TRANSMISSION EFFICIENCY PROJECT (TEP)

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

220KV TAM PHUOC SUBSTATION SUBPROJECT

(3\textsuperscript{rd} draft)

Prepared by

POWER ENGINEERING CONSULTING JOINT STOCK COMPANY 1

March 2017
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Appendix 2: List of affected people by the project
Appendix 3: Some pictures of survey and community consultation meeting
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ABBREVIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARB</td>
<td>Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed measurement survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFC</td>
<td>Fatherland Front Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOL</td>
<td>Inventory of Losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPT</td>
<td>National power transmission corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECC1</td>
<td>Power Engineering Consulting Joint-Stock Company No.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTC1</td>
<td>Power Transmission Company No.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;E</td>
<td>Resources and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPMB</td>
<td>Southern Power Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>U.S. Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VND</td>
<td>Vietnam Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Project Affected Persons**
mean all the people affected by a project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person or persons, household (sometimes referred to as project affected family), firms, or public or private institutions who on account of a development project would have their; (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. PAPs therefore include; i) persons affected directly by the right-of-way or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees, standing crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project impact; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the project.

**Census**
means recording information about the members of potentially affected population, which include key socioeconomic information of the PAPs, such as main occupations, sources of income, and levels of income in order to be able to determine vulnerable households as well as to establish baseline data for monitoring livelihood restoration of the PAPs.

**Cut-off-date**
means the date of completing inventory of losses for which land and/or assets affected by the Project are measured during preparation of resettlement plan. The PAPs will be informed of the cut-off date for each project component, and any people who
**Subproject “220kV Tam Phuoc substation”**

settled or any asset created in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Inventory of losses</strong></th>
<th>means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detailed measurement survey</strong></td>
<td>means the detailed inventory of losses that is conducted after detailed design approval and marking of project boundaries on the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Encroachers</strong></td>
<td>are those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entitlement</strong></td>
<td>means the range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, and various assistance measures which are due to PAPs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compensation</strong></td>
<td>means payment in cash or in-kind for land, house, income or other assets to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income &amp; livelihood Restoration</strong></td>
<td>means the measures required to ensure that PAPs have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their income and livelihoods to the pre-project level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land acquisition</strong></td>
<td>means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legalizable</strong></td>
<td>means those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but could claim rights to such land. Such claims may result from recognition of prescriptive rights, from adverse possession, from continued possession of public lands without eviction, through eligibility for a government land titling process, or from customary or traditional usage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Non-titled APs** | means the people who have no recognizable rights or claims to the affected land or structures that they
Relocation means the physical shifting of PAPs from his/her pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.

Rehabilitation means assistance provided to PAPs significantly affected due to 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 her/his pre-project living standards and quality of life to pre-project level. Such measures can include restoration of access to public facilities, infrastructure and services, and to cultural property and common property resources, mitigation of lost access to the same and establishment of access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and income-generating opportunities.

Replacement cost The amount of compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, covering transaction costs, which may include taxes, fees, transportation, labor, etc. With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows: 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. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is cost to build the new house/structure with similar technical standard without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials, plus the cost of any related registration and taxes.

Resettlement means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by
acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.

**Resettlement Plan**

means the time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

**Significant impact**

means affected household will experience major impacts, which are defined as: (i) being physically displaced from housing, and/or (ii) losing 20% (10% for poor and vulnerable) or more of their productive assets (income generating).

**Social Assessment**

means the instrument the Borrower uses to analyze social issues and solicit stakeholder views for the design of Bank-supported projects. It is made up of analytical, process, and operational elements, combining (a) the *analysis* of context and social issues with (b) a participatory *process* of stakeholder consultations and involvement, to provide (c) *operational* guidance on developing a project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.

**Vulnerable groups**

means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e.; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households; (iv) landless elderly households with no means of support; (v) and households without security of tenure. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction
1. The 220kV Tam Phuoc Substation and connection line under Transmission Efficiency Project (TEP) is invested to strengthen power supply to national transmission lines, increase efficiency and reliability for users as well as improve transmission capability of National Power Transmission Corporation.

2. The 220kV Tam Phuoc Substation and connection line is located in Phuoc Tan commune, Bien Hoa city, Dong Nai province. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for the above mentioned subproject. The RP is based on results of IOL and survey on affected land and assets, socio-economic survey and replacement cost assessment, conducted by the resettlement consultant and SPMB. The RP has been prepared with the participation of and consultation with key stakeholders, such as Dong Nai PPC, the PAPC and CARB, authorities of affected communes and towns, PAH and other concerned parties.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
3. According to results of IOL, a total of 03 HHs (17 people) will be affected by the Tam Phuoc 220kV Substation. Total land area of 55,387.4 m² will be affected by the Subproject and all affected land area is agriculture land. There is no AH being relocated. There are 02 households (08 people) under the ROW will be limited by using land. There is an area of 5,920 m² of land under ROW of TL will be limited by using land.

4. The list of households and expectedly affected assets of preliminary survey conducted in April 2017 will be finalized in phase of DMS once boundary of land acquisition is marked on the subproject site.

Policy Framework and Entitlements
6. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared for the project and updated to reflect the requirements of WB’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP/BP 4.12) and Gov’s regulations (i.e. Land Law 2013; Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP). This RP is prepared based on the approved RPF so that the provisions and principles of the RP will follow the provisions of relevant Decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, the WB’s policies will prevail.

Public Consultation, Information Disclosure and Grievance Redress
7. March 2017, the resettlement consultants organized the first rounds of consultation for preparing the RP for Tam Phuoc 220kV Substation. The consultations were conducted with the representatives of the PAPC, CARB, functional departments and organizations, associations at district levels and leaders from affected communes and towns. The second round consultation activities took place to continuously disclose information to AHs and collect their comments on
the issues related to the compensation and resettlement.

8. A project information booklet (PIB) had been provided during the first and second rounds of consultations for participants (i.e. district staffs, commune staff and AHs) to have further information on the project being implemented in Bien Hoa city.

9. A 4 stage grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established for the subproject and included in Item 5.3 of this RP. GRM was disclosed to APs.

**Vulnerable Households**

10. The SES’s survey showed that there were no poor, women-headed households, or social policy household affected by the subproject. No ethnic minority household or their collective attachment is present in the subproject area.

**Income Restoration Measures**

11. Project affected households are those who will have a part or the entire of productive land acquired for construction of the substation. Therefore, income restoration for AHs should be paid attention. Income restoration measures were discussed with project stakeholders.

12. Severely affected households due to losing productive land will be entitled to provision of agricultural subsidies or credit access at locality or vocational training with free of charge.

13. In Phuoc Tan commune, through a number of consultation meetings, almost all AHs wished to receive compensation in cash for their affected assets. They expect that support policies on occupation change are in place when losing income from agricultural activities.

14. Income restoration measures for AHs in Phuoc Tan commune are presented in the Appendix 1 - Matrix of Entitlements of this RP.

**Institutional Arrangement**

15. NPT is the Executing Agency in Viet Nam responsible for the realization of the Project, on behalf of the Government. Its project management unit (PMU), Southern Power Project Management Board (SPMB), has been established in Ho Chi Minh City and will, in coordination with relevant agencies, manage and supervise the overall project, including resettlement activities and land acquisition. EVN shall closely cooperate with related agencies, CARBs, SPMB to update and successfully implement the resettlement action plan.

16. SPMB established a Social and Environment Unit (SEU) and staffed with full time and qualified staff to oversee the smooth and effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures and will work closely with concerned districts and Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Boards (CARBs) and provide support and guidance to the project communes.

**Cost Estimate and Budget**

17. SPMB will be responsible for distributing funds for the compensation, support and resettlement to the Dong Nai PPC. The PPC will be responsible for the transfer
of budget to Bien Hoa city and Phuoc Tan commune to make payment directly to PAPs with respect to affected land, structures, crops and trees. Total estimated compensation and assistance value is VND 30,737,416,400, equivalent to USD 1,352,582 USD (Exchange rate: USD 1 = VND 22,725). In which, (i) total compensation for affected land is about VND 9,969,732,000; (ii) total compensation for crops and trees is VND 407,450,000; (iii) total amount of assistance is VND 15,876,078,000; (iv) implementation management cost is VND 525,065,200; (v) contingency is VND 2,655,326,000.

**Implementation Schedule**

18. WB shall not approve of any award of civil works contract for any sub-project to be financed from the loan proceeds unless the Resettlement Action Plan following detailed design and based on detailed measurement survey has been submitted to and approved by WB. SPMB shall ensure that civil works contractors are not allowed to undertake construction activities with respect to any specific part/section of the substation and access road and/or connection line unless, for that part/section, SPMB has (i) satisfactorily completed, in accordance with the approved RP, payment of compensation and allowance and relocation; and (ii) ensured that required rehabilitation assistance is in place and the area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances.

19. The implementation schedule is presented in Section 7 of this RP.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

20. Regular monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation will be conducted internally, by the implementing agencies (SPMB, CARBs and PPC) and WB, as well as externally by an Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO) hired by SPMB. The IMO will conduct every semi-annual monitoring on the implementation of resettlement and a post-resettlement evaluation 6 months after completion of all resettlement activities.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Transmission efficiency project (TEP)

National Power Transmission Corporation (NPT) is implementing the “Transmission efficiency Project” funded by World Bank (WB). This project is comprised of the following three components: (i) The transmission Infrastructure Component, (ii) the Smart Grid Component, (iii) the Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Component. List of subprojects in three components are detailed in Appendix 1.

The project objectives for TEP are to:

- Invest transmission infrastructure construction in areas of national key economic development including Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, Central region and Mekong Delta. The investment will help increase the transport capacity of the main 500kV trunk system while increasing its reliability of the supply points to the distribution system according to Power Development Planning VII of the Government.

- Improve the reliability of the system through the application of new technologies, modernization of the station to facilitate to use more efficient of the existing transmission infrastructure and in the future, contribute to prepare for power sources connection period in the future, suitable the smart grid development

- Strengthen organizational capacity, finance and operation for NPT, contribute to the gradual development of NPT to become an independent transmission company with revenues from the application of cost-of-service regulation in the transmission sector. The steps to be supported in this operation include the definition of technical and financial performance indicators, the introduction of enterprise asset management systems and strategies.

- Component 1 and parts of Component 2 will be implemented by the project Management Board of NPT, Component 3 and parts of Component 2 will be implemented by NPT and ERAV.

To implement sub-project of the components, it is necessary to conduct land clearance. However, the implementation the component 2 the smart Grid Component and component 3 the Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Component are not require land acquisition and resettlement. In this project, land acquisition is only in the sub-project of component 1. For ownership implementation reasons, need to prepare the Resettlement Plan (RP) separately before the project evaluation for each sub-project within Component 1.

1.2. 220KV Tam Phuoc substation subproject

1.2.1. The objective of the subproject

The objective of the proposed subproject are to: i) Meet the load growing electricity

The objectives of the proposed subproject are to: i) Meet the load growing
Subproject “220kV Tam Phuoc substation”

electricity demand of Dong Nai province power system especially load of Tam Phuoc, An Phuoc, Tam An, Giang Dien industrial park and Long Duc; Long Hung urban area; ii) create power links between Dong Nai province and neighboring provinces, distributing power capacity, avoiding overloading of the transformers at the station in the area, thereby ensuring safety and reliable operation of power network in Dong Nai province; iii) reduce power loss in entire power network, enhancing effectiveness of electricity generation of EVN.

1.2.2. Substation location

The 220kV Tam Phuoc substation is located in the hill planting Melaleuca behind of Lieu Quan temple in Ap Mieu village, Phuoc Tan commune, Bien Hoa city, Dong Nai province. This location for constructing has been agreed by Dong Nai People's Committee in Document No. 10933 / UBND-CNN dated 15/11/2016 (attached as Annex 1).

The proposed area for constructing the substation is agriculture land area. The substation is near the pillar No. 24 of the existing 220kV Long Binh – Long Thanh transmission line, it is convenient for conection.

- East: Bordering Hill planting Tram (Melaleuca).
- West: Bordering hill planting Tram (Melacueca), fish pond and residential area (a distance about 100m far from the substation)
- South: Bordering hill planting Melacueca, Ho Van Hue street, some local people living along road and Dong Nai hospital.

Figure 1 - Location of the Tam Phuoc substation subproject
Figure 2 - 220kV Tam Phuoc substation location with surrounding area
The substation location is in line with the relevant plans as follows:

- National Power Development Plan adjusted for the period of (PDP 7) for the period of 2011 to 2020 with a vision to 2030 that has been approved by the Prime Minister in accordance with Decision No. 428/QĐ-TTg dated 18/3/2016;


![Figure 3 - The current status of land for the construction of the substation](image)

1.2.3. The technical characteristics

1.2.3.1. Substation

Total area of the substation is 54,443.5 m² includes:

- Substation land area: 49,516 m².
- Land area of access road: 3,416 m².
- Local road is re-constructed: 1,217 m².
- Water drainage system is reconnected: 294.5 m².

The range of the substation as follows:

- Voltage level: 220/110/22kV.
- The substation is designed in half outdoor form. Control system is from remote control mode without a person;
The substation is designed according to the standard substation without regular people (operators from the remote control center) but in the first stage, it will still meet the requirements of the station with regular attendants;

- Capacity of the substation: 2x250MVA = 500 MVA, in the first stage installing a 250 MVA unit and preparing space for installation of 2nd transformer in the future.

1.2.3.2. The connection line

a. 220kV transmission line connecting Tam Phuoc substation – circuit 1.

- The starting point: Pillar connecting between pillars No. VT23-VT24 of existing 220kV Long Binh - Long Thanh transmission line, connecting 2 circuits to pillar No. VT24.
- The end point: The 220kV gate pole of 220kV of Tam Phuoc substation.
- Length: About 281m.
- Tower: Using galvanized steel tower which strick by bolt.
- Foundation: Pier foundation with the deep from 3 to 5m.

b. 220kV transmission line connecting Tam Phuoc substation – circuit 2.

- The starting point: Pillar connecting between pillars No. VT23 and VT24 to existing 220kV Long Binh – Long Thanh transmission line, connecting 2 circuits to pillar No. VT 23.
- End point: 220kV busbar of 220kV Tam Phuoc substation.
- Length: About 300 m.
- Tower: Using galvanized steel tower which strick by bolt.
- Foundation: Pier foundation with the deep from 3 to 5m.

c. Transmission line supplying self-power for substation

- The starting point: The existing pillar of 220kV TL is in parallel Ho Van Hue road.
- The end point: Self-busbar of 220kV Tam Phuoc substation.
- Length: 613m.
- Column: Concrete pile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of pillar</th>
<th>Name of foundation</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>N222C+5</td>
<td>4T50-50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N222C+9</td>
<td>4T50-50N</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FS by PECC1, December 2016
1.3. Resettlement objectives

Resettlement Plan was established with the following objectives:

- Avoid or reduce to a maximum the involuntary resettlement by selecting the appropriate design alternative.
- In case involuntary resettlement cannot be avoidable, resettlement activities should be prepared and followed the sustainable development programs and provide appropriate support investment, which allows PAP to benefit from the subproject. PAP will be fully consulted and allowed to participate in the preparatory activities and implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
- PAP will be compensated at replacement cost for their losses, and will be provided rehabilitation measures for their daily life in order to assist them maintain or improve the standard of living and production capabilities, income as before the project.
2. PROJECT IMPACT

To determine the impact caused by the subproject, PECC1 conducts to determine the PAP’s damages. PECC1 also carried out Inventory of Losses (IOL) for crops and infrastructure within the area of the substation construction, tower foundation, and right of way (ROW). This investigation and survey have determined the identity their assets including land types, infrastructures, and crops. During the loss inventory, the potential and serious impacts identified. The impact assessment was determined through a questionnaire for those affected people with their livelihood, income, and property ownership.

A damage investigation was conduct in March 2017 based on the feasibility study of the substation and connection line.

2.1. Affected households

- Based on the scope/area affected as described above, PECC1 coordinate with local authorities to conduct investigation to determine the households having land/property on the ground in the influence of the project. The investigation results are shown as follows:

  - Total number of households affected permanently by the project is 5 households (25 people), of which:
    - HHs affected by permanent land acquisition is 03 HHs (17 people).
    - HHs under ROW by land use limitation are 02 HHs (08 people)

- For households whose land is acquired permanently, the land area for acquisition accounts about 30-40% of total production land of the households.

- Only one household is temporarily affected by the project.

Number of affected households area summarized in Table 2 bellowed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2. Number of Affected households</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of land loss in total agricultural land of households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Number of households affected (AH) permanently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected households (AHs) by land acquisition for substation and tower foundation construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of AH by land use restriction under ROW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Number of households affected temporarily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2. Affected land

2.2.1. The land acquisition/permanent affected items

Total the number of affected households of the subproject is 05 households, including 03 households affected by permanent land acquisition, 02 households affected by land use restriction under ROW. Of these, there are no households will be relocated.

A land area of permanent acquisition is 55,387.5m². In which: (i) Land for perennial crops of 54,997m² and (ii) Land for fish pond is 508.8m².

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3. Area of land types acquired permanently</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substation at Phuoc Tan commune, Dong Nai province

1 Substation area 49,516 0 49,516.0
2 Road access the Substation 3,416 0 3,416.0
3 Re-build for local road 1,217 0 1,217.0
4 Connecting for drainage system 294.5 0 294.5

Connection line at Phuoc Tan commune, Bien Hoa city, Dong Nai province

5 Pillar foundation 508.8 435.1 943.9

| II | Restriction of use land for 220kV connection line | 5.560 | 360 | 5.920 |

2.2.2. The temporary impacts

Temporary affect that only occur in certain period (construction time), the temporary affect in this subproject is agricultural land and crop around the substation site and compensated ditch site acquired with land area of 1.010m². There is 01 household affected temporarily.

2.3. Affect to house/structure and infrastructure

There is no house and structure of the household affected by the project.

The local road affected by the subproject: 1,217 m².

Water drainage system affected by the subproject: 294.5 m².

2.4. Impact on crops and trees

The entire project permanent land area which required for the project are the land of households planting Melaleuca. The project will compensate at replacement cost.
Affected Melaleuca area: 5.56ha.
Fish pond area: 508.8 m².

2.5. **Affected cultural or historical heritage and/or natural habitat**

There are no cultural or historical heritage and/or natural habitat affected by the Project.

2.6. **Restricted land use**

An area under ROW is 5,920m². In which: Land for planting annual crops is 360m², Land for perennial crops is 5,560m².

Under ROW, beside the acquisition of land for constructing foundation, the subproject will restrict permanently land use (trees and houses will not be planted and constructed with a height exceeding safety distance...). This limited area is 5,920m² of 02 affected households under ROW.

2.7. **Unforeseen impact**

During the implementation of the project, if realized unforeseen impacts, the SPMB shall update this RP and submit to the Bank for endorsement and payment will be made for the affected households following the updated RP.
3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND COMPENSATION POLICY

3.1. Legal framework

3.1.1. The Viet Nam’s policy on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement:

The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house. In addition, the Government has enacted a number of Laws, Decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The principal documents include:

- Electricity Law No. 28/2004/QH11, approved on 03/12/2004 and Law No. 24/2012/QH13 on amending and supplementing a number of articles of electric law approved on 20/11/2012.
- Ordinary No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH dated 20/4/2007 promulgating the regulations on exercise of democracy at commune level, including those on consultancy and participation of local people in the commune.
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP enacted on 15/05/2014 promulgating exercise of some articles in Land Law 45/2013/QH13.
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP enacted on 15/05/2014 regulating land price.
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP enacted on 15/05/2014, promulgating compensation, assistance and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.
- Decree No. 16/2016/ND-CP enacted on 16/3/2016 by the Government on Management and Utilization of Official Development Aid (ODA) and concessional loans from donors”.
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 by the MONRE on land pricing method; compilation and adjustment to land price lists; determination of specific land prices and consultancy on land pricing;
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 of MONRE on compensation, assistance and resettlement upon land recovery by the State;
- Circular No. 76 dated June 16, 2014 by MoF guiding some articles of Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP on land use levy collection.
• Circular No. 02/2015/TB-TNMT, dated January 27, 2015 by MONRE detailing a number of articles of Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 by the Government.

• Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-TTg dated 17/11/2009 of the Prime Minister approving the Scheme on Vocational Training for Rural Labourers up to 2020;

• Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated October 03 2012, by the Government provision detail some articles of the Complaint Law.

• Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP dated 26 February 2014 regulating in detail the implementation of the Electricity Law on Electricity Safety.

• Decree No. 53/2014/QD-UBND dated 20/11/2014 of Dong Nai People’s Committee promulgating regulation on the procedures for compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land in Dong Nai province.

• Decision 54/2014/QD-UBND dated 20/11/2014 of Dong Nai PPC promulgating policies on assistance, relocation incentive and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State.

• Decision 55/2014/QD-UBND dated 20/11/2014 of Dong Nai PPC promulgating compensation and assistance price for assets in the event of land recovery by the State in Dong Nai province.

• Decision 64/2014/QD-UBND dated 22/12/2014 of Dong Nai PPC on issuance of Regulations on land prices in Dong Nai for the period 2015-2019.

• Decision 63/2015/QD-TTg dated 1/2/2016 of the Prime Minister on employment and vocational training support for farmers upon land recovery by the State.

3.1.2. Involuntary resettlement Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank

The WB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement regulated in OP/BP 4.12 aims to avoid or minimize the impacts on people affected by a project, and to provide support and assistance for those who lose their land and property, as well as for others whose livelihood is affected by the land acquisition. The World Bank’s OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement includes the following principles:

• Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;

• Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Project affected persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;

• PAP should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of
project implementation, whichever is higher.
This RP is prepared for implementation of land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement. It is required by WB’s policies that PAPs should be extensively consulted to avoid potential adverse impacts on them, in which attention is placed to gender issues and other vulnerable groups. At the same time, the policies also promulgate information dissemination to PAPs, monitoring and evaluation over process of compensation, support and resettlement implementation.

3.1.3. Applied Policies under TEP

3.1.3.1. Project Resettlement Principles and Policies

The basic resettlement principles of the project are:

- Involuntary resettlement and loss of land, structures and other assets and incomes will be avoided where possible or minimized by exploring all viable options.
- All eligible PAPs will be entitled to compensation for all lost and affected assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, incomes and productive capacity.
- The PAPs without legal title to land (non-titled PAPs) will not be compensated for affected land but provided resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration measures. In addition, they are entitled to compensation for their assets on affected land at replacement cost, if they were eligibly created before the cut-off date.
- Compensation for affected land and non-land assets at replacement cost.
- In cases where relocation or displacement is required, efforts will be made so that the existing social and cultural institutions of the people being resettled and host community will be maintained to the extent possible.
- Preparation of resettlement plans (as part of subproject preparation) and their implementation will be carried out with participation and consultation of affected persons.
- Implementation schedule and budget for resettlement planning (including socio-economic survey/census) and implementation will be incorporated into each subproject and the overall project.
- EVNNPT will ensure that civil works contractors are not allowed to undertake for any section of construction works unless SPPMB has (i) satisfactorily completed, in accordance with the approved resettlement plan for that sub-project, payment of compensation and allowance for and relocation of PAPs to new sites, and (ii) ensured that the rehabilitation assistance is in place and the area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances.
- Compensation for vulnerable households including female headed-households, poor and disabled persons or elderly will be carried out with
respect for their specific needs. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

3.1.3.2. Gaps and measures recommended for closing gaps in resettlement policies between the GoV and the WB

In general, the Land Law 2013 and related decrees such as Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP and Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP have satisfied the most principles and objectives of the WB’s OP4.12 Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

However, due to existence of some gaps between policy of the Vietnam and the WB, the Government had approved a Resettlement Policy Framework for the TEP. Table 4 below provides summary of differences between Resettlement Policies of the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank and the Policy proposed for the TEP.

Table 4. Comparison of Vietnam’s and World Bank’s Policies related to Involuntary Resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>WB’s OP 4.12</th>
<th>GoV’s regulations</th>
<th>Project measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land property</td>
<td>PAPs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</td>
<td>Not mentioned. However, there is a provision of support to be considered by PPC to ensure they have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47). In case the amount of compensation/support is not enough for resettled people to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment, they will be financially supported to be able to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment (Article 86.4 of Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47).</td>
<td>Livelihoods and income sources will be restored in real terms, at least, to the predisplacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjects</td>
<td>WB’s OP 4.12</td>
<td>GoV’s regulations</td>
<td>Project measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation and Support for affected households who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.</td>
<td>Financial assistance to all project affected persons to achieve the policy objective (to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher) and compensation for non-land assets if created eligibly before the cut-off date</td>
<td>Only agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 is eligible for compensation. Other cases may be considered for assistance by PPC if needed.</td>
<td>Compensation for affected assets created eligibly before the cut-off date, loss of income and business activities at replacement cost together with measures to support them to improve or at least restore living standards, income and production capacity to the pre-project levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation rates for land and non-land assets</td>
<td>Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials.</td>
<td>Compensation for affected land at market price of the specific land type identified by an independent appraiser. Compensation for lost assets is calculated at price close to transferring the assets in the market. Provincial governments are to set up the price for different categories of assets. Independent land valuation may be used to determine the land price. This land price will be appraised before submitting to PPC for making decision.</td>
<td>Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of land and assets affected. Provincial People’s Committee will approve these costs to apply for compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance for severely affected household</td>
<td>Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance for severely affected households who lose 20% (10% for Decree 47/2014/ND-CP enacted on 15/05/2014, promulgating compensation.</td>
<td>Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures for severely affected households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>WB’s OP 4.12</th>
<th>GoV’s regulations</th>
<th>Project measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the poor/vulnerable households) of productive land to achieve the resettlement objectives.</td>
<td>assistance and resettlement upon land recovery by the State. HH losing 30% of productive land will be provided subsistent allowance.</td>
<td>who lose 20% (10% for the poor/vulnerable households) or more of productive land to achieve the objectives of resettlement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Grievance redress mechanism

| Grievance redress | Grievance redress mechanism should be independent | The competent governmental body makes decisions on compensation and resettlement, and also handles grievances at the first step so that it is not independent | A grievance redress mechanism needs to be established for the project based on complaint law of Vietnam and regulation of the WB |

### Monitoring and Evaluation

| Internal and independent monitoring are required | Citizens have the right to supervise and report about violations in land use and management as individuals (or through a representative organization) including issues related to land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement (Article 199, Land law). There are no explicit requirements on supervision of resettlement activities for both internal and independent monitoring. | Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project resettlement evaluation will be conducted to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 have been achieved. |

As a World Bank member country, the Government of Vietnam has committed (in Article 87 item 2 Land law) that, should the international agreements signed or acceded to by Vietnam with the World Bank contain provisions different from those
in the present resettlement legal framework in Vietnam, the provisions of the international agreements with the World Bank shall prevail. This is reflected in Article 87, item 2 of Land Law: For projects funded by Donors that the Vietnam Government makes a commitment on the policy framework for compensation, support and resettlement, will be implemented under the policy framework. Article 51, items 2 of Decree No. 16/2016/ND-CP also stipulates the compensation, support and resettlement for the projects implemented according to current laws and international treaties on ODA capital, preferential loans which Vietnam is a member. In case, there is a difference between the provisions of domestic law and international treaty on the same matter, the provisions of such international treaty will be applied. The RPF confirms that in approving this instrument, the Government of Vietnam and the Province/City People’s Committee, grant the waivers to the relevant articles in various Vietnamese laws that contradict or are not consistent with the objectives set forth in this RPF. The measures taken to address the differences and comply with World Bank involuntary resettlement policies are addressed under the RPF.

3.2. Compensation policy of the project

3.2.1. General Principles

All PAP who have assets within or reside within the area of project land-take before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation or assistance for their losses. Those who have lost their income and/or subsistence will be eligible for livelihood rehabilitation assistance, based on the criteria of eligibility defined by the project and in consultation with the PAP. If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.

- The compensation rates will be determined based on the results of independent land/assets appraisal in a timely and consultative fashion. All fees and taxes related to affected land and/or house transfers will be exempted or otherwise included in a compensation package for land and structures/houses or businesses. The local authorities will ensure that PAPs choose relocation on their own obtain, without additional cost, the necessary property titles and official certificates commensurate with similar packages provided to those who choose to move to the project resettlement sites.

- Land will be compensated “land for land” or in cash according to the PAP’s choice whenever possible. The choice of land for land must be offered to those losing 20% or more of their productive land. If land is not available, the borrower must assure itself that this is indeed the case. Those losing 20% or more of their land will have to be assisted to restore their livelihood. The same principles apply for the poor and vulnerable people losing 10% or more of their productive landholding.

- PAPs that prefer “land for land” will be provided with land plots with the equivalent productive capacity for lost lands or a combination of land (a standard land plot) in a new residential area nearby for residential land, and cash adjustment for the difference between their lost land and the land plots provided. The resettlement area will be planned properly and
implemented in consultation with the PAPs. All basic infrastructures, such as paved roads, sidewalks, drainage, water supply, and electricity and telephone lines, will be provided.

- PAPs that prefer “cash for land” will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost. These PAPs will be assisted in rehabilitating their livelihoods and making their own arrangements for relocation.

- Compensation for all residential, commercial, or other structures will be offered at the replacement cost, without any depreciation of the structure and without deduction for salvageable materials. Structures shall be evaluated individually. Any rates set by category of structure must use the highest value structure in that group (not the lowest).

- The PAPs will be provided full assistance (including a transportation allowance) for transportation of personal belongings and assets, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands, and other properties.

- Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the PAPs (with particular attention to vulnerable PAPs), to minimize the disturbance and shorten the resettlement transition period. The rehabilitation measures will be provided to the PAPs prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective project sites.

- If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures should be considered.

- Financial services (such as loans or credits) will be provided to PAPs, if necessary. The installment amounts and the schedule of payments will be within the repayment capacity of PAPs.

- Additional efforts, such as economic rehabilitation assistance, training and other forms of assistance, should be provided to PAPs losing income sources, especially to vulnerable groups in order to enhance their future prospects toward livelihood restoration and improvement.

- The previous level of community services and resources, encountered prior to displacement, will be maintained or improved for resettlement areas.

- Contractors can only commence civil works after (i) the governmental competent agency has satisfactorily completed compensation payments and rehabilitation assistances in accordance to approved RP for that sub-project; (ii) already-compensated PAPs have cleared the area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.

- Temporary Resettlement. Relocation of any households more than once should be avoided, because it leads to PAPs being impacted twice or more and will slow down the livelihood restoration time. If it must happen, these households should be considered for additional benefits as they have been impacted twice. If the implementing agency has verified that temporary resettlement is unavoidable for such reasons as the final
Resettlement Plan

Subproject “220kV Tam Phuoc substation”

resettlement is subject to the temporary resettlement (e.g., construction of the resettlement site will not take place until the PAPs are temporarily relocated) and an implementation plan for the final resettlement is agreed by the PAPs and approved by District People’s Committee (PAPC) or Provincial People’s Committee (PPC) and the Bank, then an additional assistance package is offered.

3.2.2. Compensation, assistance and resettlement policies for the project

Identification of PAP: People directly affected by a project through the loss of land, residences, other structures, business, assets, or access to resources, specifically are:

- Persons whose agricultural land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose residential land/houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose leased-houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses, occupations, or places of work will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial)/trees will be affected in part or in total by the Project;
- Persons whose other assets or access to those assets, will be affected in part or in total by the Project; and
- Persons whose livelihoods will be impacted (permanently or temporarily) due to restriction of access to protected areas by the Project.

Identification of vulnerable groups or Households: 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:

- Poor and very poor household as identified by regulations of Government of Vietnam.
- Ethnic Minority Household

Eligibility: The eligibility for obtaining entitlments to compensation is generally built upon three concepts relating to asset ownership as follows:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country) – in the instance, it is also useful to document how long they have been using the land or the assets associated with it;
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census
began but have a claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;

- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under (i) and (ii) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (iii) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (i), (ii), or (iii) are provided compensation for loss of owned or used assets other than land.

*Entitlements* with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to PAPs.

**Eligible affected households after the cut-off-date:** Those households splitting from the large families after the cut-off-date who meet the following conditions will be eligible for resettlement benefits as stand-alone households and are recognized as PAPs:

- Households splitting from a family with minimum of two couples and having minimum of six persons; and
- Endorsement by the District authority, with verification of commune’s People’s Committee, that the household has split.

Newly born children, spouses of persons named in the household registration books, people who have completed military service, and people who have just returned from schools to live with the affected households prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to the compensation and support measures outlined in this document.

### 3.2.3. Compensation Policies of the subproject.

Compensation policy is established for the actual impacts of the subproject as follows:

#### 3.2.3.1. Compensation for Loss of Agricultural Land

**a. Legal and Legalized Land Users**

From the survey results showed that, all affected households will lost about from 20 to 70% of total land area of an existing household, there is no households that belong to vulnerable group, ethnic group, the remaining land area have economic efficiency, therefore the compensation policy for HHs will prioritize for “land for land” option. But the province has not land fund for reserve and aspiration of the HHs affected will be received compensation in cash, thus the policy on compensation of the subproject will be paid by cash for loss of land area.

No Users with temporary or leased rights to use communal/public land (PAPs who rent communal or public land) are affected by the subproject.
b. **Land Users without formal or customary recognized rights to the affected land**

All affected households have been granted legal land use right certificates.

### 3.2.3.2. Compensation Policy for Loss of Standing Crops, Trees and aquaculture products:

For perennial standing crops, aquaculture products regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation will be paid to the affected persons, who cultivate the land, according to the full market value of the affected crops and/or at replacement cost for affected perennial trees. Regarding the removable affected trees, the compensation will be equal the transportation cost plus actual loss. Perennial crops will be compensated at the calculated value of their life time productivity.

### 3.2.3.3. Compensation Policy for Temporary Impact during Construction

In the event of temporary impact during construction, PAPs are entitled to the following:

- Compensation for all affected assets/investments made on the land, including trees, crops etc., at full replacement cost;
- Cash compensation for land temporarily acquired in the form of rent which is at least equivalent to the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during the period of disruption;

### 3.2.3.4. Damages to Private or Public Structures

- **Damaged property by contractor** will be restored by contractors immediately at full replacement value, after completion of civil works, to its former condition. Under their contract specifications, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during their construction activities. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to pay compensation immediately to affected families, groups, communities, or government agencies at the same compensation rates that are applied to all other assets affected by the Project.

- **Compensation for loss of community assets**: In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, bridges, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems is damaged, the project will ensure that these will be restored or repaired at no cost for the community and to the community’s satisfaction.
4. ALLOWANCES AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Besides the compensation for affected assets, PAPs will be provided with financial assistance to cover their expenses during the transition period. The assistance levels will be adjusted, taking into account inflation factor and price increase to be appropriate to the payment time. The following allowances will be provided for AHs:

- **Support for living stabilization**: (a) PAPs losing 20 - 70% of their agricultural landholding (or 10 - 70% for the poor and vulnerable groups) will be provided cash assistance equivalent to 30 kg of rice/person/month for 6 months; (b) PAPs losing more than 70% of their agricultural landholding will be assisted for 12 months. The support shall be provided by money with an estimated unit price of rice is 12,000 VND/kg.

- **Support for job changing**: The support amount is 1,5 times of the agricultural land price for the whole acquired agricultural area but not exceeding the local land allocation limit at the moment of handing over land (equivalent to 270,000 VND/m²).

- **Support for training, apprenticeships on vocational training establishments in the province** and exemption from tuition fees for the training courses for those of working age (not applicable for those who enroll for a vocational training outside the province). After finishing training courses, they will be given priorities to be recruited in local manufacturers/businesses.

- **Other rehabilitation measures** as agricultural extension services, job training and creation, credit access, non-farm land allocation for non-farming business/activities, and/or other measures as appropriate will be given to PAPs losing major income sources to ensure their livelihood is restored to the pre-project level.

- **Relocation bonus**: Agricultural land owner is eligible for land compensation as prescribed, has received compensation, support and hand over timely the ground, they will be awarded 1,000,000-12,000,000 VND/landowner depend on the total compensated amount.

**Resettlement arrangement**

From the results of survey showed that, there are no households have to relocate by revocation of land use rights for the substation construction.
5. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION OF PEOPLE

5.1. Community consultation and participation of people

Public consultation activities carried out under 02 forms: Leaflets about things to know about compensation policies, clearance and electrical safety of the project; and Community meetings.

Leaflets about things to know about compensation policies, clearance and electrical safety of Distribution Efficiency Project have been prepared (in the form of questions answers and images) and distributed to 100% of affected households families and the public in the project area (01/2017) - this is the basis for community participation and PAP to different stages of the work. This document consists of two main parts, namely: (1) The frequently asked questions of people affected, (2) The image describes accident prevention measures and protection of power grid safety corridors electricity. Based on information provided in leaflets, survey the damage and loss, the compensation plan and support, matrix rights and other work-related compensation, local communities and the PAP will be directly involved and effective in monitoring the implementation of this Plan.

The Owner and Consultation organization conducted community consultation meetings in the office of Phuoc Tan Commune PC. Participants in the consultation meeting include:

- Leader of Phuoc Tan Commune People's Committee;
- Head of Tan Mai Ward.
- Chairperson of the Women's Union
- Secretary of Phuoc Tan Youth Union
- Chairman of farmers
- Affected households

At the meeting, the representatives of the Owner and the Consultant presented the following:

- Introduction to the project: Legal background; Project range; Project implementation; The benefits of the project;
- Scope of impact (expected recovery of land) for project construction;
- The negative impacts that the project may have on the natural environment, socioeconomic environment and measures to mitigate these negative impacts;
- Content relating to compensation, support and resettlement policies when the State recovers land use rights.

The comments of the affected people focus on the following:

- Support the policy of developing the Tam Phuoc 220kV substation and connecting line subproject;
- Ask the consultant to clarify the power grid safety corridor, safe distance for people is how many meters;
- The influence of electromagnetic waves on people's lives, the dangers of rain.
- The process of project development, to ensure elevation so that people in the corridor can still cultivate on land.
- Perform all mitigation measures of the project to minimize impacts of the project to socio-economic and natural environment;
- Adequately compensation, support for agricultural land area acquired.

Detailed comments of affected people is recorded in the minutes of the consultation meeting and shown in Appdendix 4.

5.2. Information disclosure

RP will be disclosed at the CPC office of communes of Phuoc Tan commune, Bien Hoa city, Dong Nai province in Vietnamese version right after approval of WB.

The English RP will be sent to the World Bank Office in Hanoi to be disclosed on the external website of the WB.

5.3. Grievance redress mechanism

Establishment of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will allow PAPs to raise any concern, issue and complaint regarding land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement and ensure all concerns and complaints of PAP are recorded/registered appropriately, and addressed in a manner that is fair, timely, and constructive. PAPs will be informed of the grievance management procedure, as well as their rights to take their grievances to the agencies responsible for handling their complaints as well as informational queries. PAPs will also be informed that their use of this grievance mechanism will be free of charge, even when their cases are elevated to the Courts of Law. All costs related to handling and solving of the complaints are covered by PMU, and are included in the budget for RP implementation.

For the purpose of grievance redress, the commune, district and provincial level resettlement committees shall also serve as the grievance redress committees at all levels. Attempts should be made to settle the issues at the commune level through community consultation, involvement of social and resettlement experts as required, NGOs and mediators and facilitators if required.

A four-step procedure for redress of grievances in accordance with Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13 dated 11/11/2-11 can be taken by the complainants. However, the complainants maintain the right to resort to the courts at any time is proposed as follows:

- Step 1: At People Committee of Phuoc Tan Commune: PAP may submit their complaint – either in written or verbal, to the One Stop Shop (OSS) of the Commune People’s Committee (CPC). Staff of the OSS will receive the complaints and notify the CPC leaders about the complaint. The Chairman of the CPC will meet the complainant in person to discuss
on the related issues. It will be the responsibility of the CPC to resolve the issue within 30 days and no later than 45 days from the date the complaint was received;

- Step 2: At Bien Hoa city PC: If no understanding or amicable solution was reached or no response has been received from the Bien Hoa city PC, the AP can register the complaint with the Bien Hoa city PC. The AP must lodge the complaint within 30 days of lodging the original complaint with the Bien Hoa city PC and must produce documents which support his/her claim. The Bien Hoa city PC will provide the decision within 45 days or 60 days (for complicated case) of the AP registering the complaint. The Bien Hoa city PC’s decision must be in compliance with the project’s Policy Framework and entitlements. Copies of the CARB’s decision will be provided to the AP, SPMB, and Bien Hoa city PC.

- Step 3: At Dong Nai PPC: If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of, or in the absence of any response by the Bien Hoa city PC or its representatives, the PAP can appeal to the PPC. The PPC, together with Bien Hoa city PC, and SPMB if required, will provide decision on the appeal within within 45 days or 60 days (for complicated case) from the day it is received by the PPC;

- Step 4: At Bien Hoa city Courts or Dong Nai Provincial Court: If the PAP is still not satisfied with the decisions made by PPC, within 30 days, he/she should bring the issue to the Court at district/provincial levels. In that case, the Court will be the final level responsible for incident redressal. If the Court is on the side of the PAP, the PPC will follow decision of the Court. On the contrary, the PAP shall follow decision of the Court.

This grievance redress mechanism has been and will be disseminated and discussed with PAPs to guarantee their full understanding of it. PPMU/District CARB and SPPMB will be responsible for following up grievance redress process. Despite regulation on redress mechanism, local laws and regulation shall prevail. During resolving complaint of PAP, amount of compensation and assistance which is supposed to be paid to the PAP should be deposited to a bank account that is blocked until the grievance is addressed satisfactorily. PAP or their authorized representatives can submit complaint in relation to the preparation or implementation of a Project to the Grievance Redress Service of the World Bank.
6. SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Objectives of monitoring and evaluation are: (i) to ensure that standards of living of affected persons are restored or improved; (ii) supervision on whether duration required for resettlement is fulfilled or not; (iii) evaluation on compensation, rehabilitation and social development assistance measures are adequate; (iv) identification of existing or potential issues; and (v) identification of measures for mitigating such issues.

Regular monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation will be conducted internally, by the implementing agencies (SPMB, the CARBs and PPC) and WB, as well as externally by an IMO, hired by the SPMB.

In carrying out all activities related to monitoring, evaluation and supervision, consideration will be given to gender issues in all of the above, in accordance with the WB Policy and the Gender Checklist; Resettlement will be followed.

6.1. Internal monitoring

Internal monitoring on the implementation of the subproject resettlement plan will be the responsibility of the implementing agencies, with the assistance of the project consultants. The implementing agencies will monitor RP implementation through regular progress reports.

6.1.1. Internal monitoring indicators

The main indicators that will be monitored regularly are the following:

- Payment of compensation to PAPs in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in the resettlement plan; with no discrimination according to gender or any other factor;
- Delivery of technical assistance, relocation, payment of subsistence and moving allowances;
- Delivery of income restoration and social support entitlements;
- Public information dissemination and consultation procedures;
- Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management’s attention and equality of access;
- Attention given to the priorities of PAPs regarding the options offered; and
- Coordination and completion of resettlement activities and commencement of civil works contracts.

The implementing agencies will collect information every month from different CARBs. A database of resettlement monitoring information regarding the project will be maintained and updated on monthly basis.

6.1.2. Processes

SPMB will submit to the EVNNPT and WB a monitoring report every three
months. The internal monitoring reports shall cover the following key issues:

(i) Progress of resettlement implementation;
(ii) Compliance of resettlement implementation with the RP;
(iii) Pending issues and corrective action plan;
(iv) Grievance redress;
(v) Livelihood restoration status.

6.2. External monitoring

6.2.1. Objectives

The general objective of the external monitor is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of a) achievement of resettlement objectives, b) the changes in living standards and livelihoods, c) restoration of the economic and social base of PAPs, d) the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, e) the need for further mitigation measures if any, and f) to identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

6.2.2. Responsibilities of involved agencies

In accordance with WB requirements for independent monitoring, the implementing agency (IA) will hire an individual consultant for the independent monitoring and evaluation of resettlement plan implementation for the subproject. The consultant will be specialized in social sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring. The consultant should start its work at commencing implementation of the resettlement plan.

6.2.3. Indicators of independent monitoring and evaluation

The following indicators but not be limited will be monitored and evaluated by the IMO:

- Payment of compensation;
- Co-ordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
- Provision of allowances to all entitled PAPs;
- Evaluation of the compliance of resettlement implementation with the RP;
- Facilitation of access to socio-economic support and income restoration measures, where relevant, according to the policies of the project;
- Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy;
- Implementation of Grievance redress mechanism
- Restoration of productive activities;
- The level of satisfaction of PAPs with various aspects of the resettlement plan;
- Trends in living standards; and
- Social risks caused by labor influx of contractors.
6.2.4. Methodology of independent monitoring

6.2.4.1. Selection of survey sample

To ensure that the selected sample can represent all study aspects and ensure the presence of vulnerable groups, the consultant will selection of samples for monitoring at the office and field as below:

1. All documents such as Detail design and RP are studied before conducting the monitoring;
2. Policy framework on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the project provinces and the related policies of the Government and locality will be studied prior to each monitoring;
3. Study internal monitoring reports prior to conducting monitoring mission;
4. Use stratified random sample method for compensation options in order to compare entitlements in the compensation plan to the entitlement in the matrix frame of the project;
5. Review 100% of affected households, included decisions on grievance redress, complaint and grievance letters archived in the office of the stakeholders;

6.2.4.2. Participatory Rapid Appraisals

Periodic participatory rapid appraisals will allow to consult with the various stakeholders (local government, CARBs, SPMB, implementing agencies, social organizations, community leaders and PAPs). Participatory rapid appraisals will involve obtaining information, identifying problems and finding solutions through participatory means, which will include the following:

- Key informant interviews with selected local leaders, resettlement committee members;
- Focus group discussions on specific topics such as compensation payment, income restoration and relocation;
- Community public meetings to discuss community losses and impacts and construction work employment;
- Informal surveys and interviews of PAPs, host communities, special interest or vulnerable groups and women; and
- In-depth case studies of problems that have arisen during external monitoring requiring special efforts for resolution.

6.2.4.3. Reporting

The consultant will be required to submit the findings report of the semi-annual monitoring mission. These monitoring reports shall be directly submitted at the end of each semi-annual of monitoring activity to the Implementing Agency and WB.

The reports describe monitoring methods will be applied, including (a) progress of RP implementation, including any deviations from the provisions in the RP; (b) identification of issues and recommended solutions for improvement and resolving
issues (the remaining issues and corrective action plan for each semiannual monitoring will be recommended at the end of report); (c) identification of specific issues related to gender, and other vulnerable groups (if any); (d) reporting on progress of resolving issues and problems identified in previous reports;

6.2.4.4. Monitoring Report Follow-up

The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the consultant, SPMB and implementing agencies held immediately after submission of the report to SPMB. Necessary follow-up action will be taken based on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow-up discussions.

Beside of periodical monitoring missions, the consultant will conduct a post-resettlement evaluation after completion of all resettlement activities 6-12 months, using the same survey questionnaire and sample as used during the monitoring activities.
7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1. Institutional arrangement

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

Project Management Boards, representing NPT, have following responsibilities:

Prepare RPs in accordance with the RPF. Coordinate with the provincial People’s Committees and local authorities to obtain consensus from provincial People’s Committee for the RPs and submit them to the WB for review and clearance.

Develop and implement a training program for the provincial and district People’s Committee’s, relevant stakeholders involved in RP implementation and Grievance Redress.

Where relevant, provide technical support (e.g. consultation mobilization) in identifying the replacement cost to inform compensation rate during the RP implementation.

Secure timely availability of required budget for RP preparation and implementation;

Conduct internal monitoring of RP implementation as per requirements set out in the project’s RPF and the RPs.

Prepare bi-annual progress reports and submit to WB

Designate staff with solid experience in resettlement and familiar with Bank’s safeguard policies as a social focal point for PMB.

Take part in compensation, support and resettlement council at local level and ensure that the agreed RPs are properly implemented, documented and reported.

Work closely with competent governmental agencies to address concern, grievances related to resettlement in their managed subprojects.

Provincial People’s Committees have responsibilities as follows:

To direct, organize, propagate and mobilize all organizations and individuals concerning compensation, support and resettlement policies and ground clearance according to the land recovery decisions of competent State bodies;

To direct the provincial/municipal services, departments, branches and district-level People's Committees: (i) To draw up resettlement and resettlement area plans in service of the land recovery; (ii) To draw up compensation, support and resettlement plans according to their competence;

To approve or assign the district-level People's Committees to approve compensation, support and resettlement plans;

To approve land prices; promulgate the property price tables for compensation calculation; prescribe support levels and supporting measures according to their competence; resettlement arrangement plans, job change training plans according to
their assigned competence;
To direct the concerned agencies to settle citizens' complaints, denunciations related to compensation, support and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
To guarantee impartiality and equity when considering and deciding on the compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State according to their competence prescribed in this Decree;
To decide or assign the district-level People's Committees to apply coercion to cases of deliberately failing to abide by the State's land recovery decisions according to their competence;
To direct the examination and handling of violations in the compensation, support and resettlement domain.

The District People’s Committees have responsibilities as follows:
To direct, organize, propagate and mobilize all organizations and individuals concerning compensation, support and resettlement policies and ground clearance according to the land recovery decisions of competent State bodies;
To direct the compensation, support and resettlement councils of the same level to draw up, and organize the implementation of, the compensation, support and resettlement plans; approve the compensation, support and resettlement plans according to the responsibility assignment by the provincial-level People's Committees;
To coordinate with the provincial/municipal services, departments and branches, organizations and investors in executing investments projects to build and plans to create resettlement areas in their localities according to the assignment of the provincial-level People's Committees;
To settle citizens' complaints, denunciations related to compensation, support and resettlement according to their assigned competence; issue coercive decisions and organizing coercion in the cases falling under their competence; coordinate with the functional agencies in organizing coercion according to the decisions of competent bodies.

The compensation, support and resettlement councils shall assist the People's Committees of the same level in making, and organizing the implementation of, compensation, support and resettlement arrangement plans; work on the collective principle and decide by majority; where the numbers of votes for and against are equal, the opinion of the side joined by the council chairman shall be followed. Responsibilities of council members are as follow:

The council chairman shall direct the council members to make, submit for approval and organize the implementation of, the compensation, support and resettlement plan;
The investor shall be responsible for assisting the council chairman in making the compensation, support and resettlement plan, ensuring sufficient funds for timely payment of compensation, support and resettlement money;
Representatives of persons who have land recovered shall be responsible for reflecting the aspirations of persons who have land recovered, persons who must be relocated; mobilizing persons who have land recovered to move and clear the ground according to schedule;

Other members shall perform the tasks as assigned and directed by the council chairman, suitable to their respective branches.

The compensation, support and resettlement councils shall be responsible for the accuracy and rationality of inventory statistics, the legality of land and property eligible or ineligible for compensation, supports in the compensation, support and resettlement.

The Center for Land Fund Development has main responsibilities related to resettlement as follows:

- To assume the prime responsibility for, or coordinate the with the compensation and ground clearance council in, organizing compensation and ground clearance;
- To work and coordinate closely with project’s stakeholders to update and implement RP as per project’s RPF.
- To provide compensation and ground clearance services;
- To develop resettlement areas;
- To build infrastructure on land funds assigned to it for management in order to organize auction;
- To provide information on land prices and land funds to organizations and individuals upon request;
- To assist the District People’s Committee and Provincial People’s Committee in disseminating information related to Resettlement Plan.
- To assist the District People’s Committee in handling complaints at district level.
- To perform other tasks under decisions of the provincial-level People's Committee.

The Commune People's Committees shall have the responsibilities:

To organize propaganda on the land recovery purposes, compensation, support and resettlement polices of the projects;

To coordinate with the compensation, support and resettlement councils in certifying land and property of persons who have land recovered;

To join in, and create conditions for, the payment of compensation and support money to, and arrange resettlement for, persons who have land recovered, and create conditions for the ground clearance.

7.2. Performance time

Expected time:

**SPMB and Compensation Board:**
1. Founded Compensation January 2018
2. Start implementing community information February 2018
3. Start the detailed mapping and inventory of assets February 2018
4. Starting pay compensation April 2018

**PAP:**
1. Begin to declare the number and legal status of assets April 2018
2. Start receiving compensation and ground clearance May 2018

Invitation for bids:
Start the bidding device: June 2018

Construction work:
Which will begin construction work: The end of Quarter II/2018

(Progress of construction work is anticipated to be approximately 12 months, commencement the end of II/2018, it is expected to operation in the end of Quarter II/2019).

**Monitoring:** June 2018 – The end of May 2019

**Notes:**
- With the negligible impact (no relocation) and with appropriate force personnel, the community information and detailed mapping and inventory is expected to be completed within 2 months and compensation work really well to be completed within 2 months.
- Progress implementation of the above have been discussed between the Consultant and Management Board, taking into consideration the volume of the works of the project, relating the number of communes in each district, its personnel fit and ability to deploy but many activities.

All of RP activities must be completed satisfactorily before WB issued no objection in writing sub-projects. Any change in RP after approval by WB must be through WB representative office in Hanoi for consideration prior to implementation.
8. COST AND BUDGET

8.1. Basis for cost estimate

Compensation price for agricultural land, trees and crops affected temporarily and permanently is calculated on the base of:

- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 regulation on land price.
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 of the Government on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 regulations on land compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.
- Decisions related to compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.

In principle, the entire acquired area and property will be compensated at replacement cost. However, at the present time, there have not yet been compensated, moreover, replacement cost is the cost at compensation time, so this rate has not yet been determined, calculate temporarily according to unit price of the city People’s Committee. Replacement cost survey (RCS) will be conducted at time of implementation of the RAP. Results of the RCS will apply for compensation.

8.2. Cost estimates

Table 5. Cost of compensation, support and resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit price (VND)</th>
<th>Amount (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perennial land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>55,505,8</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>9,969,732,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for trees and crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melaleuca (in acquired land permanently)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>72,500,000</td>
<td>407,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash assistance equivalent to 30 kg rice per person per month for 6 months</td>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>14,954,598,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training assistance, job change</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>55,505,8</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support for temporary requisition area.</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>11.248</td>
<td>144,000</td>
<td>852,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reward hand over the ground on schedule</td>
<td>HH</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26,253,260,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 6. Estimated RP implementation cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Cost (VND)</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RP implementation cost (a) (maximum 2% of compensation cost)</td>
<td>300,000,000</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total compensation cost (b)</td>
<td>26,253,260,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Implementation cost for compensation and site clearance</td>
<td>525,065,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>External monitoring cost: (2 man-months)</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cadastral surveying fees</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>contingency: 10%(a+b)</td>
<td>2,655,326,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,737,416,400</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The compensation cost to rebuild the inter-field road and ditch system acquired by the project was be calculated and included in the total investment of the project.
APPENDIX
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loss/impact</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation arrangements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Compensation and support for people affected by land acquisition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **1. Permanently affected productive land¹** | 1.1. Legal users with LURC (05 HHs) with permanent loss of 55,387.5 m² agriculture land. | Compensation by land is a priority choice. However, Dong Nai PC has not available land fund and under the affected people’s comments compensating by cash for land plots lose 100% with replacement cost will be applied. Affected households will be entitled the additional livelihood restoration measures to restore income. | - Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before recovery of agricultural land, respectively by the Project (Land law 2013; Article 67-Item 1).  
- The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days after receiving full compensation and allowances. |
| **2. Temporary affected land** | Users with temporary loss of land. | Compensation for all affected assets/investments made on the land, including trees, crops etc., at full replacement cost; Cash compensation for land temporarily acquired in the form of rent which is at least equivalent to the net income that would have been | If the quality of land is radically changed when returned to PAPs, leading to change in the purpose of land use then PAPs should be compensated for all envisaged costs related to the change. |

¹ All production land types such as agriculture, forestry, garden, aquaculture land and pond will be subject to different compensation rates which are to be identified and detailed in Resettlement Action plan to guarantee that the compensation is in line with current market price and geographical location. Land area where there are operational businesses will be subject to compensation as detailed in the section prescribing the business relocation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loss/impact</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation arrangements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>derived from the affected property during the period of disruption;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restoration of the land before returning to AHs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Crops and livestock affected (5,62ha of Melaleuca land)</td>
<td>Owners regardless of tenure status</td>
<td>Vegetables such as rice, spinach or other plants such as custard, mango, coconut, sugarcane, figs ... will be compensated 100% of cash value at replacement cost.</td>
<td>Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before recovery of agricultural land by the Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Support and allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Subsistant allowance for severely affected households due to loss of productive land</td>
<td>Users losing 20% (10% for the poor and vulnerable) or more of their productive land holding, regardless of land use status.</td>
<td>- <strong>Cash Allowance:</strong> Affected household will be provided one-time payment allowance in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice/person/month at local market price for all affected members of households for 6 months</td>
<td>All allowances will be paid one time at the same time of compensation payment, while affected households are taking part in the income restoration program in order to restore their pre-project income/livelihood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Support for vocational training and job creation</td>
<td>All AHs directly cultivating on the affected agriculture land</td>
<td>Every household affected by loss of productive land, irrespective of the degree of impact, will be provided with assistance equivalent to 1.5 times the compensation amount. In case, PAPs of SPMB in combination with related agencies conduct an assessment of PAPs’ training need, then arrange for them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of loss/impact</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Entitlements</td>
<td>Implementation arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>working age want to take a short-term vocational training they will be provided one course free of charge. After finishing training course, they will be given priority to be recruited in local manufacturers/businesses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Other allowances and assistances</td>
<td>AHs losing land and non-land assets</td>
<td>Based on the actual situation of the locality, the PPC Chairman issues other allowances to ensure accommodation and livelihood restoration for PAPs. Special cases have to be submitted to the Prime Minister for approval.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unanticipated impacts or impacts identified during project implementation</td>
<td>Individuals, organizations in the project area</td>
<td>Entitlements to compensation and other assistance for affected households would be provided in accordance with the RP. Secondary impacts on production and business or PAP isolated from access to resources temporarily have to be compensated and supported in accordance with RP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case of impacts on livelihoods of PAP, the contractors, construction units have to agree with the households on payment for disruption of business.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Incentive bonus</td>
<td>People affected by permanently</td>
<td>If handing over land for PO in time, the incentive bonus will be paid one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of loss/impact</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Entitlements</td>
<td>Implementation arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land acquisition.</td>
<td>affected households will be rewarded under Article 32, Decision No. 54/2014/QĐ-UBND Dong Nai PC</td>
<td>time at the same time of compensation payment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Compensation, support for land under ROW of TL due to restriction of land use

| Restriction of land use within corridor of power line | People affected by land use restriction under ROW of TL | Implementing under Article 22, item 1 of Decision No. 54/2014/QĐ-UBND of Dong Nai PC. | Compensation and support will be paid one time before constructing about 20 day. |
### Appendix 2

**LIST OF AFFECTED PEOPLE BY THE PROJECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of HHs</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Agricultural land area (m²)</th>
<th>Crops affected</th>
<th>Affected classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total area</td>
<td>In the project area</td>
<td>Out the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total area</td>
<td>In the project area</td>
<td>Out the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% AH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;20%</td>
<td>&gt;20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>People affected by land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Đỗ Xuân Thu</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>51,500</td>
<td>21,769.8</td>
<td>29,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phan Thành Nhân</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55,300</td>
<td>21,236</td>
<td>34,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Appendix 3
SOME PICTURES OF SURVEY
AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING
Crops in the location for constructing subproject

Location for 220kV TL in the subproject
Some pictures of public consultation meeting at Phuoc Tan commune
CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc
---------***---------

BIẾN BẢN HỢP THAM VÂN CÔNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG (EMP)
KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CỤ (RP)

Dự án: TBA 220kV Tam Phước

Thời gian:

Dia điểm:

Thành phần tham dự: Đại diện chính quyền địa phương, các ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội và người dân có trong danh sách kèm theo.

Diễn biến buổi hợp tham vấn:

Đại diện chủ đầu tư trình bày tờ tại nội dung dự án đầu tư xây dựng TBA 220kV Tam Phước;

Đại diện Công ty có phân tư vấn xây dựng diễn 1 trình bày về các nội dung:

- Tóm tắt nội dung báo cáo EMP của dự án, bao gồm (1 - Các tác động tiêu cực của dự án đối với môi trường tự nhiên kinh tế, xã hội; 2-Các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực; 3-Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường trong giai đoạn chuẩn bị, thi công xây dựng và quản lý vận hành...).

- Phạm vi thu hồi đắt, những tác động khi thu hồi đắt và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bảo vệ, hỗ trợ và tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đât.

Các ý kiến thảo luận được tổng hợp như sau:

...
Kết luận

Dao dien THND, ban nganh, tram thi, so, nguoi den, thuong nho, 2

Buoi hop ket thuc vao... 10, gio, ngay... 16 tháng... 03... nam 2017

Dai dien Chu dau tu

Dai dien Tur van

Dai dien cong dong

Dai dien UBND xa/phuong
DANH SÁCH NHỮNG NGƯỜI THAM DỰ
HỢP THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Dự án: TBA 220kV Tam Phước
Thời gian và địa điểm: Văn bằng, ngày 16/03/2017, tại Hội trường

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<td>CC. DT-XD-NT</td>
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Kính gửi: Ban Quản lý Dự án các công trình điện Miền Nam.

Ủy ban nhân dân xã Phước Tân nhận được Công văn số 968/SPMP-TĐ ngày 21 Tháng 2 năm 2017 của Ban Quản lý Dự án các công trình điện Miền Nam, kèm theo nội dung báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường của dự án “Trạm biến áp 220kV Tam Phước tại xã Phước Tân, TP Biên Hòa, tỉnh Đồng Nai”. Sau khi xem xét tài liệu này, Ưu ban nhân dân xã Phước Tân có ý kiến như sau:

1. Về các tác động xấu của Dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên và kinh tế - xã hội:
   Thông nhất với các nội dung của báo cáo mà Chủ đầu tư đã phân tích;

2. Về các giải pháp, biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động môi trường của Dự án:
   Thông nhất với các nội dung trong báo cáo mà chủ đầu tư đã đề xuất;

3. Kiến nghị đối với Chủ đầu tư:
    + Phải nghiêm túc thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường của dự án theo đúng phương án đã nêu trong báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường đã được phê duyệt và những yêu cầu theo quyết định phê duyệt báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường.
    + Chủ đầu tư chịu trách nhiệm trong việc thực hiện cam kết báo về môi trường đối với toàn bộ dự án và trong suốt quá trình chuẩn bị, xây dựng và hoạt động của dự án. Giám sát và vận hành các công trình xử lý, biện pháp giảm thiểu ô nhiễm môi trường.
    + Trong quá trình thi công sẽ sử dụng Cơ sở Hà tầng của địa phương, sau khi sử dụng phải đi tu sửa chữa.
    + Ưu tiên tạo điều kiện và sử dụng nguồn lao động tại địa phương.
    + Hạn chế thời gian thi công từ 20h đến 6h sáng.
    + Thường xuyên truyền nước ấm đường, quyet định về sinh đường trong quá trình thi công.
Trên đây là ý kiến của Ủy ban nhân dân xã Phước Tân, kính gửi Ban Quản lý Dự án các công trình điện Miền Nam để xem xét và hoàn chỉnh báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường của dự án./.

Nơi nhận:
- Như trên;
- Lưu VT./.

KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Huỳnh Thanh Phương
Kính gửi: BAN QUẢN LÝ DỰ ÁN CÁC CÔNG TRÌNH DIỆN MIỀN NAM

Úy ban mát trận tổ quốc Việt nam xà Phước Tân nhận được Văn bản số 968/SPMB - TD ngày 21 tháng 02 năm 2017 của Ban quản lý dự án các công trình điện miền Nam kêm theo báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường của dự án “Trạm biến áp 220kV Tam Phước”. Sau khi xem xét tài liệu này, Úy ban mát trận tổ quốc xà Phước Tân có ý kiến như sau:

1. Về các tác động tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên, kinh tế - xã hội và sức khỏe công động: đồng ý với các nội dung tương ứng được trình bày trong tài liệu gửi kèm.

2. Về các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên, kinh tế - xã hội và sức khỏe công động: đồng ý với các nội dung tương ứng được trình bày trong tài liệu gửi kèm.


Trên đây là ý kiến của Úy ban mát trận tổ quốc Việt nam xà Phước Tân gửi Ban quản lý dự án các công trình điện miền Nam để xem xét và hoàn chỉnh báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường của dự án./.

T/M BAN THƯỞNG TRỰC
CHỦ TỊCH

Nơi nhận:
- Như trên;
- Lưu Vp Ban thuong truèc

Nguyễn Minh Đức