



POWER COMPANY N^o.3
POWER NETWORK PROJECT
MANAGEMENT BOARD



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TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PROJECT 2
No: 4107-VN

SUB – PROJECT

**HOA THUAN 110KV SUBSTATION
AND THE BRANCH LINE
OF DAK LAK PROVINCE**

RP317
Vol. 8

**REPORT ON
RESETTLEMENT PLAN**





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REPORT ON
RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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Da Nang, August 28th, 2007
DEPUTY DIRECTOR



Le Nam Hai

TABLE OF CONTENT

SUMMARY

1. Policy Framework and weived articles.
2. Project impacts
3. Principles and Objectives
4. Community participation and consultation
5. Complaint and grievances
6. Institutional Arrangements
7. Implementation schedule
8. Compensation cost estimation
9. Making known the information

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Policy Framework
- 1.2 Objectives and suggestion
- 1.3 Dak Lak provincial project

CHAPTER 2: SOLUTIONS OF MITIGATING THE LOSSES

- 2.1 Solution of mitigating project impacts at the designing stage
- 2.2 Solution of mitigating project impacts at the construction stage
- 2.3 Results achieved from the solution of mitigating project impacts

CHAPTER 3: PROJECT IMPACTS

- 3.1 Affected households
- 3.2 Impacts to land and assets

CHAPTER 4: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Institutional framework

- 4.1 Institutional Arrangements
- 4.2 Tasks, competencies and responsibilities
- 4.3 Courses of training and seminar
- 4.4 Legal framework
- 4.5 Definition of Key Terms
- 4.6 Resettlement and compensation principles
- 4.7 Eligibility for compensation
- 4.8 Entitlement policy
- 4.9 Classification of impacts and Entitlement policy

CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

- 5.1 Baseline Information
- 5.2 Population
- 5.3 Socio – Economic situation of Buon Ma Thuot city in 2006.
- 5.4 Results from each field in 2006.

5.5 Socio-economic situation of affected households

5.6 Resettlement plan

CHAPTER 6: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Information disclosure

6.2 Compensation schedule

6.3 Procedure for resettlement plan implementation

6.4 Implementation arrangements for resettlement plan

CHAPTER 7: ECONOMIC RESTORATION

7.1 Agricultural development assistance

7.2 Occupational change assistance

7.3 Employment assistance related to the project

7.4 Community conservation and agricultural activities

CHAPTER 8: COSTS AND BUDGET

8.1 Budget

8.2 Compensation cost estimation

8.3 Cost estimation

8.4 Total costs for resettlement plan implementation

CHAPTER 9: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

9.1 Objectives of Community participation and consultation

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

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

9.4 Resettlement information booklet (RIB)

CHAPTER 10: COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Supervision, monitoring and evaluation

11.2 Independent monitoring

Appendixes (enclosed)

ABBREVIATION

PPC	: Provincial People's Committee
DMS	: Detail Measurement Survey
DPC	: District people's Committee
EVN	: Electricity of Vietnam
GOV	: Government of Vietnam
HHs	: Households
IDA	: International Development Association
IMA(O)	: Independent Monitoring Agencies (Organ)
LURC	: Land Use Registration Certificate
PC3	: Power Company No3
PNPMB	: Power Network Project Management Board
RIB	: Resettlement Information Booklet
ROW	: Right of Way
T/L	: Transmission Line
USD	: United State Dollar
VND	: Vietnamese Dong
WB	: World Bank
PMU	: Project Management Unit
RP	: Resettlement plan
DP	: Displaced Person
EMDP	: Ethnic Minority Development Plan

SECTION A: RESETTLEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

On the basis of area's socio-economic study and urgent demand of national industrialization and modernization program for Poverty Reduction in the countryside as well as in the city by the way of supplying the electrical source - a basic infrastructure, EVN has used WB loan for establishing Transmission and Distribution Project 2.

The project will use WB loan for the power transmission and distribution.

Investing in the project (a) for rehabilitating, improving and enlarging the countryside's power system in order to meet the demand of supplying the socio- economic development with electricity in 15-20 years later, up to year 2020;(b) for increasing the reliability and quality of power network, mitigating the energy loss on the network, mitigating the electrical price, raising the business effect and capability of electrical management at the local installations; (c) for turning the local management system at present into the distribution bases in the region under the legal forms, independence in economy, assurance in technology, experience in management, high interest in business, capability of invested fun receivables and reimbursement.

Land acquisition is necessary at the first stage of project implementation. However, rehabilitation and enlargement of high voltage network and substations will not cause any land acquisition and resettlement at the large scale. Resettlement plan (RP) is aimed at handling the problem of compensation for project related losses and restoring the living standards of project displaced persons who live in Dak Lak province at this stage.

1. Entitlement policy and Waivers

Resettlement plan (RP) of Hoa Thuan 110KV substation and its branch line was established on the basis of policies of preparing Transmission and Distribution project on compensation, resettlement and living standard rehabilitation for project displaced persons (see Annex 1).

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

According to this policy, DPs include the individuals, households, firm, or a private or community institution with or without legal title are occupants of land and assets in the project affected areas, DPs are entitled to

resettlement and compensation provided their assets affected by the project were inventoried in the pre-project census prior to the cut-off date.

2. Project impacts

The project will impact in:

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

Results of collected data will be as follows:

- There are 12 affected households (67 people), in which:
 - + 12 permanent affected households because of partial permanent land, trees and crops lost.
 - + 12 temporary affected households because of temporary land lost with trees and crops on.
 - + 02 host affected Precinct/Commune because of permanent land lost for foundation and substation construction. In which one Commune have ethnic minority.
 - + None of these households must move to another location.
 - + None of these households lost more than 20% of agricultural area.
 - + No affection caused to the area of cultural Legacy and conservation, pagodas and highly discerning area.

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

3. Principles and objectives

The cut-off date will be March 9th, 2007. Compensation price is based on the market price/replacement price. Compensation at the replacement price to land, houses and perennial trees; compensation at the market price to annual crops according to regulations of Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee.

All displaced persons are provided (i) transportation assistance; (ii) resettlement assistance; and (iii) training courses or other restoration assistance. Those who lost more than 20% of total area of landholdings are provided (iv) assistance to living standard restoration. In the provincial project, none of these households lost more than 20% of landholding area and none of these households lose business and must be relocated.

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

4. Community participation and consultations

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

5. Complaint and grievances

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

Power Network Project Management Board and Local Authorities will be responsible for supervising the process of resettlement plan

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

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

6. Institutional Arrangements

Project Management Unit of EVN will be responsible for managing the activities on guidelines of investment and communication between Local Authorities, Power Companies, Provincial People's Committee and World Bank. The correlative Power Network Project Management Board will support Power Company No3 appointed by EVN in carrying out the duty of constructing high voltage network system and substations, including resettlement implementation. Power Network Project Management Board will be supported by the Authorities of villages, districts/Cities, provinces at various levels and related Services and organizations.

7. Implementation schedule

The process of implementing resettlement plan will be:

Resettlement plan consideration and approval : August, 2007.

Employing Independent Monitoring Agency: October, 2007.

Detail measurement survey: November, 2007.

Compensation payment and site clearance: December, 2007.

Independent and Internal monitoring: During the period of project implementation.

Commencement: January, 2008.

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

8. Compensation cost estimation

Total cost estimation for compensation is about: **459,029,692VND or 28,689USD**. In cost estimation for resettlement plan, inventory work, monitoring, management, independent and internal monitoring consists of 15% for arising cost. Total cost estimation for the whole program is about: **570,143,285VND (or 35,634USD)**.

9. Information announcement

Resettlement plan draft will be informed at Provincial People's Committee and Vietnamese Development Information Centre belonged to World Bank Office in Ha Noi. Power Network Project Management Board of Power Company No3 will send the copy inventory forms of entitlements to host District/City Authorities. All feedback from Local Authorities and displaced persons will be added to resettlement plan.

Project impacts for regional people are not remarkable and none of these households must move to another location so transfer, selection of new relocation or preparation of transfer is not mentioned in this resettlement plan.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Entitlement policy

Transmission and Distribution Project 2 (TD2) presented a common entitlement policy of resettlement. This entitlement policy is based on World Bank policy for involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) and State Law on Land Acquisition of the Government. The main objectives of entitlement policy for compensation, resettlement and living standard restoration are to ensure that all project affected households will be provided compensation for their losses at the replacement price and the solutions of living standard restoration in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of incomes and living standards to the pre-project levels.

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

1.2 Objectives and suggestion:

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

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

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

Resettlement plan is approved by Vietnamese Government and World Bank.

To ensure that the objectives of project resettlement plan are met, the compensation price must be at the level of market price or replacement one. Project Management Unit, Power Network Project Management Board, Provincial People's Committee, Independent Monitoring Agency will be responsible for supervising and readjusting the price of compensation (If

necessary) at the moment of carrying out resettlement plan in order to ensure that the compensation price of Provincial People's Committee is equal to replacement value.

1.3 Dak Lak provincial project:

Hoa Thuan 110KV substation and its branch line in Dak Lak province consists of two main parts of construction:

1.3.1 110KV Substation:

Newly built substation : 01
Capacity : 1 x 25 MVA
Voltage class : 110KV

1.3.2 110KV line:

The length of high voltage line: 2,576m

CHAPTER 2: SOLUTIONS OF MITIGATING THE LOSSES

2.1 Solutions of mitigating the impacts at the designing stage

2.1.1 Substation location:

The substation is located on the cultivable land of eucalyptus of Plantation 30/4 belonging to Tan An Precinct, Buon Ma Thuot City. It is about 400m far from Highway 14 to the North (on the left side of Highway 14 in the direction of Buon Ma Thuot to Pleiku).

When surveying and designing the substation, the Consultant Unit tried to avoid the market area, crowded inhabitants, villages' crossing, pagodas, and cultural heritage. The substation is designed to be located nearby the available traffic-way for being of great advantage to project implementation.

It 's necessary to prepare at least 2 location plans of substation. The best plan that causes the least impacts to environment will be chosen.

2.1.2 Selection of line route direction

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

For avoiding or mitigating impacts, selection of line route direction will be done so that it is right in the ROW along the available traffic-way, or crossing agricultural land or garden land. Some of line route directions will be cornered from 30^0 to 60^0 . However, if necessary, the rudder angle will be 90^0 . In such way, line route direction must cross the road for many times in order to prevent from impacts to houses and structures.

The selected line will be not far from the available high way, so we can make use of available high way and limit to construct temporary access roads.

It 's necessary to consider at least 2 or 3 plans of line route direction for each project and choose the best one.

2.1.3 Technical solutions

The average distance between towers of high voltage line will be from 100m to 150m. The positions at the wasteland will be prior to set up towers. Selecting different dimensions for the foundations so that they will be suitable with the selected positions. Foundation area will be from 70 to $100m^2$ for tower foundation and $6,000m^2$ for substation basement.

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

2.1.4 Community participation and consultations

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

2.2 Solutions of mitigating impacts at the stage of project construction

The best solution and organization for civil work were already considered. For example. The civil work will be started after the time of harvest and completed before a new cultivation crop. In order to reach to the objectives, to work in shift will be carried out in some days for shortening the period of causing impacts.

2.3 Results achieved from the solutions of mitigating impacts

At the stage of project preparation, it 's necessary to consider at least 2 or 3 plans of line route direction as well as substation location for choosing the best one that causes the least impacts.

The total affected land is 43,675m². In which, 6,135m² will be permanently acquired for foundations and substation (it makes up about 14.05% of the total affected land) and 37,540m² is temporarily acquired (it makes up about 85.95% of the total affected land). The affected land is majority of agricultural land.

There aren't any impacts on natural preservation zone, cultural heritage and pagodas.

In the sphere of impacts, the losses are mostly unremarkable, assets are mainly farm produce. All affected households select the way of cash compensation at the replacement price according to regulations of Provincial People's Committee. Resettlement arrangement is not necessary.

CHAPTER 3: PROJECT IMPACTS

Project displaced persons (DP):

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

3.1 Project affected households (HHs)

According to the result of survey, the project will impact 12 households (67 people), in which:

- + 12 permanent affected households because of partial permanent land, trees and crops lost.

- + 12 temporary affected households because of temporary land lost with trees and crops on.

- + 02 host affected Precinct/Commune because of permanent land lost for foundation and substation construction. In which one Commune have ethnic minority.

- + None of these households must rebuild the houses or move to another location.

- + None of these households lost more than 20% of agricultural area.

- + None of these households is impacted in business .

- + No affection caused to the area of cultural Legacy and conservation, pagodas and highly discerning area.

- + None of these households belong to ethnic minority.

The affected households are shown in table 3.1. Details about these affected households are stated in Appendix 1-5.

Table 3.1: Total project affected households

Order	Communes/ Districts	Number of project affected households		Total affected households	Number of people
		High voltage	Substation		
1	Ea Tu commune	10	01	10	65
2	Tan An precinct	0	02	02	02
Total		10	02	12	67

3.2 Impacts of land and assets

The project will requisition 43,675m² of land for building infrastructure that consists of substations, tower foundations, and/or the temporary access roads.

*** Permanent impacts**

- Permanent land acquisition for substation and foundation construction.
- Permanent trees and crops lost around the area of substation and foundation construction.
- All trees in the area of building tower foundations and high trees in the ROW must be cut down (Including all the trees outside the ROW that are in the danger of touching conductors when the trees fall down).

- All structures and trees are impacted while executing.

*** Temporary impacts**

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

Project impacts on assets will be listed in table 3.2 - 3.5.

Table 3.2: Total area of land acquisition for building high voltage network system and substation.

Order	Project zone	High voltage network system (m ²)	Substation (m ²)	Total (m ²)
1	Ea Tu commune	35,640	0	35,640
2	Tan An precinct	3,000	5,035	8,035
Total		38,640	5,035	43,675

Table 3.3: Permanent land acquisition for building high voltage network system and substation.

Order	Project zone	High voltage network system (m2)	Substation (m2)	Total (m2)
1	Ea Tu commune	1,000	0	1,000
2	Tan An precinct	100	5,035	5,135
Total		1,100	5,035	6,135

Table 3.4: Temporary land acquisition for building high voltage network system and substation.

Order	Project zone	High voltage network system (m2)	Substation (m2)	Total (m2)
1	Ea Tu commune	34,640	0	34,640
2	Tan An precinct	2,900	0	2,900
Total		37,540	0	37,540

Table 3.5: Impacts on houses and structures

Order	District	Total households	House of class 4 (m2)	Cattle-shed (m2)	Establishment (m2)	Quantity	Tombs (piece)	Note
1	Ea Tu commune	03	140	0	0	0	0	
2	Tan An precinct	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		03	140	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.6: Impacts on perennial trees and other high ones

Order	Project zone	Jack	Coconut -palms	Avocado trees	Bamboo trees	Cassias	Coffee trees
1	Ea Tu commune	06	04	04	100	402	3,596
2	Tan An precinct	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		06	04	04	100	402	3,596

Table 3.7: Impacts on crops (m2) and other trees

Order	Project zone	Rice	Gingers	Tomatoes	Cassava
1	Ea Tu commune	200	1,600	450	0
2	Tan An precinct	0	0	0	6,785
Total		200	1,600	450	6,785

CHAPTER 4: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Institutional framework

Representative of Vietnamese Government, the Ministry of Industry is the Executive Service for Transmission and Distribution Project 2. EVN is the project investment Agency. EVN is responsible for project implementation, including the implementation of RPs. Implementing Agencies closely coordinate with Local Authorities to ensure effective and timely implementation of RPs.

4.1 Institutional Arrangements

The process of implementing the resettlement plan includes the following related Services and Units:

- Electricity of Vietnam
- Provincial People's Committee of Dak Lak.
- Power Company No3.
- Power Network Project Management Board - Power Company No3.
- People's Committee of Buon Ma Thuot City.
- Consultant Unit.
- Price - Financing Department of City/Province.
- Industrial Department of City/Province.
- Executive Agencies of the Province.
- Land survey Group of Land Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Service.
- People's Committees of Precinct/Commune.
- Project displaced persons and representatives of project affected households.

4.2 Functions, competencies and responsibilities:

In order to implement successfully the resettlement plan that requires the closing co-ordination between Electricity of Vietnam, Power Company No3, Local Authorities, Power Network Project Management Board and other Executive Agencies in regulating all resettlement activities with the assistance of consultant staff.

4.2.1 *Electricity of Vietnam*

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

4.2.2 Power Company No3

The responsibilities of Power Company No3 on resettlement activities are as follows:

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

+ Supervise the consultant personnel, including external independent organizations in supervising the resettlement.

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

4.2.3 Power Network Project Management Board of Power Company No3

Power Network Project Management Board of Power Company No3 manages the network system investment. The main responsibility of Power Network Project Management Board will be:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

+ Ensure to pay compensation in time.

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

+ Reporting regularly to EVN and WB on the execution progress and activities of resettlement plan.

4.2.4 Provincial People's Committee

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

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

- After having detail design, numbers of displaced persons and affected assets will be reviewed basing on detail measurement survey. The unit price of compensation and all the assistance for displaced persons and affected assets will be updated. Provincial People's Committee is responsible for conducting and supervising resettlement plan implementation, including the presentation of solutions on displaced persons' or Local Authorities' complaint and grievances.

4.2.5 Price-Finance Service, Construction Service (belong to Provincial People's Committee of Dak Lak), Land Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Service, Development of Agriculture and Countryside Department (belong to People's Committee of Buon Ma Thuot City):

Provincial Price-Finance Services are responsible for studying and putting forward the unit price of compensation to Provincial People's Committee. When starting resettlement plan implementation, Price-Finance Service co-ordinates with Construction Service, Land Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Service, Development of Agriculture and Countryside Department of People's Committees of Buon Ma Thuot City and Independent Monitoring Unit for specifying the unit price of resettlement plan

as well as for putting forward to Provincial People's Committee to adjust, if necessary, in order to ensure that the unit price of compensation is in accordance with the replacement price at the timing date of payment. Support Power Company No3 and Power Network Project Management Board to carry out favorably the resettlement activities.

4.2.6 People's Committee of City

People's Committee of Buon Ma Thuot City is responsible for defining land and structures, appointing the members of Site Clearance of District and entrusting Site Clearance of District with tasks.

4.2.7 City compensative, assistant and resettlement Council

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

(i) Participate in making plan of implementation for the resettlement activities in the whole district.

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

(iii) Co-ordinate with Power Network Project Management Board in carrying out detail measurement survey, applying the unit price of compensation to the loss of assets, completing inventory forms of displaced persons' compensation and payment.

(iv) Appointing inspector for handling the complaint and grievances on resettlement policies and the eligibility to compensation.

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

(vi) Co-coordinating closely with external monitoring organizations.

4.2.8 Commune People's Committee/Precinct

Commune/Precinct People's Committee are responsible for:

* Contributing to the census and inventory.

* Co-coordinating with Power Network Project Management Board in holding meeting with the community, announcing information, taking detail measurement survey, paying the compensation/assistance for displaced persons.

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

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

4.2.9 Project displaced persons

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

4.3 Courses of training and seminar:

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

Subjects of training and seminar are:

- Policies and principles of project resettlement plan.
- Objectives of resettlement plan and procedures of resettlement plan preparation.
- Census and inventory survey (detail measurement survey).
- Definition of entitlements, including eligibility to compensation and assistance for stabling the life.

- Management of database and finance.
- Solutions of consultation and information announcement.
- Steps of implementation, procedure and schedule.
- Complaint and grievances and institution of handling them.
- Supervision and monitoring.

4.4 Legal framework

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

4.4.1 Policies and Legal framework of Vietnamese Government:

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

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

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

compensation for assets, support policies and resettlement relating to land acquisition.

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

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

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

- Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks.

- Official letter No 06/TT-BCN dated September 26th, 2006 of Ministry of Industry regulates the Implementation of Ordinance of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP on the protection of the high voltage networks.

- The current compensation unit price on assets of Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee.

The residential land price is calculated on the basis of average price of free market. Under free market, land prices between cities, zones in the same city, between front roads and rear ones are different from each other. This point contributed to defining the price framework for the right of land use and compensation for land that is acquired by State and also defining framework of organization for compensation. Province is responsible for defining compensation unit price and presenting private price framework that is in common price framework of the whole country. In private price framework of the region, People's Committee of province has the right of applying adjustment coefficient. People's Committee of City, People's Committee of

Commune are responsible for defining the area of affected land and affected structures as well as eligibility to compensation payment.

4.4.2 World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), promulgated in December 2001.

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

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

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

4.4.3 Required Waivers

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

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

1. Eligibility for compensation and/ or assistance - Decree 197

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

(b) Article 18, 19, 20 of Decree 197:

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

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

(c) Article 28, 29 of Decree 197: DPs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance.

(d) 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.

2. *Price of Land for Calculation of Compensation*

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

(b) To ensure that the objectives of the project resettlement policy are met, unit price for land compensation established by the Project Provincial People's Committees will be adjusted to meet the replacement costs.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Item 4, Article 2 of Decree 17/2001/ND-CP dated May 04, 2001 to guide on the ODA management stipulates that " in the case of the international agreements on ODA have been signed between GOV and

sponsor stipulates other contents, then that international agreements will be followed”

4.4.4 Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

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

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

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

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

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

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

* On the issue of land tenure and the legal right to compensation, the Government and World Bank approaches are compatible. The government has its own process in place whereby land occupied without legal documentation can be legalized; this land, however, is compensated for at a rate equal to 100% of land price minus the taxes and fee for land use right registration from 15 October 1993 (Article 6, 7, 9, 10 of Decree 38/2000 ND-CP on the payment for the Land Use Right).

4.4.5 Legality of the Documents on Resettlement plan:

Decision of Prime Minister of Ministry of Industry on approval of resettlement policy framework (Decision No 2192/QD-NLDK issued by Ministry of Industry on June, 30th 2005).

The host Provincial People's Committees will consider project resettlement plans before holding the project negotiation for carrying out the coming steps.

4.5 Definition of Key Terms:

(i) Displaced persons (DPs)

The DPs include the person or persons, household, firm, or a private or community institution to be identified by the baseline information collected for each of the Inventories and Resettlement plans (RPs) (as specified in Annexes, who, on account of the execution of the Project, has experienced or would experience direct economic and social impacts caused by:

(a) the involuntary taking of land, resulting in:
* relocation or loss of shelter;
* loss of assets or access to assets; or
* loss of income sources or means of live hood, whether or not such person must move to another location; or

(b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, resulting in adverse impacts on the live hood of such person.

“Displaced Persons” means, collectively, all such Displaced Persons.

(ii) Compensation

Compensation includes the process of financial or material reimbursement of DPs who lost partial or the absolute value of their assets as a result of the Project. Compensation also includes the valuation and reimbursement in monetary terms or in kind of financial and physical losses as a result of impacts of the Project.

(iii) Cut-off date

The cut-off date is the last day of the survey (March 9th, 2007) when all DPs have been accounted for. After the cut-off date, no other DPs may be included in the inventory of DPs.

The inventory lists all potential DPs, including their baseline information. People who move residences or business assets into or within the marked right of way after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation under this policy framework.

(iv) Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation means providing assistance to DPs severely affected due to the substantial or entire loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of incomes and living standards to the pre-project levels.

(v) Replacement cost

With regard to land and structures, "Replacement cost" is defined as follows:

(a) for agricultural land: it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

(b) for land in urban areas: it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved community infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

(c) for houses and other structures, it is provided by the Provincial People's Committee based on the market cost (at the time of compensation) of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and Contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

(d) Crops, trees and other perennials based on current market value

i. Compensation for annual crops is equivalent to the production over the last three years multiplied by the market price for agricultural products at the time of the calculation of the compensation.

ii. Compensation for trees includes total investment cost plus production cost from the time of its planting to the expropriation. In case this cost can not be determined, the compensation will be calculated on the baseline of the type, age and productive value.

(e) Other assets (i.e., income, cultural, aesthetic) based on replacement cost or cost of mitigating measures. For example, compensation for the removal of graves includes all expenditures for exhumation, removal and reconstruction to its original state.

(vi) Resettlement

Resettlement refers to all measures taken by the Project Proponent to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of a project on the DPs, including compensation for lost assets and incomes and the provision of other entitlements, income rehabilitation assistance, and relocation, as needed.

(vii) Right of Way (ROW)

For this Policy Framework, Right of Way (ROW) is determined as a safety corridor along a power line or substation with width, length and height specified in the Decree 106/2005/ND-CP that issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks.

(viii) Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable Groups include those distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include:

(a) Poor and very poor communes (as identified by national survey results).

(b) Ethnic minorities

(c) Mentally and physically handicapped people or people in poor physical health.

(d) Infants, children and women.

(e) Households without security of tenure or with tenure status.

(ix) DPs Without Legal Title

DPs without legal title are occupants of land and housing without legal ownership rights and individuals or groups of people with shops conducting business in the immediate project areas without official registration and will be adversely impacted by the Project through displacement. DPs without legal title are entitled to compensation provided their assets affected by the project were documented in the pre-project census prior to the cut-off date.

(x) Ethnic/Indigenous People

Ethnic/Indigenous People are defined as persons who belong to a minority tribal group affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the Project due to acquisition of their lands, dwellings, disturbance of their place of work, and other Project-related adverse impacts.

(xi) Land Use Registration Certificate (LURC)

LURC is similar to a title granted to DPs that legalize their use of the lands and/or houses they occupy.

4.6 Resettlement and compensation principles:

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the DP's prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective Project site.

(f) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the DPs, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided to the DPs prior to expected start-up of works at the respective project site.

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

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

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

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

4.7 Eligibility for compensation:

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

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

The cut-off date is the last day of the survey (March 9th, 2007) when all DPs have been accounted for. The cut-off date is informed officially to host project affected people and local authorities.

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

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

4.8 Entitlement policy:

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

(a) DP's losing agricultural/productive land and crops:

(i) if the portion of the land to be lost represents 20% or less of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is still viable economic holding, cash compensation, at full replacement cost for the acquired area may be provided to the DP.

(ii) if the portion of the land to be lost more than 20% of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is not viable then the project will acquire the entire landholding and provide "land for land" arrangements of equal productive capacity, satisfactory to the DP. However, if the DP prefers to receive cash instead of land, then cash compensation at replacement cost is applied.

(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 the loss of income, standing crops and for the cost of soil restoration and damaged infrastructure.

(b) DP's 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 the 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) If the lost residential land is less than the compensated land slot of standard size, the DPs are not requested to pay for the difference.

(v) 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 price rate in the area, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

(c) DP's losing business

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

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

- In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems is damaged, the PNPMB-PC3 will ensure that these would be restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community.

- Besides the direct compensation for the losses, DPs will also be entitled to additional assistance (subsidies/allowances) as below:

(i) Transportation allowance:

All DPs relocating within the province are entitled to a minimum allowance of 1 million VND and maximum of 3 million VND. All DPs relocating out of the province are entitled to a minimum allowance of 3 million VND and maximum of 5 million VND. This subsidy allowance is for the transportation of their salvageable materials and living facilities.

(ii) Subsistence allowance for relocating:

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

(iii) Restoration allowance:

DPs, who are permanently affected more than 20% of productive land or incomes, or have to relocate, will be entitled to training or other economic restoration programs at about 1,5 million VND to 3 million VND/HH.

c) Relocation bonus:

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

By the nature of Project impacts, the potential impacted categories are classified into nine (09) categories.

The entitlement matrix is attached (see Annex 1).

4.9 Classification of impacts and Entitlement policy:

There are two main impacts on the resettlement:

4.9.1 Temporary impacts:

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

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

Group 2: Those whose trees and crops are temporarily affected at the stage of executing, building temporary access roads or stretching conductors.

4.9.2 Permanent impacts:

All the owners whose land and assets are permanently acquired for the purpose of execution and project maintenance, including tower foundations, area of substation, permanent road for the project and those whose auxiliary construction or high trees are in the ROW must be taken down or cut down.

Impacts on residential, garden, agricultural land and land in the ROW that are used for other purposes will be considered temporary impact, if can be, they are used again with the limited purposes.

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

For the productive land/agriculture:

(a) The acquired land is more than 20%.

(b) The acquired land is under 20%.

For the residential land:

(c) The rest area of land is under 60m² (in the city) and 100m² (in the countryside).

(d) The rest land is equal or more than 60m² (in the city) and 100m² (in the countryside).

Group 4: Those whose house structures are partially affected and this part does not impact the safety or using purpose of the whole structure (the part of taking down is under 25% of the area) and the lost part of the house can be able to rebuild nearby and also on the old part of land. Impacts on the residential land clearance that is in the ROW will be considered to be temporary because it can be reused with the limited purposes.

Group 5: Those whose houses are partially or wholly affected and these parts impact the safety or using purpose of the whole house structure (the part of taking down is more than 20% or even under 20% of the area, but the rest part can not be in use or inconvenient for the usage), therefore, the house will be transferred and rebuilt nearby and also on the old part of land. Impacts on residential land clearance will be considered to be temporary because it can be reused with the limited purposes.

Group 6: Those whose house structures are partially or wholly affected and these parts impact the safety or using purpose of the whole structures and therefore, the house will be wholly transferred and rebuilt. However, the land owners haven't got enough land to rebuild a new house that has the same area of the old one. The residential land that is enough to rebuild a new house must be at least 60m² (in the city) and 100m² (in the countryside).

Group 7: Those whose business are affected

(a) Temporary impacts on business.

(b) Permanent impacts on business.

The inventory form of entitlement is stated in Annex 1

CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

5.1 The baseline of information

This resettlement plan is based on the results of Census and land acquisition survey for 100% of project displaced households. Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 had co-coordinated with Local Authorities in counting up the affected land, assets and surveying the affected households from March 7th to March 9th 2007. The land acquisition and resettlement requirements are calculated on the basis of detail data of land use and technical design. Census and other detail measurement survey are very necessary at the stage of project implementation for defining exactly the project affected households, therefore, resettlement plan will be updated and current information will be reflected.

Socio-economic information were selected from: (i) survey results selected from Socio-economic situation of project affected households that carried out by Power Network Project Management Board from March 7th to March 9th 2007; (ii) survey results selected from the interview and consultation of Local Authorities at various levels and representatives of project affected households; (iii) references from the available documents of project zone.

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

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

5.2 Population

Project zone is mainly rural residential area, the King people. The inhabitants in the project zone are mainly basing on agriculture.

5.3 Socio – Economic situation of Buon Ma Thuot city in 2006.

Socio-economic speed and situation of Buon Ma Thuot city maintains stably at fair level. Economic structure changes positively to the tendency of industrialization and modernization; technical and material facilities, economic infrastructure are continually developed.

- Growth speed of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2006 increases 14.89%, in which:

+ Industry - Construction increases : 25.24%.

+ Agriculture-forestry decreases : 9.27%.
+ Services increase : 17.7%.

- Economic structure:

+ Industry - Construction : 35.43%.
+ Agriculture-forestry : 15.35%.
+ Services : 49.22%.

- Total budget income of the City area is 381.158 billion VND; achieves 98.23% of Provincial commissioned plan and increases 23.45% in comparison with year 2006.

- Giving employment to 6,542 labors.

- Reducing 1% of children undernourishment rate (effectuation in 2005: 14.75%, in 2006: 13.75%).

- Reducing 2.38% of poverty household rate (commissioned plan: 2%).

- Average population: 321,365 people, natural population growth: 1.2%.

However, socio-economic situation is still in many difficulties and limitation. Development Speed of infrastructure construction such as markets, irrigation works, particularly large scale dams is still slow.

Material facilities of teaching and learning are lacking, educational quality in rural areas as well as in Ethnic minority areas does not get the desired effect. Natural calamity, epidemic diseases are still widespread such as: drought, tongue ulceration and loose nails epidemic, poultry plague ... Poverty Reduction work gets the results in accordance with issued resolution but not really firm. People's life is still much difficult.

5.4 Results from each field in 2006.

5.4.1 Agriculture

- Agriculture plays a main role in general economy development of the City, total area under cultivation in 2006 is 28,276 hectare, food output is 33,797 tons.

During past years, Dak Lak agriculture was changed greatly such as it was multiformed and commercialized. The area under cultivation of many sorts of crops, coffee trees and fruit-trees are enlarged and their quality is increased, in 2006 all over the City, area under cultivation of coffee trees is 13,735 hectare with the output of 23,132tons, area under cultivation of rice is 13,735 hectare with the output of 15,781tons .

- Breeding: During past years, breeding situation in the City area meet many difficulties because of foot-and-mouth disease epidemic, poultry flu

plague so some breeding types development does not meet the demand of commissioned plan such as domestic fowls achieve 99.8%, goat herd achieves 99.4%, bee herd decreases 44.4%, pig herd decreases 34%, only the oxen herd increases 18.7%.

- For epidemic prevention work: foot-and-mouth disease epidemic occurred in 15 Precinct/communes, 3,250 cattle caught diseases, 2,904 cattle were well again, 105 cattle were dead, 241 cattle were exterminated, 10,652 cattle and 4,975 pigs were vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease epidemic, up to date 21st of September 2006, Provincial People's Committee announced epidemic disease ending all over the City area.

- Agriculture encourage work: Concentration on transfer of advanced science and technology, cultivated crops and domestic animals' structure in various forms such as organization of 112 training classes with 4,530 participations for cultivation, breeding and botanical protection techniques; 21 seminars with 850 participants for programme of epidemic and nutritional management, assistance of 60 million VND for Biogas cellar construction. Help people apply various forms of breeding and cultivation with the total expenditures of 350 million VND.

5.4.2 Forestry

Speed up forest management and protection, propagandize and mobilize people for forest patrol and protection. Forest fire danger all over the City is always at warning level, but, with the great efforts, 13 fires have been discovered and stamped out in time so they didn't cause any damage to the forests.

In 2006, afforest 52.6 hectare, achieve 105% commissioned plan; intercrop 43 hectare of forest and plant 20,500 dispersible trees at communes of Hoa Phu, Hoa Thang, Hoa Xuan, Ea Tu.

Inspect and draw up the minutes of 92 law- breaking cases in forest development and protection Law (decreasing 41 cases in comparison with year 2005), deal with 88 cases, confiscate 81m³ of various kinds of wood, 465Kg of forest animals. After settlement total sum receivable delivers over 507 million VND to budget.

5.4.3 Industry and Minor handicrafts

Industry and Minor handicrafts continually maintains with high growth rate, in city area many industrial projects are developed, some are put into operation, many Units invest in production technological innovation so that the products are in high competition, some products are grown fast such as: agricultural and food processing, plank production, art objects, mechanical processing, machines for agriculture and processing, iron sheet lamination, sawn timber, plastic production, industrial sewing, mechanical repair...

In general, Industry and Minor handicrafts production have got active developments, but still does not meet the demand of Economic structure

transfer of the City, many industrial establishments are under funded, managerial stave and worker professional skill are limited. Numbers of Industry and Minor handicrafts establishments are increased but most of them are of small scale, equipment and technology are backward and asynchronous, most of establishments are located in residential areas so that they causes environmental pollution. Infrastructure of Industry and Minor handicrafts zone is slow in construction development, up to now, investment project of infrastructure is being made, land price for rent is not officially approved so it causes impacts to transferring the polluted establishments out of the inner City.

5.4.4 Commerce – tourism:

This year, commercial activities in the City area are rather stable. Telecommunication, transportation and customer services are fairly developed.

At present, Central market project of the City is setting up, temporary market project was carried out, preparation of site clearance for Central market construction; investors speed up the investment preparation schedule of Hoa Phu and Hoa Xuan markets; Duy Hoa market area was adjusted by Provincial People's Committee, documents is presenting for approval. Market management is put in order and discipline, fire precaution is ensured.

Tourism activities are prosperous, some fairs are organized in the area and attract participations of tourists. Hotel and guest-houses systems are invested and renewed so they meet the demand of tourists. However, the investment for infrastructure construction serving commerce and tourism are still slow, quality of tourist activities are not high and plentiful, information and advertisement on tourism are still limited.

5.5 Socio-economic situation of affected households

According to the socio-economic situation survey of effected households, the achieved results are:

The average number of people in a household is 5 persons, in which, women occupied 63%, men 37%.

The householder: men.

Learning level:

+ Completion of primary education: 37.8%

+ Completion of secondary education: 42.1%

+ Completion of higher education: 20.1%

Occupation: Mainly farming

Average income: 10,500,000 VND/year/person

Living condition:

100% of households use water from drilling well.

100% of households have got televisions and other electrical goods.

5.8 Census and inventory:

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 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)

5.9 Resettlement plan

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

The proposed form for socio-economic is attached (see Annex 3).

The entitlements of DPs will be calculated based on the above information. The proposed entitlement form is attached (see Annex 4).

CHAPTER 6: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Information disclosure

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

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

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

6.2 Compensation schedule

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

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

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

6.3 Procedures of resettlement plan implementation:

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

- a) General activity: once before starting the project construction.
- b) Separate activity: several times, once for each part of the project.

c) Continuous activity: Continuous activities for the stages of project implementation.

Activity 1: Establishing the staves of resettlement implementation

After the approval of WB on the loan, Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 will develop the project. Power Network Project Management Board will establish the staves who are in charge of project resettlement plan implementation and will divide the resettlement work into daily activities for the part of building high voltage network and substations.

Activity 2: Employing the independent monitoring agency

Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 will employ an agency that has professional level on the branches of social sciences or human culture for monitoring the whole project.

Activity 3: Arrangement of budget for resettlement implementation

Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 is responsible for preparing sufficient resettlement budget in order to carry out the implementation of compensation, transfer and resettlement work.

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

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

Activity 5: Information campaign on the project

After project approval, Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 will supply Local Authorities with detail information of project and implementation schedule. During the first months of project implementation, Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 co-ordinates with Local Authorities in carrying out an information campaign on the project at all host regions in order to announce the project impacts, plan and activities to displaced persons and communities. Displaced persons and communities will be supplied with detail information of resettlement in accordance with the schedule plan of resettlement implementation.

Activity 6: Census, inventory and loss evaluation

Power Network Project Management Board carries out the detail measurement survey (DMS) on affected land and assets and socio-economic situations of affected households.

With the detail measurement survey, Independent Monitoring Agency and the related Services will define the unit price that applying for resettlement plan and present to Provincial People's Committee to adjust, if

necessary, in order to ensure that the unit price of compensation is in accordance with the replacement price at the timing date of implementing the resettlement plan.

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

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

Activity 8: Consulting displaced persons on the measures of compensation

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

Activity 9: Preparation for living standard restoration

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

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

The preparation is as follows:

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

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

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

d. The prior solutions consist of:

1. Preparing the objectives of solutions.

2. Reviewing the program which was carried out and are carrying out in the region.

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

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

5. Anticipating the program.

6. Implementation arrangements.

7. Costs and budget.

8. Supervision and evaluation.

Activity 10: Compensation payment and assistance implementation

Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 with the assistance of City and People's Committees of precincts/villages will pay compensation for displaced persons.

Displaced persons who lost more than 20% of productive land or income will be supported to living standard restoration. They will be supplied with training courses on agriculture, breeding or other program. These programs will be organized by PC3 during the period of resettlement plan implementation. These programs base on the results of consulting Local Authorities and displaced persons, these programs also consider the capacity of providing jobs after training course.

Activity 11: Supervision and evaluation.

During the period of project implementation, Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 and Independent Monitoring Agency will examine/supervise the activities of project resettlement implementation and program of living standard restoration.

Table 6-4: Implementation arrangements of resettlement plan

Order	Tasks	Implementation Units	Implementation schedule	Main activities of the project
1	Assigning tasks for divisions of Power Network Project Management Board.	PC3, PNPMB	Within one month after starting the project implementation	Investigation, survey
2	Dividing up budget for the resettlement implementation	PC3, PNPMB	Within one month after starting the project implementation	
3	Employing consultants and Independent Monitoring Agency	PNPMB of PC3	Within one month after starting the project implementation	Study, construction design: July, 2007
4	Guiding the staffs	The consultative staff, PNPMB	Consultative staves and Independent Monitoring Agency: August, 2007	
5	Information campaign on the project	The consultative staff, PNPMB, Local Authorities	From May to June, 2007	Bidding invitation for components of project: October, 2007
6	Census, inventory and detail evaluation of losses	PNPMB, Local Authorities	From July to August 2007	

7	Definition of project displaced persons' entitlements and application of compensation measures.	PC3, PNPMB, Local Authorities	From October to November, 2007	Bidding evaluation of the whole project: October, 2007
8	Consulting project displaced persons on the compensation measures.	PC3, PNPMB, Local Authorities	From 7 th to 9 th of March, 2007	
9	Preparing the program of economic restoration	PC3, PNPMB, and the consultant staff.	November, 2007	
10	Compensation payment and assistance implementation	PNPMB	December, 2007	Hand over the whole project to the Contractor: January, 2008
11	Construction development	PNPMB, Contractors	January, 2008	
12	Supervision and evaluation	PC3, PNPMB, Local Authorities	Supervision report of quarterage and to carry out the evaluation from 6 to 12 months	During the period of project implementation

All the activities of resettlement plan must be completed before WB accepts to hand over contract to the Contractor. All changes of resettlement plan after WB's approval must be considered before starting execution by the WB Office in Ha No.

CHAPTER 7: ECONOMIC RESTORATION

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

7.1 Agricultural development assistance

Those peasants whose land lost more than 20% of productive land will receive agricultural development assistance for increasing productivity of rest land or developing breeding. This program concerns the cultivated technology or breeding the cattle of high capacity or cross-bred. This program helps displaced persons in restoring the losses of economy, therefore, they can achieve the income level as it was in the next crop. Implementation Units-Power Network Project Management Board with the assistance of Local Authorities, Peasant Organization, Women Organization will consult displaced persons and co-ordinate with Agricultural Development Centre in preparing the plans for project and giving favorable opportunity of participating this program to the serious displaced persons. Each household will be supplied with 1,500,000VND up to 3,000, 000VND for agricultural development.

This program consists the following activities:

Activity 1: Evaluating the demand of agricultural development

After carrying out the detail measurement survey, Power Network Project Management Board and Local Authorities will draw up list of names of the affected households who will receive assistance on the program of agricultural development (if necessary). Commune Authority will help these Units in organizing the consultations with serious displaced persons about the subjects, time of training and counting up the participated people. This program can be carried out around from October to November, 2007.

Activity 2: Preparing the plans for project

Basing on the number of program participated people, Power Network Project Management Board with the consultations of Local Agricultural Development Centre will prepare the plans for the training program and present it to PC3 as well as to Provincial People's Committee for approval and receipt of budget. The plans consist of:

1. Program objectives.
2. Program benefits.

3. Consulting displaced persons and counting up the participated people for each subject.

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

5. Plan for project.

6. Implementation arrangements.

7. Implementation schedule.

8. Costs and budget.

9. Supervision and evaluation.

These activities (if necessary) can be carried out around from October to November, 2007.

Activity 3: Program implementation

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

7.2 Training assistance

For displaced persons whose incomes are affected severely (lost more than 20% of productive land), including those who have to change their jobs because of resettlement, will be provided with training under the forms of professional training or cash that combines with equivalent assistance of technology (for example, technology of agricultural development). Each people at the working age participates in training course will be supplied with subsistence fee during this time. Each serious affected household will get a maximum total assistance allowance of 3,000,000VND for living restoration and professional change.

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

7.3 Work assistance relates to project

The serious displaced persons will be prior in being recruited for the work that relates to the project.

Step 1: Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 asks the Contractor prior recruits the serious displaced persons for the work that relates to the project. This step is carried out during the time of approving the project and choosing the Contractor, Quarter III, 2007.

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

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

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

7.4 Community conservation and agricultural activity

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

According to the survey results and inventories of losses, there isn't any serious impact to people and community, therefore, it is not necessary to carry out the solutions of economic restoration.

CHAPTER 8: COSTS AND BUDGET

8.1 Budget

Funds for resettlement plan implementation will be from Interior capital source. Electricity of Vietnam will arrange budget for PC3 and Power Network Project Management Board for project implementation.

8.2 Compensation cost estimation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks.

- Official letter No 06/TT-BCN dated September 26th, 2006 of Ministry of Industry regulates the Implementation of Ordinance of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP on the protection of the high voltage networks.

- The decision No 35/2006/QD-UBND, dated August 9th 2006 of Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee promulgates unit price for house building all over the whole province.

- The decision No 70/2006/QD-UBND, dated December 29th 2006 of Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee promulgates price list for categories of farm products, assets, structures to compensate the losses when land is recovered by the State all over the whole province.

- The decision No 71/2006/QD-UBND, dated December 29th 2006 of Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee promulgates price list for categories of Land all over the whole province.

- Assessments of replacement price and market price for land, houses and trees are carried out by Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 at the timing date of loss inventory. (March, 2007).

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

8.3 Cost estimation

i) Cost estimation for resettlement plan consists of:

Preparation work:

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

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

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

ii) Costs for compensation and living standard restoration

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

- Compensation to permanent land acquisition.
- Compensation to affected trees, crops because of temporary or permanent losses of land (including costs for cutting trees).
- Assistance of living standard restoration for the peasants who lost more than 20% of land area.
- Compensation to the auxiliary constructions that lay in the ROW.

iii) Costs for controlment/management consist of:

- Costs for the staves of Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 consist of: material facilities, salary and assistance for Management Arrangements, the staves who are in charge of resettlement in full time or short time.
- Costs for training, seminar, information campaign ...
- The management costs aren't listed in detail yet.

iv) Monitoring costs

When implementing the project, Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 will sign the contract with Independent Monitoring Agency. Due to the costs for monitoring work aren't approved, the total cost of monitoring work is estimated with 3% of total cost of compensation and resettlement plan preparation. Independent Monitoring Agencies who pay attention to the project will prepare the documents of technology and finance for bidding, the real implementation cost will be defined by Independent Monitoring Agency who are awarded of contract.

v) Arising costs

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

8.4 Total cost for RP implementation

Total cost for compensation is **459,029,692 VND or 28,689 USD**.
Total cost for project resettlement work is **570,143,285 VND or 35,634 USD**.
In which:

- Compensation for land:	9,000,000 VND
- Compensation for trees and crops:	334,820,200 VND
- Compensation for structures:	115,209,492 VND
- Cost for the detail measurement survey: and census	19,309,655 VND
- Cost for management and controlment (2%):	9,180,594 VND
- Cost for monitoring (3%):	13,770,890 VND
- Arising cost (15%):	68,854,454 VND

Total: 570,143,285 VND (or 35,634 USD)

Detail Cost estimation for each component part of the project will be enclosed with (see annexes)

CHAPTER 9: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

9.1 Objectives of community participation and consultation

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

Objectives of information campaign and community consultation are:

- Sharing the whole project information as well as project activities to displaced persons.
- Gathering information of displaced persons' demands and their feedback for the policies and project activities.
- Looking for the co-ordination and participation of displaced persons and community for the plan establishment and resettlement implementation.
- Ensuring the obviousness in all activities that related to land acquisition, resettlement and restoration.

Information campaign and community consultation consist of two stages:

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

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

The draft of resettlement plan will be sent to Provincial People's Committee, concerned Departments and other Executive Agencies for consideration and assessment. PC3 and Power Network Project Management Board will ask Provincial People's Committee to consider carefully the

requirements of some articles' waiver, eligibility to compensation, policy of entitlements, cost for resettlement plan, tasks, institution of complaint and grievances and the unit price that applied in the draft of resettlement plan. The draft of resettlement plan will be submitted to the secretariat of Provincial People's Committee and the WB Office in Vietnam in August, 2007.

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

Stage 2: During the time of resettlement plan implementation

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

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

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

Stage 1- Activity 1:

Inform and discuss with Local Authorities on the line route direction

After studying the map and visiting the site, Design Consultants formed the preliminary line route direction on the map. This map will be sent to Local Authorities where there are lines passing through. Local Authorities have agreed with the line route direction. These activities have been carried out in February, 2007.

Stage 1- Activity 2: Inventory of losses

Basing on approval of line route direction, Power Network Project Management Board co-ordinates with Commune/Precinct Authorities in making the list of displaced persons whose land and assets are impacted. Carrying out the survey on socio-economic situation of affected households. The period of implementation is in March, 2007.

Stage 1 - Activity 3: Meeting displaced persons

When completing the survey, Power Network Project Management Board and Designing Consultants co-ordinate with Commune Authority in meeting the affected households. The consultations are carried out in all host communes in March, 2007. At these periods of consultations, the Consultants informs the project, purposes, activities, compositions and impacts of the project on land, crops and other assets; explains objectives of resettlement

plan, informs the policies of compensation; informs displaced persons not to build new structures or not to plant trees in affected area.

Community participation and consultation:

CONSULTANT METHOD	DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES		CONSULTATION OUTCOMES
Public notice	Dates of notice	From 7 to 10 days	Details will be shown in annexes
	Location of notice	Peoples Committee of Precincts/Communes and hamlets	
Public announcement/ radio	Date of announcement	March, 2007	Details will be shown in annexes
	Time of announcement	Announce concretely to each household	
Public meeting at each Commune/Precinct	Date held	March, 7 th , 2007	Summary of public opinions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All displaced persons agree with cash payment measure for losses of land and other assets. - Execution should be carried out right after the harvest. - When completing the construction work, it needs to restore disturbed
	Location held	Headquarter of Communal/Precinct Committees	

	Participants Numbers of participants: 06 Representative s of Local Administration and 05 Representative s of Project Affected Households.	PAHs, The Communal/Precinct/ City People's Committees, Mass Organizations	areas with native species. It 's done thing to make the best of Local leisured manpower for unskilled labor.
	Methods of participation invitation	Invited by Peoples Committee of Communes/Precincts	- For project development, all consulted persons support the project and are ready for bearing losses. They are also desired to be informed of project implementation schedule as soon as possible.

Stage 1 - Activity 4: Sending the draft of resettlement plan and entitlement policies to Provincial People's Committee for consideration and announcement

Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 will send draft of resettlement plan to Provincial People's Committee in September, 2007 for report. PC3 and Power Network Project Management Board will send requirements to Provincial People's Committee and Local Authorities at various levels and ask them to consider carefully the requirements of abolishing some articles, eligibility to compensation, entitlement policies, cost of resettlement plan, tasks, institution of complaint and grievances and the unit price that applied in resettlement plan draft.

The draft of resettlement plan will be submitted to the secretariat of Provincial People's Committee and WB Office in Vietnam in September, 2007. Power Network Project Management Board and PC3 will ask Local Authorities at various levels to consider carefully the requirements of abolishing some articles, capacity of receiving compensation, entitlement policies, cost of resettlement plan, tasks, institution of complaint and grievances, the executor and the unit price that applied in the draft of resettlement plan.

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

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

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

After signing contract of loan, first activity of resettlement plan is that Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 will send government levels the reports of resettlement plan, training implementation on the matters and steps of resettlement plan implementation. Announcing information of resettlement plan to all displaced persons. This activity will be implemented in October, 2007.

Stage 2 - Activity 2: Giving inventory forms of detail measurement and the entitlements to displaced persons

Power Network Project Management Board will carry out detail measurement survey; give inventory forms of detail measurement and entitlements to displaced persons. The list of displaced persons, affected assets and their entitlements will be put up at the precinct/commune headquarters. This activity will be implemented in October, 2007.

Power Network Project Management Board will calculate the compensation costs and give inventory forms of compensation to all displaced persons. This inventory form will be put up at the commune headquarters. This activity will be implemented in November, 2007.

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

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

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

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

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

Displaced persons will be informed the time, place, procedure of compensation payment. All the meetings will be hold in November, 2007.

Stage 2 - Activity 4: Announcing the period of implementation to Local Authorities

Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 will inform the period and schedule of execution as well as the period of resettlement implementation to Commune Authorities and displaced persons.

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

9.4 Resettlement information booklet (RIB)

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

The resettlement information booklet consists of the following contents:

- * Project description.
- * Objectives of project design.
- * Project impacts.
- * Displaced persons' eligibility to compensation, restoration and policy of entitlements.

- * The Services are responsible for resettlement work.
- * Information announcement and displaced persons' consultation.
- * Implementation schedule.
- * Complaint and grievances.
- * Supervision and evaluation for resettlement implementation.

CHAPTER 10: COMPLAINT AND GRIEVANCES

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

The procedures of complaint and grievances are as follows:

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

Stage 2: If any aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision or does not receive any replies from Precinct/Commune People's Committee within 15 days from the date of bringing out the complaint and grievances. Displaced persons can bring the complaint and grievances to the District People's Committee and Power Network Project Management Board. District People's Committee and Power Network Project Management Board will reach a decision on the complaint within 30 days from the date it receives the complaint.

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

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

Displaced persons can make the complaint and grievances on any items of resettlement and rehabilitation programs, including the unit price of compensation.

The detail procedure of handling complaint and grievances will be informed publicly to displaced persons at the periods of consultations and also be put up at the headquarters of Precinct/Commune People's Committee. This information is also written down in resettlement information booklet for distributing to displaced persons before starting resettlement plan implementation.

CHAPTER 11: SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

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

An Independent Monitoring Agency will be entrusted with external monitoring task. The selection of this agency will be approved by Power Network Project Management Board of PC3.

Power Network Project Management Board will sign the contract with Independent Monitoring Agency right after resettlement plan approval and the activities of supervision and monitoring will be started at the beginning times of resettlement plan implementation. This Agency is responsible for supervising the implementation of Ethnic Minority Development Plan.

11.1 Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Internal monitoring and supervision will:

- (a) Verify that the baseline information of all DP's has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Policy Framework and the respective RP.
- (b) Oversee that the RPs are implemented as designed and approved.
- (c) Verify that funds for implementing the RPs are provided to the respective PNPMB in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used by the respective PMB's in accordance with the provisions of the RP and policy framework.
- (d) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

11.2 Independent Monitoring:

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

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

- (a) Determine whether the procedures for DPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements has been done in accordance with this Policy Framework; and
- (b) Assess if the Policy Framework objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of DPs have been met.
- (c) Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of Project implementation on the DPs.
- (d) Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of resettlement plan, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this Policy Framework..

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

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

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Entitlement Matrix

Annex 2: Inventory of total Project Displaced Persons

Annex 3: Socio-Economic data sheet of Project Displaced Persons

Annex 4: Entitlements Inventory of Project Displaced Persons

Annex 5: Summary sheet on compensation costs for Project affected households

Annex 6: Cost estimation of survey, assets inventory and community consultation for making resettlement plan.

Enclosed Annexes:

- Minutes of community consultation, survey and inventory of all host project displaced persons

ANNEX 1

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Survey No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 by Contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks. - PNPMB 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, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation at least 01

					<p>month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by Contractors after the project construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stakeholders.
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-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected fruit trees and trees at the replacement cost. - No compensation for land - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by Contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks. - PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that

					<p>compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by the Contractors after the project construction - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB and Local Authorities. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stakeholders.
3	Temporary impact on residential and garden land. Partial	All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in	- do-	<p>House/building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by

<p>house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 20% of total area) and the demolished area does not impact to the remaining house/building. Residential land and garden land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60m² in the countryside and 100m² in the city)</p>	<p>ROW</p>		<p>Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks.</p> <p>Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation for directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by Contractors. <p>Tree and fruit tree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. <p>Allowances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months. 	<p>Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be paid at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials. - DPs will demolish the impacted part/room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full entitlement payment to DPs impacted on house/building at least 03
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					<p>month before land clearance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB and Local Authorities. - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders.
4	<p>Temporary impact on residential and garden land. Impact more than 20% or less than 20% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact to the remaining of house/structure . Land outside</p>	<p>All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</p>	- do-	<p>House/building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks. - Consultation for DP's options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW. - PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that

	<p>of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60m²)</p>			<p>Cash compensation for directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by Contractors. <p>Tree and fruit tree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. <p>Allowances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months. 	<p>compensation will be at the replacement cost at the time of payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 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 PNPMB and Local Authorities. - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders.
5	Temporary	All DPs	- do-	DPs can opt for one of the	- House and building have to

	<p>impact on residential or garden land in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of is not sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60m² in the countryside and 100m² in the city)</p>	<p>have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</p>		<p>followings: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land at replacement cost. Impacted land will be obtained by local authorities; or ii) "Land for land" with the same area which DP occupied and cash at replacement cost. for the</p>	<p>be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued by Government of Vietnam on August 17th, 2005 that regulates and guides in detail some articles of Electricity Law on the protection of the high voltage networks. - Consultation for DP's options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW. - PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at the replacement cost at the time of payment. - Replacement land, and resettlement sites development. - DPs receive compensation will demolish the impacted house areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation payment</p>
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				<p>affected assets associated with land.</p> <p>Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. <p>Allowances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months. - Transportation allowance for relocating DP according to the Compensation Decree 197/2004/ND-CP. - Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 25% of their incomes. 	<p>for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance. - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB and Local Authorities. - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders. - PNPMB and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration programs for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the
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					period of RP implementation.
6	Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substation and access roads etc.	All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers, foundations, substation and access roads	- do-	<p>For DP losing productive land:</p> <p><i>a. Land loss less than 20% of their total landholdings:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable. - Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable. - Cash compensation properties associated with land. <p><i>b. Land loss equal or more than 20% of their total landholdings:</i></p> <p>DPs can opt for the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) "Land for land" with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economically viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economically viable. ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for trees and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation for DP's options on land compensation. - PNPMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment. - Replacement land, and resettlement sites development. - DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation payment for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PNPMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05

				<p>affected fruit trees at the replacement cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation assistance. <p><i>For DP losing Residential and garden land:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60m²): Cash compensation for the lost area and assets associated with land. - If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing: DP can opt for i) Cash compensation at the replacement cost for land and assets on land, or ii) "Land for land" compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5. 	<p>months before land clearance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation. - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PNPMB and Local Authorities. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stakeholders. - PNPMB and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration programs for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RP implementation. - DP will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees.
7	DP impacted	All DPs	- do -	(a) Temporary impact on	- Full compensation for

	on business or other services	impacted on business or other services.		business or other services. Compensation for income lost in the affected time. (b) Permanent impact on business or other services. Rehabilitation assistance.	incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. - PMUs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.
8	Public Works				
	- Temporary impacts	All impacted institutional DPs (who directly manage and operate such impacted public works systems).	All impacted institutional DPs shall be approached in advance for cooperation in impact mitigation measures as well as measures for maintaining the normal functioning of their impacted	- Alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the public works (i.e. roads, water supply, drainage systems, telephone lines etc). - Reinstatement after the project construction. - All expenses on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems shall be born by Contractor(s).	- Contract(s) with Contractor(s) should bear one article on this specific responsibility of the Contractor(s): - Approach the institutional DPs for cooperation; - Arrange and pay for the expenses of the alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems to the satisfaction of the institutional DPs.

			systems by the Contractor(s).		
	- Permanent impacts	- do -	- do -	- Alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the public works (i.e. roads, water supply, drainage systems, telephone lines etc). - All expenses on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems shall be born by Contractor(s).	- do - - Complete the works for 'alternative solutions' prior to the commencement of the project works.
9	Permanent impacts on rented houses	All DPs impacted on their leased houses for residential purposes.	DPs with house lease contract	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.	PNPMB and local authorities will assist them in identifying alternative accommodation.

Annex 2 (phụ lục 2)

Inventory of affected household (Kiểm Kờ Hộ Ảnh Hưởng)

Province: Dak Lak

City: Buon Ma Thuot

Commune: Ea Tu

Survey No.	Name of the head of household	No of persons in household	Total landholding area of household (m2)	Land acquisition (m2)	% area land acquisition per total landholdings	Losses of assets				Losses of standing crops			Losses of other assets	Other losses			Temporary losses (description)
						Quantity and types of architectural works	Permanent architectural works	Temporary architectural works	Redidential land (m2)	Fruit-trees (Quantity and types)	Rice cultivated area (m2)	Other kinds (description)	Tombs, Wells (Quantity and types)	Houses (rent)	Business	Income	
1	Trần Minh Mão	6	13,030	100	0.77	Temporary house with metal roofing and batten wall	12			5 jack trees, 4 Coconut-trees		100 bamboo trees, 20 cassia trees, 100m ² of ginger trees					1500 m ² of ginger trees
2	Y Chinh Byã	6	19,000	100	0.53					4 avocado trees, 1 jack trees		40 cassia trees, 75 coffee trees					of ginger trees m ² of rice, 262 coffee trees
3	Y Soat Kbuôr	5	8,375	100	1.19							41 cassia trees, 100 m ² of tomato trees					350 m ² of tomato trees
4	Nguyễn Thanh Liên	6	5,476	100	1.83							42 cassia trees, 75 coffee trees					337 coffee trees
5	Y Kiu	4	5,936	100	1.68							37 cassia trees, 75 coffee trees					337 coffee trees
6	Trần Văn Lợi	6	5,120	100	1.95							35 cassia trees, 75 coffee trees					337 coffee trees
7	Y yok Niê	14	11,600	100	0.86							37 cassia trees, 75 coffee trees					337 coffee trees
8	Lê Đi	5	5,015	100	1.99	Temporary house with metal roofing and wall	96					50 cassia trees, 75 coffee trees					337 coffee trees
9	Châu Khắc Chương	6	8,590	100	1.16							55 cassia trees, 75 coffee trees					337 coffee trees
10	Đỗ Văn Bình	7	10,980	100	0.91	Temporary house with metal roofing and wall	32					45 cassia trees, 75 coffee trees					712 coffee trees

Annex 3 (Phụ lục 3)

Socio - Economic data sheet of project affected households

Survey No	Householder	Residence of householder (hamlet)	Sex	Age	Ethnic group	Education level	Occupation	Employment	Estimated total income per year
A	Phường Tân An								
1	Phạm Doãn Khánh	Ward 12	Male	33	Kinh	11/12	Agriculture	Farming	15,000,000
B	Xã Ea Tu								
2	Trần Minh Mão	Krông A Highland village	Male	57	Kinh	7/10	Agriculture	Farming	35,000,000
	Đỗ Thị Vân	Krông A Highland village	Female	57	Kinh	7/10	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Trần Kim	Krông A Highland village	Male	27	Kinh	Student	Student	Student	-
	Trần Thị Thủy	Krông A Highland village	Female	26	Kinh	Student	Student	Student	-
	Trần Thị Nguyên	Krông A Highland village	Female	25	Kinh	Trainee	Student	Student	-
	Trần Thị Nga	Krông A Highland village	Female	23	Kinh	Student	Student	Student	-
3	Đỗ Văn Bình	Krông B Highland village	Male	67	Kinh	8/12	Agriculture	Farming	20,000,000
	Đỗ Thị Mến	Krông B Highland village	Female	63	Kinh	10/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Đỗ Thị Thanh Nhân	Krông B Highland village	Female	24	Kinh	10/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Đỗ Thị Huyền	Krông B Highland village	Female	21	Kinh	12/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Đỗ Thị Hiền	Krông B Highland village	Female	20	Kinh	12/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Đỗ Thị Lành	Krông B Highland village	Female	19	Kinh	12/12	Puppil	Puppil	-
	Đỗ Văn Ân	Krông B Highland village	Male	17	Kinh	11/12	Puppil	Puppil	-

Survey No	Householder	Residence of householder (hamlet)	Sex	Age	Ethnic group	Education level	Occupation	Employment	Estimated total income per year
4	Lê Đi	Krông A Highland village	Male	53	Kinh	7/12	Agriculture	Farming	25,000,000
	Bùi Thị Tú Trinh	Krông A Highland village	Female	53	Kinh	7/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Lê Quốc Việt	Krông A Highland village	Male	25	Kinh	9/12	Free labour	Vehicle repair	-
	Lê Thị Thúy Hoa	Krông A Highland village	Female	27	Kinh	9/12	Free labour	Hairdresser	-
	Lê Thị Vân Anh	Krông A Highland village	Female	23	Kinh	12/12	Free labour	Accountant	-
5	Y Chin Byă	Kronga Highland village	Male	71	Ê Đê	Illiterate	Agriculture	Farming	60,000,000
	H Bhuat	Kronga Highland village	Female	71	Ê Đê	Illiterate	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Y Sik KBUôr	Kronga Highland village	Male	38	Ê Đê	10/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	H Nuôt KBUôr	Kronga Highland village	Female	36	Ê Đê	6/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Y Nak KBUôr	Kronga Highland village	Male	30	Ê Đê	6/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Y Mít KBUôr	Kronga Highland village	Male	28	Ê Đê	6/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
6	Y Soat Kbuôr	Kronga Highland village	Male	33	Ê Đê	6/12	Agriculture	Farming	72,000,000
	H Nap ADrông	Kronga Highland village	Female	30	Ê Đê	5/12	Handicraft	Till the fields	-
	H Phoi ADrông	Kronga Highland village	Female	11	Ê Đê	5/12	Puppil	Puppil	-
	Y Chiên ADrông	Kronga Highland village	Male	6	Ê Đê	Nursery	kid	Nursery	-
	H Nhân ADrông	Kronga Highland village	Female	5	Ê Đê	Nursery	kid	Nursery	-
7	Y Yok Niê	Kronga Highland village	Male	61	Ê Đê	5/12	Agriculture	Farming	96,000,000
	H Thu Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Female	61	Ê Đê	5/12	Agriculture	Farming	-

Survey No	Householder	Residence of householder (hamlet)	Sex	Age	Ethnic group	Education level	Occupation	Employment	Estimated total income per year
	Y Jim Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Male	36	Ê Đê	Student	Employee	Medical employee	30,000,000
	Y Tem Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Male	35	Ê Đê	9/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Y Liêr Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Male	33	Ê Đê	Student	Employee	Policeman	24,000,000
	Y Krít Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Male	31	Ê Đê	Student	Employee	Policeman	24,000,000
	Y Moi Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Male	29	Ê Đê	Student	Employee	Foreign trade	30,000,000
	H Rôn Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Female	27	Ê Đê	Student	Teacher	Teacher	20,000,000
	H Tin Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Female	25	Ê Đê	9/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Y Him Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Male	23	Ê Đê	Student	Student	Student	-
	Y Ngoai Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Male	21	Ê Đê	Student	Student	Student	-
	Y Sum Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Male	19	Ê Đê	11/12	Puppil	Puppil	-
	H Nguôi Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Female	17	Ê Đê	11/12	Puppil	Puppil	-
	H Bliêng Ê Ban	Kronga Highland village	Female	15	Ê Đê	9/12	Puppil	Puppil	-
8	Y Kiu	Kronga Highland village	Male	49	Ê Đê	7/12	Agriculture	Farming	55,000,000
	H Bhor	Kronga Highland village	Female	47	Ê Đê	5/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	Y Chan	Kronga Highland village	Male	25	Ê Đê	9/12	Agriculture	Farming	-
	H Bhuat	Kronga Highland village	Female	22	Ê Đê	10/12	Agriculture	Farming	-

ANNEX:4

ENTITLEMENTS OF PROJECT DISPLACED PERSONS

Province: Dak Lak

City: Buon Ma Thuot

Precinct: Tan An

Survey No	Name of head of Households	Compensation for lands			Compensation for structures			Compensation for crops and trees				Compensation for other assets (Tombs, Well)			Total (VND)		
		Quantity (m2)	Unit price (VND/m2)	Costs (VND)	Types	Quantity (m2)	Unit price (VND/m2)	Costs (VND)	Types	Quantity (m2)	Unit price (VND/m2)	Costs (VND)	Types	Quantity (m2)		Unit price (VND/m2)	Costs (VND)
1	Pham Doan Khanh	0		0			0					8,142,000					8,142,000
		0		0			0	Cassava	5,285	1,200	6,342,000						
								Cassava*	1,500	1,200	1,800,000						
	Total			0			0					8,142,000					8,142,000

ANNEX: 4

ENTITLEMENTS OF PROJECT DISPLACED PERSONS

Province: Dak Lak

City: Buon Ma Thuot

Commune: Ea Tu

Survey No	Name of head of Households	Compensation for lands			Compensation for structures			Compensation for crops and trees				Compensation for other assets (Tombs, Well)			Total (VND)	
		Quantity (m2)	Unit price (VND/m2)	Costs (VND)	Types	Quantity (m2)	Unit price (VND/m2)	Costs (VND)	Types	Quantity (m2)	Unit price (VND/m2)	Costs (VND)	Types	Quantity (m2)		Unit price (VND/m2)
1	Tran Minh Mao	0		900,000			5,065,620					4,600,000				10,565,620
		100	9,000	900,000	House with metal roofing and batten wall	12	422,135	5,065,620	Jack	5	300,000	1,500,000				
									Coconut-trees	4	200,000	800,000				
									Bamboo trees	100	6,500	650,000				
									Cassia	20	58,500	1,170,000				
									Ginger trees (m2)	100	300	30,000				
									Ginger trees (m2)*	1,500	300	450,000				
2	Y Chinh Bya	0		900,000								31,841,400				32,741,400
		100	9,000	900,000					Avocado trees	4	300,000	1,200,000				
									Jack	1	300,000	300,000				
									Cassia	40	58,500	2,340,000				
									Coffee trees	75	82,200	6,165,000				
									Coffee trees *	262	82,200	21,536,400				
									Rice (m2)*	200	1,500	300,000				
3	Y Soat Kbuor	0		900,000								4,738,500				5,638,500
		100	9,000	900,000					Cassia	41	58,500	2,398,500				
									Tomatoes (m2)	100	5,200	520,000				
									Tomatoes (m2)*	350	5,200	1,820,000				
4	Nguyen Thanh Lie	0		900,000								36,323,400				37,223,400
		100	9,000	900,000					Cassia	42	58,500	2,457,000				
									Coffee trees	75	82,200	6,165,000				
									Coffee trees *	337	82,200	27,701,400				

5	Y Kiu	0		900,000									36,030,900				36,930,900
		100	9,000	900,000													
									Cassia	37	58,500	2,164,500					
									Coffee trees	75	82,200	6,165,000					
									Coffee trees *	337	82,200	27,701,400					
6	Tran Van Loi	0		900,000									35,913,900				36,813,900
		100	9,000	900,000													
									Cassia	35	58,500	2,047,500					
									Coffee trees	75	82,200	6,165,000					
									Coffee trees *	337	82,200	27,701,400					
7	Y yok Nie	0		900,000									36,030,900				36,930,900
		100	9,000	900,000													
									Cassia	37	58,500	2,164,500					
									Coffee trees	75	82,200	6,165,000					
									Coffee trees *	337	82,200	27,701,400					
8	Le Di	0		900,000			82,607,904						36,791,400				120,299,304
		100	9,000	900,000	House with metal roofing and wall	96	860,499	82,607,904									
									Cassia	50	58,500	2,925,000					
									Coffee trees	75	82,200	6,165,000					
									Coffee trees *	337	82,200	27,701,400					
9	Chau Khac Chuon	0		900,000									37,083,900				37,983,900
		100	9,000	900,000													
									Cassia	55	58,500	3,217,500					
									Coffee trees	75	82,200	6,165,000					
									Coffee trees *	337	82,200	27,701,400					
10	Do Van Binh	0		900,000			27,535,968						67,323,900				95,759,868
		100	9,000	900,000	House with metal roofing and wall	32	860,499	27,535,968									
									Cassia	45	58,500	2,632,500					
									Coffee trees	75	82,200	6,165,000					
									Coffee trees *	712	82,200	58,526,400					
	Total			9,000,000			115,209,492						326,678,200				450,887,692

ANNEX: 5

COST ESTIMATION OF COMPENSATION

Survey No	Items	Quantity (m2)	Unit price (VND/m2)	Compensation Costs (VND)
I	Compensation for permanent acquisition of land (m2)	1,000	9,000	9,000,000
II	Houses/building/structures			115,209,492
1	House with metal roofing and batten wall	12	422,135	5,065,620
2	House with metal roofing and wall	128	860,499	110,143,872
III	Crops and trees			334,820,200
1	jacks	6	300,000	1,800,000
2	Coconut - trees	4	200,000	800,000
3	Avocado trees	4	300,000	1,200,000
4	Bamboo trees	100	6,500	650,000
5	Cassia (tree)	402	58,500	23,517,000
6	Coffee trees	600	82,200	49,320,000
7	Coffee trees *	2,996	82,200	246,271,200
8	Rice (m2)*	200	1,500	300,000
9	Ginger trees (m2) at the foundations	100	300	30,000
10	Ginger trees (m2)*	1,500	300	450,000
11	Tomatoes (m2)	100	5,200	520,000
12	Tomatoes (m2)*	350	5,200	1,820,000
13	Cassavas (m2)	5,285	1,200	6,342,000
14	Cassavas (m2)*	1,500	1,200	1,800,000
	Total			459,029,692

ANNEX: 6

COST ESTIMATION OF SURVEY, ASSETS INVENTORY AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
For making RP and EMDP of Hoa Thuan 110KV Substation and its branch line

Survey No	Content of works	Calculation analysis				Costs (VND)
		Number of persons	Number of days	Performed amount	Unit price (VND/m2)	
	Survey costs for making RP (I + II + ... V)					19,307,655
I	Costs holding meeting for announcement and consultation with host project people (a meeting)					6,815,200
1	Holding meeting for announcement to Provincial People's Committee, District People's Committee and related services (a meeting)			1	500,000	500,000
2	Holding meeting for announcement to Project affected households at the preliminary stage (for about one meeting)			1	500,000	500,000
3	Mission traveling expenses (one mission traveling for two meetings): 1 car x 650Km x 1 turn x 0.24litre/Km x 11,000VND/litre x 1,1 x 1 round trip					3,775,200
4	Business and stay fees (for leaders + two consultant staves)	3	4	1	170,000	2,040,000
II	Survey costs for survey and report making					4,074,369
1	Consultant staves' salary for data survey and report making (at two preliminary and detailed stages), a survey team of three persons, two days' survey for each Km of 110kV line (1,000m x 15m = 15,000m2)	3	3	1	172,589	1,553,301
2	Data collection for RP and EMDP and report writing	3	1	1	172,589	517,767

Survey No	Content of works	Calculation analysis				Costs (VND)
		Number of persons	Number of days	Performed amount	Unit price (VND/m2)	
3	Agreement of RP and EMDP with Communes	3	1	1	172,589	517,767
4	Agreement of RP and EMDP with Districts	3	1	1	172,589	517,767
5	Agreement of RP and EMDP with Provinces	3	1	1	172,589	517,767
6	Transportation costs at the time of survey and report making: 150,000VND/day x 3 days					450,000
III	Implementation costs					6,325,200
1	Mission traveling expenses: 1 car x 650Km x 1 turn x 0.24litre/Km x 11,000VND/litre x 1,1 x 1 round trip					3,775,200
2	Business and stay fees (for three staves)	3	5	1	170,000	2,550,000
IV	Costs for office supplies and documents					1,000,000
	Costs for office supplies, telephone, photo of forms serving survey work					500,000
	Procurements of documents for survey work, map and other expenditures					500,000
V	Taxable income in advanced calculation (temporary calculation equal to civil work) 6% of (I + II + III + IV)					1,092,886

SALARY FOR SURVEY WORK AND RP, EMDP MAKING
Project: Hoa Thuan 110KV Substation and its branch line

Survey No	Contents	Costs (VND)
	- Basis of wage calculation for a working day :	
	+ Base on the system of current salary scale, payroll and maximum salary unit price per month (450,000VND)	
	+ Salary grade: to be calculated in accordance with specialist payroll, engineer of grade 3 per 8, rate : 2.96	
1	Salary grade per month: 450,000VND x 2.96	1,332,000
2	Allowances in accordance with maximum salary unit price per month: 450,000VND x 0.42	189,000
	Roving allowances for survey : 0.4	
	Function allowances : 0.02	
3	Allowances to salary grade : 1,332,000VND x 0.44	586,080
	Unstable production : 0.15	
	Second salary : 0.23	
	Piece wages : 0.06	
	Total (1 +2 +3)	2,107,080
4	Overheads : 7% of (1 + 2 + 3)	1,474,956
	Total (1 +2 +3 + 4)	3,582,036
5	Taxable income in advanced calculation: 6% of (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	214,922
6	Total monthly salary before taxes: 4 + 5	3,796,958
	Average wage for a working day: 3,796,958/22working days	172,589

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

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**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
KẾ HOẠCH ĐÈN BÙ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ**

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư

Ông/Bà: *Nguyễn Lương Minh* Chức vụ: *Trưởng Ban LLDA tỉnh Tiền*

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông/Bà: *Nguyễn Lương Kỳ* Chức vụ: *Cm 80*

3. Đại diện UBND xã (phường)

Ông/Bà: *Lương Minh Tuyên* Chức vụ: *Chủ tịch UBND phường Tân An*

4. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương

a - Ông/Bà: *Lê Khắc Dũng* Chức vụ: *Chủ tịch Mặt trận*

b - Ông/Bà: *Hoàng Văn Thuận* Chức vụ: *Chủ tịch Hội Nông Dân*

c - Ông/Bà: *Tường Thị Thảo* Chức vụ: *Chủ tịch phụ Nữ*

d - Ông/Bà: *Nguyễn Trọng Vũ* Chức vụ: *Phó Bí thư Đoàn Thanh Niên*

e - Ông/Bà: Chức vụ:

f - Ông/Bà: Chức vụ:

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

II. Nội dung tham vấn:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến...)
- Chính sách đền bù tái định cư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số.
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch đền bù, tái định cư là: Lấy 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 cho họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án.

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

b1. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? có. ... không: nếu không, vì sao?

b2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống, sinh hoạt, các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hóa - xã hội và môi trường.

+ Trong khi xây dựng:

Tập trung nhân lực tại chỗ, giám sát việc thực hiện các chính sách đền bù tái định cư

Cử, giám sát các nhà thầu trong quá trình thi công trên địa bàn.

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:

Đảm bảo đời sống Văn Hóa của cộng đồng được nâng lên, tạo điều kiện cho các người nghệ thuật triển mở rộng giao lưu nghệ thuật - xã hội giữa các vùng miền.

b3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án (chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa, công trình, cây cối hoa màu) phải di dời tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

+ Trong khi xây dựng:

Đất: chiếm dụng vĩnh viễn các vị trí mộ táng, Tạm biến áp

Nhà cửa, công trình: Hạn chế tối đa việc ảnh hưởng đến Nhà cửa, vật kiến trúc

Cây cối, hoa màu: Hạn chế tối đa về thiệt hại cây cối, hoa màu

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:

Đất: Hoàn trả lại mặt bằng, di dời tích đất chiếm dụng tạm thời

Nhà cửa, công trình: Được phục hồi lại khi đảm bảo các yêu cầu về kỹ thuật

Cây cối, hoa màu: Phát quang đảm bảo an toàn trước nguy cơ cháy.

b4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có đồng ý các hình thức chi trả tiền đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù tiền mặt hoặc vật tư:

- Hình thức Đất đổi Đất (chiếm dụng vĩnh viễn):

- Kết hợp đền bù cả hai hình thức trên:

b5. Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng các biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời hay không? có.X... không: nếu không, vì sao?

b6. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời...) như:

1. Thực hiện đúng qui trình kiểm kê, đền bù GPMB và tái định cư

2. Thực hiện đúng qui trình khiếu nại

3. Cam kết thực hiện đúng các qui định về hành lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình...)

b7. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia:

1. Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đền bù, tái định cư
2. Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với chủ thầu trong toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình) ? có. không: nếu không, vì sao ?

b8. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng :

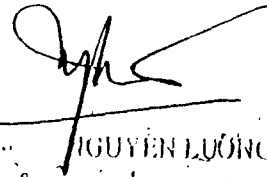
Tuổi khi thi công, ngay sau khi mưa và thu hoạch, làm việc thật vất vả
bên trái sân

thông dân công đồng dân cư về các biện pháp an toàn về môi trường

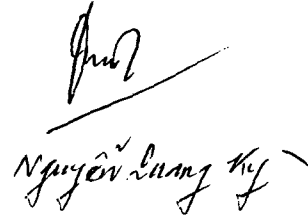
Tên Họ ngày 19 tháng 3 năm 2007

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

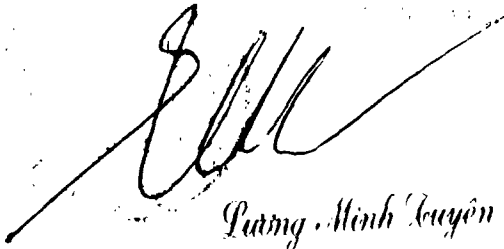


NGUYỄN LƯƠNG MINH



Nguyễn Lương Kỳ

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

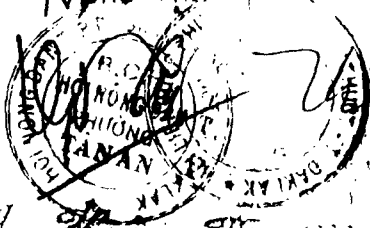


Lương Minh Huyền

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN, THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



CHỦ TỊCH



CHỦ TỊCH

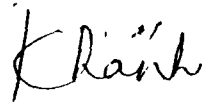
Lê Khắc Giang

Thống Nhất

Trương Thị Thảo

Nguyễn Trọng Vũ

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐUNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG



phạm sơn khánh

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc
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BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
KẾ HOẠCH ĐỀN BÙ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư

Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Lương Minh Chức vụ: Trưởng Ban QLDA Lừa Đòn
Ông/Bà: Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Xuân Tú Chức vụ: Cán bộ

3. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương

a- Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Công Liêm Chức vụ: Chủ tịch MT.TQ.VN xã Ea Tu
b- Ông/Bà: Phan Thị Huệ Chức vụ: Hội Phụ nữ
c- Ông/Bà: Phan Việt Hùng Chức vụ: Hội Cựu chiến binh
d- Ông/Bà: Lưu Quang Hoàng Chức vụ: Bí thư Đoàn TNCS.HCM xã
e- Ông/Bà: Trần Quốc Thuận Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội Nông dân xã
f. Ông/Bà: Chức vụ:

4. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 66 người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: 29

II. Nội dung tham vấn:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến...)
- Chính sách đền bù tái định cư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số.
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch đền bù, tái định cư (RP) là: Lấy 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 cho họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án.

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

b.1. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? có: X.....
không:.....Nếu không, vì sao?

b.2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống, sinh hoạt, các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường

+ Trong khi xây dựng:

Tan đống nhân lực tại chỗ, theo dõi và giải quyết
nề tình hình dân cư tại định cư, đảm bảo quyền lợi
cho những người bị ảnh hưởng

- Giám sát các nhà thầu trong quá trình thi công trên địa bàn.
- + Sau khi xây dựng xong:
 - Đảm bảo năng cao đời sống kinh tế, văn hóa và xã hội khu vực có Dự án; Tạo điều kiện cho các ngành nghề phát triển; Mở rộng giao lưu kinh tế, xã hội giữa các vùng miền

b.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án (chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa, công trình, cây cối hoa màu) phải di dời tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

- + Trong khi xây dựng:
 - Đất: Chiếm dụng vĩnh viễn diện tích đất (không lên kế hoạch XD các công trình trên)
 - Nhà cửa, công trình: Hạn chế tối đa nhà vật kiến trúc bị ảnh hưởng
 - Cây cối, hoa màu: Có ảnh hưởng khi phát quang hành lang tuyến. Hạn chế tối đa thiệt hại cây cối, hoa màu

- + Sau khi xây dựng xong:
 - Đất: Hoàn trả lại mặt bằng diện tích đất chiếm tạm thời
 - Nhà cửa, công trình: Đảm bảo các yêu cầu kỹ thuật để nhà, vật kiến trúc có thể tồn tại trong hành lang tuyến (nếu có)
 - Cây cối, hoa màu: Phát quang đảm bảo an toàn hành lang tuyến

b.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có đồng ý các hình thức chi trả tiền đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: Tiền mặt
- Hình thức đất đổi đất (Chiếm dụng vĩnh viễn):
- Kết hợp đền bù cả hai hình thức trên:

b.5. Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng các biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời hay không? Có: ; không: . Nếu không, vì sao?.....

b.6. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời...) như:

1. Thực hiện đúng qui trình kiểm kê, đền bù, GPMB và tái định cư
2. Thực hiện đúng qui trình khiếu nại
3. Cam kết thực hiện đúng các qui định về hành lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình...)

b.7. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án đồng ý tham gia:

1. Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đền bù, tái định cư.

