<td>With high grade of power and water supply and sanitation facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cat. 2</td>
<td>50-100 yrs.</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>with bed rooms, dinnings room, drawing room, kitchen and attached bathrooms in the same level of the apartment</td>
<td>With a few finish/ Decoration materials</td>
<td>With good power and water supply and sanitation facilities</td>
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<td>Cat. 3</td>
<td>20 - 50 yrs.</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>with bed rooms, drawing room and kitchen in the same level of the apartment</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>With power and water supply of medium materials</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 20 yrs.</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>with shared 1-2 room(s)</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>electricity for light only</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shared kitchen and bathroom</td>
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<td>water supply to kitchen and shared bathroom</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>low grade materials</td>
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</table>

**Temporary** There is no official specification for 'temporary' structures/houses. However, it is understood that house/structures of this category are usually built with low grade wood, plank, bamboo, leaf, straw, soil floor... or mixed with some low grade bricks and masonry and corrugated steel sheets for temporary housing.
Appendix 9

Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of DPs
## Socio-Economic Household Data Sheet of Project Displaced Persons

**Province:** Dong Nai  
**District:** Xuan Loc  
**Commune:** Xuan Dinh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Address of Household</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>Sex</th>
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<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Education</th>
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Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3
Rural Distribution Project
Xuan Loc – Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation

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### Province: Dong Nai

#### District: Xuan Loc

#### Commune: Bao Hoa

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### Province: Dong Nai

#### District: Xuan Loc

#### Commune: Xuan Phu

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Appendix 10

Inventory of Project Affected People
## Appendix 10: Inventory of Project Displaced Persons

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Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3
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*Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3 Appdix - 77*
### Rural Distribution Project Resettlement

#### Xuan Loc - Cam My 110kV T/L and Cam My 110kV substation Plan

**Province:** Dong Nai  
**District:** Xuan Loc  
**Commune:** Xuan Phu

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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>550,569</strong></td>
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