NORTH POWER CORPORATION
Electric Network Project Management Board

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
(RP)

SUBPROJECT:

THE RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT
TANG LOONG2 110KV OVERHEAD LINE AND SUBSTATION

Hanoi, August, 2012
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Commune People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Compensation and Resettlement Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D/L</td>
<td>Distribution Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNRE</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>Department of Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOF</td>
<td>Department of Finance and Pricing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOI</td>
<td>Department of Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>District People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Displaced Persons (Pls. see definition in Policy Framework)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSS</td>
<td>Distribution Sub-Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMDP</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN</td>
<td>Electricity of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMA</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Right Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO/BP 4.12</td>
<td>World Bank’s Operation Policies 4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPC</td>
<td>North Power Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCDC</td>
<td>Consulting Centre for Design and Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Electric network Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Project Provincial Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right-of-Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>US Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VND</td>
<td>Viet Nam Dong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY

1. Introduction
1.1 The Project

1. The objective of the project “Rural distribution project” would enable the supply of sufficient power of acceptable quality to the rural retail level. The project would focus on rehabilitating and increasing the capacity of existing distribution lines and substations and standardizing them to 110, 35 and 22kV to enable them to meet the growing demand more efficiently, provide better quality and quantity of electric power for productive uses, and reduce power system losses.

The Subproject “Tang Loong 2 110kV Overhead line and Substation” will be located in Tang Loong town, Tang Loong district, Lao Cai province.

The subproject comprises of 3 work items:

- **Power line:** upgrading 1,0630m of 110kV from 1 circuit to 2 circuits
- **Transformer stations:** Extending Nui Mot 110kV transformer station
  Extending Ba Che 110kV transformer station

The Sub-project includes 03 components. namely:

- New construction 132 m 110k transmission lines.
- New construction 01 substations (110kV) (110kv Tang Loong2 substation)
- New construction 125 km submarine cable 35kv transmission

The land acquisition area of the affected households ranges from 2% to 5% of total area they own. Specifically:

- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of residential/productive land Nil
- DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of residential/productive land 03 HHs/11 Pers
- DPs with permanent affected structures Nil
- DPs with totally/partially affected structures Nil
- DPs with annual/perennial trees/crops affected in part or total 03 HHs/11 Pers
- DPs with business partly or totally affected Nil
- DPs required to be relocated Nil

Permanently affected:
Land is affected permanently: 650m² gardent land (hill)

Temporarily affected:
Land is affected Temporarily: 4,050m2 gardent land (hill),
Trees affected: 926 eucalyptus, 534 acacias

The Resettlement Plan of the subproject Tang Loong 110kV Overhead line and Substation was established based on Involuntary Resettlement (Operational Policy – OP 4.12) of the World Bank and Resettlement Policy Framework approved of The Rural distribution project.

The compensation for the affected households is expected to start in August 2012. Total cost estimate for the implementation of the RP is VND 695,028,160 (will be updated when the subproject is carried out to ensure the compensation at replacement cost). The cost for implementation is taken from funds of the partner – Vietnam Electrict.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project objectives

The objectives of Project Tang Loong2 110kV Overhead line and Substation will be invested in order to meet the electricity demand of Lao Cai Province in the near future.

At present power supply for Lao Cai province consists of 4 resources. (i) The main resource is bought from China through Ha-Lao 110kV cable line. (ii) The resource is bought from small hydroelectricities transmitted to grid of Lao Cai, Lai Chau and Yen Bai are transmitted to grid of Lao Cai and Lai Chau. (iii) The resource bought from China 220 kV through Lao Cai 220 kV substation (E20.3) including 4 feeders: 171-172-173-174 (E20.3) and (iv) Standby resource: feeder 172 E12.3-172 E20.1 supplied from Yen Bai 220kV substation through Yen Bai – Lao Cai 110kV cable. However, the existing power supplies do not meet power demand for plants under operation in the area.

The 110kV transmission line gone on Tang Loong town area of Lao Cai Province.

1.2. Scale of the Sub-project

The 110kV transmission line to station:

- Voltage level: 110 kV
- Number of phase: 02
- Starting point: Tower No 07, 110kv transmission line supplies power to Tang Loong Steel company
- Ending point: Portice of 110kV Tang Long 2 substation
- Length of T/L: 150 m
- Length of ROW: 15 m.
- Tower: Zinc-galvanized steel towers, installed by bolts
- Length of tower: 23 to 33 m.
- Number of tower: 01
- Foundation: Cast reinforced concrete in situ
- Maximum size of foundation: 144m²
- Number of affected households: 03 HHs
- Total temporary acquired area: 4,050 m²
- Total permanent acquired area: 650 m²

Description of 110kV transmission lines

The route go mainly on the hillside, going across the Railway (railway abandoned) and then go to ending point on Tang Loong town area (The land is under the management Board industrial management of Lao Cai Province).

110KV Tang Loong Substation:

Tang Loong 2 110kV substation: Construction of Tang loong 110kV substation with the scope of 02 transformers of 40MVA 110/35/22kV and SCADA information systems, (connecting to National Load Dispatch Centre) as prescribed.

- Total construction area: About 3,500m²

Location of station and DZ110kV alignment is presented on drawings of Wire-line Layout and location of transformer in Appendix 1 attached.

35kV feeder part behind Tang Loong 2 110kV substation:
- Construction of 35kV underground cable route from Tang loong 110kV substation to 35kV underground cable route which is feeding power for Phosphor Plant 4:
  + Starting point: Switch cubicle 375 - Tang loong 2 110kV substation.
  + Starting point: Underground cable route, feeder 378 - Tang loong 110kV substation.
  + Voltage: 38.5kV.
  + Number of circuits: 02.
  + Length of the route: 1.25km.
  + Cable type: Cu/XLPE/PVC/DSTA/PVC-Water-38,5kV-3x240mm².

**Description of cable route:**

Underground cable route (at the depth of 1m) of 35kV cable from Tang loong 2 110kV substation has the length of 2,330m. The starting point is connected with Tang Loong 110/10kV substation, the ending point is portico of measuring station of Phosphor 1 and Phosphor 5 Plants.

15m of the route goes on the pavement of planned road (far from centerline of planned road 6.0m), crossing planned road one time and connecting to the existing cable line, according to decision of Management Unit of Industrial zones belonging to Lao Cai province, Tang Loong Town, Bao Thang district, Lao Cai province 1.3. **Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)**

The RP is prepared for the following objectives:

- Avoidance of or the involuntary resettlement must be minimized as much as possible basing on a suitable design project;

- In case of an involuntary resettlement unavoidable, the resettlement activities must be prepared and implemented basing on the sustainable development as well as supplying the proper financial assistance that allow DPs to benefit by the Sub-project in which DPs will be fully consulted and allowed to participate in the RP preparation and implementation.

The affected households shall be compensated and assisted in such a way as to warrant the improvement or at least the maintenance of pre-project living standards and conditions and income earning capacity.
2. IMPACTS OF THE SUB-PROJECT

2.1. DETERMINING OF THE SUB-PROJECT IMPACT

Determine the project areas:

The affected areas of the subproject only include:

- The area at substation construction: 3,500 m² (the area inside the campus of sustation)
- The area at foundation construction: 144 m²
- The area around the construction site of pole foundation during the construction, the temporarily affected area on the line pulling route – 14m wide on average – the route is only calculated for crop cultivation. The land area may be affected from one to two months

The Project does not mean making temporary service road because it was built with good quality, very convenient, so land acquisition is not required for this item.

Determine DPs

According to survey result, there are 03 DPs (11 people), in which, the households that have acquired land ratio from 2% to 5% as follow:

- DPs have cultivated land, be affected partly or entirely (temporarily or permanently);
- DPs have perennials that be affected partly or entirely (temporarily or permanently);
- Vulnerable group is affected in the subproject: None

The result was shown in the following table

*(detail in Appendix 7: Checking the DPs)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>DPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of DPs:</strong></td>
<td>03</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In which:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permanent affected number</strong></td>
<td>03</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 20% of productive land (less than 10% of their land in case of vulnerable HHs)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– DPs with crops affected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary affected number</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– DPs with productive land affected</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– DPs with crops affected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total temporarily affected number</strong></td>
<td>03</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes: It is noted that 1 DP household may fall into more than one impact category.

Total of DPs classified by types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AHs</th>
<th>DPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DP who has productive crop lands in the ROW, which are temporarily impacted</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DPs who have productive lands, which will be acquired permanently for the Sub-project (tower foundation and substation area), including DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 20% of productive land (less than 10% of their land in case of vulnerable HHs)</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The entitlement detail of the affected person, Compensation Policy, the implementing items for the types of effect are seen in annex 3. Entitlement Matrix.

2.2. ALL KIND OF AFFECTS IN THE SUBPROJECT

All kind of affects will include:
- Permanent cultivated land (for planting) acquisition for constructing pile foundation
- Temporary cultivated land (for planting) for implementing the subproject
- Permanent affect to perennials in expected area for constructing pile foundation.
- Temporary affect to harvest (rice, crops), perennials in surrounding area for pile foundation, line and safety corridor.

The result be shown in the following tables:

2.2.1. Permanent affected cultivated land

Unit: m$^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Perennial crop land</th>
<th>Public land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tang Loong</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>2.964</td>
<td>3.614</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2. Temporary affected cultivated land

Unit: m$^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Perennial crop land</th>
<th>Public land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tang Loong</td>
<td>4.050</td>
<td>4.050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.3. Number and perennial crops affected:

*Unit: tree.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Eucalyptus</th>
<th>Acaia</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tang Loong</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Legal framework

3.1.1. Vietnamese Laws

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

- Constitution of Vietnam (1992) confirms the right of citizens to own a house and protect the ownership of the house.
- GOV Decree 181//2004/ND-CP dt. 29 October 2004 on guidance of implementation of the new 2003 land Law
- GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dt.on 03, December, 2004 on the compensation, assistance and resettlement in case of land acquisition by the state
- Circular No.116/2004/TT-BTC dt. 07 December 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP.
- GOV Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP dt.on 16, November,2004 on methodology for price verification and price framework of various types and categories of land.
- Circular No.114/2004/TT-BTC dt.on 26, November,2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP
- GOV Decree 17//2006/ND-CP dt. 27/01/ 2004 on guidance of implementation of the new land Law
- GOV Decree 84//2007ND-CP dt. 25 May 2007 on regulates the land management and land uses, land acquisition, implementation of land use, compensation, resettlement
- In detail, guiding of decrees, circulars of the following:
- The 2003 Land Law (passed by the National Assembly on November 26, 2003) regulates the land management and land uses, with effective date of July,01, 2004, provides that: “the persons with land to be recovered shall be compensated with the assignment with new land of the same purposes; if having no land for compensation, shall be compensated with the land use right value at the time of issuance of the recovery decisions. The People’s Committee of the provinces and centrally-run cities shall elaborate and execute resettlement project before the land recovery for compensations with dwelling houses, residential land for persons having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. The resettlement zones must have development conditions being equal to resettlement zones, the person having land recovered shall be compensated with money and given priority to purchase or lease dwelling houses under the State ownership, for urban areas; be compensated with residential land, for rural areas. In case of recovering land of households and/or individuals, that are directly engaged in production, but having no land for compensation for continued production, apart from pecuniary compensations, the persons having land recovered shall be supported by the state to stabilize their lives, with training for
change of their production and/or business lines, with the arrangement of new jobs (Article 42).

**Item 4 – Land Acquisition**

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

**Art. 42** Regulates the compensation and resettlement of the people who have land being acquired:

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

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

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

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

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

**Clause 49, 50** define the conditions for issuance of LURC to the extend that (i) ‘HH or individual who directly using the land for agricultural, forestry, aquaculture and salt productive in the areas of socio-economic difficulties in the mountainous areas or islands and who have their residential registration and certification from their commune People’s Committee that they had been using the land stably and without disputes are being issued with LURC and do not have to pay for the land use’, (ii) ‘HH or individual who had been stably using the land before Oct. 15, 1993 but without any legal papers and their commune People’s Committee certifies that their land is without disputes and apt to the approved local land use plan are being issued with LURC and do not have to pay for the land use’, (iii) ‘HH or individual who had been stably using the land from Oct. 15, 1993 till the effective of this Law, but without any legal papers and their commune People’s Committee certifies that their land is without disputes and apt to the approved local land use plan are being issued with LURC and do have to pay for the land use’.
Clauses 56 define the State controlled Land Price: (i) the land price verification by the State should ensure the principles i.e. ‘close to the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market and when there is large difference between the verified land price and the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market, adjustment should be carried out, (ii) ‘Government regulates the method of land price verification for each region at each period and land price adjustment and dealing with differences of land prices at the borders of the provinces and cities directly under the central government’, and (iii) ‘Land price defined by the People’s Committee of the provinces and cities directly under the central government is publicly announce on January 1st every year…’

- GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 December 2004 on the compensation, assistance and resettlement in case of land acquisition by the State.

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

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

- Decisions of Thanh Hoa People’s Committees on the applicable unit prices for compensation.

Priorities to Ethnic Minority Peoples

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

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

- Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP, effective 1st October 2009; an amendment to Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP; supplementary regulations on land use planning, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement.

- Circular 14/TT-BTMT dated 1st October 2009 providing detailed regulations on compensation, assistances, relocation and process and procedures for land acquisition, land hand-over and land lease.

- Circular 57/2010/TT-BTC issued on April 16, 2010 prescribing the estimation, use and settlement of funds for compensation, support and resettlement upon recovery by the State.

- Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dated on August 17, 2005, guiding the implementation of a number of articles under the Electricity Law regarding safety protection of high-voltage power grid.
- Decree 81/2009/ND-CP dated on October 12, 2009, amending or supplementing a number of articles of the government’s decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP of August 17, 2005 which details and guide a number of articles of the electricity law regarding the safe protection of high-voltage power grid works. Circular 03/2010/TT-BCT dated on January 22, 2010 of Ministry of Industry and Trade, regulating a number of articles under decrees 106/2005/ND-CP and decree 81/2009/ND-CP.

3.1.2. World Bank policies (WB)

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

Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12)

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

According to the OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, DPs shall be compensated and assisted in such a way as to warrant the improvement or at least the maintenance of pre-project living standard condition.

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

- Consulting with potential displaced persons on feasible measures for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Providing DPs with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Enabling their participation in planning and selecting these options;
- Providing compensation at full replacement cost for losses;
- Choosing relocation sites that at least guarantee the same benefits and services as the sites they replace;
- Providing allowances, training and income support to assist in making a smooth transition;
- Identifying vulnerable groups and providing special assistance to these groups and;
- Establishing an institutional and organizational structure that supports this process to a successful end.

*The Eligibility Criteria and Compensation* defines that the DPs eligible for compensation include: (a) Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets; (b) Those who initially do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets but have acclaim to legal rights based upon the laws of the country; upon the possession of documents such as land tax receipts and residence certificates; upon the permission of local authorities to occupy or use the project affected plots; and

(c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
DPs whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project and whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project or whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance as necessary to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off-date defined in this RP.

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

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

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

Depreciation of the asset and amount saved in material will not form apart of replacement cost.

3.2. Comparison between GOV and World Bank approaches

There are many approaches of the Government of Vietnam – both policy and practice – compatible with WB’s guidelines. The most important approaches are:

- Vietnam applies a procedure in which most of persons having no legal land use rights can also obtain the legalization and compensation for damages.
- Fixed residents are provided with solutions including removing to the improved resettlement area, compensating in cash or both.
- Resettlement areas not only have better infrastructure and service but also prove a higher living standard.
- Allowances facilitate DPs during their transition period and release a legislative mechanism, through that, the local people are informed and entitled to negotiate about compensation and make claims.
- Within the framework of this program, differences in approaches and measures must be specified. However, under this perspective, procedures of the central and local authorities enable to reject some articles in the country for some certain projects, which may conflict to the similar regulations of sponsors.
Regarding land ownership and legal rights to be compensated, approaches of the Government and WB are compatible. The Government applies procedures in which land occupation without legal papers can be legalized. However, this land is still compensated with 100% of land price deducting taxes/fees to legalize land use rights since 15th October 1993 (Sections 49 and 50 of Article 42 Law on Land in 2003).

Compensation at the replacement price is specified in Article 6 of Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dated 3rd December 2004, concretely: ‘…Person whose using land is reclaimed for any purpose shall be compensated by assigning new land with the same land use purpose; if no land is available for compensation, land use rights shall be compensated at the approval date of land recovery decision; in case of compensation by assigning new land or house, if difference is available, such difference shall be paid in cash; Article 19 of this Decree also specifies ‘….regarding houses and domestic works of households and individuals, it is compensated by new construction value of house and buildings with similar technical specifications ….’

3.3 Required waivers

In order to carry out the RP in accordance to World Bank PO/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement a number of articles in various Vietnamese laws and regulations which do not ensure compensation at replacement cost or set eligibility provisions which do not extend the right to compensation and rehabilitation to households to households without proper land papers, will be waived i.e.:

*Eligibility to Compensation and/or Assistance Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt.Dec.03, 2004*

**Article 7**

This article (cases where land is recovered without compensation) stipulates that any person whose land is recovered and who has not met one of the conditions of Article 8 of this Decree, or who has violated the plan, or who violates the protecting corridor work, or who illegally occupies land shall not receive compensation when the state recovers the land. In case of necessity, the Provincial People’s Committee shall consider and decides on a case – by – case basis.

**Article 18, 19 and 20:**

- Houses and structures on non -eligible-for-compensation land, which have not violated announced land use plans or the right of way will not be assisted at 80% of replacement cost.
- Houses and structures on non -eligible-for-compensation land, which have not violated announced land use plans or the right of way will not be assisted. If necessary, the PPC will consider on the case basis.

**Article 28 and 29:**

DPs losing more than 10% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance

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

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

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

**Article 7**

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

**Article 9**

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

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

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

**Article 2**

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

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

**Assistance policy for DPs who rent houses from the government**

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

**Article 21**

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

**Assistance policy for rehabilitation**

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

**Article 28**

This article states that DPs who directly do the agricultural production having agricultural land being acquired more than 10% shall received rehabilitation assistance (cash value of 30kg of average rice in the location per head) for 3 months (if relocation is not required), 6 months (if relocation is required) and 12 months (if moving to the areas of specially difficult socio-economic conditions).
GOV Commitments

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

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

3.4. Definition of Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility

- All DPs, who are all individuals, firms or institution with or without land registration papers who owned, rented, or used land, properties and business, which are affected by project.
- All DPs will be entitled to full compensation for their respective losses as long as they are included in the RP inventory list or can prove that they owned the affected items before the cut-off date. The same applies to DPs whose incomes are affected by the project.

The cut-off date has been fixed prior to the commencement of the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 30 of November 2011. The cut-off date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings (during November 2011) in each project related commune.

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

3.5. Resettlement and Compensation principles

Principles and objectives of this RP are defined in accordance with Vietnamese laws and OP/BP 4.12 of WB. Vietnamese legislation and WB Policies have been adapted to fit the specific conditions of the project as defined below:

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

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

(iii) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are:

- Compensation at replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures
- Agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity acceptable to the DPs or in cash at replacement cost according to DP’s choice;
- replacement of residential/premise land of equal size acceptable to the DP or in cash at replacement cost according to DP’s choice; and
- Transfer and subsistence allowances

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

(v) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the DP’s prior to the expected star-up date of works in the respective project site.

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

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

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

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

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

3.6. Eligibility to compensation Entitlement

The DPs’ (or project-affected people) eligible for compensation will include:

(i) Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets;

(ii) Those who initially do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets but have a claim to legal rights base upon the laws; upon the possession of documents such as land tax receipts and residence certificates; or upon the permission of local authorities to occupy or use the project affected plots; and

(iii) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying – if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date defined in the RP.

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

(i) Persons whose houses are in part or total affected (temporary or permanently) by the project;

(ii) Persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or total affected (temporary or permanently) by the project;

(iii) Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or total by the project;

(iv) Persons whose business are affected in part or total (temporary or permanently) by the project;
3.7. Compensation policy

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

Compensation for land losses:

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

- Compensation for productive land losses over 10% of total DPs’ land holdings will be provided in terms of land for land at the equivalent cost according to DPs’ options.

Compensation for land, houses, buildings and trees will be provided in cash at the replacement costs.
4. COMPENSATION AND ALLOWANCE

4.1. Compensation

**Project cut-off date:** The project cut-off date was decided when the survey and inventory of loss was carried out, that is the 23rd of April 2012. The project cut-off date was formally informed to the local people by the local authorities in the first community meetings in each commune affected.

Any people who encroached or moved to the project affected area after the cut-off date will not entitle to any compensation or resettlement entitlement. They are requested to remove structures, cut trees or harvest crops in order to clear and handle the land to the project, however, they will not be compensated. The project cut-off date and the provision on ‘no compensation to encroacher’ were clearly informed in the community meetings.

**Replacement price:** In respect with the sub-project, the losses are included only land and perennial. The survey results show that the OHL and substation are constructed in the rural area with most of land for planting perennial trees. Almost no commercial transaction of the land/tree/crop is carried out in the area; a transfer, if any, only to be carried out by the relations, among themselves. Basing on the local authorities (of Tang Loong town) recommendation, the compensation price which is stipulated by the Lao Cai PPC shall be applied for losses of land, tree, and crop. The compensation price was promulgated in the community consulting meeting and accepted by the DPs.

The applied compensation price in the RP is provisionally calculated by the tariff tables which established by the Lao Cai PPC; the tariff tables are mentioned in the following Decisions:

- Decision No.45/2009/QD-UBND of People’s Committee of Lao Cai province dated 12/05/2009 issuing regulations on compensation, support and resettlement for land clearance of the State under purposes of defense, security, national benefit, public interests, the aim of economic development in Lao Cai province (Appendices 2A, B, C, D and Appendix 3).

It should be noted that unit prices of land in RP using for the estimating purpose (during this RP preparation period). At the time of RP execution (expected 2012), land compensation unit price will be updated to ensure that affected people will be compensated at replacement cost for their losses.

4.1.1. Compensation Unit Prices for Land

**Table 4.1.1a. Compensation prices for land acquired permanently**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Perennial crop land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tang loong</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4.1.1b. Compensation prices for land acquired temporary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Perennial crop land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tang loong</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.1.1c. Compensation prices for land acquired permanently

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Acaica</th>
<th>Eucalyptus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tằng loòng</td>
<td>22.000</td>
<td>27.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2. Total compensation cost in the project

_Table 4.2a. Table of compensation cost in the project_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanently</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden land</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>91,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>1,717,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acaica</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>4,268,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96,985,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden land</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>117,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>18,012,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acaica</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>5,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140,742,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>237,728,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Table 4.2b. Sumary of compensation_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Permanent land acquisition</th>
<th>Temporary land acquisition</th>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tằng loong</td>
<td>91,000,000</td>
<td>117,450,000</td>
<td>29,278,500</td>
<td>237,728,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3. LIFE SUPPORT FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE AFFECTED

Beside direct compensation for the damage, for the PAHs (to be lost over 10% of the land area or removed). they are entitled other supports (subsidies / allowances) under
the project policy framework. However, in the subproject, there are no PAHs as mentioned above, so this Resettlement Plan does not have recovery activities.... All other effects arising during implementation will be handled according to the project Resettlement policy Framework.
5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

5.1. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL PEOPLE

Public consultation activities be carried out under 02 ways: delivering leaflets. *Know about project compensation policies, clearance and electrical safety* and public meetings.

Leaflets *Know about project compensation policies, clearance and electrical safety* of DEP has been prepared (in the questionnaire form- answers and images) and be distributed to 100% PAHs and be proclaimed widely in the project area (10/2011) - this is the basis for public and PAHs to participate different phases of the work. This document consists of two main parts. namely: (1) *The frequently asked questions of PAHs.* (2) *The image describes accident prevention measures and power grid safety corridors electricity protection.* Based on information provided in leaflets, the damage and loss survey, the compensation and support plan, interest matrix and other work relating to compensation, local communities and the PAHs will participate directly and effectively in RP implementation monitoring activities. District Compensation Committees held meetings with concerned commune / village to inform them about the subproject. In addition, commune leaders also announced to the local related people on the project potential impacts, especially the interest matrix.

Public consultation meeting was held at the People Committee office. The Owner and Consultant Company organize public consultation meeting for the RP of sub-project "Tang Loong2 110kV Overhead line and substation." Representatives of Owner and consulting Company presented to the public on the following issues:

*A project description: Plan for line construction, transformer station locations and the necessary to build the works as mentioned above. funding for the project investment. project objectives. the project items.*

*The project compensation policies;*

*Measures to mitigate the impact to people ...*

Representing people are invited to attend the consultation meeting including PAHs representatives, government representatives, the relevant agencies and sectors, non-government organizations (the Women's Association, the Veterans ...) and local power bodies.

**Table 5.1– Summarize comments on public consultant meeting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Consultant Location/date/participants</th>
<th>Problems or concerns be given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | - Venue of Tang Loong town, Bao Thang district - Time: 28/9/2011 - participants: 22 persons | – Requesting the project owner and the consultant provide specific area of land to be affected and announce compensation unit prices for land, crops, assets to be affected to the people;  
– Requesting the project owner: how the project would restore, compensate for the land to be acquired temporarily during the construction; when the project is operational, what would the rice-cultivated area within the right-of-way be affected? |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Consultant Location/date/participants</th>
<th>Problems or concerns be given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- When the conduction wire is operational, will they grow rice at the pile toe? If yes, any precautions will be applied?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Requesting for being informed of the project compensation policy;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Requesting the project owner and the consultant to survey carefully and give optimum option for construction and design in order to minimize environmental impacts to the local people;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– The implementation of the project is of significant meaning to the local people, and they requested to disseminate the project information widely to people in the region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. Internal and supervision monitoring

PMU shall have to carry out the internal monitoring for the implementation of the RP. The inspection and internal monitoring are aimed to:

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

The staff who takes charge of resettlement, site clearance compensation of Unit which carry out sub-project must update the information based on some main activities as follows:

Table 6.1 – Some main activities for internal monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Activities in Resettlement Plan</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Inform people and local authority of the Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>List the loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Investigate alternative price</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Build resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Accept resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- EVN/NPC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- People’s Committee of Lao cai province</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- WB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Announce resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project area: Tang Loong town, Bao Thang district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Activities in Resettlement Plan</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Calculate and measure the land lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Apply the compensating price (transfer from resettlement plan)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Build the specific compensation plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Approve the compensation plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Announce the compensation plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Adjust and approve (if any)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pay the compensation (including the update from resettlement plan— for example: number of NA, expenditure, affect degree etc…)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Internal supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Independent supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Report on plan implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Collect and deal with claim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Consultation and participation of people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Community meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Provide leaflet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cooperate with other bodies (especially compensation council)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mid term and end of term appraisal (in general with project)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2. Independent monitoring

An independent agency or agencies or individual consultant will be retained by PCs of EVN to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs. The independent agencies will be academic or research institutions, non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) or independent consulting firms, all with qualified and experienced staff and terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank. Independent monitoring begins about the same time as implementation activities and continues until the end of project/subproject. The independent monitoring agency will:

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

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs, the external monitoring agency will collect information from affected households. Depending on the magnitude of project impact, borrower with consultation from Task’s Team of the World Bank will decide the extent of using independent monitoring consultant.

6.3. Reporting regulation

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

A Resettlement Plan cannot be considered complete until a completion audit or survey confirms that all entitlements have been received by beneficiaries and livelihood restoration is progressing on schedule. If possible, the (internal/external) monitoring activities of RPs could be considered to be combined with similar action under Ethnic Minority Development Plan of the same subproject.
7. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1. RESPONSIBILITY

Figure 7.1 – Diagram of institution who implements the resettlement plan

Electricity of Vietnam (EVN): is the Project Owner and takes charge of management and organization of survey, design, expenditure arrangement, payment and supervise the implementation of resettlement plan. Panel of Business of Rural Electricity belong to EVN has been assigned to be the Unit which directly manages the EDP.

EVN NPC: is responsible for hiring Consultant of high qualification to prepare the resettlement plan report; appoint the personnel who have knowledge and experience in social safety in NPC and PMU, appoint personnel to participate in the Resettlement and Compensation Council.

Project Management Unit: PMU of NPC is directly responsible for daily management on all facets of the Project, including the plan preparation, programs, expenses and ensure the total coordination and cooperation of the supervision in resettlement compensation, design, execution, appraise and cooperate with EVN and WB.

Provincial People’s Committee: steer/clearly assign the responsibility of relevant bodies in carrying out resettlement plan. Approve the unit price of compensation, support and establish the
appraisal committee, compensation council at all level and adopt the compensated land. Solve the claim of DPs in the province.

People’s Committee of the district: Steer the compensation and resettlement activities in the district area:

- Conduct the units to survey the impact of project, community consultation, launch the information on resettlement, compensation and its implementation.
- Establish Compensation Council of the district.
- Identify the legal status of land use right or possession right of other real estates.
- Within its scope of right, appraise and adopt the compensation plans for DPs
- Issue the regulations, procedures to solve the administrative issues relating to the implementation of resettlement and compensation of project on their own area.
- Is responsible for solving the claim of DPs in district level.

Compensation Council of the district: led by a Vice chairman of People’s Committee of district. Compensation Council of the district includes representative of Department of Finance, Department of National Resources and Environment (Department of Land Survey and House), Authority of Planning and Investment, Authority of Industry and Trade, People’s Committee of affected communes, DPs and PMU. Compensation Council of the district is key unit which is responsible for implementing resettlement plan in its area. Compensation Council will be responsible for:

- Check the Unit price for compensation applied in resettlement plan, propose the adjust of Unit price to suit the market/alternative price (if necessary).
- Cooperate with PUM to hold the meeting with DPs and community to distribute documents on resettlement compensation, detailed drawings and diagrams on benefit frame of DPs
- On the basis of policies and procedures which have been approved in resettlement plan, prepare the detailed execution plan (quarterly, six month and annually plan) and cooperate with PMU to solve the benefits for DPs on schedule.
- Especially, focus on demand and requirement of typical community group (ethnic minority group) and vulnerable community group (children, the elder/female householder/single people)
- Solve the claim of NA, deal with difficulties during the project execution and propose the solutions for the unsolved issues to Provincial People’s Committee.

Communal People’s Committee: Communal People’s Committee shall be responsible for:

- Appoint the specialized staff to support in the deployment of all compensation and resettlement activities on the commune area.
- Join the population survey, detailed statistics and drawing, help the units which take charge of population survey, alternative price survey, detailed drawing and other compensation and resettlement activities.
- Cooperate with Compensation Council of district in community meeting, launch the information, pay the compensation/support for DPs.
- Check and confirm the legal status of affected assets as land, house, structure and other assets of DPs.
- Participate in such activities relating to land reclamation, land distribution, resettlement, measures to recover daily life as well as social development activities.
- Support NA in resettlement activities and daily life recovery. Co-confirm (sign) the compensation documents with DPs.
- Identify the list of poor and difficult DPs.
- Ensure the suitable and ready claim resolution. Deal with claim at district level and transfer all opinions of DPs to Compensation Council of district and propose the solutions for existing issues (if any). Show proof on the claim of DPs and maintain the record of claims. Assist and give consultation to DPs in rapid solution of their claim.
- Help local people in correcting the difficulties during construction phase, help DPs in repairing their houses. Arrange land in case DPs need compensation by land.
- People who are affected by the project (DPs) DPs prepares all documents relating to resettlement plan as Certificate of Land use right, Certificate of other real estate ownership. NA is responsible for thoroughly checking the affected assets along with their compensation benefit, and once they have receive the full amount of compensation, they must promptly prepare for site clearance.
- Independent offline supervision unit: supervise and appraise the resettlement plan for the entire project. Independent offline supervision unit will submit regular supervision report during the compensation and resettlement and issue the proposal to deal with issues for PMU and WB.

7.2. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Expected implementation time:

PMU and Compensation Council:
1. Establish Compensation Council (existing)*
2. Start to deploy community information announcement Month 1
2. Start the detail drawing, asset inventory Month 2
4. Start to pay the compensation Month 3

DPS:
1. Start to declare the amount and legal status of asset Month 1
2. Start to receive compensation and site clearance Month 3

Bid invitation:
Start to bid the equipment Month 5

Construction work:
Start to deploy the construction work Month 6
(Schedule of construction work is estimated to be about 12 months)

Supervision: From month 5 to month 20.

* Compensation Council of the district has been existing for the projects which are being deployed in the localities.
Note:

- With insignificant impacts (excluding resettlement) and with suitable workforce, the community information and detail drawing as well as inventory shall be expected to finish within 2 months and the real compensation shall also be completed in 2 months.

- The above mentioned schedule has been discussed by Consultant and PMU with consideration of amount of project works, the number of relevant communes in each district, suitable personnel force and the ability to deploy various activities concurrently.

All activities of resettlement plan must be completed perfectly before WB issue the document for not protest against the sub-projects. Any changes in resettlement plan after the WB had adopted must be considered by representative of WB in Hanoi before deployment.

8. EXPENSES

Expenses for implementing resettlement plan: EVN.

NPC shall transfer these expenses to PMU, PMU and Compensation Council of the District shall be responsible for:

(i) Pay the compensation to DPs, and

(ii) Pay the expenses of all activities of resettlement plan.

8.1. EXPENSES FOR IMPLEMENTING RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Expenses for implementing resettlement plan includes:

8.1.1. Expenses for preparing resettlement plan and detail drawing

Expenses for preparing resettlement plan

In the first phase for preparing the resettlement plan, a survey workforce has been established. This force shall carry out (a) the research on design and site survey, (b) set up survey datasheet and statistic datasheet (with primary measurement of real estate and asset inventory), (c) hold the community meeting and consultation meeting and issue Leaflet/Questionnaire relating to the project etc…(d) process data and (e) prepare resettlement plan for approval.

PUM of NPC has signed the contract with Consultant to deploy the above mentioned tasks:

Value of contract with Consultant*: VND 100,000,000

Expenses for detail drawing and inventory

In preparing resettlement plan, the supportive team of Compensation Council of the district has been mobilized to deploy as (a) prepare the detail drawing and statistic tables, documentes on resettlement, (b) hold community meeting, (c) detail drawing and inventory, (d) negotiate with NA and (e) finalize the compensation tables for NA and submit to Compensation Council of district for approval. The herein workforce is estimated on the basis of the number of NA in the area as well as their affected real estate.

Expenses for detail drawing and inventory (estimated) VND150,000,000

Total expenses for preparing resettlement plan and detail drawing: VND250,000,000

* While preparing this resettlement plan report, the contract has not been signed. The above value is estimated and proposed by Consultant.
8.1.2. Expenses for compensation

- Compensation for permanently and temporarily reclaimed land.
- Compensation for perennial trees (including the expenses for cutting down trees) and permanently and temporarily affected farm produces.

(Refer to item 4.1.4. Total expenses for compensation of Project) for more details

8.1.3. Management expense

Expense for personnel of PMU and Compensation Council: including basic salary and allowance for administrative unit. PMU and local Compensation Council shall deploy many tasks during the project implementation process and there are only some members who can sign the contract to work in certain period.

Expense for management (estimated) \[ VND \ 50,000,000 \]

Expense for training, conference and information launching: One intermediate and primary training course is expected to take place when starting to implement resettlement plan, and a conference is planned to be held when starting to deploy the compensation payment. To create favorable condition for local bodies in Project area, the training course and conferences are requested to be held shortly: 01 day in Bao Thang district.

Expense for training course and conference \[ VND \ 50,000,000 \]

(including the expense for consulting technology, document and administration)

8.1.4. Expense for supervision

Expense for Independent offline supervision unit: we cannot estimate the exact expense, so we give the estimate of about 2% of total compensation and resettlement plan preparation expense.

8.1.5. Backup

Up to the expected time to implement resettlement plan (planned in 2012) and experience from the projects of same nature which had been deploying, the backup expense is estimated at about 20% of total compensation and resettlement plan preparation expense.
8.2. TOTAL COST ESTIMATES OF RP IMPLEMENTATION

Table 8.2 – Total cost estimates of RP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Prepare resettlement plan and detail drawing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial phase (Prepare resettlement plan)</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement plan implementation phase (detail measurement and drawing and inventory)</td>
<td>150,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Compensation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent land compensation</td>
<td>91,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary land compensation (Limit the capacity of land use)</td>
<td>117,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for permanently/temporarily affected crops</td>
<td>29,278,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training, conference, information launching etc...</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Off-line supervision = 2%(1+2)</strong></td>
<td>9,754,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Backup = 20%(1+2)</strong></td>
<td>97,545,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (1+2+3+4+5)</strong></td>
<td>695,028,160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX:

1. Project areas  
2. Policy framework  
3. Interest matrix  
4. “Questionnaire” Form  
5. “Leaflet” Form  
6. The public consultant meeting minutes and images  
7. Checking the project affected households
APPENDIX 2: POLICY FRAMEWORK

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Section 7: Implementation Arrangements

A. Implementation Schedules
B. Complaints and Grievances
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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

A. The Project

1. Objectives: The proposed development objective of the project is to improve efficiency, availability and reliability of power supply and as well the efficiency of its utilization. This would be achieved through (a) rehabilitation of the distribution system from below 110 kV; and (b) modernization of the distribution system through introduction of smart metering and smart grid technologies.

2. Preliminary project description: The project activities will be rehabilitation and expansion of power distribution system from 110 kV and down, including distribution line, substations of 110 kV, 35 kV, 22kV, and to 0.4 kV.

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

B. Policy Framework

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

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

C. The Displaced Persons (DPs)

6. The DP's include the following persons to be identified by the baseline information collected for each Resettlement Plans (RPs):

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

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

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

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

D. Principles and Objectives

7. The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12 (OP/BP 4.12) have been adopted in preparing this Policy Framework. In this regard the following principles and objectives would be applied:
(a) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Resettlement Plan (RP)

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

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

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

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

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

Resettlement Plan

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

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

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

SECTION 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Institutional Framework

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

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

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

B. Legal Framework

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

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

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

- Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP, effective 1st October 2009; an amendment to Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP; supplementary regulations on land use planning, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement.
- Circular 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated October 1, 2009 providing detailed regulations on compensation, assistance, relocation, and process and procedures for land acquisition, land han-over and lean lease.


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

18.2 Measures required ensuring that resettlement has a positive outcome include:

- Consulting with potential Project-affected people on feasible measures for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Providing Project-affected persons with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Enabling their participation in planning and selecting these options;
- Providing compensation at full replacement cost for losses;
- Choosing relocation sites that provide, at a minimum, the same benefits and services as the sites they replace;
- Providing allowances, training and income support to assist in making a smooth transition;
- Identifying vulnerable groups and providing special assistance to these groups; and,
- Establishing an institutional and organizational structure that supports this process to a successful end.

18.3 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation:

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

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

19. Project Principles of Resettlement. The principle for resettlement policy in the project will be described as follows:

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

(ii) All DPs residing, working, doing business or cultivating land within the recovered area under the Project as of the cut-off date are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-Project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar the DP from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.

(iii) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are: (i) compensation at replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures; (ii) priority given for agricultural land-for-land of equal productive capacity
acceptable to the DPs; (iii) replacement of premise land (if any) of equal size and acceptable to the DPs; (iv) transportation and subsistence allowances, and (v) business/ income rehabilitation allowances.

(iv) The project will cover the scope of the vulnerable groups as defined under the World Bank OP 4.12. The project will provide additional assistance to those households that fall within the definition of vulnerable groups. The project will use the criteria applied by the MOLISA benchmark to assess the poverty line for residents of the project area to further define the additional allowances (e.g. monthly income per capita), which will be provided by the project to vulnerable households in both urban and rural areas. For the project’s RPs, vulnerable groups under the poverty line set for by Molisa will include the landless, the elderly, and women headed households, disable persons and those households eligible to the Social Policy - defined as those with heroes –mother, and/or with member who lay down one’ life for country and/or wounded in the war. All poor vulnerable groups under the poverty line, including those covered by the social policy, will get additional assistance as follows: (i) for landless households, the project will provide assistance through the provision of land-for-land with secure tenure at no cost to landless households. The project's RPs will define the size of land for urban and rural areas, or cash equivalent if DPs upon consultation prefer self-relocation; (ii) poor households who fall below the poverty line and whose 10% or more of their productive land/assets, will be entitled to income restoration assistance. Other vulnerable groups, such as female headed households, households with disabled persons, and elderly without any source of support, will get the same assistance given to poor households. Income restoration will be tailored to households’ specific needs and based on consultations with affected people.

(v) Replacement of premise and agricultural land or residential land will be as near as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the DP. In the event that there is no land available for compensation ‘land for land’, or if it is the choice of DPs, then compensation in cash or provision of apartment (for DPs losing residential land and relocating) may be applied. If the DPs lose 10% or more of their holding, then in addition to compensation for lost land, the Project will provide rehabilitation/assistance measures.

(vi) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the DPs shall be supported for transportation allowance, house renting allowances as specified by the PPC and for the means of rehabilitation no later than one month prior to the expected start-up date of civil work on the respective sub-project site.

(vii) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets, and provision of rehabilitation measures, will be carried out in consultation with the DPs to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided to DPs no later than one month prior to expected start-up of civil works at the respective sub-project site.

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

(ix) Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and be made available to cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period. Physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available as and when required.

(x) Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession or a notice to proceed for any sub-project unless the Government has (a) Completed, satisfactorily and in accordance with the approved RP for that sub-project, compensation payments, and
(b) ensured rehabilitation assistance is in place prior to starting civil work. Entitlements will be provided to DPs no later than one month prior to expected start-up of civil works at the respective project site.

(xii) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of the RPs; and

(xii) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. Evaluation of the land acquisition process and the final outcome will be conducted independent of the executing agency.

20. Valuation of and Compensation for Losses:

The methodology to be used in the valuation of losses for Bank-associated Projects is based on their replacement cost. In this Project, losses comprise land, structures and other assets. Replacement cost for land includes the value of land at market price plus the cost taxes and fees to get Land Use Right Certificate (LURC). For houses and other structures, the market cost of the materials should be used to calculate the replacement cost to build a replacement structure with an area and the quality should be at least as good as those affected. For both totally and partially affected structures, compensation includes market cost of material, plus the costs of material transport, labor and contractor fees, registration and transfer taxes. Depreciation of the asset and amount saved in materials will not form a part of replacement cost. During the implementation phase, an independent land appraiser (s) will be mobilized to survey and propose a set of replacement costs for all types of affected land (both agriculture and residential land) and assets, which will be approved by sub-project provincial PC (s) and acceptable to WB. And the replacement cost survey, done by the independent land appraiser, will ensure the land/assets be compensated at the replacement cost (according to the OP 4.12 definition).

21. Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

Recent Laws, Decrees and Regulations bring the Government of Viet Nam resettlement policies and practices to be more consistent with the World Bank’s resettlement policies. In the event of discrepancies between the Borrower’s laws, regulations, and procedures and the World Bank’s policies and requirements, the latter will prevail. This is in accordance with Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP, which states that in case of “discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence” (Article 2, Item 5). The differences between the Government’s Laws and Decrees and World Bank Policy with regard to resettlement and compensation, and how to address these gaps are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Differences between National Laws and the World Bank Policy and the DEP Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Issues</th>
<th>National Laws</th>
<th>World Bank Policy</th>
<th>Project Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-titled users</td>
<td>Decree 69/2009, Article 14 (replacing Decree 197/2004, Article 6), the Peoples’ Committees of the provinces or centrally-run cities shall consider providing such support</td>
<td>The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected persons should not prevent compensation.</td>
<td>All project-affected people, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, will be entitled to be compensated or assisted for their lost assets, incomes, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Issues</td>
<td>National Laws</td>
<td>World Bank Policy</td>
<td>Project Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation of land at replacement cost</td>
<td>Decree 123/2007 (amending Decree 188/2004), sets price limits of land and authorizes Provincial Peoples’ Committees to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land and land prices in each category. The price limit would not be allowed to exceed a benchmark price by more than 20 per cent nor undercut the benchmark price by more than 20 per cent. However, in remote, isolated areas, or an area with socio-economically difficult conditions, poor infrastructure, when the actual price of land in the market is lower than minimum price limit in the Decree, the PPC will adjust the specific price to be applied locally and report it to the Ministry of Finance. Article 11 of Decree 69/2009ND-CP stipulates that, If at the time of land recovery, compensation or assist all affected persons, including those without title to land, for all their losses at replacement rates.</td>
<td>Replace compensation cost surveys have to be carried out to ensure that project compensation rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost to be updated at the time of resettlement implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Issues</td>
<td>National Laws</td>
<td>World Bank Policy</td>
<td>Project Policy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the land price specified by the PPC is different to the actual market price under normal conditions; the PPC shall determine the land price again so that it is specific and suitable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-registered business</td>
<td>Decree 187/2004, Articles 26-28: Only registered businesses are eligible for assistance.</td>
<td>For non-land assets, all eligible affected people, whether titled, legalizable, or non-titled, need to be compensated at replacement cost, through cash or replacement assets. Included among these DPs are renters of buildings, tenants and employees of affected businesses.</td>
<td>Non-registered businesses will be eligible for cash or in-kind assistance, this includes renters of structures, tenants and employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of rehabilitation assistance</td>
<td>Decree 69/2009, Article 20 &amp; 22: DPs losing 30% or more of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for long-term assistance to poor households.</td>
<td>As per the WB policy, “minor” impacts are considered if affected people are not displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.</td>
<td>The project will provide additional support and income rehabilitation assistance/ allowances to all DPs with land-based livelihoods who are severely affected by the loss of less than 10% of total productive land, assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Required Waivers

22. To satisfy WB OP/BP 4.12 policy on Involuntary Resettlement, articles in the laws and regulations of Vietnam that do not guarantee the DPs’ right to compensation at replacement costs, or eligibility articles that do not extend the right of being restored and/or assisted to households without valid land papers, or otherwise limit the compensation required by WB OP/BP 4.12, will not apply. The requirements of WB OP/BP 4.12 will fully apply in all cases.
23. DP's will be entitled to the following types of rehabilitation and assistance measures:

(a) DPs losing agricultural/productive land and crops.

The general mechanism for compensation of lost agricultural land will be through provision of "land for land" of equal productive capacity, and satisfactory to the DP. If replacement land is smaller in size or of lower quality, DPs will be entitled to compensation in the cash equivalent of the differences. However, if land is not available or if the DPs prefer to receive cash compensation then the following will apply:

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

(ii) if the portion of the land to be lost more than 10% of the total area of the landholding and the remaining holding is not viable then the project will acquire the entire landholding and provide "land for land" arrangements of equal productive capacity, satisfactory to the DP. However, if the DP prefers to receive cash instead of land, then cash compensation at replacement cost is applied.

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

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

(v) With respect to garden land or ponds which are attached to the affected residential land, and the affected agricultural land which is located within the residential/settlement area, the Project will provide an assistance of 50% of price of the neighboring residential land in addition to compensation at replacement cost for agricultural land as regulated by the laws.

(b) DPs losing residential land and house/structure

(i) The mechanism for compensating loss of residential land and structures will be: (1) the provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation at replacement cost according to DPs’ choice; and (2) cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials or compensate in kind according to DPs’ options.

(ii) If residential land is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not sufficient for reorganizing DP’s house then at the request of the DP, the entire residential land will be acquired at full replacement cost.
If house/other structure is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not convenient to using, the house/structure will be acquired at full replacement cost, without depreciation.

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

(c) DPs losing business

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

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

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

25. Besides the direct compensation for the losses, DPs also will be entitled to additional assistance (subsidies/allowances) as stipulated in the Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP and Decree No.69/2009/ND-CP. These subsidies/allowances are as below:

a) Transportation allowance

All DPs relocating within the province are entitled to a maximum allowance of (04) million VND. All DP relocating out of the province are entitled to a maximum allowance of 05 million VND. This subsidy allowance is for the transportation of their salvageable materials and living facilities. All DP relocating and while waiting for establishment of new resettlement residences at resettlement sites are (i) to be provided with temporary residence or (ii) temporary rent cost.

b) Subsistence allowance for relocating

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

c) Production and Living Rehabilitation:

All DPs DP whose portion of the land to be lost more than 10% of the total area of the landholding, will be entitled to supported by cash equivalent to 30 kg rice or VND 300.000 per person for duration of 6 months if not to be relocated and for duration of 12 months if relocated. In case more than 70% agricultural land acquired, the users will be supported for duration of 12 months if not to be relocated and for duration of 24 months if relocated;

d) Vocational Training and Job Creation:
The minimum support will be at least 1.5-5 times of agricultural land price for the whole acquired area (the land for annual tree only);

AND in case, households need a vocational training, they will be admitted to a vocational center in the province and are exempted from tuition fees for such training course (including level of primary, secondary training and vocational college) for those in the working age (not applicable for those who enroll for a vocational training outside the province)\(^1\).

e) Relocation bonus

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

f) Other Rehabilitation Measures

In addition to aforementioned information, any DP exposed to any impact other than those considered to be minor, will have a range of programs to support their full livelihood restoration and assure asset compensation at replacement values either consider each structure separately or if they consider structures by “types” to consider the most expensive structure in that group as bench mark.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 4: SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION, AND RELOCATION

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

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

\(^1\) Based on Decree 69/2009, all households whose agriculture land is affected by the project will be entitled to participate in vocational training program, that fee for the training course is calculated as compensation/assistance expenses.
time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;

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

(c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and

(d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

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

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

SECTION 5: PEOPLE’S PARTICIPATION

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

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

SECTION 6: BASELINE INFORMATION

A. Census and Inventory

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

(a) number of persons and names;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) quantity and category of other fixed assets affected by each sub-Project; and

(i) temporary damage to productive assets.

The proposed census and inventory form is attached (see Annex 2)
B. Resettlement Plan

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

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

Section 7: Implementation Arrangements

A. Implementation Schedule

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

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

B. Institutional Arrangement

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

C. Complaints and Grievances

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

First step:

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

Second step:

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

Third step:

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

Fourth step:

If the DP is not satisfied with the decision of the Provincial level, the case may be submitted for consideration by the District Court within 15 days of receiving the decision of the PPC or PRC.
38. DP’s will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees.

D. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

40. Internal monitoring and supervision will:

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

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

42. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of 20% of household DPs in each relevant province six months after each implementation to:

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

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

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

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

43. A Resettlement Plan cannot be considered complete until a completion audit or survey confirms that all entitlements have been received by beneficiaries and livelihood restoration is progressing on schedule.

SECTION 8: COSTS AND BUDGET

44. Each RP will include detailed cost of rehabilitation and other restoration/assistance entitlements and relocation of DPs, if that be the case, with a breakdown by agricultural land, residential land, business land, houses, businesses and other assets. The cost estimates will make adequate provision for contingencies.
45. Sources of funding for the various activities will be clearly specified in the cost tables. For Distribution Efficiency sub-projects, funds for implementing RPs will be from counterparts: EVN and/or PCs will arrange budget for implementing RPs.

Annexes

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

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

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

3 “Entire displaced population are minor”: Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.

4 Resettlement assistance: Resettlement assistance may consist of land, other assets, cash, employment, and so on, as appropriate.

5 the cut-off date: Normally, the cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW</td>
<td>All DPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW</td>
<td>DPs with/without land certificate included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to cut-off date,</td>
<td>- Cash compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price, Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land, - No compensation for land - Rehabilitate land after the project construction,</td>
<td>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt,Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, - PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price, If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PCs or Provinces will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees, - Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance, Payment to DPs will be delivered by PC and/or District Resettlement Committees (DRCs), - Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes, - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stakeholders,</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures in ROW</td>
<td>All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>- Cash compensation for affected fruit trees and trees at replacement cost, - No compensation for land - Rehabilitate land after the project construction,</td>
<td>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17(^{th}), 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, - PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost, If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PC or Provinces will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees, - Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance, Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stake holders,</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and garden</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td><strong>House/ building:</strong> - DP can opt for : i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the</td>
<td>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 5,6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled DPs</td>
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<td><strong>land</strong>. Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 10% of total area) and the demolished area does not impact to the remaining house/building. Residential land and garden land outside of ROW is sufficient for re-organizing (not less than 60 m²),</td>
<td>trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt,Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation for the directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room, - No compensation for land, - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors, <strong>Tree and fruit tree</strong> - Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost,  <strong>Allowances:</strong> - Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months,</td>
<td>CP dt,Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, - PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be paid at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials, - DPs will demolish the impacted part/room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves, - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance, If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PC or project provinces will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees, - Full entitlement payment to DPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance, - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and/or DRCs - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes, - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stake</td>
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</table>
| 4 | Temporary impact on residential and or garden land, Impact more than 10% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact to the remaining of house/structure, Land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m²), | All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW | -do-                                                                                  | **House/ building:**  
- DP can opt for : i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt,Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation at replacement cost for full areas of impacted house/building and demolish DP’s house in ROW,  
- No compensation for land,  
- Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors,  
**Tree and fruit tree**  
- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost,  
**Allowances:**  
- Relocation allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months,  | - House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt,Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks,  
- Consultation for DP’s options on remains their house in ROW or move out of ROW,  
- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be replacement cost at the time of payment,  
- DPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves,  
- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance, If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMU will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees,  
- Full compensation payment for impacted house and allowances to
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Temporary impact on <strong>residential and garden land</strong> in ROW, Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of is not sufficient for reorganizing (less)</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>DPs can opt for one of the followings:</td>
<td>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt, Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, Consultation for DP’s options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW</td>
<td>- PMU and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment, Replacement land, and resettlement sites development</td>
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<td>i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt, Aug 17th, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land at replacement cost, Impacted land will be obtained by local authorities; or iii) “Land for land” with the same area which DP occupied and cash at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled DPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>than 60 m2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>replacement cost for the affected assets associated with land, Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities, - Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost,</td>
<td>- DPs receive compensation will demolish the impacted house areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves, - Full compensation payment for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance, If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PCs or project provinces will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees, - Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance, - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs - Cleared residential could be used with other restricted purposes, - Finance/ land available for rehabilitation and restoration and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stake holders,, - PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration programs for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Allowances: - Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months - Transportation allowance for relocating DP according to the Compensation Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated Dec 3rd, 2004 of GOV,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 10% of their incomes, - Incentive for relocating in a timely manner: maximum 5,000,000 VND/HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nº</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled DPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6 | Permanent acquisition of land for **tower foundations**, substation and access roads etc. | All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substation and access roads etc. | -do- | **For DP losing productive land:**  
  a. *Land loss less than 10% of their total landholdings*  
  - Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable,  
  - Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable,  
  - Cash compensation for properties associated with land  
  b. *Land loss equal or more than 10% of their total landholdings:*  
  DP can opt for the followings:  
  i) "Land for land" with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economic viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic viable  
  ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost,  
  - Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost,  
  - Rehabilitation assistance, | - Consultation for DP’s options on land compensation,  
- PMU and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment,  
- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development,  
- DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves,  
- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance, If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMU will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees,  
- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance,  
- No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>All DPs impacted on business and other services</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services, Compensation for income lost in the affected time (b) Permanent impact on business or other services, (c) Rehabilitation assistance,</td>
<td>- Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance, - PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For DP losing Residential and garden land:
- If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m2): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land,
- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:
  DP can opt for i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or ii) “land for land” compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land, For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5,

relocation,
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs
- Finance/ land available for compensation/ rehabilitation and well information disclose/ disseminate,
- PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RAP implementation,
- DPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Public Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary Impacts</td>
<td>All impacted institutional DPs (who directly manage and operate such impacted public work system)</td>
<td>All impacted institutional DPs shall be approached in advance for cooperation for impact mitigation measure as well as measure for maintaining the normal functioning of their impacted system by the Contractor (s)</td>
<td>Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line etc) Reinstatement after the project construction All expense on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system shall be born by Contractor (s)</td>
<td>Contract (s) with Contractor (s) should bear one article on this specific responsibility of the contractor (s) Approach for institutional DPs for cooperation Arrange and pay the expenses for the alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system to the satisfaction of the institutional DPs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent Impacts</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line etc) All expense on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system shall be born by Contractor (s)</td>
<td>-do- Complete the work for “alternative solution” prior to commencement of the project work,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PMU under CPH is preparing a FS for the RD Project of low voltage Transmission lines in a number of Tang Loong town, Bao Thang district, Lao Cai Province in Northern Vietnam for WB financing.

The plan is the extension of the medium and low voltage T/L and installation of distribution substations in the project areas. The RD is being carried out as required by the GOV and WB to identify potential impacts likely caused by the projects and mitigation measures.

Please provide your viewpoints by filling in the questionnaire for our consideration. Opinions expressed will be treated as confidential and will only be used for project planning.

---

**Code**  
RD

**Interview**

Adress:  ........................................................................................................
House No,  ........................................................................................................
Road/Street  ......................................................................................................
Hamlet  ...........................................................................................................
Commune/Ward  ............................................................................................
District  ...........................................................................................................
Province  ........................................................................................................
Name of interviewer  ........................................................................................

- Head of HH  □
- Family member  □

1 General HH Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Name in full</th>
<th>Relationship to Head HH*</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Residential registration status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total family member………………,,= Total number of adult……….+ total number of children……….,

(*)  Relation to Head of HH

1, Wife/husband        4, Grandchildren
2, Father/Mother       5, Grandparents
3, Children            6, Others

(**) Education qualification

1, Illiterate           4, Secondary
2, Can read and write   5, High school
3, Primary              6, University graduate

EM households:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attending school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(***): Residential registration status

1. Permanent residential registration   3. Temporary absence
2. Temporary residential registration  4. No residential registration

1.1 Occupation and average monthly income of family members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Income per month</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>Other sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total family income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) 

*Occupation*

1. Gov, servant
2. Retired
3. Worker
4. Farmer
5. Aquaculture/fishing
6. Business
7. Unstable occupation
8. Other occupation
9. Housewife
10. Schooling/ training
11. Unemployment
12. Eligible for Special Assistance

The family is in the income group of

- Low
- Middle
- Above middle

(in relation with provincial income)

1.2 Average monthly expenses of HH (VND)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, Fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals

1.3 Irregular expenses of HH during last year (VND)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

........................................
- Festivals
- Ceremonies
- Purchasing household appliance
- Repairs of house
- Repairs of motobike/motor boat
- Others

Total

1.4 Household appliances in possession
- Motorbike
- Motor-board
- Bicycle
- TV set
- Refrigerator
- Washing machine
- Electronics
- Telephone
- Others

Economic status of the family
- High
- Medium
- Low
  (In relation with possession of facilities)

1.5 Does the HH has any disable members
   Yes
   No

1.6 If ‘Yes’ to 1.5, ascertain the Types of Disability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Type of disability</th>
<th>Level if disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Totally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hearing impairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If ‘Yes’ , give details about age, physical condition, dependency status etc,

……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1.8 What are the special needs of the elderly and disabled persons as stated by the Head of the HH or other members of the family (Ex: medical care, mobility, food, social…)
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1.9 Would any one loose jobs or occupation in the family in case the HH has to move out?
Yes □
No □
Do not know □
If ‘Yes’, give details
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2, Use of the house
- Exclusively for living □
- Exclusively for business □
- Partly living and partly business □
- Leasing □
- Vacant □
- Others □

Does the house has
2,1 Toilet
Yes □
No □
If ‘Yes’ the toilet is
Inside the house □
Outside the house □

2,2 Kitchen
Inside the house □
Outside the house

2.3 Water connection from network

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If ‘Yes’ water meter

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Or using water on fixed amount

connection from neighbor

2.4 Electricity

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If ‘Yes’ electricity meter

<p>| | |</p>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or using water on fixed amount

connection from neighbor

3, Assets

3.1 Residential Land

*Land for Housing and Land for Business*

**Unit:** $m^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Existing Residential Land</th>
<th>Legal Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land for housing</strong></td>
<td><strong>Land for business</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Unit:** $m^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason of impact</th>
<th>Impacted Residential Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land for housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land for housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Related papers to residential land:

- Row
- Access Rd
- Const, Rd

---

### 3.2 Cultivation land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural land holding</th>
<th>Legal Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Vegetable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Vegetable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacted Agricultural Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Pls note the reasons of impact (i.e., tower foundation, T/L, S/S, access road, construction road etc.) in the bottom column.*

### Related papers to agricultural land:

- Row
- Access Rd
- Const, Rd

---

### 3.3 Perennial Trees and Crops

#### Impacted Perennial and Fruit Trees

**Unit: Tree**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of trees</th>
<th>Permanent Impact</th>
<th>Tempo, Impact</th>
<th>Type of trees</th>
<th>Permanent Impact</th>
<th>Tempo, Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Eucalyptus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Longan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed tree</td>
<td>Durian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bambo</td>
<td>Peeper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard wood</td>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmyra</td>
<td>Jack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Apple</td>
<td>Grape Fruit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>Lechee</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rambutan</td>
<td>Mangustan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Others</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Impacted Crops**

*Unit*: $m^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of trees</th>
<th>Permanent Impact</th>
<th>Tempo, Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar cane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manioc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of trees</th>
<th>Permanent Impact</th>
<th>Tempo, Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
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<tr>
<td>..........</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.4 House**

*Unit*: $m^2$
| Housing Category | Existing House |  |  | Total Land Plot | Total Construction Surfaces |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
|                  | Construction Permit | Built on |  |  |  |
|                  | Yes | No | Owned land | encroached land |  |  |
| Cat, 1           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cat, 2           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cat, 3           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cat, 4           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ‘Temporary”      |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Unit: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Category</th>
<th>Permanent Imacted House</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Land Plot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Construction Surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Owned land</td>
<td>Encroached land</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Owned land</td>
<td>Encroached land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, 3</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Temporary”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Pls note the reasons of impact (i.e, tower foundation, T/L, S/S, access road, construction road etc.) in the bottom column,

Unit: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Category</th>
<th>Temporary Imacted House</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Land Plot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Construction Surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>owned land</td>
<td>encroached land</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>owned land</td>
<td>encroached land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Cat, 2</td>
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<td>Cat, 4</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Temporary

Note: Pls note the reasons of impact (i.e., tower foundation, T/L, S/S, access road, construction road etc.) in the bottom column.

3.5 Other Structures Affected

Permanently Impacted Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Price*</th>
<th>Related Paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock/cattle house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallow dug/drilled well</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary fence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water supply system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimated prices by DPs,

Pls note the reasons of impact in the bottom column

Clearly stated “pond” or “paddy field mixed with shrimp/fish rearing”
### Temporarily Impacted Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Price*</th>
<th>Related Paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Road</td>
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<td>Alta</td>
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<td>Tomb</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated prices by DPs,

Pls note the reasons of impact in the bottom column

**4. Resettlement**

**4.1 Willing to Resettlement**

Yes

No

If “No”, what are DP’s suggestion

…………………........................................................................................................
…………………........................................................................................................
…………………........................................................................................................
…………………........................................................................................................

Apart from this plot of land and this house, the HH has any other land or house in the commune/district/province

Yes

No
If “Yes”, where?

- Clearly stated “pond” or “paddy field mixed with shrimp/fish rearing”

### 4.2 Choice for resettlement
- Land for land  
- Cash for land

### 4.3 Choice for compensation of structures
- Substitute materials and labor for construction of house at self-selected location
- Cash for structures for self-relocation
- Independent house settled by Project
- Other options

### 4.4 Selected options for income restoration by the Dps
- Financial assistance
- Allocation of an area
- Assistance in employment seeking
- Assistance for training
- Training for appropriate new skill
- Assistance in credit for restoration of business
- Other proposals

### 4.5 Priorities in resettlement
- Mark the items in order of 1,2,3… of priorities
- Satisfactory compensation at market value
- New site near to existing paddy field/aquaculture pond
- New site within the remaining land
- Adequate technical infrastructures (water supply, electricity…at new site)
- Adequate social infrastructures (market, school,) at new site
- Easy to open business at new site
- Good community at new site
- Good environment quality
- Erect housing at new site without incurring debt
- Training and employment
- Additional suggestions, if any

Date of interview ..................................................
Name in full and signature ...........................................
Of Surveyor .........................................................
APPENDIX 5: LEAFLET

The RD Project utilizes the WB loan to extent and up-grade the rural power network in 16 communes of 02 districts of Lai Chau Province will enjoy the power supply through rehabilitation and expansion of the medium and low voltage system. Investment structure:

- People’s Committee of Lao Cai Province  
  RP/EMP implementation

- HHs  
  Household connection

Construction and installation of LV T/L and stations

2. 1. Project affected household?

All households, institutions, individuals having land and properties on such land i.e, houses, structures, trees, crops in the safely corridor of the power networks (T/L and step-down transformer stations) to be constructed and installed by the project,

3. Who will define the affected areas and affected properties?

- PMU of will supply the District and Commune Compensation Committees with the layouts of medium voltage T/Ls, LV T/Ls along with location of step-down transformer stations,

- The District and Commune Compensation Committees are responsible for defining the affected areas and carrying out the surveys and inventory of affected properties,

- Affected areas are areas lying within the safely corridor of the aerial T/L, Such safely corridor is defined by distance from the outer most cable to each side at the static state (Gov, Decree No,106/2005/ND-CP dt,17 Aug 2005):
  - 2m applicable to 15 – 22 kV
  - 1m applicable to 0,4 kV

4. Types of impacts?

- Permanent Impact: land, houses, structures, other properties and trees (high than 4m) lying in the safely corridor of T/L and transformer stations,

- Temporary impact: trees, crops and other properties affected during the construction works,

5. Land in the safely corridor of T/L and transformer stations will be taken for the project?

- No, But such land use is limited to cultivaition of crops and trees not higher than 4m,

6. Who will be compensated and who will not be compensated?

- All families, institutions, individuals who have properties (land, houses, structures, trees, crops) affected by the project and who could legally claimed their land use rights and ownership of their properties prior to the cut-off-date will be compensated and assisted,

- Encroached land and/or structures erected after the cut-off-date will not be compensated, Such properties shall be removed by their owners,

7. Compensation tariff?
Compensation tariff shall be established by the Provincial Compensation/ Resettlement Committee, that reflects the actual market prices of the locality, and approved by the Provincial People’s Committee,

All DPs shall be compensated with replacement cost – the actual market prices at the time of compensation – for their affected properties without depreciation and without deduction of reused materials,

Affected land shall be compensated by land of similar category or cash,

7, In case of houses partly affected?

- In case the affected part does not affect the structure of the house and the residential purpose in the remaining part, the affected part shall be compensated,
- In case the affected part affects the structure of the house and the remaining part can not be used for the residential purpose, the whole house shall be compensated,

8 When DPs will receive the compensation and move?

- DPs required to be settled shall be compensated for land, houses, structures, trees, crops…, at least 3 months prior to land acquisition,
- DPs with partly affected properties and be resettled on their own land plot shall be compensated for the affected houses, structures, trees, and crops …, at least 2 months prior to land acquisition,
- DPs with affected trees, crops only shall be compensated at least 1 month prior to construction,

9, Are there any entitlements apart from compensation for DPs required to be resettled?

Yes,

Apart from compensation for land and other properties, DPs required to be resettled shall enjoy the transport allowance, livelihood assistance… All allowances, supports… will be clearly defined in the RP,

10, In case DPs are paid with parts of compensation and other allowances but already asked to move or clear the ground?

DPs only hand-over their land or clear their ground when already received full compensation and other entitlements,

11. When receiving compensation, DPs may be asked to contribute a certain amount to a certain organization or a certain amount withheld by the Compensation Committee?

Nobody is authorised to collect or withhold any amount from DPs’ compensation and other entitlements,

If such is the case, DPs have to report immediately to district compensation committee, PMU of local authorities for settlement,

12. Who will inform DPs of the time-schedule for compensation, land acquisition, ground clearance and other related information?
PMU, Provincial Compensation Committee, District Compensation Committee are responsible for the information to DPs’ entitlements, RP, compensation policy and tariff, time-schedule for payment of compensation, land acquisition, ground-clearance and construction,

13. In case DPs disagreed with DMS results or other related issues, where can they lodge their complain?

- Lodge their complain to the Commune People’s Committee,

- In case DPs disagree with the resettlement of the commune People’s Committee, lodge their complaint to the District People’s Committee where settlement should be processed within 15 days,

- In case DPs disagreed with the settlement of the District People’s Committee, such case will be bought to the court,

Administrative fees are exempted at all levels,

14. Who will supervise the compensation?

An internal monitoring unit will be set up within the PMU to carry out the internal monitoring of RP, and

An internal monitoring unit will be contracted by PMU to carry out the external monitoring of RP,

15. DPs’ responsibilities?

- Participate in all related community meetings and read all related information;

- Be ready with all related papers i.e, LURC, residential registration, ownership of other properties…

- Read and thoroughly understand all related forms i.e, socio-economic survey, DMS property inventory, compensation and resettlement commitment… and participate in all such activities,

- Timely resettlement or ground-clearance after receiving full compensation and other entitlements,

16. Any DPs with any related query and at any time can approach the following institutions:

**HHs affected by medium voltage T/L**

- Power Company

- PMU

**HHs affected by low voltage T/L**

- Department of Industry

- PMU (Low voltage networks project)
MẪU LI:  
CÔNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHƯ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc  

BIỆN BẢN THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐỒNG  
VỀ KÊ HOẠCH TÀI ĐỊNH CỦ  
Dự án: ...Định...Đặng...Văn...Đinh...Đạo...Tân...Lao...Cai (Vốn vay WB)  
Xã: thị trấn: ...Đặng...Lào...Văn...Thắng...Huyện/Thị...Bắc Thái...  

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM ĐÚC:  
1. Đội điểm Chủ đầu tư:  
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................  
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................

2. Đội điểm Đơn vị tư vấn:  
- Ông (Bà) Lê Duy Thắng  
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................

3. Đội điểm UBND xã: ...Tân...Loài...  
- Ông (Bà) Đăng Văn Tấn  
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................  
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................

4. Đội điểm/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tốc thiểu số (nếu có):  
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................

5. Đội điểm các hội đoàn thể địa phương:  
- Ông (Bà) Nguyễn Văn Khánh  
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................
- Ông (Bà) .................. Chức vụ: ..................

6. Đội điểm các hộ gia đình: ............... người. Trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: ............... 

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VÀN:  
1. Đơn vị Tư vấn thông báo về:  
- Nơi dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô dự án, vị trí, hướng tuyến …)  
- Chính sách đến bù, tái định cư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của WB và Chính phủ Việt Nam.  
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tài định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khắc phục được một số ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đến bù, hỗ trợ khắc phục …) 

2. Ý kiến tư vấn của cộng đồng:  

Bien mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập RP
2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có dòng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? Có: ..................; Không: ..................; Nếu không, vì sao?

2.2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt các hộ gia đình và xã hội:

- Trước khi xây dựng:
  - Địa điểm:
  - Người chịu ảnh hưởng:
  - Các mối lo ngại:

- Trong khi xây dựng:
  - Người chịu ảnh hưởng:
  - Các mối lo ngại:

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:
  - Người chịu ảnh hưởng:
  - Các mối lo ngại:

2.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiêm dung đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cỏ hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tài sản cụ và các giải pháp giảm thiểu:

- Trước khi xây dựng:
  + Đất đai: ..................
  + Nhà ở/công trình: ..................
  + Cây cỏ/hoa màu: ..................
  + Khác: ..................

- Trong khi xây dựng:
  + Đất đai: ..................
  + Nhà ở/công trình: ..................
  + Cây cỏ/hoa màu: ..................
  + Khác: ..................

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:
  + Đất đai: ..................
  + Nhà ở/công trình: ..................
  + Cây cỏ/hoa màu: ..................
  + Khác: ..................

2.4. Các hợp ngữ ảnh hưởng đến các hình thức chỉ trả đền bù nào sau đây:
- Đến bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư...
- Hình thức đặt đối mặt (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vi phạm);
- Kết hợp đến bù bằng đất và bù bằng tiền hoặc vật tư.

2.5. Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang an toàn diện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời, di chuyển không? Có: ...✗...; Không: ...✓...; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.6. Người dân và công đồng trong vùng dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giám thị các tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do việc chiếm dụng đất dài, thi sản phẩm đi đòi ...) như:
1) Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đến bù, giải phòng mặt bằng và tài chính cụ;
2) Thực hiện đúng quy trình kỹ thuật;
3) Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn diện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ...);
4) Tham gia và thực hiện đúng các quy định về phòng chống cháy nổ, để phòng các tai nạn do đi dẹp gây ra?
Có: ...✓...; Không: ...✗...; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.7. Người dân và công đồng trong dự án có đồng ý tham gia:
1) Thực hiện dự án;
2) Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đến bù, tài chính cụ;
3) Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với nhà đầu;
4) Giám sát mọi trường trong toàn bộ quá trình trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng, sau khi xây dựng kết thúc không?
Có: ...✓...; Không: ...✗...; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.8. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và công đồng:

Đăng ký, thông qua, ghi chú, điều chỉnh...
III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhận xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của Tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn
nếu trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực từ mức tăng độ với các hộ bị ảnh
 hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp với văn hoá
...

Tằng... Lê... ngày 3 tháng 5 năm 2012

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

GIÁM ĐỐC
Le Duy Hùng

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘ Dources ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỨNG ĐẨU CÁC NHÓM DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Biểu mẫu điều tra nguồn thông tin RP
MẪU 4:
CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHIÊN ĐIỀU TRA TÌNH HÌNH KINH TẾ XÃ HỘI
Dự án: [Đoạn mô tả dự án] - Tỉnh Lào Cai (Vốn vay WB)
Xã/ Thôn tran: [Đoạn mô tả xã/thôn] - Huyện: [Đoạn mô tả huyện]

I. VỊ TRÍ ĐỊA LÝ:
1. Phía Đông giáp: [Xa, Sơ, Hà]
2. Phía Tây giáp: [Xa, Cụ, Phú, Văn, Sơ, Thâu (52,9%)]
3. Phía Nam giáp: [Xa, Phù, Như, bàn]
4. Phía Bắc giáp: [Xa, Xuan, Già]

II. ĐẤT ĐẢI:
- Tổng diện tích tự nhiên: .................................................................................. 54073 ha
- Trong đó:
  - Diện tích đất thổ cư: ........................................................................ 52.9 ha
  - Diện tích đất trồng trọt: ...................................................................... 410 ha
  - Diện tích đất rừng: ............................................................................. 30.077 ha
  - Diện tích đất chuyển động: .................................................................. 52.9 ha
  - Diện tích đất chuyển động: .................................................................. 52.9 ha
  - Diện tích đất khác: ............................................................................. 52.9 ha

III. CÁC THÀNH PHẦN DÂN TỘC:

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<th>Số người</th>
<th>Tỷ lệ % / tổng dân số của xã</th>
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III. DÂN SỐ - LAO ĐỘNG:
- Tổng số thôn (bàn): ........................................................................ 52.9 thành thôn (bàn)
- Tổng số hộ: .................................................................................... 16.320 hộ
- Tổng số nhân khẩu: ........................................................................ 57.826 nhân khẩu
- Tổng số lao động chính: .................................................................. 18.120 lao động
IV. ĐIỀU KIỆN Giao Thông:

V. CÁC ĐƠN VỊ HÀNH CHÍNH:

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<td>Xã 2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Xã 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Xã 5</td>
<td>360</td>
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Tổng: 950, ngày ... tháng ... năm 2012

Cán bộ điều tra: 

Đại diện UBND xã: 

[Signature]
### Mẫu 1.2: Bảng thống kê các hộ bị ảnh hưởng về đất

**Dự án:**...<br>
**Huyện/Thị xã:**...<br>
**Tỉnh Lào Cai (Vốn vay WB):**

| STT | Họ và tên chủ bố/Loại đất bị ảnh hưởng | Quyền sử dụng đất | Đúc thẩm nhận (đang để) | Không đúc thẩm nhận (BHP) | Có sự tranh chấp không (Có/không) | Loại/Hạng đất (1) | Tộng diện tích hiện đang sử dụng theo loại đất BAII(m<sup>2</sup>) | Tổng số mảnh | Diện tích bị ảnh hưởng theo loại đất (m<sup>2</sup>) | 10% | Mật vinh viễn theo loại đất (< 10%) | Mật tam khối (m<sup>3</sup>) | Tế bàn đồ hồ
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Cố</td>
<td>Không</td>
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<td>10 - 024</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2500</td>
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<td>Bùi Văn Thọ</td>
<td>Cố</td>
<td>Không</td>
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<td>5 - 000</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loại Văn Cường</td>
<td>Cố</td>
<td>Không</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8 - 000</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>650</td>
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*Bản mẫu được tạo phù hợp với lớp RP*
# MẪU 1.4:

**THỐNG KÊ CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG VỀ CÂY CÔI VÀ HOA MÀU**

Dự án: **Đồng bằng sông Hồng (Văn vay WB)**  
Huyện: **Ma Lãnh**  
Xã: **Thượng Lương**  
Thôn/ bản: **Thượng Lương**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sött</th>
<th>Họ và tên chủ hộ/ Loại cây cô, hoa màu bị ảnh hưởng (ghi cụ thể)</th>
<th>Số lượng bị ảnh hưởng</th>
<th>Đơn vị tính (1)</th>
<th>Diện tích hoặc số lượng RAH</th>
<th>Tuổi cây trồng (năm)</th>
<th>Hiến dụng chỗ thu hoạch hay chưa (có/ không)</th>
<th>Năng suất (2)</th>
<th>Sản lượng (3)</th>
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<td>có</td>
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<td>(Loại cây: bia - đen keu)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sót tiếp xúc</td>
<td>Họ và tên các thành viên của hộ</td>
<td>Quan hệ với chủ hộ</td>
<td>Giới tính (Nam/nữ)</td>
<td>Tuổi</td>
<td>Dân tộc</td>
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<td>L N</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>Bình</td>
<td>Tô</td>
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MẪU LỆ:
BẢNG HỘI ĐIỂU TRA KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI HÔ GIA ĐỊNH BỊ ÁNH HƯỞNG

Đột án: Phong... Long... V... Mê Lai... 2... Tế Long... 2... Tỉnh Lào Cai (Văn vay WB)
Xã thì quán: Long... Long... 2... Huyện/Thị: B... Tê Long...

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG:
1. Tên chủ hộ: Lao... Vay... Cô... Nam... X... Nũ... Mả hộ...
2. Địa chỉ:
   - Công trình: Phong... Long... 2... Tế Long... 2... Xã/Phường: Long... Long...
   - Huyện: B... Tê Long...
   - Thành phố: Long... Long...
3. Họ thuộc nhóm dân tộc nào (Ghi cụ thể): Tê Long...
4. Thành viên trong hộ (những người thuộc và chung kinh tế của gia đình)

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<th>Giới tính</th>
<th>Tuổi</th>
<th>Dân tộc</th>
<th>Trình độ văn hoá</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp và nguồn thu nhập</th>
<th>Tính trạng việc làm</th>
<th>Uóc tính tổng thu nhập (VND)</th>
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<td>vẹ... vẹ... vẹ...</td>
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II. THU NHẬP:
5. Thu nhập và nguồn thu nhập:

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<td>Khác (ghi cụ thể)</td>
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III. TIẾT KIỆM VÀ NỢ NĂM:
6. Gia đình có tiết kiệm được tiền không?... Có... Không
   Nếu có, bao nhiêu... (20.000.000 VND)... Hài... Niềm... Trgne dòng
7. Gia đình có vay nợ khoản nào không?
   Nếu có, hiện gia đình đang nợ bao nhiêu ........................................... Triệu đồng.

IV. ĐIỀU KIỆN SINH HOẠT VÀ VỆ SINH MÔI TRƯỜNG

8. Xin cho biết gia đình đang sử dụng nguồn nước nào để ăn uống/ sinh hoạt:
   (Đánh dấu trong số các câu sau):
   1. ....... Nước giếng Unicef có trong hò
   2. ....... Nước giếng Unicef công cộng hoặc giếng xay khác
   3. ....... Giếng đập
   4. ....... Nước sông suối
   5. ....... Nước mưa
   6. ....... Mưa nước từ các tê chia nước dĩ đồng
   7. ....... Dùng trực tiếp nước kênh thiếu tiền
   8. ....... Giếng xay từ nước lũ từ kênh thiếu tiền

9. Nguồn thấp sáng của gia đình là gì? (Đánh dấu số các các câu sau):
   1. ....... Điện lưới quốc gia dự phòng
   2. ....... Pin
   3. ....... Máy no
   4. ....... Đầu hòa
   5. ....... Nguồn khác (ghi cụ thể)

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

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<td>Máy cày/ bón</td>
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V. ĐỂ BỤ VÀ TÀI ĐỊNH CỤ:

11. Ông/Bá/ Gia đình đã khai nào nghê nói về dự án “Năng lượng nông thôn “ chưa?
    ......... Có .................................. Không

12. Gia đình có động ý đóng góp phần nhặt đập của mình, nếu dự án cần, cho việc xây dựng và cải tạo lều di dân không?
    ......... Có .................................. Không

13. Nếu bị mất tài sản Ông/Bá muốn được đến bù bằng hình thức nào?
    a) Đất đồi đất ........... b) Bằng tiền mặt/hiện vật: ... ......... c) Kết hợp cả hai: ...........

14. Theo Ông (Bá), mức tính giúp mình đập mà Ông/Bá có thể bị mất là bao nhiêu?
    Loại đập: ............. Đơn giá (1000d/m²): ......... Giả trị (1000d/m²): .............

15. Nếu phải giải tỏa nhà ở, đất đai và được dự án đến bù thỏa đáng Ông/Bá có sẽ làm gì sau?
    ......... Có .................................. Không
    Nếu Ông (Bá) không muốn trở, xin cho biết vì sao?

Bảng mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập RP
16. Nếu phải đi chuyển Ông (Bà) dự định:
   a) Gắn nơi ở cũ ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......
   b) Đến khu vực khác trong cùng huyện ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......
   c) Trong cùng tỉnh ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......
   d) Đến tỉnh khác ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......
   e) Không biết ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......
17. Với số tiền sẽ được đến bị / hô tro Ông/ Bà dự kiến sử dụng vào việc gì?
   - Đầu tư, phát triển, thành lập các cơ sở, cơ sở vật chất, các cơ sở, cơ sở……
   - Mua sắm……
   -…”
   ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......
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18. Theo Ông (Bà) có thể có cách nào khác để giải quyết các bất lợi của dự án đối với gia đình?
   - Khởi phục các công trình vào lúc không có mưa: x.
   - Đền bù cho hoa màu bị mất đi: x.
   - Thue những người thuộc các hộ mất đất làm thuê cho các nhà thầu: ….
   - Khác (ghi cụ thể): ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......

19. Theo Ông/ Bà, xã/ làn có thể cấp điều gì nhất (như cấp nào quan trọng nhất):
   ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......

XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

Diệu tra viên: ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......

Chủ hộ: ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… ……… …......

Biên mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập RP
MẪU L.6:
BẢNG HỘI ĐIỀU TRA KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH BI ÁNH HUỲNH

Địa điểm: Tôn vỵ y...TRA...THA...THông...kộng...lập... - Tỉnh Lào Cai (Vốn vay WB)
Xã: / Chi: Tôn vỵ...Trồng...kộng...Huyện/Thị: Bát...Thịnh...

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG:
1. Tên chủ hộ: Bàn. Văn. Thọ
   - Nam... Nụ... Mạ hô...
2. Địa chỉ:
   - Công trình: .................................................................
   - Tỉnh/Thành phố: Lạng...Cái
   - Huyện/TP: Bát...Thịnh
   - Xã/Phường: Trồng...kộng
   - Thôn / bản: .................................................................
3. Họ thuộc nhóm dân tộc nào (Ghi cụ thể): .................................................................
4. Thành viên trong hộ (những người phụ thuộc và chung kinh tế của gia đình)

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

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<td>6</td>
<td>Khác (ghi cụ thể)</td>
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III. TIẾT KIỂM VÀ NỘI NÂN:
6. Gia đình có tiết kiệm được tiền không?...V... Cố...... Không

Bảng mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập RP
Nếu có, báo nhiêu... .......................... Triệu động
7. Gia đình có vay nợ khoảng nào không?
   Nếu có, hiện gia đình đang nợ bao nhiêu .......................... Triệu động.

IV. ĐIỀU KIỆN SINH HỌAT VÀ VỀ SINH MÔI TRƯỜNG
8. Xin cho biết gia đình đang sử dụng nguồn nước nào để ăn uống/ sinh hoạt:
   (Đánh dấu trong số các câu sau):
   1. Nước giếng Unicef có trong hố
   2. Nước giếng Unicef cộng cộng hoặc giếng xây khác
   3. Giếng đất
   4. Nước sông suối
   5. Nước mưa
   6. Mưa nước từ các rào chuấn nước đi đồng
   7. Dùng trực tiếp nước kênh rudítieu
   8. Giếng xây lộc nước lây từ kênh rudítieu

9. Nguồn thấp sang của gia đình là gì? (Đánh dấu trong số các câu sau):
   1. Điện lưới quốc gia / địa phương
   2. Pin
   3. Máy nổ

10. Tài sản và công cụ sản xuất của hộ? (Ghi số lượng vào cọc, nếu không có ghi số 0):

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V. BẾN BÚ VÀ TÀI ĐỊNH CƯ:
11. Ông/Bà/ Gia đình đã khí nào nghề nổi về dự án “ Năng lượng nông thôn “ chưa?
   ...... Có .......................... Không
12. Gia đình có dòng ý dòng góp phần nào đạt của mình, nếu dự án cần, cho việc xây dựng và cải tạo lộ dint điện không?
   ...... Có .......................... Không
13. Nếu bị mất tài sản Ông/ Bà muốn được đến bù bằng hình thức nào?
   a) Đatk đi dịch: .......................... b) Bằng tiền mặt/ hiện vật: .......................... c) Kết hợp cả hai: ..........................
14. Theo Ông (Bà), việc tiền gia mình đạt mà Ông Bà có thể bị mất là bao nhiêu?
   Loại đặc: .......................... Đen giá (1000d/m²): .......................... Giá trị (1000d/m²): ..........................
15. Nếu phải giải toạ nhà ở, đặt dái và được dự án đến bù theo đang Ông/ Bà có vui lòng di chuyển không?
   ...... Có .......................... Không
   Nếu Ông (Bà) không vui lòng, xin cho biết vì sao?

Bí thư Nếu điều tra phục vụ lập RP

14
16. Nếu phải đi chuyển Ông (Bà) dự định:
   a) Gần nơi ở cũ ........................................ b) Đền khu vực khác trong cùng huyện ...........
   c) Trong cùng tỉnh .................................. c) Đền tỉnh khác .................................
   e) Không biết ........................................

17. Với số tiền sẽ được đến bù/hỗ trợ Ông/Bà dự kiến sử dụng vào việc gì?
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................

18. Theo Ông (Bà) có thể có cách nào khác để giảm tác động bất lợi của dự án đối với gia đình?
   - Khởi phục các công trình vào lúc không có mưa vỡ: ......
   - Đền bù cho hoa màu bị mất đi: ........
   - Thuê những người thuộc các hộ mất đất làm thuê cho các nhà thầu: ......
   - Khác (ghi cụ thể): ..............................................................

19. Theo Ông/Bà, xã làng xóm mình cần điều gì nhất (nếu cần nào quan trọng nhất):
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................

 XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

Ngày ........ tháng .... năm 2012

Điều tra viễn: ...Tên ...........

Chủ hô: ..............................................................

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập RP
MẪU 1.6:
BẢNG HỘI ĐIỀU TRA KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH BI ÂNH HƯỞNG

Dự án: [Viết rõ dự án] - tỉnh Lào Cai (vốn vay WB)
Xã/thị trấn: .............................................Huyện/Thị: .............................................

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG:
1. Tên chủ hộ: .................................................... Nam ... Nữ ... Mã hộ ......
2. Địa chỉ:
   - Công trình:
   - Tỉnh/thành phố: .............................................
   - Huyện/TP: .............................................
   - Xã/Phường: .............................................
   - Thôn / bản: .............................................
3. Họ thuộc nhóm dân tộc nào (Ghi cụ thể): .............................................
4. Thành viên trong hộ (nghững người phù thuộc và chung kinh tế của gia đình)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Quan hệ với chủ hộ</th>
<th>Giới tính</th>
<th>Tuổi</th>
<th>Dân tộc</th>
<th>Trình độ văn hóa</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp và nguồn thu nhập</th>
<th>Tình trạng việc làm</th>
<th>Uóc tính tổng thu nhập năm (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lý Thị Hằng</td>
<td>bà</td>
<td>nữ</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Tố</td>
<td>THPT</td>
<td>CN</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lý Văn Thế</td>
<td>con</td>
<td>nam</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>CN</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>con</td>
<td>nam</td>
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<td>Tốt</td>
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II. THU NHẬP:
5. Thu nhập và nguồn thu nhập:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Nguồn thu nhập</th>
<th>Thu nhập ước tính năm 2009 (1000dông)</th>
<th>Ghi chú</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Trong trot</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nghệ rừng</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Dịch vụ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Khác (ghi cụ thể)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cộng</td>
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</table>

III. TIẾT KIỆM VÀ NO NĂN:
6. Gia đình có tiết kiệm được tiền không? ............................................. Có ...... Không

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập RP
Nếu có, bao nhiêu………….. Triệu đồng
7. Gia đình có vay nợ khoản nào không?
   Nếu có, hiện gia đình đang nợ bao nhiêu ………………… Triệu đồng.

IV. ĐỊNH KIỂM SĨNH HOẠT VÀ VỀ SĨNH MÔI TRƯỜNG
8. Xin cho biết gia đình đang sử dụng nguồn nước nào để ăn uống/ sinh hoạt:
   (Đánh dấu số 1 cho các câu sau):
   1. Nước giếng Unicef có trong hố
   2. Nước giếng Unicef có trong bể
   3. Giếng đất
   4. Nước sông suối
   5. Nước mưa
   6. Mua nước từ các thiết bị nước ngoài di động
   7. Đường ống tiếp nước kênh sông tại cấp xã
   8. Giếng xà phòng nước lầy từ kênh tiêu tiêu

9. Nguồn thấp sáng của gia đình là gì? (Đánh dấu số 1 cho các câu sau):
   1. Điện lưới quốc gia/ địa phương
   2. Pin
   3. May

10. Tài sản và công cụ sản xuất của hộ? (Ghi số lượng vào cột, nếu không có ghi số 0):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Loại tài sản</th>
<th>Số lượng</th>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Loại tài sản</th>
<th>Số lượng</th>
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<td>Máy tính</td>
<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bàn ghế sao lông</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ghe mây</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Đai, may nghề nhà</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thuyền</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Đầu máy video</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Máy bom điện</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TV đen trắng</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Máy cày/ búa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TV màu</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Máy xay xắt lá</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tủ lạnh</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ô tô/ ô tô khác</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Máy nồi</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ô tô tải</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Máy khâu</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Xe máy</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Điện thoại</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ghi số lượng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. ĐÈN BỤ VÀ TAILY ĐỊNH CỤ:
11. Ông/ Bà/ Gia đình đã khi nào ngừng nơi về dự án “Nâng lương nông thôn” chưa?
   …/… Có …/… Không
12. Gia đình có đóng góp phần nào đặt của mình, nếu dự án cần, cho việc xây dựng và cải tạo list đi điện không?
   …/… Có …/… Không
13. Nếu bị mất tài sản Ông/ Bà muốn được đền bù bằng hình thức nào?
   a) Đất đai đất: …/…
   b) Bằng tiền mặt/ hiện vật: …/…
   c) Kết hợp cả hai: …/…
14. Theo Ông/ Bà, việc tính giá mệnh giá mất Ông Bà có thể bị mất là bao nhiêu:
   Loại đai: …/… Đơn giá (1000đ/m²): …/… Giá trị (1000đ/m²): …/…
15. Nếu phát giá toàn nhà ở, đai đất và được dự án đền bù thỏa đáng Ông/ Bà có vui lòng đi chuyển không?
   …/… Có …/… Không
Nếu Ông/ Bà không vui lòng, xin cho biết vì sao?

Bieża nâu điệu trā phusy op RP
16. Nếu phải đi chuyển Ông (Bà) dự định:
   a) Gắn nơi ở cũ
   b) Đến khu vực khác trong cùng huyện
   c) Trong cùng tỉnh
   d) Đến tỉnh khác
   e) Không biết

17. Vội số tiền sẽ được đền bù/ hỗ trợ Ông/ Bà dự kiến sử dụng vào việc gì?
   
18. Theo Ông (Bà) có thể có cách nào khác để giảm tác động bất lợi của dự án đối với gia đình?
   - Khôi phục các công trình vào lúc không có mùa vụ: ...
   - Đền bù cho hoa màu bị mất đi: ...
   - Thuê những người thuộc các hộ mất đất làm thuê cho các nhà thuê: ...
   - Khác (ghi cụ thể): ...........................................

19. Theo Ông/ Bà, xạ lạng xóm mình cần điều gì nhất (nếu cần nào quan trọng nhất):
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...

   Ngày tháng, ngày tháng năm 2012

XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

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

Chủ tịch:..........................

Chủ họ:........................
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đơn giá thi trường</th>
<th>Đất thổ cư (VND/m²)</th>
<th>Đất nông nghiệp (VND/m²)</th>
<th>Nhà ở, công trình (VND/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tên xã:</td>
<td>Nông thôn</td>
<td>Vườn</td>
<td>Đấu mồi giao thông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Đất:</td>
<td>Đất thổ cư</td>
<td>Đất vườn</td>
<td>Đất canh tác lương thực</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ghi chú: Các số liệu trên có thể lấy theo quyết định của UBND tỉnh về (i) Đơn giá bồi thường thiệt hại tài sản, cây cối, hoa màu khi Nhà nước thu hồi; (ii) Phân loại và giá các loại đất trên địa bàn tỉnh.

CÂN BÔ ĐIỀU TRA

Nguyễn Trí Anh

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập RP
### APPENDIX 7: CHECKING THE PROJECT AFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>No. of persons in HH</th>
<th>Total landholding of HH in m²</th>
<th>Land to be acquired in m² by Type</th>
<th>Loss as % of total</th>
<th>Loss of Crops</th>
<th>Loss of Other assets</th>
<th>Other Losses</th>
<th>Temporal Losses (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Le Van Khep</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ban Van Tho</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lam Van Cuong</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>926</td>
<td>534</td>
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