ELECTRICITY OF VIETNAM
POWER COMPANY No 1

RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

COMPONENT PROJECT

PHU NINH(DONG LANG) 110KV SUBSTATION &
ITS BRANCH-PHU THO PROVINCE

VOLUME 2.1 RESETTLEMENT PLAN

HANOI, 2008
RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

COMPONENT PROJECT

PHU NINH (DONG LANG) 110KV SUBSTATION & ITS BRANCH-PHU THO PROVINCE

VOLUME 2.1  RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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Hanoi, August, 2008
CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER J.s.c.,
MANAGER

HANOI, 2008
# Table of content

## Executive Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I</th>
<th>Introduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Project objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Project scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Policy Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Principles and Objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Existing power supply management in project areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1</td>
<td>Step-down Transformer Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2</td>
<td>Distribution Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3</td>
<td>Project Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.4</td>
<td>Project Efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.5</td>
<td>Project Impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.6</td>
<td>Mitigation Measures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter II Institutional and Legal Framework

| 2.1       | Institutional Framework |
| 2.1.1     | Overall Responsibility |
| 2.1.2     | Detail Responsibility |
| 2.2       | Legal Framework |
| 2.2.1     | Vietnamese Law |
| 2.2.2     | World Bank Policy |
| 2.2.3     | Comparison of GOV and WB Approaches |
| 2.2.4     | Required Wavers |
| 2.3       | Definition of Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility |
| 2.4       | Resettlement and Compensation Principles |
| 2.5       | Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement |
| 2.6       | Compensation Policy |

## Chapter III Entitlement Policy

| 3.1       | Impact Categories |
| 3.1.1     | Temporary Impact Within ROW |
| 3.1.2     | Permanent Impact |
| 3.2       | Entitlement |
| 3.2.1     | Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility |
| 3.2.2     | Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement |
| 3.2.3     | Resettlement and Compensation Principles |
| 3.2.4     | Compensation Policy |
| 3.2.5     | Compensation Entitlement by Categories |
Chapter IV Mitigation Measures

4.1 Mitigation Measures
4.2 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition Losses
4.2.1 Consultation and Participation
4.2.2 Impact Limitation Measures in Design Stage
4.2.3 Impact Mitigation Measures in Construction Stage
4.3 Result of Mitigation Measures

Chapter V People’s Participation

5.1 Community Meetings
5.2 Socio-economic Survey
5.3 Objectives of Information Campaign and Consultation Program
5.4 Phase 1
5.5 Phase 2
5.6 Resettlement Information Booklet

Chapter VI Baseline Information

6.1 Data Gathering Activities
6.2 Socio-economic Survey
6.2.1 Agriculture and forestry
6.2.2 Industry
6.2.3 Trade and services
6.2.4 Population
6.2.5 Land
6.2.6 Cultural and Education
6.2.7 Healthcare
6.2.8 Housing state
6.2.9 Income
6.3 Census and Inventory
6.3.1 Population and Households Characteristics

Chapter VII Project Impacts

7.1 Project Impacts
7.2 Types of impacts
7.2.1 Impacted productive land area
7.2.2 Quantity and types of crops and trees impacted
7.2.3 Impacted lands compare with the total productive landholding
7.3 Affected People classified by types

Chapter VIII Implementation Arrangement

8.1 Measures for project implementation
8.1.1 Announcement to PDs
### 8.1.2 Compensation Deadlines
8.1.3 Resettlement and Clearance Deadline

### 8.2 RP implementation actions

### 8.3 Implementation schedule

### 8.4 Staffing for RP implementation
8.4.1 Proposed staffing for RP implementation
8.4.2 Training and Workshop

### 8.5 Grievance and Appeals

### 8.6 Monitoring and Supervision
8.6.1 Internal Monitoring
8.6.2 External Monitoring

### 8.4 Staffing for RP implementation

### 8.5 Grievance and Appeals

### 8.6 Monitoring and Supervision

### 8.7 RP implementation actions

### 8.8 Implementation schedule

### 8.9 Staffing for RP implementation

### 8.10 Grievance and Appeals

### 8.11 Monitoring and Supervision

### Chapter IX Costs and budgets

#### 9.1 Budgets
#### 9.2 Compensation Cost Estimate
#### 9.3 Compensation Unit Price
9.3.1 Compensation Unit Price For Structures
9.3.2 Compensation Unit Price For Land
9.3.3 Compensation Unit Price For Trees and Crops
9.3.4 Flow of Fund
9.3.5 Inflation Adjustment
#### 9.4 Cost Estimation
#### 9.5 Total Cost Estimate for RP implementation
9.5.1 Preparation of RP
9.5.2 Compensation and Rehabilitation
9.5.3 Management
9.5.4 Monitoring
9.5.5 Contingency
9.5.6 Total Cost of RP Implementation

### 10 Disclosure

### Tables
1.5.3 Project components
7.2.1 Impacted productive land area
7.2.2 Quantity and types of crops and trees impacted
7.2.3 Impacted lands compared with the total productive landholding
9.5.2 Compensation cost for land and crops
9.5.6 Total cost for RP implementation

### Figures
2.1.2 RP implementation institutional organization chart
8.5 Grievance redress administrative and juridical structures available to DPs

### Appendices

---

Construction Investment & Technology Transfer J.s.c.
Projects Areas
Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Entitlement Matrix
Minutes of Community Meetings
Samples of 'Questionnaire'
Sample of 'Pamphlet'
Housing Categories (Vietnamese Construction Standards)
Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Displaced Persons
Inventory of Displaced Persons
Details of Entitlement of Displaced Persons

Abbreviations

CPC Commune People's Committee
CRC Compensation and Resettlement Committee
T/L Distribution line
DMS Detailed Measurement Survey
DNRE Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC Department of Construction
DOF Department of Finance
DOI Department of Industry
DP Displaced Person
DPC District People's Committee
EVN Electricity of Vietnam
GOV Government of Vietnam
HH Household
IDA International Development Association
IMA Independent Monitoring Agency
LURC Land Use Right Certificate
MOC Ministry of Construction
MOF Ministry of Finance
MOI Ministry of Industry
PC1 Power Company 1
PPC Provincial People's Committee
PPP Project Provincial Powers
PMU Project Management Unit
RP Resettlement Plan
RIB Resettlement Information Book
ROW Right of Way
USD US Dollar
VND Vietnam Dong
WB World Bank
Executive summary

1 Introduction

1.1 Project objective

The objective of the Rural distribution project would be enable the supply of sufficient power of acceptable quality to the rural retail level. 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.

The construction investment project for Phu Ninh (Dong Lang) 110kV substation and its branch shall be constructed on the hill of eucalyptus and cassava where no people live in, belongs to Dong Lang village- region No 3 - Phu Ninh commune, and far from the wall of Dong Lang industrial park about 45m.

The project components:

- Installation of new 110kV substation:
  - Number of substation: 1 substation.
  - Capacity: 40MVA
- Construction of high voltage T/L:
  - Length: 805m
  - Number of circuit: 02 circuits
  - Type of line: overhead line

1.2 Policy framework

This RP for sub-projects under PC1 is based on the Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Displaced Persons (Pls see Appendix 2 - Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of DPs). 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, PMU/Compensation and Resettlement Committees 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.
1.3 Principle and objective

The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12 (OP 4.12) has been adopted in preparing this Policy framework. This is the basis for the preparation of this RP.

Apart from the direct compensation, all DPs who permanently loss more than 10% residential/productive land or other incomes are entitled to trainings or other restoration measures and who required to be resettled will be entitled to receive transportation allowance, subsistence allowance for relocating, restoration allowance, training allowance, relocation bonus.

However, in the Phu Tho’s rural distribution project, there is no DPs affected more than 10% assets or to be relocated.

*The cut-off date is on July 9th, 2008.* Public dissemination of information of such cut-off date has been carried out prior to the socio-economic surveys and census covering the project areas by the competent local authorities.

1.4 Existing power supply management in project areas

There are three models of management units:

The Northern Power Grid enterprise manages the northern 110kV lines and substations of Northern provinces. The Phu Tho 110 kV workshop belongs to the Northern Power Grid enterprise sells electricity to the PMU and its customers.

Phu Tho Power through its Power Branches directly sell electricity to HHs in town with regulated tariff.

Commune People's Committee or commune' co-operative sell electricity to HHs under the local management model.

1.5 Overall project description

The construction investment project for “Phu Ninh (Dong Lang) 110kV substation and its branch” is constructed for the purpose of supply electricity for the load of Phu Ninh district and the 2- industrial parks as Dong Lang and Phu Gia of commune’s area. Total present capacity of the area is 46.9MW (not include the Bai Bang paper factory), while the main power resource can maximum supply about 16.1 MW, the rest is from the 110kV substation and the intermediate substations, so in long term, when the main areas supplied power by this substations need to increase their load, the ability of supply power to support for Phu Ninh district shall be ineffective.

The project completion shall solve the following problems:
Serve for the present and future power supply demand and shall be the main power resource for industrial load that has already implemented and is going to be implemented in the area.

- Anti overload for the 110kV substations and support to supply power for the MV power grid in the area.

- For technique, reduce the power supply radius of the available power resource and the power loss of the MV line, improve the quality of power energy for the whole area.

- Suitably with the development plan of PMU from now to the year 2015 and create the standby power resource for the Den Hung area and the north of Viet Tri city.

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 PC1, PMU, Phu Tho PPC, and related institutions/ departments (Provincial/district CRCs, Department of Finance, Department of Industry, Department of Construction, ...).

PC1, Project Provincial Power (PPP), Construction Investment and Technology Transfer J.s.c., (CITT J.s.c.), are responsible for carrying out census, socio-economic surveys, population and inventories and preparing RP within their respective jurisdiction.

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

2.2 Legal Framework

This RP has been prepared on the basis of the Project Policy Framework with 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.

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, entitlements, legal and institutional framework, modes of compensation
and rehabilitation, people participation features, and grievances procedures that will guide compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of DP.

Apart from the direct compensation, all DPs who permanently loss more than 10% residential/productive land or other incomes are entitled to trainings or other restoration measures and who required to be resettled will be entitled to receive transportation allowance, subsistence allowance for relocating, restoration allowance, training allowance, relocation bonus.

(Pls see Appendix 3 for the Entitlement matrix)

4 Resettlement site

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

There are no DPs with their fixed assets being acquired more than 10% of their total holdings, therefore, no DPs required to be relocated and the development of resettlement site is not required.

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, resettlement policy, RP implementation, grievance mechanism and monitoring and evaluation on the restoration of DPs’ livelihoods after the project implementation.

6 Baseline information

6.1 Data gathering activities

The census and inventory work of project impacts were carried on july, 2008 by Construction Investment and Technology Transfer J.s.c., and under the assistance of the related local authorities.

6.2 Socio-economic surveys

Socio-economic surveys have been carried out aiming at providing baseline data on the localities traversed by the T/Ls at Phu Ninh commune, Phu Ninh district of
Vietnam - Rural Distribution Project
Phu Tho Province

Phu Tho province. The survey data cover the information on the characteristics of the communities, their sources of income, revenue, socio-economic situation. The surveys also aim at identifying the characteristics of the affected areas, assessing the development of population, houses, socio-economic etc. The survey data are used for preparing resettlement policy ad bases for evaluating restoration of living standards.

6.3 Census and Inventory

The census and inventory have been carried out at Phu Ninh commune, Phu Ninh district where this project is executed. The census and inventory show that:

- Number of DPs 12HHs (56 persons)
- Number of DPs required to be resettled Nil
- Number and area of houses lost Nil
- Area of residential plots lost Nil
- Productive land lost as percentage of total productive land 2.39%
- Productive land affected as percentage of total productive land 3.88%
- Quantity of other fixed assets affected (various categories) Nil
- Business lost including structures, land and other fixed assets Nil
- Impact on tenants who leased the houses for residential purpose Nil
- Impact on sensitive areas Nil
- Impact on public works Nil

The census and inventory also show the household characteristics:

- Average family size 5 persons
  - Man 51.4%
  - Women 48.6%
- Age group
  - Children (≤ 17 years old) 15.32%
  - From age 18-60 years old 73.87%
  - Over 60 years old 10.81%
- Head of HHs Male: 62.3%, Female: 38.7%

- Education
  - College/preliminary 3.6%
  - Pupil 7.5%


- Occupation

DPs are mainly earning living by farming and live-stock breeding

- Income (annual average income)

4,500,000VND/person/year

7 Project impacts

7.1 Project Impacted People

The DP’s include the following persons to be identified by the baseline information collected for each RP:

a) Persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanent) by the project.

b) Persons whose houses residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanent) by the project.

c) Persons whose crops (annual and perenial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project.

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

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

Total number of DPs is 12 HHs (56 persons), of these:

- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of residential/productive land Nil

- DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of productive land.

7 HHs (35 persons)

- DPs with permanent/temporary affected structures Nil

- DPs with totally/partially/affected structures Nil

- DPs with annual/perennial trees/crops affected in part or total 1(People committee)

- DPs with bussiness partly or totally affected Nil

Construction Investment & Technology Transfer J.s.c., -6-
7.2 Project impacted assets

The project will impact on:

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

Results of socio-economic survey and inventory show that:

- Permanent impacts:
  - Residential land: 0m²
  - Paddy land: 1.125 m²
  - Garden land: 4.358 m²

- Temporary impacts:
  - Residential land: 0m²
  - Paddy land: 7.375 m²
  - Garden land: 0m²

- Affected houses and structures: Nil

Through consultation, DPs opted for cash compensation for their impacted assets at replacement costs for fixed assets and market rates for crops since the impact are marginal.

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.
There are no DPs with their fixed assets being acquired more than more than 10% of their total holding, therefore, no DPs required to be relocated and the development of resettlement site is not required.

8 Implementation arrangement

8.1 Implementation schedule

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

Proposed project implementation schedule:

- **Schedule for PMU and project CRC**
  1. Establishment of Project CRC (already exist)
  2. RP preparation Quarter 1/2008 - Quarter 2/2008
  3. Review and approval/clear of RP by Phu Tho PC/WB Quarter 3/2008
  4. Negotiation (Government and WB) Quarter 3/2008
  5. Effectiveness Quarter 3/2008
  7. Commencement of field works (DMS) Quarter 1/2009 - Quarter 2/2009

- **Schedule for DPs**
  1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and state of propert Quarter 1/2009

- **Civil works** Quarter 1/2009 - Quarter 1/2010
• Monitoring

Quarter 1/2010 - Quarter 3/2010

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

The proposed implementation schedule has been held among the consultants, CITT J.S.C., and PMU, taking into consideration the marginal impacts, without resettlement and possibility of parallel activities.

8.2 Institution arrangements

PC1 assigned by EVN is responsible for all project activities as investment guidelines, investigation and design, project construction and monitoring of compensation and resettlement. PC1 will directly guide the whole implementing process of the project including RP implementation. PC1 will be assisted by the related departments of districts and communes. (Pls see Figure 2.1.2: RP implementation organization chart)

8.3 Complaint and grievances

During the project implementation, DPs’ complaint and grievances will be adjusted by the Vietnamese laws and regulations. DPs raising complaint and grievance will be treated fairly and will be guided by the related agencies on the procedures and formalities for lodging their complaint and grievances of RP. They have pay no administration fees during their complaint and grievance time.

There are four steps that DPs can complaint: Commune level, District level, Provincial level, district court

Pls see Figure 8.5 for Grievance redress administrative and juridical structures available to DPs.

8.4 Supervision, monitoring and evaluation

RP implementation will be constantly supervised and internally monitored by the local PMU and PPC. Moreover, an independent external monitoring agency will be entrusted with independent monitoring task. Just after the RP implementation is approved, PMU will select and contract with the independent external monitoring agency to implement the monitoring activities right from the beginning of RP implementation.

Result of selecting independent external monitoring agency will be sent to WB for review.
9 Costs and budget

Cost estimate

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Amount EVN</th>
<th>Budget allocation</th>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Preparation of RP</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Preparation of RP</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Compensation and rehabilitation</td>
<td>157,479,600</td>
<td>157,479,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>136,821,600</td>
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<td>I.</td>
<td>Compensation for trees/crops</td>
<td>20,658,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Management cost</td>
<td>33,149,592</td>
<td>33,149,592</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Management cost (2%II)</td>
<td>3,149,592</td>
<td>3,149,592</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Training, workshop and information campaign cost</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>Monitoring cost = 3% (I + II)</td>
<td>7,724,388</td>
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<td>V.</td>
<td>Contingency = 20% (I + II)</td>
<td>51,495,920</td>
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<td>V.</td>
<td>Grand total (I + II + III + IV + V)</td>
<td>349,849,500</td>
<td>349,849,500</td>
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</table>

10 Disclosure

Drafts of Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix have been disclosed at the People’s Committee of Phu Ninh commune, Phu Ninh district of Phu Tho’ project areas.

Draft of RP has been sent to the office of Provincial People’s Committee and WB VDIC center in Hanoi, Vietnam.

The final RP will be cleared by WB,EVN and approved by Phu Tho Province.
Chapter I Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Project objective

The objective of the Rural distribution project would be enable the supply of sufficient power of acceptable quality to the rural retail level. 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.

The construction investment project for Phu Ninh (Dong Lang) 110kV substation and its branch shall be constructed on the hill of eucalyptus and cassava where no people live in, belongs to Dong Lang village- region No 3 - Phu Ninh commune, and far from the wall of Dong Lang industrial park about 45m.

1.1.2 Project scale

- Installation of new 110kV substation:
  - Number of substation: 1 substation.
  - Capacity: 40MVA
- Construction of high voltage T/L:
  - Length: 805m
  - Number of circuit: 02 circuits
  - Type of line: overhead line

To implement the rehabilitation and expansion of high voltage system, land acquisition will be required. However, rehabilitation and expansion of MV and LV systems would not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

This Resettlement Plan is prepared to solve compensation for all losses related to the DPs affected by the Phu Tho Rural distribution Project.
1.2 Policy framework

This resettlement policy framework prepared based on the OP 4.12 of the world bank on involuntary resettlement (December, 2001) (Pls see Annex 3 – Policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of DP). The principle objective of this Policy framework is to ensure that all DP will be compensated their losses at the 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, entitlements, legal and institutional framework, modes of compensation and rehabilitation, people participation features, and grievances procedures that will guide compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of DP.

1.3 Principles and Objectives

The principles outlined in the World Bank’s Operational Policies 4.12 (OP 4.12) has 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 projects 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 DP or in cash at replacement cost according to DP’s choice; (iii) replacement of residential/premise land or 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 DP.
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 work in the respective Project site.

f) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultant with the DP’s, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided by DP’s 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 defective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RP.

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

The entitlement will be provided to DP’s prior to expected start-up of works at the respective project site.

This RP preparation has been carried out by CITT J.S.C., in accordance with the provisions of the Policy Framework with consultation and participation of DP and local authorities.

In order to ensure that the objectives of this RP are met, compensation unit prices established by provincial and district CRC and approved by the Provincial People Committee (PPC) at rates warranting compensation at replacement/market cost. The Project management unit (PMU), provincial/district CRC, PPC, and independent external monitoring agency are responsible to check and propose or the adjustments to PMU (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 EVN’s and WB’s approval.

*The compensation, resettlement, assistance and rehabilitation activities will be completed before awarding the contracts of civil works under each subproject.*

1.4 Existing power supply management in project areas

There are three models of management units:
The Northern Power Grid enterprise manages the northern 110kV lines and substations of Northern provinces. The Phu Tho 110 kV workshop belongs to the Northern Power Grid enterprise sells electricity to the PMU and its customers.

Phu Tho Power through its Power Branches directly sell electricity to HHs in town with regulated tariff.

Commune People’s Committee or commune’ co-operative sell electricity to HHs under the local management model.

1.5 Project description

1.5.1 Step-down transformer station

- Construct newly 110kV substation
  - Number of substation: 1 substation
  - Capacity: 40 MVA
  - Voltage: 110kV
  - Right of way: 0.5m from the outer of protection wall.

1.5.2 Distribution line

- Construct newly 110kV line
  - Voltage level: 110kV
  - Foundation: reinforced concrete
  - Pole: zinc galvanized steel.
  - High of pole: 29m
  - ROW: 4m from the outside line to each side
  - Pole foundation area: 225m²

1.5.3 Project components

Table 1.5.3 - 'Project components'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of commune</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Transformer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>110kV</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>substation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh district</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh commune</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|    |                  |      |              |
|    |                  |      | 1            |
|    |                  |      | 1            |
1.5.4 Project efficiency

At present, the Phu Ninh district is supplied power from the main resources as: 110kV SUPE-E42 2x16MVA substation, the Phu Ninh intermediate 2x1800kVA substation, Bai Bang intermediate (1600+1800kVA) substation, and some additional resources as Dong Xuan 110kV substation, Phu Tho 110kV substation. Total present capacity of the area is 46.9MW (not include the Bai Bang paper factory), while the main power resource can maximum supply about 16.1 MW, the rest is from the 110kV substation and the intermediate substations, so in long term, when the main areas supplied power by this substations need to increase their load, the ability of supply power to support for Phu Ninh district shall be ineffective.

The project completion shall solve the following problems:

- Serve for the present and future power supply demand and shall be the main power resource for the load of Phu Ninh district and the two industrial parks as Dong Lang and Phu Gia in the district area.
- Anti overload for the 110kV substations and support to supply power for the MV power grid in the area.
- For technique, reduce the power supply radius of the available power resource and the power loss of the MV line, improve the quality of power energy for the whole area.
- Suitably with the development plan of PMU from now to the year 2015 and create the standby power resource for the Den Hung area and the north of Viet Tri city.

1.5.5 Project impacts

a) Displaced persons

Total number of DPs is 12HHs (56persons), of these:

- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of residential/productive land Nil
- DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of productive land 7 HHs (35persons)
- DPs with permanent/temporary affected structures Nil
- DPs with totally/partially/affected structures Nil
- DPs with annual/perennial trees/crops affected in part or total 1 (people’s committee)
- DPs with business partly or totally affected Nil
- DPs required to be relocated
  
  b) Project impacted assets.
  
  - Permanent land acquisition 5,483 m²
  - Temporary land acquisition 8,500 m²
  - Permanent affected structures Nil
  - Temporary affected structures Nil
  - Permanent affected paddy area 1.125 m²
  - Permanent affected perennial trees 4.358 m²
  - Temporary affected paddy area 7.375 m²
  - Temporary affected garden area 0 m²

1.5.6 Mitigation measures

a) Consultation and participation

The CITT J.S.C., survey teams have conducted discussions and consultations with the local authorities and local people on possible impact caused by the project, particularly the alignment of T/L routes. The selected line route and DSSs location are the least impact option.

b) Design stage

- Substation location.

The substation is designed to locate on the vacant land, low economic value or public land under the commune’s administration. The survey and design should be avoid crossing to the markets, high density residential areas, villages and historical places.

The substation is located nearby the roads, so the coming road is very short.

Two plans are studied for putting the substation and the most utility is option.

- Select route.
The routine survey and design should be avoid crossing through markets, high density residential areas, villages, pogodas, and reserved nature. The T/L should also not go parallel with the communication system, petroleum and army stations.

In order to mitigate the adverse impacts, the routine direction is selected in the ROW, along to the existing roads or crossing over the agricultural or garden land. The turning angles are applied, in some cases, the direction of turning angles may be $35^\circ - 85^\circ$. The turning angles may be about $90^\circ$, if needed. By this solution, the route will cross over the road some times for not impact on the houses or structures.

The selected T/L will not exceed 1Km compares with the existing national roads. The new roads are limited to build, try to use the existing ones. The temporary roads will be mainly built in the ROW area.

For component project, two or three plans will be studied for the routine location and the most utility plan will be optioned.

During the time of studying T/L route, CITT J.S.C., has carefully studied the instead solution on map as well as at site for choosing the best solution for applied.

The high of aerially installed substations, the applicable distance between the pole foundations, and the dimension of the pole foundations have been carefully considered during the design stage. The average applicable distance between the poles is 170m. The best area to erect the pole is the vacant land. The difference dimensions are applied for each kind of foundation at each choosing location. The dimensions may be $225m^2$ for MV pole.

- Construction stage

The suitable measures and construction arrangement are to be thoroughly considered as the construction period will be implemented after the harvest collection, and ended before the following harvest. To gain this target, some daily workings will be changed and planned in order to shorten the temporarily affected period.

The camps of the workers will be located at the vacant site or at the public land nearby the commune steering board and will not be built near the residential areas.

Appropriate workforces with working shifts will be scheduled to shorten the temporarily affected period.
Chapter II  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 PC1, PMU, Phu Tho PPC, and related institutions/ departments (Provincial/district CRCs, Department of Finance, Department of Industry, Department of Construction, ...).

PC1, PMU, CITT J.S.C., are responsible for carrying out census, socio-economic surveys, population and inventories and preparing RP 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 RP preparation and implementation. In order to have RP acceptable to the WB and to implement RP smoothly, PMU is responsible for (i) hiring qualified consultants in preparing RP, (ii) appointing qualified social safeguard staff at EVN’s PMU and each provincial PMU.

Funds for implementing RP will be from EVN.

2.1.2 Detail responsibility

a) Electricity of Vietnam (EVN)

Electricity of Vietnam is the owner of the project and responsible in managing and organizing of investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and supervision for RP implementation.

b) Project management unit (PMU)

PMU is responsible for entirely implementation of RP, including impact survey, delivery of entitlements, carry out for the restoration program, redressal of complaints, internal monitoring. The main tasks of PMU will be:
Set out the master plan, management and monitoring of RP implementation.

Responsible for organizing information dissemination/disclosure, public meetings, disclosure RP to all relevant local authorities, Resettlement Committees, disseminate DMS and Entitlement forms to all DPs.

Organizing/Training the survey teams to carry out 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 EVN.

c) City/Provincial People's Committee

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 cost, allowances and establishing appraising committees, compensation committees at all different administrative levels and approve lands for compensation.

Redress complaints and grievances.

d) RP related provincial departments

The City/Provincial DOF is 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 DOF will closely co-ordinate with DOCs, DCH, DARDs, District People's Committees and independent external monitoring agency in order to evaluate the applicable unit prices in RP and submit to PPC for approval and ensuring the compensation unit prices to be at the replacement value at the time of compensation payment.

e) City/Provincial compensation/Resettlement committee (CRC)

The City/Provincial CRCs are responsible for implementing RP according to the approved schedule. The City/Provincial CRCs will be headed by the Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Committees. The Provincial CRCs are responsible for:
• Assisting PMU and District CRCs in preparing detailed plans for compensation and resettlement.

• Checking all inventory of impacts and detailed implementation plans submitted by District CRCs. Approval the implementation plans submit 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 and 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 PMU.

f) Districts People’s committees

The districts 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 districts levels.

g) 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; finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each DP.

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

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

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

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

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

**h) 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 require, assist DPs in repairing of affected houses. Arrange land in the case DPs require compensation by land for land.

**i) Displaced 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.
2.2 Legal framework

The WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 and GOV Laws on compensation and resettlement are applied:

2.2.1 Vietnamese laws

Compensation and Resettlement

The key national laws, decrees, circulars governing land acquisition, compensation and resettlement 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.

The 2003 Land Law (passed by the National Assembly on November 26th, 2003) regulates the land management and land uses, with effective date of July, 01st, 2004, provides that: “the persons with land to be recovered shall be compensated with the assignment with new land of the same 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 committee of the provinces and centrally – run cities shall elaborate and execute resettlement projects before the land recovery for compensations with dwelling houses, residential land for persons having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. The resettlement zones must have development conditions being equal to resettlement zones, the persons having land recovered shall be compensated with money and given priority to purchase or lease dwelling houses under the State 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 (Article 42).

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 infor. (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 master 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 of 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 rights 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 extent 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 have 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 and 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 adjustment and dealing with differences of land prices at the borders of the provinces and cities directly under the central government', (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.197/2004/ND – CP dated on 03rd, 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...'

- Decisions of Phu Tho Provincial People's Committee on the applicable unit prices for compensation.

Priorities to Ethnic Minority Peoples

Equality right of ethnic people was stipulated clearly in the Vietnam Law. Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated as follows:

_The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation with many nationalities. The State implements an equality and united policy and supports spiritually all nationalities and prohibits race discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and ways of living to preserve their characteristics and to improve its own good traditional and cultural customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and spiritually._

2.2.2 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 maintainance of pre-project living standard condition.

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

- Consulting with potential displaced persons on feasible measures for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Providing DPs with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Enabling their participation in planning and selecting these options;
- Providing compensation at full replacement cost for losses;
- Choosing relocation sites that at least guarantee 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.

The Eligibility Criteria and Compensation defines that the DPs eligible for compensation include:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets;
- 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; upon the permission of local authorities to occupy or use the project affected plots; and
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

DPs whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project and whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project or whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) 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 shall 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 materials 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.

### 2.2.3 Comparison of GOV and WB 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 government that allow the granting of waivers of domestic law on specific projects that may be 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 (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 required 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 Decreee 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

In order to meet the requirement of the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Ressetlement 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 papers, will be waived.

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

(i) **Eligibility to compensation and or assistance-Decree 197**

Article 7 of the Decree 197/ND-CP (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 Decreee, or who has violated he 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.

Articles 18, 19, 20 of the Decree 197/ND-CP stipulate that:

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

- Houses and structures on non-eligible-for-compensation land but at the time of building 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 28,29 of Decree 197: DPs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilazation 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.

(ii) Land price for compensation calculation

According to the Vietnamese regulation, calculation the unit price for land compensation will be based on GOV Decrees 188/2004/ND-CP, 197/2004/ND-CP with their Guidance (Circular No.114/2004/TT-BTC and No.116/2004/TT-BTC respectively)

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

Article 7

This article state that's 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 if 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. price 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).


This Decree promulgate 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 Committee and/or cities directly under the central government.

To ensure that the objectives of the 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 Committee may be adjusted to meet the replacement costs, by the time of compensation, to ensure the objectives of the RP policy are met.

iii) **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 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.

To ensure that the objectives of this resettlement policy are met, a special decision of the Government waiving Article 21 of Decree 197 is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for illegal users of land as proposed in the policy.

iv) **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 30kg 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).

v) **GOV commitments**


Item 2.5, Clause 2 of GOV Decree 131/2006/ND-CP 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.”

Item 2, Clause 1 of GOV Decree 17/2001/ND-CP 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 EVN’s PMU that the cut-off date shall be 15th April, 2008. 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” has been clearly declared in the community meetings and printed in the pamphlets.

2.4 Resettlement and compensation principles.

The principles outlined in the World Bank’s OP 4.12 have been adopted in preparing this Policy framework. In this regard, the following principles and objectives would be applied:

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

b) All DP’s residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L), surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the projects 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 DP or in cash at replacement cost according to DP’s choice; (iii) replacement of residential/premise land or 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 DP.

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 work in the respective Project site.

f) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultant with the DP’s, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided by DP’s 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 defective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RP.

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

2.5 **Eligibility to compensation entitlement.**

The DPs 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 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 permanent) by the project.

(b) Persons whose houses residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanent) by the project.

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

(d) Persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanent) 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’ landholding) 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 holding) 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 land, houses, structures, or trees will be provided in cash at the replacement cost.

Compensation for crops will be provided in cash at the current market rates calculated on the productive average of the last three years (according to Circular 145 of MOF).

Compensation price in this RP are tariffs established by the DOFs of the project related city/provinces and approved by their city/provincial People Committee 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 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 Resettlement Committees at the beginning of project implementation. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by independent monitoring agency, provincial DOF. This activity will later be required in ToR for Independent Monitoring.
Chapter III  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 the ROW of T/L, surrounding areas of pole 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 the DP who owned lands and properties on it, which will be permanently acquired for the pole 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 or structure (the dismantled areas are ≤ 10% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW could be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.

Category 4:  

DP who has houses, 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 the total areas or even less than 10% of the total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuilt 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.

Category 5:

DPs who have 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 rebuilt. But DPs do 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 100m² for rural areas.

Category 6:

DPs who have 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’ holding.

b) Acquired productive land areas is less than 10% of total productive land DPs’ holding.

c) The remaining residential — garden land areas is less than 100m² (in rural area).

d) The remaining residential — garden land areas is equal or more than 100m² (in rural area).

Category 7:

DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.

Category 8:

Impacts on public works i.e. schools, water supply resources, sewage systems, roads,...
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.

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. The cut-off date shall be July 9th 2008. 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” has been clearly declared in the community meetings and printed in the pamphlets.

3.2.2 Eligibility to compensation entitlement

The DPs 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 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 houses residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanent) by the project.

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

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

3.2.3 Resettlement and compensation principles

The principles outlined in the World Bank’s OP 4.12 have been adopted in preparing this Policy framework. In this regard, the following principles and objectives would be applied:

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

b) All DP’s residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L), surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the projects 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 DP or in cash at replacement cost according to DP’s choice; (iii) replacement of residential/premise land or 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 DP.

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 work in the respective Project site.

f) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultant with the DP’s, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided by DP’s 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 defective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RP.

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

3.2.4 Compensation policy

Compensation for crops will be provided at market price. Compensation for land, house, 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 land, 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 145 of MOF)

Compensation price in this RP are tariffs established by the DOFs of the project related city/provinces and approved by their city/provincial People Committee 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 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 Resettlement Committees at the beginning of project implementation. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by independent monitoring agency, provincial DOF. 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.  
- Reinstall 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.  
- Reinstall 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. |
| 4        | - Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures.  
- 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 the replacement residential land (house site and garden) of the 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 following:

(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 60m² in the urban area and 100m² in the rural area): 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

(ii) ‘land for land’ compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impact areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building he same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.

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 for the structures without depreciation.
- Cash compensation for the lost of income during the transition period.

The community infrastructures shall be restored at no cost to the community.
3.2.6 Allowance

Transportation 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)

- Relocating DPs (while waiting for the establishment of new resettlement) residences at resettlement sites
  - to be provided with temporary residence, or
  - to be provided with temporary rent cost.

Relocation subsidy

Art. 28 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP: all relocating DPs are entitled in one time:

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

- DPs relocating out of the province
  cash (equivalent to 30kg 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 30kg of rice per month x 12 months per family)

Restoration allowance

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

1 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.

2 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 occupation (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.
DPs who have more than 20% of productive land or incomes permanently affected are entitled to trainings

and

Other restoration allowance to be decided by the Provincial People’s Committee with the financial resource from the person who is going to use the acquired land

(Ps see Appendix 3 for Entitlement Matrix and Appendix 10 for Details of Entitlement of DPs)

3.2.7 Voluntary donation

Results from the socio-economic surveys and community meetings show that the efficiency improvement of REII project are whole-heartedly welcomed by the communities. There are many DPs who would be marginally affected on their residential/productive land and other assets would like to contribute their affected trees, crops, fences land and other assets to the project in lieu of cash contribution.

The 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 filled in Provincial/District Compensation Committee’s offices.

*Step 3:*

3 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 training time (total is 1,500,000VND per trainee). For the sake of cost estimates, each household is estimated at having 2 main labors.
A sample of about 20% of volunteer households will be checked by independent external monitoring agencies at the initial time of RP implementation and reports of independent external monitors on this matter will be submitted to IDA for its concurrence.
Chapter IV  Mitigation Measures

4.1 Mitigation measures

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

There are no DPs with their fixed assets being acquired more than 10% of their total holdings, therefore, no DPs required to be relocated and the development of resettlement site is not required.

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 ROW of T/L, in proposed areas for tower foundation and temporary service roads.

4.2 Measures to minimize land acquisition and losses

4.2.1 Consultation and participation

During the project preparation the CITT J.s.c., has conducted detailed survey on the project impacts. The survey teams have also conducted discussions and consultations with local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, particularly the alignment of T/L routes etc. so as the selected line route and DSSs locations are the least impact option.

The proposed layout of T/L routes are also displayed and discussed again in the RP community meetings.

The draft layout of routes have been communicated by PCI to the relevant bodies i.e provincial, district and communes People’s Committees, Dept. of Natural Resources and Environment, provincial, district and commune 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.

Distribution substations
The Phu Ninh (Dong Lang) 110kV substation and its branch shall be constructed on the hill of eucalyptus and cassava where no people live in, belongs to Dong Lang village- region No 3 - Phu Ninh commune, and far from the wall of Dong Lang industrial park about 45m. So as, the substation is located on the low economic value location.

**Route selection**

The project impact 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 shortened possible with DSS locations of optimal. Such routes are close to public roads 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. Stop sides and turnings are also avoided to reduce leveling and angle towers.

During the mapping of the routes, PC1 and its CITT J.s.c., 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 the large turning angles of the routes are applied i.e the turning direction angles in certain cases up to $35^0-85^0$, even in the case necessary, such angle may reach around $90^0$. With this solution, the routes have to pass through the road in several places to avoid impacts to the house/structures.

**Technical solutions**

The applicable average tower distance is 170m for the MV system. Pole sites shall be located on empty land.

Applicable of different dimensions for pole foundation to be suitable to their functions and the selected locations. Area of foundation size will be $225m^2$.

Canals and existing public roads are used for temporary service/transport and no temporary service roads are required to be built.

**4.2.3 Impact mitigation measures in construction stage**

During the detail technical design, PC1 and CIT T J.s.c., would re-investigated the routes and made 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 sowing. 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 of public near by headquarters of communes. The camps shall not to be built in populated areas.

4.3 Result of mitigation measures

**Impact on land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>% of total land holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Permanent impact on residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temporary impact on residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Permanent impact on productive land</td>
<td>1,125 2.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temporary impact on productive land</td>
<td>7,375 3.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Permanent impact on garden land</td>
<td>4,358 0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temporary impact on garden land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact on houses/structures**

- Total affected houses/structures: Nil
- Partial affected houses/structures: 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>- Total DPs with more than 10% of residential land affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- DPs required to be relocated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DPs opted for cash compensation for their certain impacted assets at the replacement costs.
There are many DPs who would be marginally affected on garden, residential land and other assets volunteer to contribute their affected trees, crops, fences etc. of insignificant values for the project construction.

Thanks to mitigation measures through public consultation from the initial stage and design stage of the project, the socio-economic surveys show that there are no DPs whose fixed assets being acquired more than 10% of their total holding and not required to be relocated; therefore, *development of resettlement site is not required.*
Chapter V  People’s participation

5.1 Community meetings

During the project preparation (along with RP preparation), PMU and CITT J.S.C., have held many community meetings at the commune level in project areas with the participation of DPs and representatives of Commune People’s Committees, other government offices and communes NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Peasant Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veteran etc.) where the project related issues i.e. project investment financial resources, project objectives, project components etc. are explained by PMU 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, project site selection, alignment of routes etc, so as the proposed selected line route and substations are the least impact option.

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

The prevailing opinion of DPs in the project areas:

- The extension of the power supply networks are wellcomed by all DPs, particularly people who have not yet enjoy the power supply and who are having the power supply but with too low service quality.

- DPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.

- 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.

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

(Pls see Appendix 4 for Sample of minutes of community meetings.)
5.2 Socio – economic surveys

CITT J.S.C., and PPP have carried out the social – economic surveys by direct interviews and fill – in the “Questionnaires” covering 100% of DPs in the project areas. (Pls see Appendix 5 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 6 for Samples of Pamphlet)

The draft of RP Entitlement Matrix have been copied and communicated by PC1 to the relevant bodies i.e Phu Tho PPC, provincial and related district CRCs, related communes People’s Committees (also for display at the offices of the communes People’s Committees), Chiefs of district and commune NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Farmers’ Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veterans etc.), Chiefs of related Hamlets and DPs’ representatives.

5.3 Objectives of information campaign and consultation program

DPs and related agencies were fully informed, consulted and participated will be (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 the follows:

- To share full information on the proposed project areas, its component 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 abd agency consultation during resettlement planning and RP preparation.

This phase consisted of line route selection, census and inventory of displaced persons, 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.

Draft RP has been sent by PC1 to Provincial People’s Committee and Provincial compensation and Resettlement Committee for review and comments.

Draft RP’s Entitlement Matrix has been sent by PC1 to the related district People’s Committee, district Compensation and Resettlement Committee, commune Women Unions, Fatherland Fronts, Peasant Associations.

PC1 has requested 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 RP. PPC’s opinion and their comments will be sent to EVN within August, 2008.

The draft RP has also been disclosed at the VDIC of the World bank office in Hanoi, Vietnam.

All feedback from DPs, local authorities are integrated in RP.

During this phase, the following activities are carried out sequentially:

Activity 1: Feedback information from related local authorities on the line routes.

After studying maps and visiting the sites, CITT J.S.C., 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 line routes. These activities took place in July, 2008.

Activity 2: Impact survey and statistics.

Based on the agreed line routes, survey teams had realized the routes at sites coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of DPs affected on land, houses, trees, and crops. The socio-economic forms were delivered to 100% of affected households. These activities took place in July, 2008.

Activity 3: Meetings with DPs’ representatives.

When the survey finished, CITT J.S.C., in coordination with the commune officials held meetings with DPs having land and other assets in ROW and within hamlet representatives. In these meetings, CITT J.S.C., officially informed the participants of the project purposes, presented the project impacts on land and crops in detail, introduce 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.
## CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNES' AUTHORITIES AND LOCAL PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune of participation</th>
<th>Place of participation</th>
<th>Time of participation</th>
<th>Number of participants</th>
<th>Representative people</th>
<th>Summary of discussion content/community comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | Phu Ninh                 | Commune's People Committee | August, 2008          | 30                    | 1. Nguyen Tien Hung – Vice Chairman of commune.  
2. Nguyen Ngoc Lam – Representative of Youth Union.  
3. Nguyen Ngoc Xuan – Chairman of Fatherland Front  
4. Nguyen Thi Phuong – Chairman of Women’s Union  
5. 12 HHs  
6. Pham Dinh Sang – Representative of PMU | - Notice to the locals about the direction of the line alignment and position of the substation.  
- Discuss with the locals about the policy and principle of compensation.  
- Most of the locals select cash compensation.  
- The locals suggest to know the schedule of construction as soon as possible.  
- Agree with the compensation policy when construct the project according to the state compensation unit price.  
- Request the State to implement the project as soon as possible so that the industrial parks can start working and create job for the local people in the project area. |
Activity 4: Meetings with the Phu Tho Provincial People's Committee.

After the first survey of the stage 1, CITT J.S.C., had worked with relevant agencies of the project – involved provincial and district People's Committees, explained the project purposes clearly to PPC 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 issue, complaint mechanism... CITT J.S.C., also collected the local applicable compensation rates for land, structures, trees and crops.

The above activities were carried out by CITT J.S.C., survey teams during April, 2008. A meeting between PC1, CITT J.S.C., and related provincial/district People's Committees was held. The relative issues were discussed: agreement on choosing project participation districts, project financial sources and even the compensation cost. The representatives of CITT J.S.C., had presented the baseline data and policies of RP to these Provincial Committees and obtained their comments and suggestions.

Activity 5: Sending the draft RP and entitlement policy to provincial People's Committees for review and disclosure.

CITT J.S.C., has sent the Entitlement Matrix to all related district and commune authorities on May, 2008 for review and comments. CITT J.S.C., and PC1 have requested the Provincial/district People's Committees and the related 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 would be sent to EVN during August, 2008.

The draft RP have also been disclosed at the office of Phu Tho Provincial People’s Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Vietnam.

5.5 Phase 2: Information campaign and consultation during resettlement implementation

During this phase, meeting will be organised by each commune. The implementation of RP and rehabilitation activities include: implementing resettlement policies; entitlement calculation and payment of compensation to DPs; finalize relocation plan; modes of compensation and training etc.

During this phase, the following activities were carried out sequentially:

Activity 1: Organizing CRC, disclosing the information and training staves for CRC.
After loan agreement signed, the first resettlement activity is the Provincial People's Committee will organize the provincial/district CRC. PC1 will supply to CRCs the copies of approval RP, train staves for CRCs on content and procedure to implement RP, disclose RIB for all DPs. This activity presented on August, 2008.

**Activity 2: Distributing DMS and forms of entitlement to DPs.**

CRC will implement DMS and disclose the DMS entitlement forms to all DPs. The list of DPs, affected assets, and their entitlements will be sent to the head office of commune. This activity is proposed to implement on about September, 2008.

CRC will calculate the entitlements and disclose the entitlement compensation forms to DPs. The entitlement compensation forms will be sent to the head office of commune. This activity is proposed to implement on from the end of October and the beginning of November, 2008.

After each times of disclosure RIB and entitlement compensation forms to all DPs, the DRCs and communes' authorities will hold a meeting again at each commune in order to clearly explain the policy of RP to all DPs. During this meeting, DPs can make requests on any resettlement issues.

**Activity 3: Meeting with DPs about compensation payment.**

After having the database of affected assets of the project, CRC and communes will hold a meeting with DPs to introduce the compensation unit price for each kind of affected asset. The compensation unit price table will be sent to the head office of commune.

At the meeting, DPs can comment to the released compensation unit price, the feedback information of the compensation unit price will be taken care and considered.

DPs who agreed with the compensation unit price for their affected assets will sign to the compensation forms. The feedback information will be recorded and submit to the authority agencies.

At the later meeting, DPs will be informed the time, place and modes of compensation for affected assets. The meeting may be held on December, 2008.

**Activity 4: Noticing the local authorities the schedule of actions.**

PC1 will notice to the local authorities and DPs about the schedule and construction modes as well as schedule of implementation of RP.
The local authorities, communes, and district CRCs should closely coordinate with each other to ensure that all DPs are fully informed the compensation schedule and implementation of RP/project.

5.6 Resettlement information book (RIB)

To ensure that DPs, their representatives, local authorities in the project affected areas fully understand on the content of RP, PC1 will prepare RIB and deliver to all DPs in the project areas in the initial duration of the implementation stage.

The RIB will contain the following information:

Basic features:

- Project description
- Project design objectives
- Implementation schedule
- Project impacts
- Eligibility to compensation and rehabilitation and entitlement policy for the project affected people
- Institutions are responsible for resettlement
- Information dissemination to and consultation with the DPs.
- Grievances and appeals
- Monitoring and Evaluation of RP implementation

Specific entitlement 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 entitlement.
Chapter VI  Baseline information

6.1 Data gathering activities

The census and inventory work of project impacts were carried during July, 2008 by CITT J.S.C., 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 in the proposed locations.
- Survey for DPs, who have trees impacted in the proposed locations or ROW (according to Decree 106/2005 – ND/CP on August 17, 2005).
- Survey for impacted public infrastructures, properties, and means of transport.
- Survey for land acquisition area for pole foundation.
- Survey for temporary land acquisition area.
- Survey for other impacted area.

6.2 Socio-economic survey

Phu Tho is the mountainous midland province, locating at the North West of Ha Noi city, and far from Ha noi city about 80km. Phu Tho is facilitate in transportation system. There are 3 big rivers go through as Da river, Red river and Lo river, the Ha noi – Lao Cai – Con Minh rail way system, National road no 2, the express road through asian countries.

6.2.1 Agriculture and forestry

The average growth is 4.0% per year. To the year 2020 it shall represent 11.8% of GDP. The main productions are: paper materials, plywood, tea, rice, fruits, pig, and poultry.

6.2.2 Industry

Phu Tho is the province where the foreign investors invest in strongly. Phu Ninh is the second district of the province to attract foreign investment capital. There are total 85 enterprises in the district, in which 10 enterprises are the joint-ventures with the foreigners. The target of industry development of whole province is to increase from 38.1%/year in the year 2004 to 36%/year in the year 2010 and 39%/year in the year 2020. The province has
selected the suitable industry structure, in compliance with the strength point of each district. The industry development is mainly based on the materials at site. The industrial sectors are classified to develop in priority level are:

- Industry of processing tea, alcohol, beer, wood and animal foods.
- Industry of producing cement, construction stone, brick..
- Industry of producing paper, normal goods
- Industry of producing civil electricity, electronics, and informatics...

At present, Phu Ninh district has 2 industrial parks named Dong Lang and Phu Gia with large scale.

6.2.3 Trade and services

Phu Tho locates at favourable position for developing economics and is the link province between the red river delta and the northern mountainous area, so it has condition for developing commerce and tourism.

On the area of Phu Tho province, there is one famous historical place called Hung temple. Every year, the province attract millions of tourist in or out of the country to visit. Besides, the province still has other sight seeings in the same system of Hung temple called Au Co temple. The province is intend to promulgate and advertise for all the citizens of the country in order to remind them to remember their tradition.

The hotel system develop well in order to serve for the customers with the best conditions.

6.2.4 Population

Population: about 1.2 million people  
Population density: 415 persons/m²

6.2.5 Land

- Area of natural land: 167.24km²  
- Area of agricultural land: 27.7%  
- Area of forestry land: 6.5%  
- Area of professional land: 569.61km²  
- Area of residential land and construction at the urban area: 0.3%  
- Area of residential land and construction at the rural area: 1.9%  
- Area of unused land: 21.3%

6.2.6 Culture and education

The education of Phu Tho province is ranked at the high level compares to the whole country. The number of illiterate people is about 0.5% of the whole province, while the whole country has about 3.5% of people illiterate.
Phu Tho has one university, one college, 4 professional higher school, 27 schools and centers to train work, 600 schools, and approximately 20 institutes, center of studying science of Government and Province.

6.2.7 Healthcare

Phu Tho has the provincial hospital, 12 healthcare centers of districts, 273 commune and village healthcare stations with about 1528 beds. 70% healthcare centers are built in good condition. 55 healthcare centers have doctors. 100% healthcare centers have obstetrics doctors or nurses.

6.2.8 Housing state

Based on the Circular 05 – BXD/DT dated on February, 02\textsuperscript{nd}, 1993 on house categories. The houses are divided into:

- 1\textsuperscript{st} category
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} category
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} category
- 4\textsuperscript{th} category

During the survey and census, the evaluation of affected houses are:

- The 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} categories are the firm houses with modern facilities: privated, guest room, bedroom, and bathroom. This kinds of house are always available in the center of towns and cities, the project affected area does not have this kinds.

- The 3\textsuperscript{rd} category is the firm house with brick wall, concrete ceiling, and normal facilities. This type of house represents about 30%.

- The 4\textsuperscript{th} category is the firm house with brick wall, brick ceiling, cement floor, without inner toilet. This type of house represent about 55%.

- Besides, there are some others types of houses that not meet the 4\textsuperscript{th} category, represent about 15%.

Pls see Apendix 7 for Housing Categories defined in the Vietnamese Construction Standards.

6.2.9 Income

Sources of income

- Agriculture 86.4%
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 and quan - product har vests and prices.

Average income

The average income of the overall population in the Project Areas is around 4,500,000VND/person/year

6.3 Census and Inventory

6.3.1 Population and Household Characteristics

The socio-economic survey traversing the T/Ls covering Phu Ninh commune, Phu Ninh district in Phu Tho Province is carried out. Feartures of surveyed households are as follows:

- Average of family size 5 persons
  - Man 51.4%
  - Women 48.6%

- Age groups
  - 1-17 yrs old 15.32%
  - 18-60 yrs old 73.87%
  - Above 60 yrs 10.81%

- Heads of HH
  - Male 62.3%
  - Female 37.7%

- Education
  - College/preliminary 3.6%
  - High school 7.5%
  - Primary 37.9%
- Secondary 51%
- Illiterates 2%

- Occupation
  - Agriculture 92.4%
  - Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors) 1%
  - Free lance laborers 6.6%

- Average annual income 4,500,000 VND/person/year

- Amenity
  - HHs with power supply 95%
  - HHs without power supply 5%
  - HHs with septic tanks 80%
    In which:
    - HHs with latrine inside the house 6%
    - HHs with latrine outside the house 74%
  - HHs with kitchen inside the house 75%
  - HHs with kitchen outside the house 25%
  - HHs with telephone 1%
  - HHs with TV 50%
  - HHs with motobikes 56%
  - HHs with bicycles 74%
  - HHs with refrigerators 1.2%
  - HHs with washing machines 0.3%
  - Other facilities 0.2%

- Average annual expenses (per HH)
  Regular expenses
    - Food/foodstuff 40%
    - Electricity 1%
    - Water 0.1%
    - Clothing 3.5%
    - Health 0.5%
    - Education 6%
    - Travel/communication 6.3%
    - Tax 2.59%
    - Other facilities/services 8.3%
  
  68.2%

- Irregular annual expenses (HH)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Festivities</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House repair</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle repair</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses as percentage of total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>75.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter VII  Project Impacts

7.1 Project impacts
The project has the following impacts:

- Houses/structures in the ROW required to relocate or remain with restricted conditions.

- High trees planted in the pole foundation area of the ROW: the distance between the top of the tree to the lowest position of the T/L is not less than 3m.

- The structures outside the ROW but have potential impacts on the project as petroleum station, information center, etc will be relocated.

- Project permanent land acquisition.

- Project temporary affected land.

- Land around the pole foundation during the construction and erosion.

- Land uses for access road: transporting materials to the pole location. The land is affected in about 1-2 month.

- Land affected temporarily within the ROW.

7.2 Types of impacts.

- Permanent impacts:
  - Residential land: 0m²
  - Paddy land: 1,125m²
  - Garden land: 4,358m²

- Temporary impacts:
  - Residential land: 0m²
  - Paddy land: 7,375m²
  - Garden land: 0m²

- Affected houses and structures: Nil
7.2.1 Impacted productive land area

Pls see Table 7.2.1: Impacted productive land area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District/commune</th>
<th>Temporary affected (m²)</th>
<th>Permanent affected (m²)</th>
<th>Total area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh District</td>
<td>7.375</td>
<td>5.483</td>
<td>12.858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh commune</td>
<td>7.375</td>
<td>5.483</td>
<td>12.858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>7.375</td>
<td>5.483</td>
<td>12.858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.2 Quantity and types of crops and trees impacted

Pls see table: 7.2.2: Quantity and types of crops and trees impacted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Paddy (m²)</th>
<th>Eucalyptus (tree)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh District</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh commune</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.3 Impacted lands compare with the total productive landholding.

Pls see table 7.2.3: Impacted lands compare with the total productive landholding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District/commune</th>
<th>Total land holding (m²)</th>
<th>Project affected area (m²)</th>
<th>% of affected area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh District</td>
<td>12,370,000</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>0.0215%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh commune</td>
<td>12,370,000</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>0.0215%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>12,370,000</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>0.0215%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 Affected people classified by types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Types (Policy framework)</th>
<th>Affected households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures in ROW</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and garden land. 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 (more than 60m² for urban area, and not less than 100 m² for rural area.).</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and or garden land. Partial or total house/building area impacted but the land outside the house/structures does not sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60m² for urban area, and not less than 100 m² for rural area.).</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>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 for urban area and 100m² for rural area)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substation and access roads etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Land loss less than 10% of their total landholdings.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Land loss equal or more than 10% of their total landholdings</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Remaining land (residential/garden land) is sufficient for reorganisation(more than 60m² for urban area, and not less than 100 m² for rural area.).</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary impact on business or other services</td>
<td>Permanent impact on business or other services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Permanent impact on business or other services</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Remaining land (residential/garden land) is not sufficient for reorganisation (less than 60m² for urban area, and 100 m² for rural area.).

Note: One household may be impacted by many types of impact.
Chapter VIII  Implementation arrangement

8.1 Measures for project implementation

8.1.1 Announcement to DPs

All DPs shall be thoroughly informed about the right and policies of RP including eligibility, entitlement policy, modes and rated of compensation, schedules and complaint and grievances rights. The RIB will be prepared by PMU 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 GOV and WB approval of project is obtained. The RIB consists of:

Part A: Basic features:

- Project description
- Project design objectives
- Implementation schedule
- Project impacts
- Eligibility to compensation and rehabilitation and entitlement policy for the project affected people
- Institutions are responsible for resettlement
- Information dissemination to and consultation with the DPs.
- Grievances and appeals
- Monitoring and Evaluation of RP implementation

Part B: Specific entitlement of DP

- Description of the detailed impact of the project on the specified household
- Compensation rates for each types of impact
- Date of delivery of entitlement.

8.1.2 Compensation deadlines

Compensation payment for land, houses at least five months before land clearance, payment for trees, crops, and other allowances will be paid at least one month before land acquisition date.
DPs who have to be relocated, the local authorities, PC1, and PMU should make every effort to assist them in buying residential land and construction for the house and to ensure that no land clearance if these DPs have not completed their house building at new resettlement site.

However, in this project, there is not any impact on residential land and structures, therefore, there is not any DP who required to be relocated.

8.1.3 Resettlement and Clearance deadline

DPs who have impacted houses and structures 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 actions

**Action 1:** Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PC1 and its PMU will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.

**Action 2:** CRC carries out the DMS and inventory of the affected assets and together with the independent monitoring agency and related institutions evaluate the applicable compensation unit price 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 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.

**Action 3:** Just after finishing the DMS and inventory survey, CRC will check and define the official number of DPs, impacted properties, an total official compensation amount.
**Action 4:** CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of RP to DPs at the public meetings, including the issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.

**Action 5:** Compensation payment for houses/structures and other affected assets and other subsidies payment for DPs.

DPs who have productive land or income affected more than 10% will be provided allowances for rehabilitation. They will be assisted in training, agricultural and breeding technique or programs for non-land persons.

- Payment for trainer: 700,000 VND/person
- Payment for trainee: 800,000 VND/person
  (as an allowance during training time)

**Total cost:** 1,500,000 VND/person

**Action 6:** During the project implementation, PMU and external monitoring agency will monitor all RP activities and rehabilitation program.

### 8.3 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 and construction schedule. The compensation payment shall be completed prior to the commencement of the relevant project components.

Proposed project implementation schedule:

- **Schedule for PMU and CRC**
  
  1. Establishment of project CRC already exist
  2. RP preparation Quarter 1/2008 - Quarter 2/2008
  3. Review and approval of RP by Phu Tho PC/WB Quarter 3/2008
4. Negotiation (Government and WB)  
   Quarter 3/2008

5. Effectiveness  
   Quarter 3/2008

6. Commencement of public information  
   Quarter 3/2008 - Quarter 4/2008

7. Commencement of field works  
   Quarter 1/2009 - Quarter 2/2009

8. Commencement of compensation payment  
   Quarter 2/2009 - Quarter 4/2009

- **Schedule for DPs**

1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and state of property  
   Quarter 1/2009

2. Commencement of receiving compensation and ground clearance  
   Quarter 1/2009 - Quarter 1/2010

- **Civil works**  
   Quarter 1/2009 - Quarter 1/2010

- **Monitoring**  
   Quarter 1/2010 - Quarter 3/2010

*All RP activities must be satisfactorily completed before the WB issues a no objection for award of contract for sub-projects. Any changes for the RP after WB approval will be required to review by the WB office in Hanoi before commencement of construction.*

### 8.4 Staffing for RP implementation

#### 8.4.1 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 staves</th>
<th>Total working time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phu Tho CRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>District CRCs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CITT J.S.C.,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Independent external monitoring agency</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>27 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The independent external monitoring agency has to appoint the qualified staves to satisfy with the requirements of the WB. This agency has to implement its work promptly at the time of RP commencement (public meetings and DMS) and last to 6 months later after the project will have finished. This is to survey how the DPs satisfy with the project. Total time to implement this action is about 9 months. The Independent external monitoring agency will be prepared the following reports: Inception report; Progress report and Final report.

8.4.2 Training and workshop

In order to carry out RP implementation smoothly and effectively, prior to RP implementation, organizing training, workshops for social safeguard staff of EVN, PCI and its CITT J.S.C., and official of local authorities are necessary. 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 organised 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 organised in Phu Tho province within a short course of time i.e 1 – 2 days.

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>1.1</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DMS, entitlement determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Phu Tho CRC</td>
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<td>Key RP policies</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>District CRC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mechanism for redressing the complaints/grievances</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>CITT J.S.C..</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Internal and external monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation</td>
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The commune’s officers are one cadastral officer and one officer of labour bureau.
The independent external monitoring agency is considered to be a professional agency in the field of external monitoring of implementation RP and their training is not required.

8.5 Grievance and appeals

Since the entire resettlement and rehabilitation program is being carried out with the participation of DPs and the impacted scale of this scale is relative small, it is expected that no grievance issue will arise. However, to ensure that the DPs have places to solve their grievance (related to the resettlement and compensation), the detail procedures for solving grievance are prepared for the project.

The mechanism is designed to be easy, transparent and fair. The procedures are 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’ 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) of 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 (PPC) or Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) within 15 days of receiving the decision of the DPC or DRC. The Provincial People’s Committee or Provincial People’s Committee will reach a decision on the complaint within fifteen days.

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

**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. The district court’s decision will be a legal basis for compensation.

DP’s will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees.
DPs can make an appeal on any aspect of resettlement and rehabilitation program, including the compensation unit price.

The detail procedures of solving grievance will be disclosed to all DPs in the public meetings and at the CRC offices. This information also contains in RJB, and disseminates to all DPs promptly after the commencement of the project.

Please see Figure 8.5 for *Grievance redress administrative and juridical structures available to DPs.*

**Figure 8.5 - Grievance redress administrative and juridical structures available to DPs.**

8.6 Monitoring and supervision

The implementation of RP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMU in co-ordination with the local People’s Committees.
An independent consulting agency will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks. The selection of this agency will be submitted to the approval of PCI and WB.

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

8.6.1 Internal monitoring

Internal monitoring includes the following activities:

- Monitoring the population, socio-economic surveys, and inventory of DPs’ assets. Monitoring whether the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation for DPs in accordance with the provisions that DPs agreed.

- Monitoring the implementation of compensation and resettlement tasks.

- Monitoring the availability of finance and schedule of implementation RP.

- Investigate and fairly assess each case of grievance and complaint.

- Preparing the quarterly report detailing the process of RP implementation. Such report should be made available to appropriate GOV authorities, WB and external monitoring agencies.

8.6.2 External monitoring

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs, the external monitoring agency will be responsible for the following:

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

- Evaluation of DMS, inventory and entitlement to DPs.

- Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the DPs.
• 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 DPs after resettlement”.

• Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RP so as to achieve the objective 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 PMU and WB every 6 months to the appropriate GOV authorities, the WB and to the representatives of the DPs.

• Write final report (6 months after finishing entirely the resettlement program). This report shall provide detailed evaluation of RP and its implementation, including the content of interviewing DPs about the situation and their opinions after receiving compensation and resettlement.

• Finally, on the bases of RP implementation experience this final report shall provide suggestions to help enforce the local RP implementation experience and improve RP in the future.

Terms of reference for independent monitoring will be prepared by PC1 and will be sent to WB for its concurrence prior to invitation the independent monitoring.
Chapter 9  Costs and budgets

9.1 Budgets

For Rural Energy sub – projects, funds for implementing RPs will be from counterparts:

- PC1 shall reborrow budget from EVN for implementing RP of the Medium Voltage Systems.

9.2 Compensation cost estimate

Compensation cost estimate for temporarily and permanently impacted house, structures, agricultural land, forestry land, cultivated land, perennial trees, and crops based on:

- Decree No.197/2004/ND – CP dated on 03rd, December, 2004 on the compensation, assistance and resettlement in case of land acquisition by the state.

- Decision for unit cost of compensation of Phu Tho Provincial People’s Committee.

- Survey for replacement cost and market price for structures, land, trees by CITT J.S.C., in the period of carrying out impact survey.

9.3 Compensation unit price

Decision No 3618/2007/QD-UBND dt.31/12/2007 issued by Phu Tho Provincial People Committee on regulations of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation policy when the state carries out land recovery, applying for all Phu Tho province.

To ensure that the applicable unit costs for compensation are at the replacement costs, during the impact survey, CITT J.S.C., had carried out the survey on unit prices in other provinces and compared them with the unit costs approved by the Provincial People’s Committee. It is noted that (i) the newly issued compensation unit prices for land (during January, 2005 in accordance to Art.56 of 2003 Land Law and Decision 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec. 2004 along with Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC dt. 07 Dec., 2004 and Decision 188/2004/ND/CP dt 16 Nov., 2004 along with Circular
114/2004/TT-BTC dt. 16 Nov., 2004) reflect the prevailing market prices in the project areas and, (ii) the construction prices given by contractors in the project related areas for recently structures are similar to construction price applied in this RP.

The contingency component would cover certain differences, if any, by the time of actual RP implementation.

9.3.1 Compensation units prices for structures

The compensation unit prices for structures are not applicable since there is not any house or other structures totally or partly impacted in this project. Therefore, such rates are not applicable in this project.

9.3.2 Compensation unit price for land

Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost.

Land unit price is established separately conforming to the regulated 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.114/2004/TT-BTC (i.e. Art.1: 'the direct comparison method' and Art.2: 'the income method') ensure the unit cost to meet the replacement value at the time of issuance of unit cost. This 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.

Notes:

The newly promulgated land prices reflect the actual land value in the respective localities. However, the ‘Land Price Consultant’ (Art.57 of Land Law) or the Independent External Monitoring Agency shall utilize the ‘Direct comparison method’ and/or ‘Income method’ (Chapter I of Circular No.114/2004/TT-BTC dt. 26 Nov., 2004) of defining land price to adjust the land prices to meet the replacement value by the time of issuance of unit cost for this RP implementation. The contingency component would cover such differences, if any, by the time of actual RP implementation.
9.3.3 Compensation unit prices for Trees and Crops

According to Circular 114/2004/TB-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.

On the reference of local unit prices, surveyed market prices and prices proposed by DPs are not much different.

Compensation unit price for crops and land:
- Compensation for crops (paddy): 4,000 VND/m²
- Compensation unit price for land: 24,000 VND/m²

9.3.4 Flow of fund

Fund for the implementation of RP will be from EVN.
PC1 will be transfer such budget to Provincial CRC
Provincial CRC will transfer such budget to District CRC

The District CRC is responsible for:

- Payment of compensation and all entitlement 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 allowance 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 estimation

Expenditures for RP comprising of:

- **RP preparation**

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2 This RP has been approved to apply the new announcement decision of Provincial People Committee (Decision No 3618/2007/QD-UBND dt. 31/12/2007) stipulates the compensation unit price for land and inline with the Clause 56 of the Law of land 2003, Decree 188/2004ND-CP enclosed with Circular No 114/2004/TB-BTC and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP enclosed with the Circular No 116/2004/TB-BTC.
- All work in 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 trees)
  - Compensation for relocated houses and structures (including demolition cost and repair cost)
  - Subsidy and allowance for rehabilitation, consist of: subsistence allowance for relocating, transportation allowance, restoration allowance, training subsidy etc.

- **Management**

  - Cost for staff of PMU and CRCs includes: physical basis, salary and allowance for administrative organisation. The local PMU and CRCs shall undertake many activities during the project implementation.

  - Cost for training, workshop, information campaign, etc.

- **Monitoring**

  When carrying out the project, PMU of PC1 will enter a contract with an independent external monitoring agency to carry out the external monitoring. Since cost of monitoring work has not yet been envisaged in detail, it is estimated at about 3% of the total cost of the 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**
- Based on the experience of implemented and on-going implementing projects, the rate for contingency is estimated about 20% of total cost of compensation and preparation of RP.

9.5 Total cost estimate for RP implementation

9.5.1 Preparation of RP

The preparation for the establishment of RP, a socio-economic survey workforce has to be established. This workforce will carry out:

- Studying the designs and field visits.
- Establishing the socio-economic survey forms (interview) and inventory forms (with preliminary measurements of fixed assets and counting of properties).
- Organizing community meetings and public consultation and distribution of project-related Q & As, pamphlets....
- Socio-economic surveys by filling in the “Questionnaires” form and direct interview.
- Data processing and establishment of RP for approval.
- PMU (Vietnam rural energy project) has signed contract with CITT J.S.C., and Phu Tho DOI to carry out the above-mentioned tasks.

Cost estimate for preparation stage 100,000,000 VND

Total 100,000,000 VND

9.5.2 Compensation and rehabilitation

As already mentioned in the previous chapter, there are no residential land affected, no houses/structures affected and naturally no DP required to be relocated. Therefore the following items will be compensated:

- Compensation for permanent land acquisition.
- Compensation for crops, trees in the permanent and temporary land acquisition.
Table 9.5.2: Compensation cost for land and crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District/commune</th>
<th>Land (VND)</th>
<th>Tree (VND)</th>
<th>Crops (VND)</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh district</td>
<td>136,821,600</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>10,658,000</td>
<td>157,479,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phu Ninh commune</td>
<td>136,821,600</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>10,658,000</td>
<td>157,479,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>136,821,600</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>10,658,000</td>
<td>157,479,600</td>
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9.5.3 Management

- **Management**

Cost for staff of PMU and CRCs include: physical basis, salary and allowance for administrative organization. The PMU and CRC shall be undertaken many works during the project implementation and only some members will be contracted to work for a certain period of time. The staves are as follows:

PMU 2 staves x 4 months = 8m/m
Provincial CRC 1 staff x 4 months = 4m/m
Districts’ CRC 2 staves x 4 months = 8m/m
Provincial People’s Committee 3 staves x 4 months = 12m/m

**Total** 32 m/m

**Total management cost** 33,616,432 VND

- **Training, workshop, information campaign**

One intermediate training course and one primary training course are proposed to be organised right at the beginning of the RP implementation and one workshop is proposed to be held at the commencement of actual payment of compensation.

The training courses and workshop are to be organised in Phu Tho province within a short course of time i.e 1 – 2 days.

**Total estimated cost of training courses and workshops** 30,000,000 VND

(including TAs, documentations, administration fees)
9.5.4 Monitoring

The independent external monitoring of RP implementation is estimated at about 3% 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 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 for RP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 9.5.6 - Total cost for RP implementation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
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10 Disclosure

Drafts of Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix have been disclosed at the People’s Committee of Phu Ninh commune Phu Ninh district of Phu Tho’ project areas.

Draft of RP has been sent to the office of Provincial People’s Committee and WB’ VDIC center in Hanoi, Vietnam.
The final RP will be approved by WB and Phu Tho PPC for approval.
Appendix 1

Project Areas
MAP OF PROJECT AREA - PHU NINH DISTRICT- PHU THO PROVINCE
Appendix 2

Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
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
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;
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.
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.
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
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 181/2004/ND-CP issued on October 29, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Land Law revised 2003.

• 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 basic.

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 equal 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 agrement 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.
(iv) 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

(i) 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).

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 experience 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: 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.
Appendix 3

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. DP has right for using salvageable trees.  
- 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. |
| 3  | Temporary impact on residential and garden land. Partial house/building within | All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW                                                | -do-                                                                                                                                               | **House/ building:**  
- DP can opt for : i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government | - 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. |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>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>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 i) 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>- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be paid at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials. - DP's will demolish the impacted part/ room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PC or project provinces will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full entitlement payment to DPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance. - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and/or DRCs - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/ disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>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 of house/structure. 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>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. - 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.</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. - Consultation for DP's options on remains their house in ROW or move out of ROW. - PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be replacement cost at the time of payment. - DPs 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 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.</td>
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<td>Nº</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
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<td>Definition of entitled DPs</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>- DPs can opt for one of the followings:</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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<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>- Consultation for DP’s options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW</td>
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<td>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 for the affected assets associated with land. Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities.</td>
<td>- PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Allowances:</td>
<td>- DPs receive compensation will demolish the impacted house areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
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<td>- Transportation allowance for relocating DP according to the Compensation Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated Dec 3rd, 2004 of GOV.</td>
<td>- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 10% of their incomes.</td>
<td>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs</td>
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<td>- Incentive for relocating in a timely manner: maximum 5,000,000 VND/HH</td>
<td>- Cleared residential could be used with other restricted purposes.</td>
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<td>- Finance/land available for rehabilitation and restoration and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stakeholders.</td>
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<td>- 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>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
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<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:</td>
<td>- Consultation for DP’s options on land compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Land loss less than 10% of their total landholdings</td>
<td>- PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable.</td>
<td>- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable.</td>
<td>- DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Cash compensation for properties associated with land</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. Land loss equal or more than 10% of their total landholdings</td>
<td>- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DP can opt for the followings:</td>
<td>- No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>i) &quot;Land for land&quot; 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</td>
<td>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>- Finance/ land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Rehabilitation assistance.</td>
<td>- DPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees.</td>
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<td>For DP losing Residential and garden land:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m^2): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.</td>
<td>- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</td>
<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</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>7</td>
<td>DP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>All DPs impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services.</td>
<td>- Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation for income lost in the affected time</td>
<td>- PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation.</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>8</td>
<td>Public Work</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Impacts</td>
<td>All impacted institutional DPs (who directly manage and operate such impacted public work system)</td>
<td>All impacted institutional DPs</td>
<td>Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line etc)</td>
<td>Contract (s) with Contractor (s) should bear one article on this specific responsibility of the contractor (s)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Reinstatement after the project construction</td>
<td>Approach for institutional DPs for cooperation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>All expense on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system shall be borne by Contractor (s)</td>
<td>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>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)</td>
<td>Complete the work for &quot;alternative solution&quot; prior to commencement of the project work.</td>
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</table>
Appendix 4

Minutes of Community Meetings
I - Thành phần tham dự:
1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
Ông/bà: .................................................. Chức vụ: .......................................... 

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:
Ông/bà: .................................................. Chức vụ: .......................................... 

Ông/bà: Nguyễn. Hưng. Khuong...................... Chức vụ: .......................................... 

4. Đại diện/những người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):
Ông/bà: .................................................. Dân tộc: .......................................... 
Ông/bà: .................................................. Dân tộc: .......................................... 

5. Đại diện các hội, đoàn thể địa phương:
a) Ông/bà: Nguyễn. Ngọc. Xuân.................. Chức vụ: .......................................... 
b) Ông/bà: Nguyễn. Kim. Sơn.......................... Chức vụ: .......................................... 
c) Ông/bà: Nguyễn. Văn. Thắng.......................... Chức vụ: .......................................... 
d) Ông/bà: Nguyễn. Ngọc. Lam.................. Chức vụ: .......................................... 
e) Ông/bà: Nguyễn. Thị. Phương.................. Chức vụ: .......................................... 
f) Ông/bà: .................................................. Chức vụ: .......................................... 
g) Ông/bà: .................................................. Chức vụ: .......................................... 

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình ........ AT........... người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: .................

II - Nội dung tham vấn:
1. Đơn vị tư vấn tham báo về:
   - Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô công trình, vị trí hương vực...)
   - Chính sách Đền bù, Tài chính, chính sách đối với Người Đàn Tộc thiểu số của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam
   - Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động Tài chính (RP) là: Vời ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án và hỗ trợ họ khởi phục đối với những khó khăn trong quá trình khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án (như các biện pháp Đền bù, hỗ trợ khởi phục...)

Phù Nhì ngày ... tháng ... năm 2008

BIỄN BÀN THAM Vấn CÔNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH ĐẾN BỤ VÀ TÀI ĐỊNH CƯ
2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

- Người dân chiếm hơn 80% dự án,
- Dự án rất thích thú với người dân ở phường,
- Đề nghị đến bộ đặt tiền qua đại tá, thì dân làm, lấy đất cho dự án,
- Thanh tra với ngành xây dựng, tức con đường dân, sinh động,
- Tiếng rưng, tức con đường cụ,
- Đầm bờ quyền lợi của người dân khi thi thu hồi đất, vì ảnh hưởng, dân, họ, ma,
- Khí thăng, chúng ta cần kết đơn, tức an toàn dân, chọn quyền dân.

III – Ý kiến bình luận (phản xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của Tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp với văn hóa...)

- Lập thư y kiến góp ý của các... chỉ... tổ chức,... tổ chức... xã... Phú...,... cu... thì... Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng,... dự án.
Đại diện chủ đầu tư:  

Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:  

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương:  

Đại diện người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (DTTS):
Danh sách các hộ dân tham dự buổi tham vấn

<table>
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<th>STT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Địa chỉ</th>
</tr>
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<td>Nguyễn ngoại Lập</td>
<td>Phố chối tự UBND xã...</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Trần xanh Thư</td>
<td>Thành phố Văn phòng UBND...</td>
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<td>Phần tương Kiển</td>
<td><em>LS_B</em> đa phòng</td>
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<td>Căn hộ tự Chủ tịch</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Nguyễn ngoại Xuân</td>
<td>Thành phố DT...</td>
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<td>Nguyễn Kinh Lân</td>
<td>Phủ chỉ Hố...</td>
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<td>Nguyễn văn Fông</td>
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<td>Kl 3. Cố</td>
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<td>Nguyễn văn An</td>
<td>Kl 3. Tài</td>
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<td>Từ Ngọc Quê</td>
<td>Kl 3. Quê</td>
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</table>
H5. Project announcement meeting

H6. Participation idea of DP
H7. DPs at the meeting

H8. DPs read the pamphlet
Appendix 5

Sample of

‘Questionnaire’
Mẫu số 5:
BẢNG HỘI ĐIỂU TRA KINH TÉ - XÃ HỘI HỌ GIA ĐỊNH BỊ ẢNH HUỘNG
( Tiêu dự án:.......................................................... )

I - Thông tin chung:
1. Tên chữ họ: ................................. Nam □ Nữ □ Mã số: ..................
2. Địa chỉ: ................................. Công trình: ..........................................................
   Tỉnh / thành phố: .................................................. Huyện: .................................
   Hố: ............................................... Xã / phường: .................................
   Thôn / làng: .................................

3. Họ thuộc nhóm dân tộc nào (ghi cụ thể): ..........................................................

4. Thành viên trong hộ (những người phụ thuộc và kinh tế của gia đình):

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<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Quan hệ với chủ hộ</th>
<th>Giới tính</th>
<th>Tuổi</th>
<th>Dân tộc</th>
<th>Trình độ văn hóa</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp và nguồn thu nhập</th>
<th>Tình trạng việc làm</th>
<th>Uơc tính tổng thu nhập năm (VND)</th>
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II - Thu nhập:
5. Thu nhập và nguồn thu nhập:

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<td>Dịch vụ</td>
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<td>Nguồn khác (ghi cụ thể)</td>
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Dự án:

III - Tiết kiệm và nộp nán:
6. Gia đình có tiết kiệm được tiền không? □ Có □ Không
   Nếu có, bao nhiêu: ........................................ 10⁶ VND

7. Gia đình có vay nợ kinh tế nào không? □ Có □ Không
   Nếu có, hiện gia đình đang nợ bao nhiêu: ........................................ 10⁶ VND

II. ĐIỀU KIEN SINH HOẠT VÀ VỆ SINH MÔI TRƯỜNG
8. Xin cho biết gia đình đang sử dụng nguồn nước nào để ăn uống/sinh hoạt:
   (đánh dấu trong số các ở sau):
   1. □ Nước giếng Unicef có trong hò
   2. □ Nước giếng Unicef công cộng hoặc nước giếng xây khác
   3. □ Giếng大跌
   4. □ Nước sông suối
   5. □ Nước mưa
   6. □ Mua nước từ các tách chứa nước di động
   7. □ Dùng trực tiếp nước kênh tuồi thịt
   8. □ Giếng xây lòc nước lấy từ kênh tuồi thịt

9. Gia đình đang sử dụng loại nhà vệ sinh nào?
   (đánh dấu trong số các ở sau):
   1. □ Hố xi tự hoá
   2. □ Hố xi hai ngăn
   3. □ Khỏng có nhà xị riêng
   4. □ Nhà vệ sinh công cộng
   5. □ Đi ra sông, suối, kênh
   6. □ Sử dụng bái đại đất trồng, bia rừng

10. Nguồn thấp sang của gia đình là gì?
    (đánh dấu trong số các ở sau):
    1. □ Điện lưới quốc gia, địa phương
    2. □ Pin
    3. □ Máy nổ
    4. □ Dầu hòa
    5. □ Nguồn khác (ghi cụ thể)

11. Tài sản và công cụ sản xuất của họ? (Ghi rõ số lượng vào cột, nếu không có ghi số “0”)

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<th>Số lượng</th>
<th>STT</th>
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<td>19</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
III. ĐÈN BỰ VÀ TẢI ĐỊNH CỦ

12. Ông, bà / gia đình đã khi nào nghe nói về dự án “Diễn nông thôn” chưa?

☐ Có  ☐ Khổng

13. Gia đình có đóng góp phần nhỏ đất của mình, nếu dự án cần, cho việc xây dựng và cải tạo lối đền điện không?

☐ Có  ☐ Khổng

14. Nếu bị mất tài sản, Ông/bà muốn được đền bù bằng hình thức nào?


15. Theo ông bà, uóc tính gia mánh đắt mà ông bà có thể bị mất là bao nhiêu?

Loại đất .................. Đơn giá ( 1000 d/m² ) : .................. Giá trị ( 1000 d ) : ..................

16. Nếu phải giải tỏa nhà ở, đái đât và đền Dự án đền bù thỏa đáng, ông/bà có vui lòng đi chuyển không?

Có : .................. ☑  Khổng : ..................

Nếu ông/bà không vui lòng, xin cho biết vì sao :

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

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

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

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

17. Nếu phải di chuyển, ông/bà dự định :

a) Gần nơi ở cũ : ...........................  b) Đến khu vực khác trong cùng huyện :

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

c) Trong cùng tỉnh : ...........................  d) Đến tỉnh khác : ...........................  Khổng biết :

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

18. Với số tiền sẽ được đền bù / hỗ trợ, ông/bà dự kiến sử dụng vào việc gì :

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

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

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

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

19. Theo ông/bà, có thể có cách nào khác để giảm tác động bất lợi của Dự án đối với gia đình?

- Xây dựng công trình vào lúc không có mưa vọ :  ☐

- Đền bù cho họa mẫu bị mất đi :  ☐

- Thuê những người thuộc các hộ mất đất làm thuê cho các nhà thuê :  ☐

- Khác ( ghi cụ thể ) : .................................................................

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

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

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

20. Theo ông bà, xã/làng xóm mình cần điều gì nhất ( như cầu nào quan trọng nhất ):

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

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

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

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

Ngày - tháng 08 năm 2008

Điều tra viên : .................................................................

.................................................................
Appendix 6

Sample of ‘Pamphlet’
Appendix 7

Housing Categories

(Vietnamese Construction Standards)
## Appendix 7 – Classification of Civil Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of House 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>
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<td>Cat. 1</td>
<td>More than 100 yrs.</td>
<td>I or II</td>
<td>With bed rooms, dinning room, drawing room, kitchen and attached bathrooms in the same level of apartment</td>
<td>With high grade finish/decoration materials</td>
<td>With high grade of power and water supply and sanitation facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 2</td>
<td>50 - 100 yrs.</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>With bed rooms, dinning room, drawing room, kitchen and attached bathrooms in the same level of apartment</td>
<td>With a few finish/Decoration materials</td>
<td>With high grade of power and water supply and sanitation facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Cat. 3                          | 20 - 50 yrs.     | IV                       | • With bed rooms, dinning room, drawing room and kitchen in the same level of the apartment  
• Shared bathroom which may be in other level | Average | With power and water supply of medium materials |
| Cat. 4                          | Less than 20 yrs. | V                        | • Wish shared 1-2 room(s)  
• Shared kitchen and bathroom | Masonry | Electricity of light only  
Water supply to kitchen and shared bathroom  
Low grade materials |

### Temporary

There is no official specification for ‘temporary’ structure/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.

**Source:** Vietnam construction Standards – Chapter 8 ‘General Specification on Civil and Industrial Projects'
Appendix 8

Socio-economic

Household Data Sheet of DPs
# APPENDIX 8: SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD DATA SHEET OF DISPLACED PERSONS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Address of HHs</th>
<th>Name of HHs members</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation &amp; source of income</th>
<th>Status of job</th>
<th>Total estimated income per year (VND)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguyen Thi Chung</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>kinh</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trieu Thi Hoa</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>kinh</td>
<td>12/12</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trieu Quoc Huy</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>kinh</td>
<td>10/12</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguyen Thi Hoan</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>kinh</td>
<td></td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area No 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguyen Tien Xung</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>kinh</td>
<td>12/12</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguyen Thi Nha</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>kinh</td>
<td>12/12</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguyen Quang Huy</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>kinh</td>
<td></td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phu Ninh People's Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 9

Inventory of Displaced Persons
## APPENDIX 9: INVENTORY OF DISPLACED PERSONS

**Phù Thọ Province - Phú Ninh district**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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>Permanent acquisition land</th>
<th>Temporary acquisition land</th>
<th>Permanent loss as % of total</th>
<th>Temporary loss as % of total</th>
<th>Trees (Amount, Kind)</th>
<th>Loss of crops (Paddy area(m²), Popcorn area, Potato area (m²), Others (specified))</th>
<th>Temporary losses (specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyễn Đức Thọ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,269</td>
<td>5,483</td>
<td>7,375</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>2.612%</td>
<td>10.436%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyễn Mạnh Đệ</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8,614</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>5.136%</td>
<td>5.728%</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nguyễn Bả Soạn</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,125</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>5.136%</td>
<td>5.728%</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thanh Bình</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,156</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>4.205%</td>
<td>5.081%</td>
<td>3.150%</td>
<td>2.612%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyễn Tiền Đạo</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,854</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>4.205%</td>
<td>5.081%</td>
<td>3.150%</td>
<td>2.612%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nguyễn Hữu Thọ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,555</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2.954%</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nguyễn Đình Đại</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,975</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>1.535%</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kiều Văn Xuất</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,489</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>9.040%</td>
<td>3.515%</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Tuyên</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,326</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>4.531%</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Bằng</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>7.092%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Triệu Văn Chuong</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,254</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>3.380%</td>
<td>8.605%</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nguyễn Tiến Xung</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>5.166%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3.347%</td>
<td>2.658%</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>UBND xã Phú Ninh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,372</td>
<td>4358</td>
<td>5,835</td>
<td>59.116%</td>
<td>79.151%</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>eucalyptus</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Notes:**
- Phù Thọ Province - Phú Ninh district
- **Temporary losses (specified):**
  - Popcorn area
  - Potato area
  - Others (specified)
  - Temporary losses (specified)

**Construction Investment Technology Transfer J.s.c.,**

**Appendix 9-1**
Appendix 10

Entitlement of Displaced Persons
APPENDIX 10 : ENTITLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Phủ Thọ Province - Phù Ninh district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of head of HHs</th>
<th>Compensation for land</th>
<th>Compensation for tree</th>
<th>Compensation for crop</th>
<th>Grand total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Unit price</td>
<td>Total compensation cost</td>
<td>Number of trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,483</td>
<td></td>
<td>136,821,600</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyễn Đức Thọ</td>
<td></td>
<td>-24,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyễn Mạnh Đức</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nguyễn Bá Soạn</td>
<td></td>
<td>-24,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thanh Bình</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyễn Tiến Đạo</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>2,880,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nguyễn Hữu Thọ</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>2,520,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nguyễn Đình Đại</td>
<td></td>
<td>-24,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kiều Văn Xuân</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Tuyển</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>2,760,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Bằng</td>
<td></td>
<td>-24,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Triệu Văn Chung</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>2,640,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nguyễn Tiến Xương</td>
<td></td>
<td>-24,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>UBND xã Phù Ninh</td>
<td>4,358</td>
<td>25,200</td>
<td>109,821,600</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUYẾT ĐỊNH

Về việc phê duyệt hướng tuyến đường dây 110KV, vị trí Trạm biến áp 110KV Phú Ninh, huyện Phú Ninh

CHỦ TỊCH UỶ BAN NHÂN DÂN TỈNH PHÚ THỌ

Cần cứ Luật Tổ chức HĐND và UBND ngày 26/11/2003;
Cần cứ Luật Diện lực ngày 03/12/2004;
Cần cứ Nghị định số 105/2005/NĐ-CP ngày 17/8/2005 của Chính phủ Quy định chi tiết và hướng dẫn thi hành một số điều của Luật Diện lực;
Cần cứ Quyết định số 408/QĐ-BCN về việc phê duyệt "Quy hoạch phát triển diện lực tỉnh Phú Thọ giai đoạn 2006-2010 có xét đến 2015";
Xét đề nghị của Sở Công nghiệp tại Tọ trình số 251/CN-TT ngày 28/4/2006,

QUYẾT ĐỊNH:

Điều 1. Phê duyệt hướng tuyến đường dây 110KV, vị trí Trạm biến áp 110KV Phú Ninh, huyện Phú Ninh, như sau:

1) Hướng tuyến đường dây 110KV Phú Ninh.

Xuất tuyến từ cột tròn mới tuyến đường dây 110KV Văn Phú-Bái Bá (khoảng cột 307-308) cách cột 308 cự: 38m, theo hướng di Việt Tri, thuộc địa phận xóm Dầu-khu 8, xã Phú Ninh đến vị trí tram biến áp 110KV Phú Ninh.
Chiều dài tuyến đường dây: 819 m.

2) Trạm biến áp 110 KV Phú Ninh.

Vì trí đặt tram biến áp thuộc địa phận xóm Đông Lằng- khu 3, xã Phú Ninh, huyện Phú Ninh. Diện tích tram biến áp: 6500m².

(Duyệt kèm theo hồ sơ có bản về hướng tuyến do Công ty cấp phần đầu tư xây dựng và chuyển giao công nghệ lập, đã được các cơ quan, địa phương có liên quan ký trình).

Nơi nhận:
- Như điều 2:
- CT. PCT (Ô Hải):
- PVP (Ô Tuấn):
- Lưu VT.CN. (H-12b).

KT.CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Ngọc Hai
UBND TỈNH PHÚ THỌ
SỞ XÂY DỰNG

CÔNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Việt Nam ngày 23 tháng 12 năm 2008

Kính gửi: Công ty có phân dign tư xây dựng và Chuyên gia công nghệ.


Sau khi kiểm tra hồ sơ, đối chiếu với quy hoạch chi tiết Cụm công nghiệp lang nghệ Đồng Lang Phú Ninh, Sở Xây dựng có ý kiến như sau:


- Về cọ xây dựng Trạm 110KV: Căn cù cọt tại góc ngã tư giao cắt giữa khu A và đàm đầu mở cho toàn Khu công nghiệp (ví trí Trạm 110KV Phú Ninh) là 25,72m. Cơ quan tư vấn thiết kế sau nên Trạm biến áp 110KV sáo cho đảm bảo an toàn điện cho tram, đảm bảo khả năng kin trọng khu vực, đảm bảo không làm ảnh hưởng đến giao thông hiện đằng cò.

Sở Xây dựng trả lời đề Công ty có phân dign tư xây dựng và Chuyên gia công nghệ biết và tổ chức thực hiện./.

Nơi nhận:
- Như kinh gửi;
- Lưu V.P Sở XĐ.

GIẤM ĐỐC

Chứng thư bản sao đúng với bản chính.
Số chứng thực: 276/... Quyền số: SCT/B S
Ngày: .......................................

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Nguyễn Ngọc Lăng