Rural Distribution Project

Feasibility Study
Dong Thap Province

Volume 2

Resettlement Plan

Final Version
Rural Distribution Project

Feasibility Study
Dong Thap Province

Volume 2

Resettlement Plan

Prepared by
PC2 Power Engineering & Consulting Center

Date ........................................

Submitted by
South Vietnam Power Management Board

Date ........................................
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*Power Company 2*

*Power Engineering & Consulting Center*
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Abbreviations

AEC Agricultural Extension Center
BARD Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
Consultant PC2 Power Engineering & Consulting Center
CPC Commune People's Committee
CRC Compensation and Resettlement Committee
DARD Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
D/L Distribution Line
DMS Detailed Measurement Survey
DNRE Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC Department of Construction
DOF Department of Finance and Pricing
DOI Department of Industry
DP Displaced Person or Project Affected Person
(Pls. see definition in Policy Framework)
DPC District People's Committee
DPI Department of Planning and Investment
DSS Distribution Sub-Station
EM Ethnic Minority
EMP Ethnic Minority Plan
EVN Electricity of Viet Nam
FS Feasibility Study
GOV Government of Viet Nam
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>IMA</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOC</td>
<td>Ministry of Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOI</td>
<td>Ministry of Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV</td>
<td>Middle Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP 4.12</td>
<td>World Bank’s Operational Policies 4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Power Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2</td>
<td>Power Company No. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>PC2 South Vietnam Power Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Project Provincial Powers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. (Pls see Item 2.2.2 of this RP.)
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 The Project

Implementing the Government of Viet Nam's policy on the national industrialization and modernization program, the state Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) has decided to use the World Bank financial resources for the investment of the ‘Rural Distribution Project’.

PC2, on behalf of EVN, will develop the RD subproject in Dong Thap province that traverses 12 communes and 2 townships belong to 4 districts. (Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of Project Areas).

The efficiency improvement of the 22 kV power distribution networks in the project areas of Dong Thap province comprises of

(i) construction/installation 1.17 km of single-phase D/L
16 poles
1 DSS of single phase (totaling 25 KVA)

(ii) refurbishment/replacement 77 km of 3-phase D/L
195 poles

(iii) upgrading/replacement 2.38 km (from single-phase to 3-phase)
5 poles

PC2 PMB is to enter a contract with the Consultant for the preparation of the Feasibility, Environment Management Plan and the Resettlement Plan for the sub-projects with the aforesaid components in Dong Thap province.

1.2 Policy Framework

This RP for the sub-projects under PC2 is based on the Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons.

According to the Policy Framework, eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation entitlement includes all affected persons, households and institutions with or without legal status on their assets included in the RP inventory prior to the RP cut-off date. By the actual RP implementation, PMB/Compensation and Resettlement Committees will organize the survey for the actual prevailing prices for the adjustment of the com-
pensation unit prices, if necessary, and the amount of compensation will be displayed at the Commune People’s Committee Offices.

1.3 Principles and Objectives

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

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

Apart from direct compensation, all DPs who permanently losing more than 10% of their residential/productive land or other incomes are entitled to trainings or other restoration measures and who required to be resettled are entitled to (i) transport allowance; (ii) relocating subsidy and (iii) trainings or other restoration measures. However, in this sub-project, there are no DPs losing more than 10% of fixed assets or who will require relocation.

1.4 Existing Power Distribution Situation in Dong Thap Province

The existing power distribution networks in Dong Thap province, in general, are 15kV and 22kV and incapable of meeting the current and future demand due to unapt D/Ls (too long distance and/or too small conductor diameter, leading to low service quality and high loss) and also lack of S/Ss.

Please see the table below for details of the existing power distribution situation in Dong Thap province.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>D/L Code</th>
<th>Capacity MVA</th>
<th>Areas of supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Cao Lanh Station 110/22(15)kV</td>
<td>871 D/L</td>
<td>15.24 7.4</td>
<td>Thập Muội, Cao Lành and Châu Thành districts and parts of Tam Nông district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>873 D/L</td>
<td>13.03 2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>875 D/L</td>
<td>6.52 7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>477 D/L</td>
<td>25.86 6.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>479 D/L</td>
<td>56.85 7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>An Long Station 110/22(15)kV</td>
<td>471 D/L</td>
<td>12.77 0.1</td>
<td>Thanh Bình district and parts of Tam Nông district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>473 D/L</td>
<td>7.3 1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>875 D/L</td>
<td>31.19 4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>877 D/L</td>
<td>38.40 6.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Hong Ngu Station 110/22kV</td>
<td>472 D/L</td>
<td>32.75 1.1</td>
<td>Hồng Ngu and Tân Hòn Districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>474 D/L</td>
<td>29.48 5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>476 D/L</td>
<td>2.72 0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>478 D/L</td>
<td>8.18 1.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5 Projection of Power Distribution Demand in Dong Thap Province

With the ever increasing demand of power supply in the project areas, such forecast and planning for the future (2005 - 2015) power supply demand and distribution networks in the project areas has been prepared by PECC3 and approved by the Ministry of Industry (Decision No.1014/QD-BCN dated April 17, 2006).

Please see the table below for the details of the power supply demand projection in the project areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Power Supply Areas (district)</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P (MW)</td>
<td>A (MWh)</td>
<td>P (MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cao Lãnh township</td>
<td>71.10</td>
<td>303.49</td>
<td>241.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cao Lãnh</td>
<td>35.90</td>
<td>153.26</td>
<td>78.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tháp Mười</td>
<td>33.01</td>
<td>40.93</td>
<td>85.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thanh Bình</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>45.74</td>
<td>63.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tam Nông</td>
<td>26.82</td>
<td>114.49</td>
<td>52.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hồng Ngự</td>
<td>43.13</td>
<td>184.11</td>
<td>90.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tên Hông</td>
<td>20.88</td>
<td>89.15</td>
<td>46.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sa Dec township</td>
<td>93.85</td>
<td>400.60</td>
<td>345.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Châu Thành</td>
<td>39.32</td>
<td>167.84</td>
<td>84.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lai Vung</td>
<td>31.72</td>
<td>135.41</td>
<td>312.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lập Vô</td>
<td>53.93</td>
<td>230.20</td>
<td>130.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>406.37</td>
<td>1,865.22</td>
<td>1,531.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6 Project Impacts

Permanent Impacts

Permanent Land Acquisition

- residential land
- productive land
garden 24 m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>% of Total Productive Land Holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>24 m²</td>
<td>0.019%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Public Land</td>
<td>1,044 m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(There are no other types of land permanently affected in this project).

Permanent Affected Structures Nil

Permanent Affected Crops Nil

Permanent Affected Trees 409 trees

Temporary Impacts

Temporary land acquisition within ROWs

- residential land
- productive land
rice 470 m²
garden 4,008 m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>% of Total Productive Land Holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>470 m²</td>
<td>3.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>4,008 m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Public Land</td>
<td>461,602 m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temporary land acquisition for access roads

The temporary land acquisition for temporary access roads during construction is not required since the prevailing roads/paths/lanes and ROWs shall be used during the construction period.

Temporary affected crops

rice 470 m²

Impact on Houses/Structures Nil
2. Institutional and Legal Framework

2.1 Institutional Framework

The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing this RP rests with PC2, South Vietnam Power Project Management Board and the People's Committee of Dong Thap province and their relevant Institutions (i.e. Provincial and District CRCs, provincial DOFs, DOCs, DOIs, DNREs...).

PC2, its Consultant and Dong Thap PPP are responsible for carrying out census, socio-economic survey and inventories and preparing RP and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction.

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

2.2 Legal Framework

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

3. Entitlement Policy

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

The Policy Framework lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of 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 DP's

Apart from direct compensation, all DPs who permanently losing more than 10% of their residential/productive land or other incomes are entitled to (i) transport allowance; (ii) relocating subsidy; (iii) trainings or other restoration measures (GOV Decree 197/2004/ND-CP).

After the agreement on T/L routes (to be constructed) and T/L lines (to be refurbished) is obtained, the Consultant has carried out the socio-economic survey and inventory of project affected assets traversing such agreed T/L routes/lines. The cut-off date has been fixed during the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 31st of August of 2007. The cut-off date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings in each project related commune.

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

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

5. **People’s Participation**

The consultation with DPs in getting their feedback will limit contradiction and avoid delays in project implementation. The RP is developed in close consultation with local authorities and DPs in order to maximize their participation in resettlement planning and implementing and the socio-economic benefits of DPs to the project.

Local authorities and DPs were consulted through line alignments, drafts of resettlement policy, RP implementation, grievance mechanism and monitoring and evaluation on the restoration of DPs’ livelihoods after the project implementation. (Pls. see Appendix 5 for samples of *Minutes of Community Meetings* and Appendix 7 for sample of *Pamphlet*.)

6. **Baseline Information**

6.1 **Data Gathering Activities**

Consultant staff have carried out the census and inventory by means of direct interviews and ‘Questionnaires’ during July – August, 2007 covering 100% of DPs in the project affected areas in 2 hamlets of 2 communes in Cao Lanh district of Dong Thap province.

6.2 **Socio-economic Surveys**

The socio-economic surveys have been carried out aiming at providing baseline data on the localities traversed by the D/Ls covering 2 hamlets of 2 communes in Cao Lanh district of Dong Thap province*. Survey data cover the information on the characteristics of the communities, their sources of income, revenue, socio-economic situation. The survey also aims at identifying characteristics of effected areas, assessing the development of population, houses, socio-economic etc. The survey data are used for establishing re-settlement policy and bases for evaluating restoration of living standards.

6.3 **Economy**

*It is noted that the project components covering 2 townships and 12 communes belong to 4 districts in Dong Thap province, however, the refurbishment of 3 phase D/L (77 km + 195 poles) in 2 townships and 10 communes belong to 3 districts do not affect the ROW (with the pulley stringing technique), therefore, the socio-economic surveys only carried out for the 2 communes of Cao Lanh district with newly built and upgrading (from single phase to 3 phase) components.
Economy in Dong Thap province, among the open-door market economy of the whole country, develops on the trend of increasing industry and services sectors in the overwhelming agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fishery sectors.

In the project areas, the project affected population is mainly farmers (58.78%), small-scale business (10.61%), wage-earners (from both state-owned and private sectors – 6.66%), handicraft workers (5.66%) and aquaculture/fishing (1.22%). The rest belong to free-lance labor (6.10%), retired (2.44%) and others (8.53%).

6.4 Census and Inventory

The census and inventory show that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Number of DPs</strong></th>
<th><strong>42 HHs</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>126 pers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Number of DPs required to be resettled: Nil
- Number and area of houses lost: Nil
- Area of residential plots lost: Nil
- Area of agricultural land lost (rice field, garden, crop field...): 24 m²
- Productive land lost as percentage of total productive land: 0.019%
- Quantity of other fixed assets affected (various categories): Nil
- Temporary impact on productive assets (garden, rice, crop land): 4,478 m²
- Business lost including structures, land and other fixed assets: Nil
- Impact on tenants who leased the houses for residential purpose: Nil
- Impact on sensitive areas: Nil
- Impact on public works: Nil
- Impact on EM communities: Nil

The census and inventory also show the household characteristics:

- **Average of family size**
  - Man: 50.79 %
  - Women: 49.21 %

- **Age groups**
  - 1 – 17 yrs old: 33.33 %
  - 18 – 60 yrs old: 57.94 %
  - Above 60 yrs old: 8.53 %

- **Heads of HH**
  - Male: 71.43 %
  - Female: 28.57 %

- **Education standard**
  - High school/Technical secondary: 0.00 %
  - Secondary (10 – 12 classes): 20.63 %
  - Primary (6 – 9 classes): 28.57 %
  - Elementary (1 – 5 classes): 36.51 %
  - Writing/reading: 2.38 %
  - Illiterate: 0.79 %
- Not yet attending school 11.12 %

* Occupation
- Agriculture 58.78 %
- Small business 10.61 %
- Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors) 6.66 %
- Handicraft 5.66 %
- Aquaculture/fishing 1.22 %
- Free lanced labors 6.10 %
- Retired 2.44 %
- Others 8.53 %

* Average annual income 16,714,286 VND/HH/year or 5,571,429 VND/person/year

7. Project Impacts

7.1 Project Impacted People

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

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

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

Total number of DPs is 42 HHs (126 persons), of these:

- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of residential/productive land Nil
- DPs with permanent land acquisition of less than 10% of productive land holding 6 HHs 18 Pers
- DPs with permanent land acquisition of less than 10% of residential land holding Nil
- DPs with partially affected structures Nil
- DPs with annual/perennial trees/crops affected 42 HHs 126 Pers
Vietnam Rural Distribution Project
Dong Thap Province

Resettlement Plan

- DPs with business partly or totally affected: Nil
- DPs required to be relocated: Nil

From the results shown above, it is safe to state that the entire displaced population is minor since the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost – DPs' productive land lost is practically insignificant i.e. 0.019% of their total productive land holding.

7.2 Project Impacted Assets

The project will impact on:
(a) permanent land acquisition for tower foundations, and some access roads for the project construction.
(b) permanent impact on houses, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the proposed tower foundation areas and in ROWs.
(c) Assets on the service roads.
(d) All trees and crops or other assets surrounding the tower foundation and ROWs.
(e) Temporarily acquired land required during construction of the project.

Results of the socio-economic surveys show that:
- Permanent land acquisition:
  - residential land: Nil
  - productive land: 244 m²
- Temporary land acquisition (in ROW): 4,478 m²
- Permanent affected structures: Nil
- Temporary affected structures: Nil
- Permanent affected crops (i.e. rice, beans, groundnut etc.): Nil
- Permanent affected trees (i.e. coconut, mango etc.): 409 trees
- Temporary affected crops: 270 m²

Through consultation, DPs opted for cash compensation for their impacted assets at replacement costs for fixed assets and market price for crops.

7.3 Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

The proposed RP implementation schedule is as follows:

**EVN/WB**
1. Review and approval/clear of RP by EVN/WB Nov. 2007
4. Effectiveness Aug. 2008

**PMB and Project CRC:**
1. Establishment of Project CRC (already exist)
2. Commencement of Public information Sept. 2008
3. Commencement of Field works (DMS) Nov. 2008

**DPs:**
1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties Nov. 2008

**Bidding**
Commencement of bidding for equipment Jan. 2009

**Civil works**
Commencement of civil works Jun. 2009
(The civil works is expected to complete within 12 months)

**Monitoring** Sept. 2008 – Dec. 2010

*Notes*  
- Considering the marginal impacts (without resettlement) and number of DPs and, with the apt workforce, the public information and DMS & inventory work is envisaged to be fulfilled within 3 months and the actual compensation can be fulfilled within 2 months.
- Discussion among Consultant and PC2 PMB for the above proposed RP implementation schedule has been held, taking into consideration the quantity of project components, number of project related communes in each district, the apt workforce and possibility of parallel activities.

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

PC2, assigned by EVN, is responsible for all of operations on investment guidelines, investigation and design, project construction as well as supervision of compensation and resettlement of the project. PC2 will directly guiding the whole implementing process of the project including RP implementation. It will be assisted by provincial, district and commune authorities and all relevant institutions. (Pls. see Figure 2.1.2 for *RP Implementation Organization Chart*).

8.3 Complaint and Grievances

During the project implementation, DP's complaints and grievances will be dealt with according to the Vietnamese laws and regulations. DPs raising complaints will be treated fairly and guided by related agencies on the procedures and formalities for lodging their complaints of RP with all administrative fees exempted throughout such process.

There are 4 steps of complaint lodging for DPs i.e. Commune level, District level, Provincial level and, in extreme cases, the DPs can bring the issues to Court by using the Bureau of Law Consultant, free of charge.

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

8.4 Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of RP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PC2 PMB and the People’s Committees at various levels in the project related localities. Moreover, an independent external monitoring agency will be entrusted with independent monitoring tasks. Such independent external monitoring agency will be selected and contracted by PMB right after RP approval and will commence their supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the RP implementation.

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

9. Costs and Budget

*Table 9.5.6 – Total Cost of RP Implementation*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preparation of RP and DMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial state (Preparation of RP)</td>
<td>108,097,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation stage (DMS &amp; inventory)</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td>138,097,681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unit: VND*
2. Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently affected trees</td>
<td>127,606,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently/temporarily affected crops</td>
<td>611,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>129,057,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,343,094</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,430,936</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total (1+2+3+4+5)** | **385,928,711**

*Notes*

- Budget for RP implementation will be from the counterpart funds: EVN.
- The interested independent external monitoring agency will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent external monitoring agency.

10. Disclosure

Drafts of *Policy Framework* and *Entitlement Matrix* have been disclosed at the People’s Committees of the project related 2 communes and 1 district in Dong Thap province.

Drafts of RP have been disclosed at the offices of the provincial People’s Committee of Dong Thap province and at Vietnam Development and Information Center (VDIC) of the World Bank office in Hanoi.

The final RP will be cleared by the WB and approved by EVN and the People’s Committee of Dong Thap province.
1. Introduction

1.1 Project Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the GOV's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services i.e. electricity: the proposed project would be able to supply sufficient power of acceptable quality to the rural retail level.

The sub-projects in 14 provinces in South Vietnam will focus on constructing, refurbishing, upgrading and increasing the capacity of existing distribution lines and substations and standardizing them to 22 kV 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 RD subproject in Dong Thap province will traverse 12 communes and 2 townships belong to 4 districts. (Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of Project Areas).

The efficiency improvement of the 22 kV power distribution networks in the project areas of Dong Thap province comprises of

(i) construction/installation  1.17 km of single-phase D/L
                                16 poles
                                1 DSS of single phase (totaling 25 KVA)

(ii) refurbishment/replacement 77 km of 3-phase D/L
                                 195 poles

(iii) upgrading/replacement 2.38 km (from single-phase to 3-phase)
                              5 poles

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for pole foundations, access roads and ROWs. However, rehabilitation and expansion of the 22 kV systems will not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

Current data shows that the existing networks (substations and D/Ls) can not satisfy the current load (let alone many newly formed populated areas) and almost constantly overloaded with high electricity loss and low service quality.
Therefore, implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, industries, handicraft and aquaculture development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the project areas.

1.2 Policy Framework

The principle objective of the Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation is to ensure that all DPs will be compensated for their losses at 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. Please see Appendix 2 for Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons.

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

1.3 Objectives of Resettlement Plan

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

1.4 Principles of Resettlement Plan

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

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

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

(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 DPs' choice; (iii) replacement of residential/premise land of equal size acceptable to the DPs or in cash at replacement cost according to DPs' choice; and (iv) transfer and subsistence allowances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Entitlements will be provided to DPs prior to expected start-up of works at the respective project site.

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

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

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

Compensation, resettlement, assistance and rehabilitation activities will only commence after the WB has found the RP acceptable and the EVN and the Project PPC have approved it.
The compensation, resettlement, assistance and rehabilitation activities will be completed before awarding the contracts of civil works under each sub-project.

1.5 Existing Power Distribution Situation in Dong Thap Province

The existing power distribution networks in Dong Thap province, in general, are 110/22(15)kV and 110/22kV and incapable of meeting the current and future demand due to unapt D/Ls (too long distance and/or too small conductor diameter, leading to low service quality and high loss) and also lack of S/Ss.

Please see Table 1.5 below for details of the existing power distribution situation in Dong Thap province.

**Table 1.5 – Existing Power Distribution Situation in Dong Thap Province**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>D/L Code</th>
<th>D/L km</th>
<th>Capacity MVA</th>
<th>Areas of supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Cao Lanh Station 110/22(15)kV</td>
<td>871 D/L</td>
<td>15.24</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Tháp Mười, Cao Lãnh and Châu Thành districts and parts of Tam Nông district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>873 D/L</td>
<td>13.03</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>875 D/L</td>
<td>6.52</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>477 D/L</td>
<td>25.86</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>479 D/L</td>
<td>56.85</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>An Long Station 110/22(15)kV</td>
<td>471 D/L</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Thanh Bình district and parts of Tam Nông district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>473 D/L</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>875 D/L</td>
<td>31.19</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>877 D/L</td>
<td>38.40</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Hong Ngu Station 110/22kV</td>
<td>472 D/L</td>
<td>32.75</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Hồng Ngu and Tân Hồng Districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>474 D/L</td>
<td>29.48</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>476 D/L</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>478 D/L</td>
<td>8.18</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>480 D/L</td>
<td>27.02</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>482 D/L</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>484 D/L</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Sa Dec Station 110/22(15)kV</td>
<td>471 D/L</td>
<td>35.07</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Sa Đéc district and parts of Châu Thành and Lai Vung districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>473 D/L</td>
<td>8.88</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>475 D/L</td>
<td>8.27</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>572 D/L</td>
<td>22.25</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>574 D/L</td>
<td>33.88</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>576 D/L</td>
<td>12.33</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Thanh Hung Station 110/22kV</td>
<td>471 D/L</td>
<td>22.84</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Lấp Vò district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>473 D/L</td>
<td>15.93</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6 Projection of Power Distribution Demand in Dong Thap Province

With the ever increasing demand of power supply in the project areas, such forecast and planning for the future (2005 – 2015) power supply demand and distribution networks in the project areas has been prepared by PECC3 and approved by the Ministry of Industry (Decision No.1014/QD-BCN dated April 17, 2006).

Please see Table 1.6 below for the details of the power supply demand projection in Dong Thap province.

Table 1.6 – Projection of Power Supply Demand in Dong Thap Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Power Supply Areas (district)</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P (MW)</td>
<td>A (MWh)</td>
<td>P (MW)</td>
<td>A (MWh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cao Lãnh township</td>
<td>71.10</td>
<td>303.49</td>
<td>241.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cao Lãnh</td>
<td>35.90</td>
<td>153.26</td>
<td>78.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tháp Mười</td>
<td>33.01</td>
<td>40.93</td>
<td>85.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thạnh Bình</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>45.74</td>
<td>63.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tam Nông</td>
<td>26.82</td>
<td>114.49</td>
<td>52.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hồng Ngự</td>
<td>43.13</td>
<td>184.11</td>
<td>90.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tân Hồng</td>
<td>20.88</td>
<td>89.15</td>
<td>46.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sa Đéc township</td>
<td>93.85</td>
<td>400.60</td>
<td>345.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Châu Thành</td>
<td>39.32</td>
<td>167.84</td>
<td>84.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lai Vung</td>
<td>31.72</td>
<td>135.41</td>
<td>312.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lấp Vò</td>
<td>53.93</td>
<td>230.20</td>
<td>130.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>406.37</td>
<td>1,865.22</td>
<td>1,531.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Project Ownership and Organization

- **Investor**  
  Power Company 2 (under EVN)

- **Management**  
  Southern Power Project Management Board (under PC2)

- **Provincial Power Services**  
  Dong Thap Power Company (under PC2)
1.8 Overall Project Description

1.8.1 Step-down Transformer Station

- **Capacity**
  - single-phase: 25 kVA
- **Type of supports**
  - installed on conductor support towers

1.8.2 Distribution Line

- **Voltage level**
  - 22 kV
- **ROW**
  - single-phase D/L: 4 m
  - 3-phase D/L: 6 m
- **Support type**
  - Centrifugal concrete poles
- **Height of tower**
  - single-phase D/L: 10.5 m
  - 3-phase D/L: 12 m
- **Tower foundation area**
  - single-phase D/L: 4 m²
  - 3-phase D/L: 6 m²
- **Average distance between towers**
  - single-phase D/L: ≈73 m
  - 3-phase D/L: ≈68 m

1.8.3 Project Components

---

*Theoretically the distance between poles of 22kV D/L is around 80m. However, the above stated average distances between poles are applicable in Dong Thap RD subprojects due to topographical conditions and also avoiding impacts on houses/structures.*
### Table 1.8.3 – Project Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Construction/installation</th>
<th>Refurbishment</th>
<th>Upgrading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stations</td>
<td>D/L</td>
<td>Stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single Phase</td>
<td>KVA</td>
<td>km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lãnh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Phong Mỹ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Mỹ Long</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Châu Thành</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 An Khánh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Hòa Tân</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Phú Hầu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Tân Bình</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Tân Nhượng Đồng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Tân Phú Trang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 Cái Tầu Hạ township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tam Nông</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Phú Cương</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Thập Mười</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Hướng Thành</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Mỹ Hòa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Mỹ An township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Trường Xuân</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.8.4 Project Efficiency

As already mentioned above, the existing networks (with total capacity of 127 MVA and total 22kV + 15 kV D/L of 488 km) can cover almost all the population of the project area, but due to (i) many degraded D/Ls and poles, (ii) many illogic routings, (iii) many random connections and, (iv) many newly formed populated areas, the networks almost constantly overloaded with high electricity loss and low service quality.
The project efficiency will add to the existing capacity with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction/ Installation</th>
<th>Refurbishment/ Replacement</th>
<th>Upgrading/ Replacement (single-phase → 3-phase)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Phase 22kV D/L</td>
<td>DSSs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>Pole Single phase KVA</td>
<td>Pole D/L km Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1 25 76.9 195 2.38 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The newly built, refurbished and upgraded components of the subproject will increase the capacity of existing distribution lines and substations and standardizing them to 22 kV 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 not only for project related districts but also for other districts in Dong Thap province.

1.8.5 Project Impacts

It is noted that the project components covering 2 townships and 12 communes belong to 4 districts in Dong Thap province, however, the refurbishment of 3 phase D/L (77 km + 195 poles) in 2 townships and 10 communes belong to 3 districts do not affect the ROW (with the pulley stringing technique), therefore, the socio-economic surveys only carried out for the 2 communes of Cao Lanh district with newly built and upgrading (from single-phase to 3 phase) components.

Project Impacted People

Total number of DPs is 42 HHs (126 persons), of these:

- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of residential land: Nil Nil
- DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of residential land: Nil Nil
- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of productive land: Nil Nil
- DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of productive land: 6 18
- DPs with totally/partially affected structures: Nil Nil

Power Company 2
Power Engineering & Consulting Center
• DPs with annual crops/perennial trees permanently affected  6  18
• DPs with annual crops temporarily affected  36  108
• DPs with business partly or totally affected  Nil  Nil
• *DPs required to be relocated*  Nil  Nil

From the results shown above, it is safe to state that the *entire displaced population is minor* since the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.

**Permanent Impacts**

**Permanent Land Acquisition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Nil</th>
<th>24 m² representing 0.019% of total productive land holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>residential land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>productive land garden</td>
<td>24 m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacant public land</td>
<td>1,044 m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(There are no other types of land permanently affected in this project).

**Permanent Affected Structures**  Nil
**Permanent Affected Crops**  Nil
**Permanent Affected Trees**  409 trees

**Temporary Impacts**

**Temporary land acquisition within ROWs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Nil</th>
<th>470 m² representing 3.63% of total productive land holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>residential land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>productive land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice garden</td>
<td>4,008 m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.8.6 Mitigation Measures

Consultation and Participation
Survey teams of PC2 Consultant have conducted discussions and consultations with local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, particularly the alignment of D/L routes. The selected line route and DSSs locations are the least impact option.

Design Stage
During the mapping of the routes, PC2 and its Consultant have thoroughly studied different alternatives on map and at sites to select the optimal ones.

Certain changes in direction of the routes, the large turning angles of the routes and more road crossings are applied to avoid impacts.

Height of aerially installed DSSs, applicable distances between towers and applicable dimensions of tower foundations have been well considered during the design stage.

Construction Stage

Many bidding packages for certain localities are well considered by PMB for the shortest possible construction period.

Canals and existing public roads/paths/lanes are well considered for the access roads during the construction period.

Appropriate workforces with working shifts would be scheduled to shorten the temporarily affected period.

Temporary land acquisition for access roads
The temporary land acquisition for temporary access roads during construction is not required since the prevailing roads/paths/lanes and ROWs shall be used during the construction period.

Temporary affected crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact on Houses/Structures
Nil
2. Institutional and Legal Framework

2.1 Institutional Framework

2.1.1 Overall Responsibility

- The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing this RP rests with PC2 South Vietnam Power Management Board and the People’s Committee of Dong Thap province and their relevant Institutions (i.e. Provincial and District CRCs, provincial DOF, DOC, DOI, DNRE…).

PC2, its Consultant and PPP are responsible for carrying out census, socio-economic surveys and inventories and preparing RP and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction.

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

These administrative units will also ensure the active and effective participation of the DPs in the RP preparation and implementation. In order to have RPs acceptable to the WB and to implement RP smoothly, PC2 is responsible for (i) hiring qualified consultant to prepare RP; (ii) appointing qualified social safeguard staffs at PMB, PPP and CRCs at provincial and district levels.

- Financial resource for the project investment is from EVN.

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

2.1.2 Detail Responsibility

Electricity of Viet Nam

Electricity of Viet Nam is the owner of the project and is responsible for managing and organizing of survey, investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and
Vietnam Rural Distribution Project
Dong Thap Province

supervision for RP implementation. EVN’s Department of Business and Rural Energy is assigned as the directly in-charged body of the RD Project.

Project Management Board

The PMB has direct responsibility and day-to-day management oversight for implementing all aspects pertained to the works of the RD subprojects (22 kV D/Ls and S/Ss), including planning, programming, budgeting and ensuring overall sub-projects' coordination and supervision of resettlement activities, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and coordination/liaison with EVN and the WB.

The responsibilities of the PMB towards the subprojects’ resettlement issues include, but not limited to, the followings:

- Planning overall schedule of resettlement implementation for all competent components.
- Guide the resettlement implementing agencies at different levels in updating DMS based on the detailed technical designs to identify exact number of DPs and their impacts levels, serving as a legal basis for compensation payment.
- Guide the resettlement implementing bodies to execute resettlement activities in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework and the RP of the subproject and, in case of any mistakes or shortcomings are identified through internal and/or external monitoring of the RP implementation, ensure that the correction measures are adopted and objectives of the RP are met.
- Guide the local resettlement agencies on procedures of preparation and submission for approval of documents related to compensation and resettlement.
- Provide overall supervision of the progress of the subproject’s compensation and resettlement programs, implementation and supervising the coordination between the civil works in certain locality with the respective resettlement activities.
- Provide necessary resettlement training to the implementing agencies at all level.
- Establish standard procedures for information meetings and consultation with DPs. Implement the subproject resettlement information campaign, including the delivery of public resettlement information documents and conducting consultation with DPs in accordance with the project established guidelines.
- Provide coordination between various agencies involved in the RP implementation and monitoring the RP implementation. Establish liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logical support to the implementing agencies.

Power Company 2
Power Engineering & Consulting Center
• Review and advice the subproject’s PPC to make adjustment, if necessary, on compensation rates for land and house/structures in accordance with the provisions of this RP.

• Channeling budget for the subproject’s resettlement implementation.

• Establish procedures for coordination between contractors and local communities and prompt evaluation and compensation for community assets impacted (if any) during the civil works.

• Establish procedures for prompt implementation of correction measures and actions in response to DPs’ grievances.

• Coordinate the issue of project-related employment to DPs (consult and encourage the contractors on employment opportunities for local population, inform local people about such opportunities).

• Establish procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and prepare the subproject progress reports and ensuring compliance with the project RP provisions and policy.

• Manage a standardized DPs database, serving practical resettlement implementation needs.

• Recruit and supervise the independent external monitoring agency.

• Implement accounting of resettlement implementation of the subproject.

• Prepare subproject progress reports on land acquisition and resettlement to submit to EVN and WB

Provincial People’s Committee

• The Project PPC is responsible for adopting the Resettlement Policy Framework and endorsing the RP and clearly direct/demarcate the responsibilities for their relevant institutions in implementing RP.

• Approve the compensation unit costs, allowances and establishing appraising committees, compensation and resettlement councils at provincial and district levels and approve lands for compensation.

• Redress complaints and grievances.

RP Related Provincial Departments

The Provincial DOF is responsible for studying and issuing unit prices of compensation and submitting to PPC for approval. Right from the initial stage of the RP implementation, the DOF will closely co-ordinate with DOC, DNRE, DARD, District People’s Committees and independent external monitoring agency in order to evaluate
the applicable unit prices in RP and propose to PPC for approval and ensuring the compensation unit prices to be at the replacement value at the time of compensation payment.

**Provincial Compensation and Resettlement Council (CRC)**

The Provincial CRC will be headed by the Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and will consist of the representatives of:

- Department of Finance & Pricing
- Department of Construction
- Department of Natural Resources & Environment (Housing and Cadastral Bureau)
- Chairmen of People's Committees of the related districts.
- PMB.

The Provincial CRC is responsible for:

- Advising the PPC on approving the project's land acquisition and allocating the land for the subprojects' development.
- Advising the PPC on making final decision on compensation unit costs, subsidies, allowances, and on supporting policies for severely affected DPs, poor and vulnerable affected groups, in accordance with this RPF and the approved RP.
- Directing coordination between the related institutions and provincial departments for the implementation of the RP.
- Reviewing and submitting to PPC for approval the compensation options and land clearance in accordance with delegated responsibilities.
- Assist PMB and District CRCs in preparing detailed plans for compensation and resettlement.
- Checking all inventory of impacts and detailed implementation plans submitted by District CRCs. Approval the implementation plans submit by the District CRCs.
- Ensuring that the subprojects' resettlement activities shall be carried out in compliance with policies and provisions of the RPF and this RP. If any mistakes or shortcomings are identified through internal and/or external monitoring of RP implementation, the provincial CRC should take responsible to ensure that the objectives of the RP are met.
- Cooperating with project management and implementation units to assist the PPC in making decision for prompt resolving grievance and complaints.
of DPs or from local district/communes, according to their competence and responsibilities.

**Districts People's Committees**

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

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

- Establishment of District CRCs.

- Identify the legality of land user rights or ownerships of affected land and other assets.

- Appraise and approve compensation options for DPs within their administrative competence.

- Issue regulations and procedures of solving administrative matters related to the project resettlement and compensation implementation within their administrative boundaries.

- Responsible for settle complaints of DPs at district level.

**District Compensation/Resettlement Councils**

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

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

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

- Organize the survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets, finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each DP.
• Checking the unit prices of compensation as applied in RP, suggest for adjusting the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required).

• In co-ordination with PMB, organize the meetings with DPs, communes, disseminate the RIB, DMS and entitlement forms to DPs.

• Based on the policy and approved process in RP, prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) and the together with PMB pay entitlements to DPs in a timely manner.

• Pay special attention to the needs and demands of the specific groups (ethnic minority groups) and vulnerable people (children, the elderly, woman/single head of households).

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

Commune People’s Committees

People’s Committees of communes will be responsible for:

• Assign concerned communal officials/professionals to help carrying all resettlement activities in its commune.

• Contribute to census and inventory surveys and DMS : assist the agencies/bodies in charge of census surveys, replacement cost survey, DMs and other resettlement related activities.

• In co-ordination with District CRC for public meetings, information dissemination, compensation/allowance payment to DPs.

• Check and confirm the legality status of the affected land, houses, structures and other assets/losses of the DPs.

• Participate in all activities related to land acquisition and allocation, resettlement, rehabilitation measures and social development support activities.

• Support DPs in all resettlement and rehabilitation-related activities. Co-sign compensation documents with the DPs.

• Verify the list of the poor or disadvantage DPs.

• Ensure DPs’ grievances redress mechanisms are appropriate and properly in place. Settle DPs’ grievance at commune level and transfer all DPs’ opinion to the district CRC along with proposal for the settlement of certain issue (if any). Document DPs’ grievances and maintain records of all grievances. Assist and advice DPs on speedy redress of grievances.
- Assisting local people in overcoming the difficulties during the construction period, assist DPs in repairing of affected houses. Arrange land in the case DPs require compensation by land for land.

**Project Affected Persons (DPs)**

- DPs are ready with their necessary RP related papers i.e. LURC, ownership of other assets.
- DPs are responsible for carefully checking on their lost assets and respective entitlements and clear land in a timely manner once DPs receive full entitlements.

**Independent External Monitoring Agency**

Certain agency or institute, specialized in social sciences, shall be identified and engaged in order to carry out socio-economic surveys, monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation for the whole subproject. The PMB will sign contract with the selected Independent External Monitoring Agency. The Independent External Monitoring Agency shall submit periodic monitoring reports on RP implementation progress and make recommendations for solving the issues identified to PMB and WB.

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

**Figure 2.1.2 – RP Implementation Organizational Chart**
2.2 Legal Framework


2.2.1 Vietnamese Laws

*(Compensation and Resettlement)*

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

- Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1992) confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.
- The Civil Law (October 28, 1995).
- GOV Decree 29/1998/ND-CP dt. May 11, 1998 on the implementation of democracy in commune. The decree specifies certain issues that the local and relevant authorities should inform the people and discuss with them and certain issues should be supervised and undertaken by the grassroots.
- The 2003 Land Law (passed by the National Assembly on November 26, 2003) regulates the land management and land uses, with effective date of July 01, 2004, provides that “the persons with land to be recovered shall be compensated with the assignment of new land of the same use purposes; if having no land for compensation, shall be compensated with the land use right value at the time of issuance of the recovery decisions. The People’s Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government shall elaborate and execute resettlement projects before the land recovery for compensations with dwelling houses, residential land for persons having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. The resettlement sites must have development conditions being equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. In cases of having no resettlement land, the persons having land recovered shall be compensated with money and given priority to purchase or lease dwelling houses under the State’s ownership, for urban areas; be compensated with residential land, for rural areas. In case of recovering land of households and/or individuals, that are directly engaged in production, but having no land for compensation for continued production, apart from pecuniary compensations, the persons having land recovered shall...
be supported by the State to stabilize their lives, with training for change of their production and/or business lines, with the arrangement of new jobs.”

**Item 4 – Land Acquisition**

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

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

**Clause 1** … people, who have LURC 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 ‘DPs shall be compensated with residential land’ and ‘in case the value of the acquired residential land is higher than that of the compensated land plot, DPs shall be compensated in cash for the differences’.

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

Art. 49, 50

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

Art. 56

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

Art. 57

defines the ‘consultant on land price’ : ‘agencies having sufficient conditions and competent in land price service activities can be the consultant
for land prices’ and ‘the consulted land prices are used as references in the state management on land financial issues and activities in land use rights’.


- GOV Decree No.182/ND-CP dt. October 29, 2004 on penalty for administrative violation in the land user-rights.


This Decree set forth the minimum and maximum prices of different types and categories of land covering the whole country. These prices have been established for the purpose of land acquisition by Government, tax value for transfer of land use rights, leasing government land and national and public purposes.

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


This Circular elaborates in details the methodologies (i.e. direct comparison method and income method) for the land price verification of different types and categories of land in different regions/areas to ensure the replacement cost.

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

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

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


2.2.2 World Bank Policies

*(Involuntary Resettlement – OP 4.12)*

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

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

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

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

* promulgated by the provincial People’s Committee and/or Cities directly under the Central Government.
(b) providing DPs with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;
(c) enabling their participation in planning and selecting these options;
(d) providing compensation at full replacement cost for losses;
(e) choosing relocation sites that at least guarantee the same benefits and services as the sites they replace;
(f) providing allowances, training and income support to assist in making a smooth transition;
(g) identifying vulnerable groups and providing special assistance to these groups, and
(h) establishing an institutional and organizational structure that supports this process to a successful end.

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

(a) those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets;
(b) those who initially do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets but have a claim to legal rights based upon the laws of the country; upon the possession of documents such as land tax receipts and residence certificates; or upon the permission of local authorities to occupy or use the project affected plots; and
(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying – if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date defined in the RP.

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

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

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

The methodology to be used in the valuation of losses for this project is based on their replacement cost.

With regard to land and structures, "Replacement Cost" is defined as follows:
(a) For agricultural land: it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

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

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

(d) Crops, trees and other perennials based on current market value
   i. Compensation for annual crops is equivalent to the average production over the last three years multiplied by the market price for agricultural products at the time of the calculation of the compensation.
   ii. Compensation for trees includes total investment cost plus production cost from the time of its planting to the expropriation. In case this cost cannot be determined, the compensation will be calculated on the basis of the type, age and productive value.

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

In this subproject, losses comprise land and trees and crops only. Replacement cost for land includes the value of land at market price plus the cost of taxes and fees to get LURC.

It is noted that there are no houses or other structures permanently or temporarily affected in this project.

2.2.3 Compatibilities of GOV and WB Approaches

With the promulgation of
   – the new 2003 Land Law,
there are many ways in which the approaches of the GOV -- either in policy or practice -- are compatible with WB guidelines. The most important compatibilities are:

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

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

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

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

- On the issue of land tenure and the legal right to compensation, the Government and World Bank approaches are compatible. The government has its own process in place whereby land occupied without legal documentation can be legalized; this land, however, is compensated for at a rate equal to 100% of land price minus the taxes and fee for land use right registration from October 15, 1993. (Clause 49, 50 of Art.42 of the 2003 Land Law).

- Compensation at replacement cost is ensured in Art.6 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec. 03, 2004 that "... people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for
compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is any differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash and, Art.19 of the same Decree that ‘... houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard...’.

The compensation at replacement cost is also again ensured in Item 2 of Article 4 of Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP dt. Jan. 27, 2006 states that ‘... in case at the time issuance of decision for land acquisition and the land prices are not reflecting the actual market value (in normal condition) of land use transfer, the provincial People’s Committee or City directly under the Central Government will decide the appropriate land prices’.

2.2.4 Required Waivers

GOV Decree 131/ND-CP dt. Nov. 09, 2006 (Item 2.5 of Art. 2) stipulates that “in case of international agreements on ODA signed between GOV and sponsor country stipulate other contents, such international agreements should be stipulated”.

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

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

Eligibility to Compensation and/or Assistance

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

Article 7

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

Article 18, 19 and 20 :

- Houses and structures on non-eligible-for-compensation land, which have not

* promulgated by the provincial People’s Committee or Cities directly under the Central Government.
violated announced land use plans or the right of way will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost.

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

**Article 28 and 29:**
DPs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance.

To ensure that the objectives of this resettlement policy are met, a special decision of the Government waiving Article 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29 of Decree 197 is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for illegal users of land as proposed in the policy.

**Land price for Compensation Calculation**

According to the Vietnamese regulation, calculation the unit price for land compensation will be based on GOV Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP and 188/2004/ND-CP along with their Guidance (Circular No.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 ≥ 30% compare to the max. price and decreasing from ≥ 30% compare to min. prices attached to this Decree).

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

**Decree 188/2004/ND-CP dt. Nov. 16, 2004**
This Decree promulgates the methodologies to define land price and, at the same time, set forth the land price framework (min. and max. unit price for various types of land) throughout the country.
Article 2

This article states that the land price shall be defined by the provincial People’s Committees 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 People’s Committee or city directly under the central government will be adjusted to meet the replacement costs.

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

Assistance policy for DPs who rent houses from the government

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

Article 21

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

Assistance policy for rehabilitation

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

Article 28

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

GOV Commitments

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

The Item 2.5, Article 2 of GOV Decree 131/2006/ND-CP dt. Nov. 09, 2006 on guiding the ODA management stipulates that “in the case of the international agreements on ODA have been signed between GOV and Sponsor stipulates other contents, the international agreements will prevail.”
2.3 Definition of Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility

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

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

The cut-off date has been fixed during the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 31st of August of 2007. The cut-off date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings 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. In case necessary, they will be forced to be removed out the proposed project area. Nevertheless, they do not have to pay any fine or sanction. The cut-off date and the provision of ‘no compensation for encroachers’ have been clearly declared in the community meetings and printed in the pamphlets.

2.4 Resettlement and Compensation Principles

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

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

(b) All DP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of 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 base-line 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 site.

(f) 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.

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

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

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

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

2.5 Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement

The DP's (or project-affected people) eligible for compensation will include:

(a) those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets;

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

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

The DP's are identified by the baseline information collected for RP:

(a) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;
(b) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in to-
tal affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;

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

(d) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or perma-
nently) by the project;

(e) persons whose rented houses (for residential purpose) are affected in part or in
total (temporarily or permanently) by the project; and

(f) public works (i.e. schools, water resources, water supply and drainage systems,
roads, bridges etc.) affected by the project.*

2.6 Compensation Policy

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

Compensation for land losses:

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

• Compensation for productive land losses ≥10% of total DPs’ land holdings will
be provided in terms of land for land at the equivalent area and quality of land
acquired by the project or in cash at replacement cost according to DPs’ op-
tions.

Compensation for land, houses, buildings and trees will be provided in cash at the re-
placement costs.

Compensation for crops will be given in cash at the current market rates calculated on
the productive average of the last three years.

Compensation prices defined in this RP are tariffs established by the Dong Thap DOF
based on the Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP and 188/2004/ND-CP and promulgated by the
Dong Thap provincial People’s Committee – (i) Decision No.71/2006/QD-UBND dt.
December 22, 2006 for land compensation and (ii) Decision No. 56/2006/QD-UBND
dt. September 26, 2006 for trees and crops compensation.

Since the time from RP preparation (during 2007) to the time of RP implementation
may be long (expected during 2009), at the implementation time, such prices may not
correspond to market or replacement rates. Therefore, all applied prices will be

* It is noted that in this subproject, there is not any houses/structures, residential land, business, rented houses or
public works affected by the project.
checked again at the beginning of RP implementation and adjusted if necessary. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and inventory will also be carried out by the district CRC at the very beginning of project implementation. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by independent monitoring agency and provincial DOF. This activity will later be required in TOR for Independent Monitoring.
3. **Entitlement Policy**

3.1 **Impact Categories**

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

3.1.1 **Temporary Impact**

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

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

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

3.1.2 **Permanent Impact**

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

*Category 3*  
DP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are $\leq 10\%$ of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW could be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.

*Category 4*  
DP who has houses/structures, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than $10\%$ of total areas or even less than $10\%$ of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be
totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.

**Category 5**

DPs who have houses/structures, which are partially or totally damaged and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m² for rural areas and 60m² for urban areas.

**Category 6**

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

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

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

(c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 100 m² (in rural areas) and 60m² (in urban areas).

(d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 100 m² (in rural areas) and 60m² (in urban areas).

**Category 7**

DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.

**Category 8**

Tenants who have rented a house for residential purposes.

### 3.2 Entitlement

#### 3.2.1 Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility

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

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

After the agreement on T/L routes (to be constructed) and T/L lines (to be refurbished) is obtained, the Consultant has carried out the socio-economic survey and inventory of project affected assets traversing such agreed T/L routes/lines. *The cut-off date has been fixed during the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 31st of August of*
2007. The cut-off date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings 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. In case necessary, they will be forced to be removed out the proposed project area. Nevertheless, they do not have to pay any fine or sanction.

The cut-off date and the provision of 'no compensation for encroachers' have been clearly declared in the community meetings and printed in the pamphlets.

3.2.2 Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement

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

(a) those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets;
(b) those who initially do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets but have a claim to legal rights based upon the laws, upon the possession of documents such as land tax receipts and residence certificates, or upon the permission of local authorities to occupy or use the project affected plots; and
(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying – if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date defined in the RP.

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

(a) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;
(b) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;
(c) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project;
(d) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project;
(e) persons whose rented houses (for residential purpose) are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project.
(f) persons who owned or managed the public works (i.e. schools, roads, bridges, water resources, water supply and drainage systems etc.) affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project.*

* It is noted that in this subproject, there is not any houses/structures, residential land, business, rented houses or public works affected by the project.
3.2.3 Resettlement and Compensation Principles

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

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

(b) All DP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L) or 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.

(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 DPs or in cash at replacement cost according to DP's choice; and

(iv) transfer and subsistence allowances.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RPs.
(j) Effective and timely supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RP will be carried out.

3.2.4 Compensation Policy

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

Compensation for land losses:

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

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

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

Compensation for crops will be given in cash at the current market rates calculated on the productive average of the last three years (according to the Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC of MOF).

Compensation prices defined in this RP are tariffs established by the Dong Thap provincial CRC and DOF and approved by the provincial People’s Committee based on the decree 197/2004/ND-CP and the MOF Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC.

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

3.2.5 Compensation Entitlement by Categories

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
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| 1        | • Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price.  
          | • No compensation for land.  
          | • Reinstall land after the project construction. |
2. Cash compensation for affected trees at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price.
   • No compensation for land.
   • Reinstall land after the project construction.

3. The damaged house/structure will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost.
   • No compensation for land.
   • No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials.

   • Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of lost land area.
   • No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials.

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

6. DP losing productive land
   *Land loss < 10% of their total landholdings*
   • Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable.
   • Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable.
   • Cash compensation for properties associated with land
   *Land loss ≥ 10% of their total landholdings*
   DP can opt for the followings:
   (i) "Land for land" with the same area and productive of impacted area if
the remaining plots are still economic-viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic-viable.

(ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.
- Compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost.
- Rehabilitation assistance.

**DP losing Residential and garden land**
- If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.
- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:
  - **if** cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or
  - **if** "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.

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

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

### 8
- Cash grant of six months rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area.
- Assisting in identifying alternative accommodation.

#### 3.2.6 Allowances and Assurances

Apart from the direct compensation for the losses, DPs are entitled to additional assistance (subsidies/allowances) as stipulated in the GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP.

**Transport allowance**
*Art. 27 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP:* all relocating DPs are entitled in one time:
Vietnam Rural Distribution Project
Dong Thap Province

- DPs relocating within the province/city max. 3,000,000 VND (per household)
- DPs relocating out of the province max. 5,000,000 VND (per household)
- Relocated DPs (while waiting for the establishment of new resettlement residences at resettlement sites) – to be provided with temporary residence, or – to be provided with temporary rent cost.

Relocation subsidy

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

- DPs relocating within the province Cash (equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month × 3 months) per family member.
- DPs relocating out of the province Cash (equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month × 6 months) per family member.
- DPs who are in severe socio-economic difficulties or who relocating to areas of socio-economic difficulties Cash (equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month × 12 months) per family member.

Restoration allowance

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

DPs who have more than 10%** of productive land or incomes permanently affected are entitled to trainings 3,000,000 VND*** (per household)

and

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

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

***The amount of 700,000 VND/main labor is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/consultants and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee). For the sake of cost estimates, each household is estimated at having 2 main labors.
Other restoration allowance to be decided by the provincial People's Committee with financial resource from the person who is going to use the acquired land.
4. Resettlement Sites

4.1 Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

4.2 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Losses

4.2.1 Consultation and Participation

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

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

The draft layout of routes have been communicated by PC2 to the relevant bodies i.e. provincial, district and commune People’s Committees, Dept. of Natural Resources and Environment, provincial, district and commune cadastral services etc. for comments and public display. The valuable feedback of local authorities and DPs were taken into account for design.

4.2.2 Impact Limitation Measures in Design Stage

Distribution Sub-Stations

The pole mounted DSSs are aerially installed on the D/L support poles at the average height of 7m and it also means most of such stations share the support pole foundations with the D/L.
Route Selection

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

The following principles were followed:

- The routs selected is shortest possible with DSS locations of optimal services. Such routes are close to public roads to avoid land acquisition for access roads and minimize cost during construction, operation and maintenance.

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

During the mapping of the routes, PC2 and its Consultant have thoroughly studied different alternatives on map and at sites to select the optimal ones.

To avoid impacts, certain changes in direction of the routes and the large turning angles of the routes are applied i.e. the turning direction angles in certain cases up to $20^\circ$-$40^\circ$, even in the case necessary, such angle may reach around $90^\circ$. With this solution, the routes have to pass through the road in several places to avoid impacts to the houses/structures.

Notes: Since the subproject is purely construction, refurbishment and upgrading of 22kV D/Ls and installation of substations on the poles, there exist certain advantages i.e. almost all the existing as well as the newly built D/Ls are running along the road edges. This fact has significantly minimized the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement as well as land acquisition for temporary access roads during construction period.

Technical Solutions

The applicable average tower distance is around 70–80m, however, in specific topographic conditions or avoiding structures, tower distance would be shortened to 40–50m. Tower sites shall be located on vacant public land or empty land where possible.

Application of different dimensions for tower foundation to be suitable to their functions and the selected locations. Area of foundation size will vary from 4 m² to 6 m².

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

4.2.3 Impact Mitigation Measures in Construction Stage

During the detail technical design, PC2 and its Consultant would reinvestigated the routes and made certain modification, if necessary, for optimal results.
Suitable measures and optimum arrangements for the project construction are considered i.e. (i) PMB would arranged various bidding packages for certain project components in various localities and, (ii) construction would be carried out right after the harvest of crops and terminated before the next sowings. To achieve such target, apt workforces with working shifts would be scheduled to shorten the temporarily affected period.

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

4.3 Result of Mitigation Measures

**Impact on Land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>% of total land holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Permanent impact on residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temporary impact on residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Permanent impact on productive land</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Temporary impact on productive land</td>
<td>4,478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact on Houses/Structures**

- Total affected houses/structures | Nil |
- Partial affected houses/structures | Nil |

**Other Impacts**

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

**DPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Total DPs with more than 10% of productive land affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Total DPs with more than 10% of residential land affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- DPs required to be relocated</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results shown above, it is safe to state that the entire displaced population is minor since the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.
DPs opted for cash compensation for their certain impacted assets at the replacement costs.

There are many DPs who would be marginally affected on garden, agricultural land and other assets volunteer to contribute their affected trees, crops, fences etc. of insignificant values for the project construction.

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

5.1 Community Meetings

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

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

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

The prevailing opinion of DPs in the project areas:

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

• DPs would like to project to minimize its impacts on their assets, particularly residential land and cultivation land.

• In case the impacts are unavoidable, DPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.

• DPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.

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

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

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

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

The drafts of RP Entitlement Matrix have been copied and communicated by PC2 to the relevant bodies i.e. Dong Thap PPC, provincial and related district CRCs, related communes People’s Committees (also for display at the offices of the communes People’s Committees), Chiefs of district and commune NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Farmers’ Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veterants etc.), Chiefs of related Villages and DPs’ representatives.

5.3 Objectives of Information Campaign and Consultation Program

Information dissemination to, consultation with and participation of the project affected people and involved agencies to:

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

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

- To ensure that local authorities as well as representatives of DPs will be included in the planning and decision-making processes. The PMB and DOI will work closely with the provincial and district People’s Committees and the related line departments and agencies during project implementation. DPs’ involvement in the RP implementation will be continued thereafter by requesting each district to invite DPs’ representatives to be members of the CRCs and take part in the resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation, resettlement and monitoring).

- To share full information on the proposed project areas, its components and its activities with the affected people.

- To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the effected people as well as information about their reactions/feedback to proposed policies and activities.
To obtain the cooperation and participation of the affected people and communities required to be undertaken for resettlement planning and implementation.

To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

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

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

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

Draft of RP’s Entitlement Matrix have been sent by PC2 to the project related district People’s Committees, district Compensation and Resettlement Councils, commune People’s Committees, commune Women Unions, Youth Unions, Fatherland Fronts, Farmers Associations.

Draft of RP have been sent by PC2 to the Dong Thap provincial People’s Committee and provincial Compensation and Resettlement Council for review and comments.

PC2 has requested PPC and other related local authorities to carefully review the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RP. PPC’s opinion and their comments will be sent to EVN.

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

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

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

Activity 1
Information and discussion with related local authorities on the line routes

After studying maps and visiting the sites, the Consultant had envisaged a preliminary route on 1/50,000 scale map. Such map of all locations passed by the line was sent to relevant local authorities. The local authorities have agreed on the project line routes. These activities took place during July, 2007.
Activity 2
*Impact survey and statistics*

Based on the agreed line routes, survey teams had realized the routes at sites coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of DPs affected on land, houses and crops. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered to 100% of affected households. These activities took place during July – August, 2007.

Activity 3
*Meetings with DPs’ representatives*

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

Photo: A DP in Hamlet 4 of Phong My commune in Cao Lanh district raised his question at a community meeting.
Activity 4  
*Meetings with the Dong Thap provincial/district People’s Committees*

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

The above activities were carried out by Consultant’s survey teams during July – August, 2007. A meeting between PC2, Consultant and Dong Thap provincial and project related district People’s Committees was held. Relating issues such as local load demand, project financial sources including cost for compensation etc. were discussed. The Consultant representatives had presented the baseline data and policies of RP to these People’s Committees and obtained their comments/suggestions.

Activity 5  
*Sending draft RP and entitlement policy to provincial and district People’s Committees for review and disclosure*

The Consultant has made copies of *Entitlement Matrix* and sent to all project related district and commune authorities during August, 2007.

The draft of RP has been sent by PC2 to the Dong Thap provincial People’s Committee and district People’s Committees in August, 2007 for review and comments. PC2 and Consultant have requested the provincial and district People’s Committees and other local authorities to carefully review for the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RP.

The drafts of RP have also been disclosed at the offices of Dong Thap Provincial People’s Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Vietnam.

5.5 Phase 2 – Information Campaign and Consultation during Resettlement Implementation

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

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

Activity 1  
*Establishment of CRCs, Information dissemination and training for CRCs*
After the signing of the loan agreement, the first resettlement activity is to establish provincial and district CRCs* by the provincial PPC. Then PC2 will provide local RCs at all levels the final RP, training their staff on RP contents and steps of RP implementation. Disseminating RIB to all DPs. This activity is expected to take place in about Sept., 2008.

Please note that the project related provincial and district Compensation and Resettlement Committees are already existed.

**Activity 2**  
*Distribution DMS, inventory and entitlement forms to DPs*

PC2, Consultant and local CRCs will carry out DMS and inventory and calculate entitlements and disseminate DMS inventory and entitlement forms to all DPs. The list of DPs, their affected assets and entitlements will be posted at commune office.

After distribute RIB and compensation, entitlement forms to DPs, district CRCs and all commune local authorities will organize meetings in each commune to clearly inform/explain the policy of RP to DPs. In these meetings, DPs can raise their questions on any resettlement issues. This activity is proposed to be carried out by around Sept. – Nov., 2008.

**Activity 3**  
*Meeting with DPs on compensation payment*

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

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

Besides, DPs will be informed of times, locations and process of compensation payment for the lost assets. The meetings are envisaged by late Sept. – Nov., 2008.

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

**Activity 4**  
*Information to local authorities on implementation schedule*

PC2 will inform commune authorities and DPs about construction schedule and procedures as well as schedule of RP implementation. This activity is envisaged by late Sept., 2008.

* The provincial and district CRCs are already existed for other on-going projects in the localities.
Commune authorities and district CRCs must closely coordinate to ensure that all DPs are fully informed about compensation and project/RP implementation schedules.

5.6 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

To ensure that DPs, their representatives and local governments of the affected areas fully understand on the details of RP, RIB will be prepared by PC2, and will be distributed to all DPs in the project area in the initial duration of the implementation stage.

The RIB will contain information on the followings:

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

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

6.1 Data Gathering Activities

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

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

Each survey team is organized with 2-3 members in co-ordination with local authorities (particularly the commune cadastral cadres) and PPP.

Each commune has 1 or 3 survey teams. The inventory forms are made for 100% DPs in ROWs.

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

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

6.2 Socio-economic Surveys

The socio-economic surveys aim at providing baseline data on the localities traversed by the D/Ls covering 2 hamlets of 2 communes belong to 1 district of Dong Thap province*. Survey data cover the information on the characteristics of the commu-

* It is noted that the project components covering 2 townships and 12 communes belong to 4 districts in Dong Thap province, however, the refurbishment of 3 phase D/L (77 km + 195 poles) in 2 townships and 10 communes belong to 3 districts do not affect the ROW (with the pulley stringing technique), therefore, the socio-economic surveys only carried out for the 2 communes of Cao Lanh district with newly built and upgrading (from single phase to 3 phase) components.
nities, their sources of income, revenue, socio-economic situation. The survey also aims at identifying characteristics of effected areas, assessing the development of population, houses, socio-economic etc. The survey data are used for establishing resettlement policy and bases for evaluating restoration of living standards.

6.3 Economy

Economy in Dong Thap province, among the open-door market economy of the whole country, develops on the trend of increasing industry and services sectors.

In the project areas, the project affected population is mainly farmers (58.78%), small-scale business (10.61%), wage-earners (from both state-owned and private sectors – 6.66%), handicraft workers (5.66%), aquaculture/marine fishing (1.22%). The rest belong to free-lance labor (6.10%), retired (2.44%) and others (8.53%).

6.3.1 Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry

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

Crops for food occupied a large proportion of agriculture: 453,977 ha of rice with the output of 5.3 tons/ha in 2006; 4,989 ha of maize with the output of 7.2 tons/ha in 2006; 656 ha of sweet potato with the gross output of 12,398 tons in 2006.

In 2006, the annual industrial crops are jute (161 ha with the gross output of 343 tons), sedge (259 ha with the gross output of 1,708 tons), sugarcane (160 ha with the gross output of 11,846 tons), groundnut (236 ha with the gross output of 603 tons), white bean (6,719 ha with the gross output of 14,016 tons), tobacco (111 ha with the gross output of 329 tons), sesame (2,207 ha with the gross output of 2,356 tons).

The 2006 statistics also shows that the perennial fruit trees are mango (7,144 ha with the gross output of 37,005 tons), longan (5,864 ha with the gross output of 49,476 tons), pepper (7,872 ha with the gross output of 9,658 tons), coconut (464 ha with the gross output of 232 tons), orange/grapefruit (2,882 ha with the gross output of 28,818 tons).

In 2006, the aquaculture area is 4,466 ha with fish rearing (gross output of 158,089 tons), shrimp rearing (gross output of 402 tons). Apart from the aqua-culture, the aqua-catching in 2006 is 13,610 tons of fish, 64 tons of shrimp and 8,082 tons of mixed aqua-catching.

There are around 204 ha of centralized forest and 10,488 ha of planted forest in Dong Thap province with the annual gross-output of timber (95,697 m³), fire-wood (312,582 m³), bamboo (5,138,000 trees).
6.3.2 Industry and Handicraft

Dong Thap province is well-known for its fast industrial development.

The 2006 statistics shows that the principal industrial activities in Dong Thap province are processing (employed around 56,320 people in various processing industries) with the gross out-put of frozen aqua-products of 31,222 tons, milling of rice/maize of 1,830 tons, nutrition powder of 107 tons, ready-made garment of 3,339,000 pieces; coal and quarry mining (employed around 457 people) with the gross out-put of 9,259,000 m³; power/water/gas supply (employed around 322 people).

Apart from the domestic investments, there are also direct foreign investments in agriculture and forestry, light industries and services.

The small industry and handicraft in the communes are not developed yet because of the remote areas, the limitation of capital, and the difficulty of product consuming.

Currently, main processing activities in the communes are small scale rice milling, grinding just to serve the local demand.

6.3.3 Rural Transport

With total 142 ward/commune HQs, currently cars/trucks can reach 132 ward/commune HQs in Dong Thap province. It also means that there are still 10 ward/communes HQs that can be reached by motorbike only.

6.4 Census and Inventory

6.4.1 Population and Household Characteristics

The socio-economic survey, traversing the D/Ls in 2 hamlets of 2 communes belong to 1 district in the project areas of Dong Thap province, is carried out for 100% of DPs. Features of surveyed households are as follows:

- **Average of family size**: 3.00 persons
  - Man: 50.79%
  - Women: 49.21%

- **Age groups**
  - 1 – 17 yrs old: 33.33%
  - 18 – 60 yrs old: 57.94%
  - Above 60 yrs old: 8.53%

- **Heads of HH**
  - Male: 71.43%
  - Female: 28.57%

- **Education standard**: 
One district and one township covered by project have at least 1 secondary school and 2–3 primary schools and 3–4 elementary schools in the district towns and one commune covered by project have at least 1 primary school and 2–3 elementary schools.

- High school/Technical secondary 0.00%
- Secondary (10–12 classes) 20.63%
- Primary (6–9 classes) 28.57%
- Elementary (1–5 classes) 36.51%
- Writing/reading 2.38%
- Illiterate 0.79%
- Not yet attending school 11.12%

**Occupation**

- Agriculture 58.78%
- Small business 10.61%
- Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors) 6.66%
- Handicraft 5.66%
- Aquaculture/fishing 1.22%
- Free lanced labors 6.10%
- Retired 2.44%
- Others 8.53%

**Average annual income** 16,714,286 VND/HH/year or 5,571,429 VND/person/year

**Amenity**

- HHs with power supply 100%
  - in which:
    - HHs with power meter 100%
    - HHs using power for domestic use 95.48%
    - HHs using power for domestic and business use 4.52%

- HHs with water supply 0.00%

- HHs without water supply 100%
  - in which:
    - HHs using water well 64.29%
    - HHs using rain water 35.71%

- HHs with latrine 90.61%
  - in which:
    - HHs with latrine inside the house 63.46%
    - HHs with latrine outside the house 36.54%

- HHs without latrine 9.39%

- HHs with kitchen inside the house 95.52%
- HHs with kitchen outside the house 4.48%
- HHs with telephone 4.76%
- HHs with TV 100%
- HHs with motor-bikes 90.48 %
- HHs with bicycles 26.19 %
- HHs with boats 2.38 %
- HHs with refrigerators 11.90 %
- HHs with washing machines 0 %
- HHs with electronics (radio) 23.81 %
- HHs with other facilities 2.57 %

**Average annual expenses (per HH)**

**Regular expenses (HH)**
- Food/foodstuff 33.73 %
- Electricity 5.98 %
- Water 0 %
- Clothing 8.20 %
- Health 0.79 %
- Education 6.99 %
- Travel/communication 3.52 %
- Taxes/fees 0.70 %
- Other facilities/services 5.16 %

**Irregular annual expenses (HH)**
- Festivities 5.91 %
- Ceremonies 1.08 %
- Furniture 1.86 %
- House repairs 5.10 %
- Vehicle repair 0.37 %
- Others 0.74 %

Total expenses as percentage of total income 80.15 %

**Disable people**

Nil

### 6.4.2 Healthcare

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

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

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

During 2006, the preventive medicine center has successfully carried out certain health care programs i.e. vaccination (in 100% of communes/wards/town – covering 99% of children under 5 years old with 7 types of vaccines and 97% of children at 3
days old with 3 types of hepatitis B), vitamin A distribution (covering 97.5% of children from 6 to 36 months old and 95% of post delivery mothers) and anti-HIV/AIDS, anti-dengue fever, anti-malaria, anti-tuberculosis etc.

6.4.3 Housing Condition

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

- Cat. 3: 9.05%
- Cat. 4: 73.55%
- Cat. ‘Temp.’: 17.4%

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

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

Apart from the residential land (house building land plot) the households in the project areas have an average of productive (agricultural) land of 2,937 m².

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

However, there is no houses/structures damaged in this project.

6.4.4 Income

Sources of Income

- Agriculture: 58.78%
- Small business: 10.61%
- Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors): 6.66%
- Handicraft: 5.66%
- Aquaculture/fishing: 1.22%
- Free lanced labors: 6.10%
- Retired: 2.44%
- Others: 8.53%

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

Average Income
The socio-economic surveys covering 2 hamlets of 2 communes belong to 1 district of the project areas in Dong Thap province show that the average income of the overall population in the Project Areas is around 16,714,286 VND/household/year or 5,571,429 VND/ person/year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups of Income</th>
<th>Household Economic Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in relation to the average household income in the project areas)</td>
<td>(in relation to the average household possession of facilities in the project areas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.90%</td>
<td>80.95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes*  It is noted that the above said statistics (Population and Household Characteristics) do not reflect such characteristics of Dong Thap province since the socio-economic survey cover only the insignificant number of scattered DP HHs in 2 project affected communes in the project areas.
7. Project Impacts

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

7.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

- All high trees in tower foundation areas and in ROW of D/L that from the tops of trees to the lowest conductor is less than 2 m will be cut. All trees out of ROW but it is supposed to touch to the conductors in case of fallen (should be at least 0.70 m from the top of fallen trees to the conductors) will be cut.

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

Permanently land acquisition for the project consists of:

- Land acquired for tower foundations.
- Land acquired for permanent access roads.

Temporary impacted land of the project consists of:

- Land area surrounding the foundation during the period of foundation digging and tower erection.
- Land area for the service roads for transportation of material into the tower position. The impacted land area will be proposed temporary from 1 to 2 months.
- Temporary impacted land area in conductor tension consists of a line along...
the route (ROW) – 4 m wide (in respect of 22kV single-phase line) and 6 m wide (in respect of 22kV 3-phases line)* – the lines are only calculated for category of annual cultivation land. The land area would be impacted from 1 to 2 months.

**Impacted public works**

- There is not any road, bridge, water supply and drainage systems etc. built in the locality and affected during this subproject construction.

Inventory survey work for impacts has been carried out during July – August, 2007 with the results as shown in the tables below.

### 7.2 Project Impacted People

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

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

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

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

(d) persons whose trees and/or crops are affected in part or in total by the project;

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

Results from the Socio-economic surveys show that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of DPs in which</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanently Impacted DPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with more than 10% of productive land permanently acquired</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with annual crops and perennial trees permanently affected</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with more than 10% of total residential land permanently affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with less than 10% of total residential land permanently affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with permanently total/partial impact on houses/structures</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs with permanently total/partial impact on business</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temporarily Impacted DPs

- Number of DPs with residential land temporarily affected
- Number of DPs with productive land temporarily affected
- Number of DPs with crops/perennial trees affected during construction period
- Number of DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures
- Number of DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Permanently Impacted DPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of DPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: One household may fall into more than one impact category.

From the results shown above, it is safe to state that the entire displaced population is minor since the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.

7.2.1 Number of DPs

Table 7.2.1 – Number of DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune/Hamlet</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lânh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Phong Mỹ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 4</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Mỹ Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Hamlet 3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see Appendix 9 for Inventory of Project Affected People.

7.2.2 Total DPs by Categories

Table 7.2.2a – Total DPs by Impact Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 DP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conductor stringing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Power Company 2
Power Engineering & Consulting Center
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DP who has house, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 10% of total areas or even less than 10% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DP who has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m² for rural areas.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project i.e. stations, tower foundations, access roads for maintenance of the project etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) acquired productive land areas is more than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.                         | Nil    |
Notes

It is noted that 1 DP household may fall into more than one impact category.

Table 7.2.2b – Total DPs by Impact Categories – Locality Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune/Hamlet</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lạnh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Phong Mỹ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Mỹ Long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Hamlet 3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Project Impacted Assets

The project may impact on:

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

Results of the socio-economic surveys show that:

**Permanent Impacts**

- Residential and productive land acquisition for tower foundations, service roads.
- Trees, crops in the proposed tower foundation areas.
- High trees in ROW that to be cut (from the tops of the trees to the conductors are less than 2 m) and high trees adjacent to ROW but could touch the conductors in case of fallen.

---

**Permanently Affected Assets**

- Permanent land acquisition
  
  \[
  \begin{array}{ll}
  \text{residential land} & \text{Nil} \\
  \text{productive land} & \text{Nil} \\
  \text{garden} & 24 \text{ m}^2 \\
  \text{vacant public land} & 1,044 \text{ m}^2 \\
  \end{array}
  \]
  
  24 \text{ m}^2 representing 0.019 % of total productive land holding

- Permanent affected structures Nil
- Permanent affected crops Nil
- Permanent affected trees (i.e. grapefruit, cashew...) 409 trees

**Temporary Impacts**

- Temporary Land Acquisition
- Productive land is temporarily acquired in the period of the project construction.
- Trees, crops along the strips in ROW of D/L during the construction period*.

*There is no temporary impacts on the access roads (during construction) since (i) the 22kV D/Ls are almost running along the highway/provincial/district roads (i.e. poles are lying within the road corridors) and (ii) the prevailing public roads/paths and ROW itself are envisaged to be used as access roads during construction.
- Temporarily Affected Assets -

- Temporary land acquisition
  - residential land
  - productive land
    - rice: 470 m²
    - garden: 4,008 m²
    - Total: 4,478 m², representing 3.63 % of total productive land holding
  - vacant public land: 461,602 m²

Temporary land acquisition for access roads

The temporary land acquisition for temporary access roads during construction is not required since the prevailing roads/paths/lanes and ROWs shall be used during the construction period.

- Temporary affected structures: Nil
- Temporary affected crops
  - rice: 470 m²

Impact on Houses/Structures

Nil

The details of impacts are shown in the following tables.

7.3.1 Number, Category and Area of the House Lost

Nil.

7.3.2 Number and Area of Residential Land Lost

Nil.

7.3.3 Number and Area of Productive Land Lost

Table 7.3.3 – Number and Area of Productive Land Lost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune/Hamlet</th>
<th>Permanent Damage to Productive Land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lãnh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Phong Mỹ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: m²
1.2 My Long

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamlet</th>
<th>Eucalyptus</th>
<th>Bamboo</th>
<th>Mango</th>
<th>Longan</th>
<th>Jack fruit</th>
<th>Grape fruit</th>
<th>Coconut</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.4 Quantity and Type of Crops Lost

Nil.

7.3.5 Quantity and Type of Trees Lost

Table 7.3.5 – Project Affected Perennial Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune/Hamlet</th>
<th>Eucalyptus</th>
<th>Bamboo</th>
<th>Mango</th>
<th>Longan</th>
<th>Jack fruit</th>
<th>Grape fruit</th>
<th>Coconut</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lãnh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Phong Mỹ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 My Long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Hamlet 3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.6 Business Lost including Structures, Land and other Fixed Assets

Nil.

7.3.7 Productive Assets Lost as a Percentage of Total Productive Assets

Table 7.3.7 – Productive Assets Lost as a Percentage of Total Productive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune/Hamlet</th>
<th>Productive Assets Lost as a Percentage of Total Productive Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Productive land holding (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Châu Đức</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Làng Lớn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 4</td>
<td>102,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Suối Nghê

Power Company 2
Power Engineering & Consulting Center
The table above shows that the percentage of affected productive land is practically minor i.e. 0.019%.

7.3.8 Quantity and Category of Other Fixed Assets Affected
Nil.

7.3.9 Temporary Damages to Productive Assets

Table 7.3.9 – Temporary Damages to Productive Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune/Hamlet</th>
<th>Temporary Damage to Productive Land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rice Land</td>
<td>Garden Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lành</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Phong Mỹ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 4</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>3,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Mỹ Long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Hamlet 4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>4,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.10 Temporary Damages to Crops

Table 7.3.10 – Temporarily Impacted Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune/Hamlet</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lành</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Phong Mỹ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 4</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Mỹ Long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Hamlet 3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: m²
8. Implementation Arrangements

8.1 Measures for the Project Implementation

8.1.1 Announcement to DPs

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

Public announcement tasks shall be implemented immediately after GOV and WB approval of project is obtained. The main features of RIB are described in Art.5.6 of Chapter 5.

8.1.2 Compensation Deadlines

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

For DPs who have to be relocated, local authorities and PC2 and its PMB shall make every effort to assist them in purchasing residential land and construction for the house and to be sure that no land clearance if these DPs have not completed their house building at new resettlement site.

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

8.1.3 Resettlement and Clearance Deadline

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

8.2 RP Implementation Process

RP implementation will be included in 3 actions as follows.
i. **General action** Right from the beginning of the project preparation, implementation work.

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

iii. **Continuous action** Continuous action for the stages of RP implementation.

8.3 **Essential Actions**

8.3.1 **Action 1**

Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PC2 and its PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.

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

8.3.2 **Action 2**

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

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

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

The compensation at *replacement cost* is also again ensured in Item 2 of Article 4 of Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP dt. Jan. 27, 2006 states that ‘... in case at the time issuance of decision for land acquisition and the land prices* are not reflecting the actual market value (in normal condition) of land use tranfer, the provincial People’s Committee or City directly under the Central Government will decide the appropriate land prices’.

8.3.3 **Action 3**

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

* promulgated by the provincial People’s Committee or Cities directly under the Central Government.
8.3.4 Action 4

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

8.3.5 Action 5

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

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

The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PC2 or its Consultant in the period of RP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of DPs. The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.

(However, there are no DPs with more than 10% of their total productive land or incomes permanently affected in this project. Actually, their productive land is insignificantly affected i.e. 0.019 %).

8.3.6 Action 6

During the project implementation, PC2 PMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of RP implementation and rehabilitation programs.

8.4 Implementation Schedule

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

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

Proposed project implementation schedule:

GOV/WB:
1. Review and approval/clear of RP by EVN/WB Nov. 2007
4. Effectiveness Aug. 2008

PMB and Project CRC:
1. Establishment of Project CRC (already exist)*
2. Commencement of Public information Sept. 2008
3. Commencement of Field works (DMS) Nov. 2008

DPs:
1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties Nov. 2008

Bidding:
Commencement of bidding for equipment Jan. 2009

Civil works:
Commencement of civil works Jun. 2009
(The civil works is expected to complete within 12 months)


Notes
- Considering the marginal impacts (without resettlement) and number of DPs and, with the apt workforce, the public information and DMS & inventory work is envisaged to be fulfilled within 2 months and the actual compensation can be fulfilled within 2 months.

- Discussion among Consultant and PC2 PMB for the above proposed RP implementation schedule has been held, taking into consideration the quantity of project components, number of project related communes in each district, the apt workforce and possibility of parallel activities.

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

8.5 Staffing for RP Implementation

8.5.1 Proposed Staffing for RP implementation

Considering the number of DPs along with their affected assets, staffing for the RP implementation is proposed in the following table.

* The provincial and district CRCs are already existed for other on-going projects in the localities.
### Table 8.5.1 – Staffing for RP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Working time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PC2 PMB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provincial CRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>District CRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Commune People’s Committees</td>
<td>1 x 2</td>
<td>2 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Independent External Monitoring Agency</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 m/m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- PC2’s PMB for South Vietnam Power sub-projects is already existed.

- Provincial and district CRCs for the Rural Power Networks are already existed.

- The estimated total working time (man/month) of the staffing for RP implementation may spread out in a reasonable and practical time schedule.

- The independent external monitoring agency shall dedicate their apt workforce to satisfy the external monitoring requirement of the WB with defined schedule. They shall commence their monitoring work right from the beginning of the RP implementation through its completion and lasting to 6 months after the completion of the RP implementation for the surveying of the satisfaction level of DPs. It is estimated that 1 Inception Report, 4 Quarterly Progress Reports and 1 Final Report will be prepared by the Independent Monitoring Agency.

### 8.5.2 Training and Workshop

In order to carry out RP implementation smoothly and effectively, prior to RP implementation, organizing trainings, workshops for social safeguard staff of EVN, PC2 and its Consultant and officials of local authorities are necessary. The trainings, workshops will be held by PC2 PMB with TA of the WB resettlement Officers. The objectives of trainings, workshops are to guide all relevant agencies/people for taskforces, requirement for carrying out DMS survey, and steps of RP implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation, report preparation, base line data management.

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

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

The training courses and workshops are to be organized in Dong Thap province within a short course of time i.e. 1 day.
Table 8.5.2 – Number of Proposed Trainees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Resettlement Organization</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Intermediate training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>PC2’s PMB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>– DMS, entitlement determination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Provincial CR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>– Key RP policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>District CRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>– Mechanism for redressing the complaints/grievances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>– Internal and External Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Primary training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Officers of communes</td>
<td>2 × 2</td>
<td>– DMS, inventory, survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Internal monitoring office</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>– Key RP policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Community participation and consultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Complaints and Grievances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

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

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

8.6 Grievance and Appeals

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

The procedures are as follows:

Stage 1 – Commune Level

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

**Stage 2 – District Level**

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

**Stage 3 – Provincial Level**

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

Item 13 of Article 2 of Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP dt. Jan. 27, 2006 also ensured that: ‘Within 45 days counting from the day of receiving the decision of the district level but the aggrieved person disagrees with such decision, he/she has the right to bring the complaint to the PPC or City directly under the Central Gov.’ and ‘…the Chairman of the PPC or City directly under the Central Gov. is responsible to settle the complaint in accordance to the Law of Petition’.

**Stage 4 – Court Case**

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

Item 14 of Article 2 of Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP dt. Jan. 27, 2006 stated that: ‘Within 45 days counting from the day of receiving the decision of the Chairman of the PPC or City directly under the Central Gov. but the aggrieved person disagrees with such decision, he/she has the right to bring the case to the People’s Court’.

The case shall be settled in Court without any charges or fees. The Court’s decision will be a legal basis for compensation.

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

**Information**

Detailed procedures for redress of grievances and appeal process shown publicized among the DPs during participation meetings and also in the offices of the commune People’s Committees.

This information is also incorporated into the RIB to be disseminated to the DPs before the beginning of implementation.
Please see Figure 8.6 for *Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs*.

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

8.7 **Monitoring and Supervision**

The implementation of RP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PC2 PMB in co-ordination with local People's Committees.

An independent consulting agency will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks. The selection of this agency will be submitted to the approval of PC2 PMB and WB.

The selected independent external monitoring agency shall be contracted by the PC2 PMB immediately after RP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase.

8.7.1 **Internal Monitoring**

The PMB is responsible for internal monitoring of the RP implementation.

The main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:

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

- Monitoring whether the implementation of resettlement and compensation tasks are carried out as provided in this RP.

- Monitoring the availability and quality of replacement land.

- Monitoring the timely and sufficient deployment of resettlement and compensation funds for this RP.

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

- Internal monitoring agencies will prepare a quarterly report detailing the progress of RP implementation i.e.:
  - number of DPs by category of impact and the status of compensation payment and relocation and income restoration for each category;
  - amount of funds allocated for operations or for compensation and the amount of funds disbursed for each;
  - eventual outcome of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring action by management (if any);
  - implementation problems;
  - revised actual resettlement implementation schedule.

Such a report should be made available to appropriate GOV authorities, WB and external monitoring agency.

8.7.2 External Monitoring

Objectives

The general objective of the external monitoring is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the DPs, the organizational effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlement, the need for further mitigation measures, if any, and to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

Agency Responsibility

PC2 PMB will hire certain organization for the independent external monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation of the subproject. Such organization should be specialized in the social sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring.
Terms of Reference (TOR) for independent monitoring will be prepared by PC2 PMB and will be sent to WB for its concurrence prior to invitation of independent monitoring.

Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

- At the beginning of RP implementation, conduct a replacement cost survey of affected land and attached properties/assets to assess level of adequacy of the compensation unit prices issued by the project related PPC, comparing with their replacement costs. In case there is a considerable gap exists, the independent external monitoring agency will submit their recommendations to PC2 PMB so that they will act for necessary adjustments, ensuring the project's resettlement principles are met.

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

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

- Payment of compensation: (i) full payment to be made to all DPs sufficiently before land acquisition and, (ii) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets.

- Provision of technical assistance for house construction to DPs who are rebuilding their structures on their remaining land or building their own structures in new places as arranged by the project or on newly assigned plots.

- Provisions of income restoration assistance.

- Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (i) DPs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities, (ii) the monitoring team should attend the public consultation meetings to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings and solutions that are proposed, (iii) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the DPs and, (iv) assessment of awareness of various options available to DPs as provided for in the RP.

- Throughout the RP implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Supervision of the implementation of RP to achieve the objectives of the RP, particularly "to improve or at least maintain the incomes and living conditions of the DP after the resettlement". Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.

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

- Offering suggestions on how to improve RP programs.

- Closely monitoring compensation activities and be prepared to give informed evaluation of complaint and grievances cases.
- Write working reports (quarterly) to be submitted to PC2 PMB, WB, the appropriate GOV authorities and to the representatives of the DPs.

- Produce a final document to be prepared six months after the completion of the entire resettlement program. This document shall provide detailed evaluation of the RP and its implementation, such document shall be prepared by means of interviews with the DP on their opinions in all aspects after they have been resettled and compensated.

- Finally, on the basis of the RP implementation experience, this document shall provide suggestions both to help reinforce local RP expertise and to improve future resettlement plans.

**Methodology for Independent External Monitoring**

*Sample Survey*

A socio-economic survey will be required before, during and after the resettlement implementation to provide a clear comparison of success/failure of the resettlement plan.

Monitoring on a sample basis will be carried out, following the TOR for independent external monitoring agency.

Post resettlement evaluation will be carried out around 6 months after the completion of all resettlement activities.

*Database Storage*

The IMA will maintain a database of resettlement monitoring information. It will contain files on results of independent monitoring DPs surveyed and will be updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All databases compiled will be fully accessible by the PC2 PMB and WB.

*Reporting*

The independent monitoring activities will be carried out in accordance with the project implementation progress and the monitoring reports will be submitted to PC2 PMB no latter than 2 weeks after field independent monitoring activities is completed. The IMA is required to submit the findings of the periodical monitoring every quarter. These monitoring reports shall be submitted to the WB as an annex of its Progress Report.

The report should contain: (i) report on the progress of RP implementation, (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RP, (iii) identification of problems and issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner and, (iv) a report on progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.
Monitoring Report Follow-up

The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the IMA and PC2 PMB immediately after the submission of the report. Necessary follow-up actions will be taken based on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow-up discussions.

Evaluation

Evaluation is an assessment at a given point of time of the impact of resettlement and whether stated objectives have been achieved. The external monitoring will conduct an evaluation of the resettlement process and impact around 6 months after the completion of all resettlement activities using the same survey questionnaire and sample as used during the monitoring activities.
9. Costs and Budgets

9.1 Budgets

Budget for RP implementation will be the counterpart funds i.e. Electricity of Vietnam.

9.2 Compensation Cost Estimate

Compensation cost estimate for temporarily and permanently impacted house, structures, residential land, productive land, trees and crops is based on:

- Decisions for unit costs for compensation of Dong Thap Provincial People’s Committee.
- Survey for replacement costs and market price for structures, land, trees, crops by the Consultant in the period of carrying out impact survey (July – August, 2007).

9.3 Compensation Unit Prices

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

To ensure that the applicable unit costs for compensation are at the replacement costs, during the impact survey, the Consultant had carried out the survey on unit prices in the project areas of 1 project related district and 1 township and compare them with the unit costs approved by the provincial People’s Committee.


It is also noted that the compensation unit prices for crops and trees are slightly lower than that in the market price as surveyed by the Consultant.
The contingency component would cover certain differences, if any, by the time of actual RP implementation which is expected during 2009.

9.3.1 Compensation Unit Prices for Structures

There are no houses or other structures affected in this subproject in Dong Thap province.

9.3.2 Compensation Unit Prices for Land

Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost.

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

Chapter II of Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP – ‘Methods of Defining Land Price’, which is elaborated in Chapter I of Circular No.114/2004/TT-BTC (i.e. Art.1: 'the direct comparison method' and Art.2: 'the income method') ensure the unit cost to meet the replacement value at the time of issuance of unit cost. These unit prices are based on the replacement costs for land, house, trees and market prices for crops.

The newly promulgated unit prices for land by Dong Thap People’s Committee (during December, 2006 and only valid for 2007) reflect the prevailing land prices in the project areas (during 2007 only).

It is understood that such unit prices for land are used in this RP just for the sake of cost estimate (during the time of this RP preparation) only. By the time of actual RP implementation (expected during 2009), the compensation unit prices for land to be promulgated by the Dong Thap People’s Committee (for the year of RP implementation) shall prevail.

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

Table 9.3.2 – Compensation Unit Prices for Land

Dong Thap People’s Committee Decision No.71/2006/QD-UBND dt. December 22, 2006 defined the unit prices of 2 categories of land (i.e. ‘annual crop land’ and ‘perennial tree planting land’) with various grades applicable in the project related district/township of Dong Thap province (during 2007). For the sake of cost estimates and taking into account the actual time of project implementation (expected during 2009), the highest grade* of unit price for each category of land is taken as listed below:

* It is noted that the difference between the unit prices of the lowest and the highest grades are around 5 times.
Notes

The newly promulgated land prices reflect the actual land value in the respective localities. However, the 'Land Price Consultant' (Art.57 of Land Law) or the Independent External Monitoring Agency shall utilize the 'Direct comparison method' and/or 'Income method' (Chapter I of Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC dt. Nov. 26, 2004) of defining land price to adjust the land prices to meet the replacement value by the time of issuance of unit costs for this RP implementation.

The compensation at replacement cost is also ensured in Item 2 of Article 4 of GOV Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP dt. January 27, 2006 also ensured that: '... in case at the time of issuance of decision for land acquisition and the land prices are not reflecting the actual market value (in normal condition) of land use transfer, the provincial People’s Committee and/or City directly under the Central Government will decide the appropriate land prices'.

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

9.3.3 Compensation Unit Prices for Trees and Crops

Compensation for perennial trees at replacement cost and crops at market prices.

According to Art.24 of GOV Decision No.197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec. 03, 2004, compensation for (i) 'annual crops is calculated at the value of gross-output of the harvest. The gross-output value of the harvest is calculated on the basis of the highest output of the three last harvests of the main crops at the locality and the average market price at the time of land acquisition', (ii) 'perennial fruit trees is calculated at the current value of the orchard (without land value) at the locality at the time of land acquisition' and (iii) 'perennial industrial trees is calculated on the basis of the actual value of the damaged trees'.

The Dong Thap People’s Committee Decision No. 56/2006/QD-UBND dt. September 26, 2006 on compensation unit prices for trees and crops is applicable for this RP compensation cost estimates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Localities</th>
<th>Perennial planting land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lanh district (Phong My and My Long communes – Area I)</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*promulgated by the provincial People’s Committee and/or Cities directly under the Central Government.
the sake of cost estimate (during the time of this RP preparation) only. By the time of actual RP implementation (expected during 2009), the compensation unit prices for trees and crops (to be promulgated by the Dong Thap People’s Committee for the year of RP implementation) that reflect the replacement cost for perennial trees and market price for crops shall prevail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Unit Price (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longan</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack fruit</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape fruit</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes** The above mentioned Decision classified different unit prices for trees of different categories (i.e. generally 3 categories according to the tree’s age). For the sake of this RP cost estimates and considering the time of this subproject and RP implementation (expected during 2009), the unit prices of the highest categories of the affected trees are taken as listed above.

**Table 9.3.3b – Compensation Unit Prices for Crops**

Dong Thap People’s Committee Decision No. 56/2006/QD-UBND dt. September 26, 2006 defined the method of calculating compensation unit price for rice applicable in the whole province.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Unit Price (VND/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wet rice</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes** Following the aforesaid decision, the unit price of wet rice is calculated by

\[
2,000 \text{ VND/kg} \times \frac{\text{highest output of last 3 years}*}{3} = 1,300 \text{ VND/m}^2
\]

(for the highest category of rice).

**9.3.4 Compensation for Aquaculture**

Article 24 of GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec., 03, 2004 defined that: at the time of land acquisition, but the aquaculture is not yet due for harvest, DP is compensated at full actual damaged due to early harvest; in case the aquaculture can be removed, DP shall be compensated for the transport cost and the damages due to transportation.

There is no aquaculture affected in this subproject in Dong Thap province.

*Source: 2006 Year Book of Dong Thap province.*
9.3.5 Flow of Fund

Fund for the implementation of RP will be from EVN:
- PC2 will transfer such budget to Provincial CRC.
- Provincial CRC will transfer such budget to District CRCs.

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

Please see Table 9.5.6 for Total Estimated Cost of RP Implementation.

9.3.6 Inflation Adjustment

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

9.4 Cost Estimates

Expenditures for RP comprising of:

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

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

Compensation and Rehabilitation

Based on the impacted categories and extent of impacts which described in the above chapters, compensation and rehabilitation costs are included:
- Compensation for permanently land acquisition.
- Compensation for temporarily and permanently affected trees (including the cost of cutting the trees) and crops.
- Compensation for houses and structures required to be removed from the proposed ROWs (including demolition cost and repair cost).
- Subsidy, allowance for rehabilitation, consists of: relocating subsidy, transport allowance, training subsidy etc.
Management

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

- Cost for trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

Monitoring

When implementing the project, PMB of PC2 will enter a contract with an independent external monitoring agency to carry out the external monitoring. Since cost of monitoring work has not yet envisaged in detail, it is estimated at about 2% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation. The interested independent external monitoring agency will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent monitoring.

Contingency

Considering the expected time of actual RP implementation (expected during 2009) and experience from the implemented and on-going implementing projects of similar nature, the rate for contingency is estimated about 20% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation.

9.5 Total Cost Estimate for RP Implementation

9.5.1 Preparation of RP and DMS

Initial Stage – Preparation of RP

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

PC2’s PMB is to sign contracts with the Consultant to carry out the above mentioned tasks :

The value of Contracts with the Consultant*: 108,097,681 VND

Implementation Stage – DMS & inventory

* During the preparation of this RP, the contract has not yet been signed. The value stated is estimated and proposed by the Consultant.
Preparing for the RP implementation, the district CRC’s Support Working Teams are mobilized to carry out (a) the preparation of DMS and inventory forms, RIB, (b) organizing community meetings, (c) DMS and inventory works, (d) negotiations with DPs and (e) finalizing the DP’s compensation and rehabilitation forms and submit to district CRCs for approval. The following workforces are envisaged on the basis of the number of DPs and their affected assets in certain locality.

**Support Working Teams**:

Two teams (3 staffs each) for Phong My and My Long communes of Cao Lanh district.

Total Support Working Teams’ staffs: 6 staffs × 1 month = 6 m/m.

Estimated Total Implementation Stage
(the estimates also include expenses on basic salary, per diem, accommodation, traveling of staffs, printing of forms, Q&A/pamphlets, community meetings):

30,000,000 VND

**Total cost of RP Preparation**:
(Initial Stage + DMS & inventory Stage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial stage (preparation of RP)</td>
<td>108,097,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation stage (DMS &amp; inventory)</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>138,097,681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9.5.2 Compensation and Rehabilitation**

As already mentioned in the previous chapters, there is no DP required to be relocated. Therefore, the rehabilitation i.e. assistances/allowances/subsidies/bonus components do not exist in the following tables.

**Table 9.5.2a(1) – Cao Lanh District, Phong My commune**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Compensation Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount VND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanent Acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Land</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Garden</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tree</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mango</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary Acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Land</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rice</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Garden</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>3,376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tree</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Unit Price</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Amount VND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Mango</td>
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<td>68</td>
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<td>68,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Longan</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,420,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack fruit</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,760,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape fruit</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,680,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,390,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>533,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
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Sub-total 2 107,014,000

Total 108,154,000

Table 9.5.2a(2) – Cao Lãnh District, Mỹ Long commune

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Compensation Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>Permanent Acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Garden</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mango</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,745,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary Acquisition</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rice</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Garden</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>632</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>255,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mango</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Grape fruit</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coconut</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Others</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>78,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,158,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,903,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9.5.2h – Summary of Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Land lost</th>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cao Lãnh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Phong Mỹ</td>
<td></td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>107,481,000</td>
<td>533,000</td>
<td>108,154,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Mỹ Long</td>
<td></td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>20,125,000</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>20,903,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>840,000</td>
<td>127,606,000</td>
<td>611,000</td>
<td>129,057,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>840,000</td>
<td>127,606,000</td>
<td>611,000</td>
<td>129,057,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.5.3 Management

Management

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

- PC2 PMB: 1 staff × 2 months = 2 m/m
- Provincial CRC: 1 staff × 1 month = 1 m/m
- District CRC: 1 staff × 1 month = 1 m/m
- Commune People’s Committees: 2 × 1 × staff × 1 month = 2 m/m

Total: 6 m/m

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

Estimated total cost of Management
(including basic salary, allowances, traveling, meetings and admin expenses) 50,000,000 VND

Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

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

Considering the convenient for the local management of the project related localities, the training courses and workshops are proposed to be organized within a short course of time i.e. 1–2 days in Dong Thap.
Estimated total cost of training courses and workshops (including TAs, documentations, admin fees) 10,000,000 VND.

9.5.4 Monitoring

When carrying out the project, PMB of PC2 will enter a contract with an independent external monitoring agency to carry out the external monitoring. Since cost of monitoring work has not yet envisaged in detail, it is estimated at about 2% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation. The interested independent external monitoring agency will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent monitoring.

9.5.5 Contingency

Considering the expected time of actual RP implementation (expected during 2009) and experience from the implemented and on-going implementing projects of similar nature, the rate for contingency is estimated about 20% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation.

9.5.6 Total Cost of RP Implementation

Table 9.5.6 – Total Cost Estimates of RP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Preparation of RP and DMS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial state (Preparation of RP)</td>
<td>108,097,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation stage (DMS &amp; inventory)</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td>138,097,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Compensation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently affected trees</td>
<td>127,606,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently/temporarily affected crops</td>
<td>611,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
<td>129,057,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. External Monitoring = 2% of (1+2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 4</strong></td>
<td>5,343,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Contingency = 20% of (1+2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 5</strong></td>
<td>53,430,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total (1+2+3+4+5)</strong></td>
<td>385,928,711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes

- Budget for RP implementation will be from the counterpart fund: EVN.

- The ‘Rehabilitation’ component is not exist in the estimated cost of RP implementation since there is not any residential land, houses/structures affected or any physically displaced people in this subproject.

- The interested independent external monitoring agency will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent external monitoring agency.
10. Disclosure

Drafts of Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix have been disclosed at the People’s Committees of 2 communes and 1 district of the project areas in Dong Thap province.

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

Draft of RP has been disclosed at the office of the Dong Thap Provincial People’s Committee, EVN and the Vietnam Development and Information Center (VDIC) of the World Bank office in Hanoi.

The final RP will be cleared by the WB and approved by EVN and the Dong Thap provincial People’s Committee.
Appendices

1. Project Areas
2. Policy Framework
3. Entitlement Matrix
4. Agreements on T/L Routes
5. Community Meetings and Samples of Minutes of Community Meetings
6. Samples of ‘Questionnaire’
7. Sample of ‘Pamphlet’
8. Housing Categories (Vietnamese Construction Standards)
9. Inventory of Project Affected People
Appendix 1

Project Areas
Appendix 1: Project Areas – Construction, Refurbishing and Upgrading of 22kV DL
Dong Thap Province

LEGEND:
Townships/Communes
with subprojects
Appendix 2

Policy Framework
TABLE OF CONTENTS

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B. Policy Framework
C. Project Affected People
D. Principles and Objectives
E. Inventories
F. Resettlement Action Plans

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

Section 3: Entitlement Policy

Section 4: Site selection, site preparation, and relocation

Section 5: People's Participation

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

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

Section 8: Costs and Budget
SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

A. The Project

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

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

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

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

B. Policy Framework

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

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

C. The Displaced Persons (DPs)

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

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

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

   (c) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project; and
(d) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project.

D. Principles and Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Effective and timely supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs will be carried out.
E. Resettlement Plan (RP)

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

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

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

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

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

Resettlement Plan

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

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

14. Each RP will be completed by no later than six months prior to the estimated date for commencement of the works. Each RP will be furnished to the World Bank for consideration by no later than three months prior to the actual initiation of the works under the Project. Rehabilitation and assistance activities will only commence after the World Bank has found acceptable the respective RP and EVN has approved it. Rehabilitation and assistance activities will be completed before awarding contracts of civil works under each sub-project.
SECTION 2
INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Institutional Framework

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

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

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

B. Legal Framework

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

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

- The Constitution of Vietnam, 1992 confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.
- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued on December 3, 2004 on compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the state.
- Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC issued on December 7, 2004 guiding the implementation of compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.

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

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

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

18.3 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation:

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

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

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

20. Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

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

- Vietnam has a process whereby most people without legal land rights may meet conditions of legalization and receive compensation for losses.
- Permanent residents are provided with options that include relocation to an improved site, or cash, or a combination of the two.
- Resettlement sites offer not only better improved infrastructure and services but represent a higher standard of living.
- Allowances are provided to help the DPs in the transition period and there is an institutional structure through which people are informed, can negotiate compensation, and can appeal.
- Differences between the approaches and measures that need to be addressed within the program also exist. However, in this context, procedures exist within national and City governments that allow the granting of waivers of domestic law on specific projects that may be in conflict with that of the funding agency.
- On the issue of land tenure and the legal right to compensation, the Government and World Bank approaches are compatible. The government has its own process in place whereby land occupied without legal documentation can be legalized; this land, however, is compensated for at a rate equal to 100% of land price minus the taxes and fee for land use right registration from 15 October 1993 (Item 49, 50 of Article 42, of 2003 Land Law)
- Compensation at replacement cost is ensured in Art 6 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec 3° of 2004 that “...people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is many differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such difference shall be settled in cash” and Art 19 in the same Decree states that “...house and structure of domestic use of household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard”.

7
C. Required Waivers

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

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


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

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

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

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

23. **Price of Land for Calculation of Compensation:**

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

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

23.3 Article 2 of Decree 188/2004/ND-CP dt. Nov 16th 2004: This article states that the land price shall be defined by the Provincial People's Committee and/or cities directly under the central government.
23.4 To ensure that the objectives of the project resettlement policy are met, unit price for land compensation established by Project Provincial/cities People’s Committee will be adjusted to meet the replacement cost.

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


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

24.2 To ensure that the objectives of the policy are met, a special decision of the Government of VietNam regarding waiver of Article 21 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for DPs who share rented government housing as proposed in this policy.


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

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

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

SECTION 3
ENTITLEMENT POLICY

26. DPs will be entitled to the following types of rehabilitation and assistance measures:

(a) DPs losing agricultural/productive land and crops

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

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

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

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

(b) DPs losing residential land and house/structure

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

(ii) If residential land is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not sufficient for reorganizing DP’s house then at the request of the DP, the entire residential land will be acquired at full replacement cost.

(iii) If house/other structure is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not convenient to using, the house/structure will be acquired at full replacement cost, without depreciation.

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

(c) DPs losing business

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

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

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

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

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

b) Subsistence allowance for relocating

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

c) Restoration allowance

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

d) Relocation bonus

A bonus of maximum 5 million will be awarded to DP who dismantle their houses and vacate their premises in accordance with the resettlement schedule of will get a maximum bonus of 5,000,000 VND/ HH.

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

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

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

The above procedure will also be clearly guided in Project Implementation Manual (PIM).
SECTION 4: SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION, AND RELOCATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 5
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

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

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

SECTION 6
BASELINE INFORMATION

A. Census and Inventory

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

   (a) number of persons and names,
(b) number, type, and area of the houses lost;
(c) number and area of all the residential plots lost;
(d) number, category and area of agricultural land lost;
(e) quantity and types of crops and trees lost;
(f) businesses lost including structures, land and other fixed assets;
(g) productive assets lost as a percentage of total productive assets;
(h) quantity and category of other fixed assets affected by each sub-Project; and
(i) temporary damage to productive assets.

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

B. Resettlement Plan

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

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

SECTION 7 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Implementation Schedule

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

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

B. Institutional Arrangement

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

C. Complaints and Grievances

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

First step:

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

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

Third step:

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

Fourth step:

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

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

D. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

43. Internal monitoring and supervision will:

(a) Verify that the baseline information of all DP’s has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Policy Framework and the respective.

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

(c) Verify that funds for implementing the RPs are provided to the respective PMBs in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used by the respective PMB’s in accordance with the provisions of.

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

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

45. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of 20% of household DPs in each relevant province six months after each implementation to:
(a) Determine whether the procedures for DPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements has been done in accordance with this Policy Framework; and

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

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

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

SECTION 8
COSTS AND BUDGET

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

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

Annexes

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

Note: 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.
Appendix 3

Entitlement Matrix
### Appendix 3 – Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of Entitled DP</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW | All DPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW | DPs with/without LURC included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to the cut-off date. | Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees and cash compensation for affected crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land.  
No compensation for land.  
Rehabilitate land after the project construction. | Trees have to be cut are regulated by the GOV Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for perennial trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.  
Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and Compensation and Resettlement Committees (CRCs).  
Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction and land could be used with the restricted purposes.  
Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate |
| 2     | Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures built therein | All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW | - do - | Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees and cash compensation for affected crops at market price plus cost for cutting trees. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporary acquisition of land. | Trees have to be cut are regulated by the GOV Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for perennial trees will be at the replacement cost and compensation for crops at market price. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and |
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<td>No compensation for land.</td>
<td>DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.</td>
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<td>Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</td>
<td>Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.</td>
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<td>Affect ed land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and garden land. Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 10% of total area) and the demolished area do not impact the remaining house/building. Residential land and garden land outside of ROW is sufficient for re-organizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area).</td>
<td>All DPs have houses/buildings and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>- do -</td>
<td>House/building (i) Remain their houses or buildings in ROW with the conditions regulated by the GOV Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or (ii) Cash compensation for the directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room.</td>
<td>Full compensation for perennial trees at least 01 month before land clearance. DP will demolish the impacted part/room and reconstruct and/or improve their houses themselves. Full compensation for perennial trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees. Full entitlement to DPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance.</td>
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<td>Perennial trees</td>
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<td>• Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs.</td>
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<td>• Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees price plus cost for cutting trees.</td>
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<td>• Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes.</td>
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<td>Allowances</td>
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<td>• Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Relocating allowance in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month in six months.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and or garden land. Impact more than 10% or less than 10% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact the remaining of house/structure. Land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area).</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>- do -</td>
<td></td>
<td>• House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by the GOV Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.</td>
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<td>House/building</td>
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<td>• Consultation for DP's options on remaining their house in ROW or move out of ROW.</td>
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<td>• DP can opt for :</td>
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<td>• PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by the GOV Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or</td>
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<td>• DPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct and/or improve their houses themselves.</td>
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<td>(ii) Cash compensation at replacement cost for full areas of impacted house/building.</td>
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<td>• Full compensation for perennial trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• No compensation for land.</td>
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<td>• Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.</td>
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| 5     | Temporary impact on residential and/or garden land in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of ROW is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area) | All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW | - do - | DPs can opt for one of the followings:  
  (i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by the GOV Decree No 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 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 |  
  • Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs  
  • Cleared residential could be reused with restricted purposes.  
  • Finance available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.  
  • House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by the GOV Decree No 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
  • Consultation for DP’s options on remaining their house in ROW or move out of ROW.  
  • PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.  
  • Replacement land and resettlement sites development.  
  • DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves.  
  • Full compensation for perennial trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees. |
Vietnam Rural Distribution Project
Dong Thap Province

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<tr>
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<td>(iii) “Land for land” with the same area DP occupied and cash at replacement cost for the affected assets associated with land. Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities.</td>
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<td>Full compensation for land impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.</td>
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<td>Perennial trees</td>
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<td>Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs.</td>
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<td>• Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees.</td>
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<td>Cleared residential could be used with restricted purposes.</td>
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<td>Allowances</td>
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<td>Finance/land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Relocating allowance in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month in six months.</td>
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<td>PMB consults with DPs who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.</td>
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<td>• Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 10% of their incomes.</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6     | Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substations and access roads etc. | All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substations 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 ≥ 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 economically viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic-viable  
    (ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.  
    * Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting  
    * Rehabilitation assistance. | **Consultation for DP’s options on land compensation.**  
 **PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.**  
 **Replacement land and resettlement sites development.**  
 **DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves.**  
 **Full compensation for industrial trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.**  
 **Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.**  
 **No award of civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.**  
 **Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs**  
 **Finance/land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.**  
 **PMB consult with DP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.**  
 **DPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees.** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr 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></td>
<td>For DP losing Residential and Garden land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If remaining land is sufficient for re-organizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area) : Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DP can opt for</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) &quot;land for land&quot; compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>DPs impacted on business and other services</td>
<td>- do -</td>
<td>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services.</td>
<td>• Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Compensation for income lost in the affected time</td>
<td>• PMB consults with DPs who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr No</td>
<td>Types of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of Entitled DPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|       | Permanent impacts on rented houses     | All DPs impacted on their rented houses for residential purposes            | DPs with house lease contract | (b) Permanent impact on business or other services  
• Compensation for income lost in the transition period.  
• Rehabilitation assistance. | PMB and local authorities will assist them in identifying alternative accommodation. |

- Tenants who have rented 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.
Appendix 4

Agreement on T/L Routes
CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2
TRUNG TÂM TƯ VẤN THIẾT KẾ ĐIỆN
1D-1E, Bửu Triệu, Phường 12, Quận 5, Tp.HCM
Phone : (08) 2100 545 - Fax : (08) 957 1389 - E-mail : tvtkd@vnn.vn

Số: 47/CX.ĐL-T2

Tp Hồ Chí Minh, Ngày 26 tháng 08 năm 2007

Kinh giải
Các bên Hữu quan

V/v Thỏa thuận tuyển – Dự án Lưới điện Phân phối Nông thôn tỉnh Đồng Tháp

Dự án Lưới điện Phân phối Nông thôn đã và đang được tiến hành ở tỉnh Đồng Tháp với các hạng mục xây dựng mới, cải tạo và nâng cấp lưới điện 22kV.

Toàn bộ tuyến của các hạng mục nếu trên đều đã được chính quyền xã, huyện liên quan và Sở Giao thông tỉnh Đồng Tháp thỏa thuận trực tiếp trên các bản đồ tuyến khó Ao.

Các bên hữu quan có thể tham khảo các thỏa thuận tuyển nếu trên tại Trung tâm Tư vấn Thiết kế Điện thuộc Cty Điện lực 2 ở địa chỉ như trên.

GIÁM ĐỐC

TRẦN VĂN VINH
Appendix 5

Samples of Minutes of Community Meetings
BIỄN BẢN HỢP THAM VĂN CÔNG DÔNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về Kế hoạch di dân tái định cư (RP) của các khu vực thuộc Dự án lưu di trung áp nông thôn tỉnh Đồng Tháp.

Hôm nay, ngày ___ tháng 08 năm 2007. Tại văn phòng UBND huyện Cao Lãnh, tỉnh Đồng Tháp.

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Ban Quản lý Dự án Diện lực miền Nam và Trung tâm Tư Vấn Thiết Kế Diện trình bày tam tài nêu dụng về Dự án đầu tư và Kế hoạch di dân tái định cư (RP) của Dự án lưu di trung áp nông thôn tỉnh Đồng Tháp, Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

__________________________

(Nguyễn Văn.BL)
Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc ... Lại cùng ngày.

Dại diện
Ban QLDA Diện lực miền Nam

[Signature]

Dại diện
Trung tâm Tư Vấn Thiết Kế Điện

[Signature]

Dại diện
Diện lực Đồng Tháp

[Signature]

Dại diện
Vụ UBND huyện Cao Lãnh

[Signature]
DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DU CUỘC HỘP THAM VĂN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Dình kèm theo: Biên bản cuộc họp ngày 1 tháng 08 năm 2007.
Tại UBND huyện Cao Lãnh, tỉnh Đồng Tháp.

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<td>$ cựu Tiền Xã</td>
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<td>Pq</td>
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<td>Thị Nông Lân II, Cao Lãnh</td>
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<td>Vq</td>
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<td>Phan Trang Thắng</td>
<td>Xã Mỹ Long</td>
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<td>Thị Lương Mỹ Thị huyện</td>
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<td>Mẹ Lelan Tù i Què Thuyền</td>
<td>Cán bộ</td>
<td>Vq</td>
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<td>Tổ Cương Nợ Mỹ Tù i Tù i</td>
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<td>Nh</td>
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<td>Giới</td>
<td>Nh</td>
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<td>(Triều Công Thị Văn huyện)</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Xã Mỹ Long</td>
<td>Giới</td>
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(Thương dân gốc huyện
Lê Nguyễn Thị Hải)
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Văn Trọng, ĐÔNĐ Huyễn</td>
<td>1. Chí Công, V.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Huyễn Văn Trưởng</td>
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<td>Đàn</td>
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<td>Xã Ngũ Lộc</td>
<td>Đàn</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Bé</td>
<td>Xã Ngũ Lộc</td>
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</table>
Appendix 6

Samples of 'Questionnaire'
Dự án
Lưu điện Phân phối Nông thôn

Công ty Điện lực 2 thuộc Tập đoàn Điện lực Việt Nam đang lập Báo cáo Nghiên cứu Khả thi cho các Dự án Lưu điện Phân phối Nông thôn để khắc phục tình trạng quá tải, ngắn lưu điện trong hệ thống phân phối điện ở nông thôn bằng cách nâng cấp và mở rộng lưu điện phân phối điện, nhằm đáp ứng yêu cầu phát tài, đảm bảo chất lượng, giảm tổn thất điện năng, cũng cổ tín cậy và an toàn cấp điện cho khách hàng của 551 phường/xã thuộc 14 tỉnh (An Giang, Bà Rịa – Vũng Tàu, Bên Tre, Bình Dương, Bình Phước, Bình Thuận, Cẩn Thơ, Đồng Tháp, Hải Giang, Long An, Ninh thuận, Tây Ninh, Tiền Giang và Vĩnh Long) với nguồn tài chính của Ngân hàng Thế giới.

Kế hoạch Tài chính dự được lập theo yêu cầu của Chính phủ Việt Nam và Ngân hàng Thế giới nhằm nhận biết các tác động tiêu cực mà Dự án có thể gây ra cũng như các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động này.

Đề nghị gia đình cung cấp các thông tin theo phiếu điều tra dưới đây để chuẩn tới xem xét. Các thông tin được cung cấp dưới đây sẽ chỉ phục vụ cho việc lập kế hoạch của Dự án và được giữ bí mật.

Mã Phiếu
RD – RP – Đồng Tháp

Địa chỉ gia đình:
Số nhà ........................................
Đường phố ....................................
Áp/Xóm/Tọ ....................................
Xã ...............................................
Huyện .......................................... Tỉnh ............................................... Hố và Tên người trả lời phỏng vấn
............................................
– Chủ hộ ........................................
– Thành viên gia đình □ □
1. Hộ Gia đình

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<th>Quan hệ với Chủ hộ</th>
<th>Tuổi</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp</th>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nguyễn Vănificate</td>
<td>Con</td>
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* Tổng số người trong gia đình ........ = Tổng số người lớn ........ + Tổng số trẻ em ........

(*) Quan hệ với Chủ hộ

CH Чủ hò
1. Vợ/Chồng
2. Cha/Mẹ
3. Con
4. Cháu
5. Ông/Bà
6. Khác

(**) Giáo dục

1. Mù chữ
2. Biết đọc biết viết
3. Cấp 1
4. Cấp 2
5. Cấp 3
6. Đại học

(***) Tính trạng Hộ khẩu

1. Thương trú
2. Tâm trú
3. Tâm vắng
4. Không đăng ký hộ khẩu

1.1 Nghề nghiệp và Thu nhập Hàng tháng của các Thành viên Gia đình

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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*Tổng thu nhập Gia đình*
(*)  Nghề nghiệp
1. Làm công ăn lương
2. Huu trí
3. Thú công
4. Làm nghề nông
5. Dánh bắt/nuôi trong thủy sản
6. Buôn bán
7. Nghề không ổn định
8. Nghề khác
9. Nội trợ
10. Đi học
11. Thất nghiệp
12. Được hỗ trợ đặc biệt

Gia đình thuộc nhóm thu nhập:
- Thấp □
- Trung bình ☑
- Trên trung bình □
(Trong tương quan với thu nhập của tỉnh)

1.2 Chi tiêu Thường xuyên Trung bình Tháng của Họ Gia đình (VND)

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Tổng

1.3 Chi phí Bất thường của Gia đình trong Năm qua (VND)

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<td>Mua sắm đồ dùng gia đình</td>
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<td>Sữa chua nhà cửa</td>
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<td>Sữa chua xe máy, ghe, thuyền</td>
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Tổng

1.4 Gia đình Sở hữu các Phương tiện
- Xe máy ☑
- Ghe/xuồng máy □
- Xe đạp □
- TV ☑
- Tủ lạnh ☑
- Máy giặt □
- Đồ diện tử □
- Điện thoại □
- Khác

Trang 3/13
Tình trạng Kinh tế Gia đình
- Cao 
- Trung bình 
- Thấp 
(Trong trường quan với sở hữu phương tiện)

1.5 Gia đình có người Tàn tật không?
- Có □
- Không □

1.6 Nếu mục 1.5 là 'Có' thì Chi tiết về Người Tàn tật như sau:

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<td>Khác</td>
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</table>

1.7 Gia đình có người Cao Tuổi không?
- Có □
- Không □

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi các chi tiết:
- Tuổi
- Tình trạng sức khỏe
- Tình trạng phụ thuộc

1.8 Theo Chú hổ hoặc các thành viên khác của gia đình thì người cao tuổi hoặc người tàn tật trong gia đình có nhu cầu đặc biệt gì (Ví dụ: chăm sóc y tế, di lại, thực phẩm, xã hội...)

RD - RH
Phụ Đk về Kinh tế Xã hội

Trang 4/13
1.9 Trường hợp gia đình phải chuyển đi nơi khác thì có ai trong gia đình mất việc làm hoặc không hành nghề của mình được nữa không?

Có ☐
Không ☐
Không biết ☐

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết

2. Sử dụng Nhà

- Chỉ để ở ☑
- Chỉ để kinh doanh ☐
- Vừa ở vừa kinh doanh ☐
- Cho thuê ☐
- Bỏ không ☐
- Khác ☐
2.1 Nhà vệ sinh
Có
- trong nhà ☒
- ngoài nhà ☐
Không ☐

2.2 Bếp
Trong nhà ☒
 ngoài nhà ☐

2.3 Nước
Có nước máy ☐
Có dòng hồ nước ☐
Không có dòng hồ nước ☐
- Dùng 'khoản' ☐
- Đầu nối từ hàng xóm ☐

Không có nước máy ☒
- Nước giếng ☐
- Nước mua ☒
- Nước kênh rạch ☐
- Nước ao ☐
- Nguồn nước khác ................................

2.4 Điện
Có điện ☒
Có dòng hồ điện ☒
Không có dòng hồ điện ☐
- Dùng 'khoản' ☐
- Đầu nối từ hàng xóm ☐
- Nguồn điện khác ................................

Sử dụng điện để
- Sinh hoạt ☒
- Sinh hoạt và kinh doanh ☐
- Sản xuất ☐
- Kinh doanh ☐
- Hoạt động khác ................................

Không có điện ☐

Nếu có điện thì sẽ sử dụng để
- Sinh hoạt ☐
- Sinh hoạt và kinh doanh ☒
- Sản xuất ☐
- Kinh doanh
- Hoạt động khác

Nếu có diện thì gia đình có:
- Sẵn sàng chi phí đầu nối vào hộ gia đình
- Đề nghị được trả dần chi phí đầu nối vào hộ gia đình
- Sẵn sàng thanh toán tiền điện hàng tháng
- Khó khăn trong việc thanh toán tiền điện hàng tháng

3. Đất động sản

3.1 Đất Thổ cư

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tổng Đất Thổ cư Sổ hữu</th>
<th>Tính trạng Pháp lý</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Đấtliving</td>
<td>Đất đônghỗ kinh doanh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Đất đônghỗ kinh doanh</td>
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</table>

Don vi: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đất Thổ cư bị ảnh hưởng</th>
<th>Vĩnh viễn</th>
<th>Tạm thời</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Đất đônghỗ</td>
<td>Đất đônghỗ kinh doanh</td>
<td>Đất đônghỗ</td>
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<td>Đất đônghỗ kinh doanh</td>
<td>Đất đônghỗ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don vi: m²

Ghi chú: Ghi ở đó dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng: tram, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bảo trì, đường thi công, v.v.

Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất thô cư:

.................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
### 3.2 Đất Canh tác

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đơn vị: m²</th>
<th>Tổng đất Canh tác Số hữu</th>
<th>Có quyền Số hữu</th>
<th>Không có quyền Số hữu</th>
<th>Sử dụng tâm:</th>
<th>lọt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trồng lúa</td>
<td>Trồng mús</td>
<td>Lúa-Tôm</td>
<td>Vườn</td>
<td>Rừng</td>
<td>Ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Đơn vị: m²

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tổng đất Canh tác bị ảnh hưởng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vĩnh viễn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trồng lúa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất canh tác:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GCM &amp; S.P.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

Trang 8/13
### 3.3 Cây lâu nấm và Mùa vụ bị Ảnh hưởng

**Cây lâu nấm và cây ăn trái bị ảnh hưởng**

*Don vi*: Cây

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bạch đàn</th>
<th>Xoan</th>
<th>Tre</th>
<th>Xoài</th>
<th>Cam</th>
<th>Thớt nốt</th>
<th>Vụ sữa</th>
<th>Dưa</th>
<th>Chôm chôm</th>
<th>Táo</th>
<th>..........</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Nhân | Sâu riêng | Tiêu | Điều | Cà phê | Mít | Buồm | Vải | Măng cụt | Khác | .......... |

**Mùa vụ bị ảnh hưởng**

*Don vi*: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lúa</th>
<th>Mía</th>
<th>Đậu</th>
<th>Sắn (mi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Ngò | Dứa (thorn) | Hoa màu khác | .......... |

### 3.3 Nhà

*Don vi*: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Giấy phép Xây dựng</th>
<th>được xây dựng trên</th>
<th>Tồng diện tích nền xây dựng</th>
<th>Tồng diện tích sàn xây dựng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Có</td>
<td>Không</td>
<td>đät sở hữu</td>
<td>đät lần chiếm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cấp 3</td>
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<td>'Tam'</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Đạt thu hồi tạm thời* bao gồm đät trong hành lang an toàn và hoặc đät trong đường thi công.
### Nhà bị Anh hưởng Vĩnh viễn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Cấp 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Tâm'</td>
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### Nhà bị Anh hưởng Tâm thời

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<td>đat lần chiêm</td>
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<td>'Tâm'</td>
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### 3.4 Kết cấu khác bị Anh hưởng

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kết cấu</th>
<th>Logi</th>
<th>Kích thước</th>
<th>Giá*</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bếp</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nhà vệ sinh</td>
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<td>Chương gia súc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giếng (khoan/dào)</td>
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<td>Giá*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Giả do hỗ bị ảnh hưởng úc tính. Ghi lý do bị ảnh hưởng ở dòng dưới.

4. Tài định cư

4.1 Sân sâng tài định cư

Có
Phương án Tài định cư:
- Được cấp đất tài định cư
- Từ tài định cư ngay trong đất của mình
- Từ tài định cư ở nơi khác

Không

Nếu 'Không' thì ý kiến của người bị ảnh hưởng là:

...............................................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................
Ngôi nhà hiện hữu và mảnh đất thổ cư hiện hữu, gia đình còn có nhà hoặc đất ở xã/huyện/tỉnh không?

Có ☐
Không ☐
Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết (địa chỉ, diện tích, loại nhà/dất)

4.2 Chọn Phương án Đền bù Dắt
- Đất đổi đất ☐
- Trả tiền cho đất ☒

4.3 Chọn Phương án Đền bù Nhà/Kết cấu
- Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn ☐
- Đền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tái định cư ☐
- Nhà đúc lấp do Dự án bố trí ☐
- Phương án khác

4.4 Chọn Phương án Khởi phục Thu nhập
- Trợ giúp tài chính ☐
- Cung cấp diện tích đất ☐
- Trợ giúp trong việc tìm kiếm làm ☐
- Trợ giúp trong việc đào tạo ☐
- Đào tạo nghề mới ☐
- Trợ giúp tinh đúng để khởi phục kinh doanh ☐
- Đề nghị khác

........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
4.5 **Ưu tiên trong Tái định cư**
(Ghi thứ tự ưu tiên: 1, 2, 3...)

- Đền bù đất theo giá trị thay thế và cây trái hoa màu theo giá thị trường
- Đặt tái định cư gần ruộng/nương/ao hiện hữu
- Tái định cư ngày trong phần đất còn lại của gia đình
- Hà tầng kỹ thuật (đường, điện, nước...) phù hợp tại khu tái định cư
- Hà tầng xã hội (trường học, chợ...) phù hợp tại khu tái định cư
- Để làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tái định cư
- Cộng đồng hiện hóa tại khu tái định cư
- Môi trường hiện hóa tại khu tái định cư
- Xây cất nhà tại khu tái định cư mà không phải nỡ năn
- Đào tạo và công ăn việc làm
- Đề xuất khác

Ngày phòng vấn .............................................. 14.7.2007
Họ, Tên và chữ ký của ..........................................
Diệu tra viên ................................................. Nguyen...
Dự án
Luồng điện Phân phối Nông thôn

Công ty Điện lực 2 thuộc Tập đoàn Điện lực Việt Nam đang lập Báo cáo Nghiên cứu Khả thi cho các Công trình thuộc Dự án Luồng điện Phân phối Nông thôn để khắc phục tình trạng quá tải, nghèo luồng trong hệ thống phân phối điện ở nông thôn bằng cách nâng cấp và mở rộng luồng điện phân phối điện, nhằm đáp ứng yêu cầu phụ tùng, đảm bảo chất lượng, giảm tổn thất điện năng, cũng có tin cậy và an toàn cấp điện cho khách hàng của 551 phường/xã thuộc 14 tỉnh (An Giang, Bà Rịa – Vũng Tàu, Bến Tre, Bình Dương, Bình Phước, Bình Thuận, Cà Mau, Đồng Tháp, Hậu Giang, Long An, Ninh Thuận, Tây Ninh, Tiền Giang và Vĩnh Long) với nguồn tài chính của Ngân hàng Thế giới.

Kế hoạch Tài chính dự được lập theo yêu cầu của Chính phủ Việt Nam và Ngân hàng Thế giới nhằm nhận biết các tác động tiêu cực mà Dự án có thể gây ra cũng như các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động này.

Đề nghị gia định cung cấp các thông tin theo phiếu điều tra dưới đây để chúng tôi xem xét. Các thông tin được cung cấp dưới đây sẽ chỉ phục vụ cho việc lập kế hoạch của Dự án và được giữ bí mật.

Mã Phieu
RD – RP – Đồng Tháp

Địa chỉ gia đình:
Số nhà ................................
Đường phố ................................
Áp/Xóm/Tổ ................................
Xã ...........................................
Huyện ........................................
Tỉnh ...........................................

Họ và Tên người trả lời phỏng vấn
.............................................................
- Chú hổ
- Thành viên gia đình

RD – RP
Phát Đạt tại Kinh đi Xã bí
1. Họ Gia đình

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và Tên</th>
<th>Quan hệ với Chủ hộ</th>
<th>Tuổi</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp</th>
<th>Thu nhập/Tháng</th>
<th>Tổng</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lê Thị Ngọc Hà</td>
<td>Chú hổ</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Nữ</td>
<td>500,00</td>
<td>500,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Bảo</td>
<td>Cha/Mẹ</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Nam</td>
<td>400,00</td>
<td>400,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trịnh Thị V re</td>
<td>Con</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>300,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>200,00</td>
<td>200,00</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>100,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tổng số người trong gia đình = Tổng số người lớn + Tổng số trẻ em

(*) Quan hệ với Chủ hộ

CH - Chủ hộ
1. Vợ/Chồng
2. Cha/Mẹ
3. Con
4. Cháu
5. Ông/Bà
6. Khác

(**) Giáo dục

1. Mù chữ
2. Biết đọc biết viết
3. Cập 1
4. Cập 2
5. Cập 3
6. Đại học

(*** Tính trạng Hợp khẩu

1. Thương trú
2. Tạm trú
3. Tạm vắng
4. Không đăng ký hợp khẩu

1.1 Nghề nghiệp và Thu nhập Hàng tháng của các Thành viên Gia đình

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp*</th>
<th>Thu nhập/Tháng</th>
<th>Tổng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lê Thị Ngọc Hà</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,00</td>
<td>500,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Bảo</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,00</td>
<td>400,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trịnh Thị V re</td>
<td></td>
<td>300,00</td>
<td>300,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,00</td>
<td>200,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>100,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Tổng thu nhập Gia đình*
(*) Nghiệp nghiệp
1. Làm công ăn lương
2. Hữu trí
3. Thủ công
4. Làm nghề nông
5. Dân bất/nuôi trồng thủy sản
6. Buôn bán
7. Nghề không ổn định
8. Nghề khác
9. Nội trợ
10. Đì học
11. Thất nghiệp
12. Được hỗ trợ đặc biệt

Gia đình thuộc nhóm thu nhập:
- Thấp
- Trung bình
- Trên trung bình

(Trong tương quan với thu nhập của tỉnh)

1.2 Chi tiêu Thương xuyên Trung bình Tháng của Họ Gia đình (VND)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanh tiền</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thức phẩm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Điện</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nước</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuê nhà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giáo dục</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Đi lại</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quần áo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuốc men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuê, phí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khác</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tổng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Chi phí Bắt thường của Gia đình trong Năm qua (VND)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanh tiền</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lễ, tết</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mả chay, hiếu hi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mua sắm đồ dùng gia đình</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sửa chữa nhà cửa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sửa chữa xe máy, ghe, thuyền</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khác</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tổng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Gia đình Sở hữu các Phương tiện

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phương tiện</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xe máy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghe/xuống máy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xe đạp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tủ lạnh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Máy giặt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Đồ điện tử</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Điện thoại</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khác</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tình trạng Kinh tế Gia đình
- Cao
- Trung bình
- Thấp
(Trong tương quan với số hữu phương tiện)

1.5 Gia đình có người Tàn tật không?

Có   ☐
Không ☒

1.6 Nếu mục 1.5 là 'Có' thì Chi tiết về Người Tàn tật như sau:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Tuổi</th>
<th>Loại Tàn tật</th>
<th>Mức Tàn tật</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hoàn toàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mü</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diẻc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tấn thân</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tấn tật thể trạng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khác</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Gia đình có người Cao Tuổi không?

Có   ☐
Không ☒

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi các chi tiết:
- Tuổi ........................................................................................................................................
- Tinh trạng sức khỏe ...................................................................................................................
- Tinh trạng phụ thuộc ................................................................................................................

1.8 Theo Chữ hờ hoặc các thành viên khác của gia đình thì người cao tuổi hoặc người tàn tật trong gia đình có nhu cầu đặc biệt gì (Vì dụ: chăm sóc y tế, đi lại, thực phẩm, xã hội...)
..................................................................................................................................................
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..................................................................................................................................................
1.9 Trường hợp gia đình phải chuyển đi nơi khác thì có ai trong gia đình mất việc làm hoặc không hành nghề của mình được nữa không?

Có □
Không □
Không biết □

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết

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

2. Sử dụng Nhà

- Chỉ để ở □
- Chỉ để kinh doanh □
- Vừa ở vừa kinh doanh □
- Cho thuê □
- Bỏ không □
- Khác
2.1 Nhà vệ sinh

Có
- trong nhà
- ngoài nhà

Không

2.2 Bếp

Trong nhà
Ngoài nhà

2.3 Nước

* Có nước máy *
* Có đèn hồ nước *
Không có đèn hồ nước
- Dùng 'khoán'
- Đầu nối từ hàng xóm

* Không có nước máy *
- Nước giếng
- Nước mửa
- Nước kênh rạch
- Nước ao
- Nguồn nước khác

2.4 Điện

* Có điện *
* Có đồng hồ điện *
Không có đồng hồ điện
- Dùng 'khoán'
- Đầu nối từ hàng xóm
- Nguồn điện khác

Sử dụng điện để
- Sinh hoạt
- Sinh hoạt và kinh doanh
- Sản xuất
- Kinh doanh
- Hoạt động khác

* Không có điện *

Nếu có điện thì sẽ sử dụng để
- Sinh hoạt
- Sinh hoạt và kinh doanh
- Sản xuất
- Kinh doanh
- Hoạt động khác

Nếu có diện thì gia đình có:
- Sẵn sàng chi phí đầu nội vào tổ gia đình
- Đề nghị được trả dần chi phí đầu nội vào tổ gia đình
- Sẵn sàng thanh toán tiền điện hàng tháng
- Khó khăn trong việc thanh toán tiền điện hàng tháng

3. Đất đọng sẵn

3.1 Đất Thổ cư

Đất làm nhà ở và đất dùng cho mục đích kinh doanh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tổng Đất Thổ cư Sổ hữu</th>
<th>Tính trạng Pháp lý</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Đất ô</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Có sổ hữu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don vi: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đất làm nhà ở</th>
<th>Đất dùng để kinh doanh</th>
<th>Tổng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đất Thổ cư bị ảnh hưởng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Đất làm nhà ở</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Đất làm nhà ở</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don vi: m²

Ghi chú: Ghi ô ở dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng: trạm, truy, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bảo trì, đường thi công, v.v.

Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất thổ cư:

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

..........................................................
### 3.2 Đất Canh tác

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đơn vị: m²</th>
<th>Tông đất Canh tác Số hữu</th>
<th>Cố quyền Số hữu</th>
<th>Không có quyền số hữu</th>
<th>Sử dụng tæm tÆm ³y</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trong lua</td>
<td>Trong mau</td>
<td>Lá+Tóm</td>
<td>Viem</td>
<td>Rngg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Đơn vị: m²

<table>
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<th>Tông đất Canh tác bi Ânh hưởng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>Vinh vien</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trong lua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gihi chu** Ghi ở ù duoi lý do bi ânh hưởng: tram, tru, duong day, hanh lang an toan, duong bao tri, duong thi cong, v.v.

Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất canh tác:

- GCM.A.S.D.
3.3 Cây lâu nám và Mùa vụ bị Ánh hưởng

*Cây lâu nám và cây ăn trái bị ảnh hưởng*

*Đơn vị: Cây*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cây</th>
<th>Trên đất thu hồi vĩnh viễn</th>
<th>Trên đất thu hồi tạm thời</th>
<th>Trên đất thu hồi vĩnh viễn</th>
<th>Trên đất thu hồi tạm thời</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Bạch đàn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Xoan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Xoài</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Thốt nốt</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vụ sưa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dưa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chôm chôm</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>• Táo</td>
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<td>[... ....]</td>
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*Mùa vụ bị ảnh hưởng*

*Đơn vị: m²*

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<th>Trên đất thu hồi vĩnh viễn</th>
<th>Trên đất thu hồi tạm thời</th>
<th>Trên đất thu hồi vĩnh viễn</th>
<th>Trên đất thu hồi tạm thời</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Lúa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mía</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Đậu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sắn (mi)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Nhà

*Đơn vị: m²*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Giấy phép Xây dựng</th>
<th>Được xây dựng trên</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích sân xây dựng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cô</td>
<td>Không</td>
<td>Tất cả hộ</td>
<td>Tênh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 4</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Tam'</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Đất thu hồi tạm thời bao gồm đất trong hành lang an toàn và hoặc đất trong đường thi công.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích nén xây dựng</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích sán xây dựng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dat sô hữu</td>
<td>dat lân chiêm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Tâm'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích nén xây dựng</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích sán xây dựng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dat sô hữu</td>
<td>dat lân chiêm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 2</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cấp 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Tâm'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3.4 Kết cấu khác bị Ánh hưởng

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kết cấu</th>
<th>Kết cấu bị Ánh hưởng Vinh viễn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loại</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bếp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhà vệ sinh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chương gia sức</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bể nước</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giếng (khoan/dào)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Áo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sản</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tường rào</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hệ thống điện</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hệ thống nước</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Đường</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cầu, cống</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kết cấu</td>
<td>Kết cấu bị ảnh hưởng Zum thời</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bể nước</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giếng (khoan/dào)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hệ thống nước</td>
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<td>Cầu, cống</td>
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<tr>
<td>Công</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nhà thơ/miêu thơ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mồ mắm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khác</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Giả do hỗ bị ảnh hưởng uóc tính. Ghi lý do bị ảnh hưởng ở dòng dưới.

4. Tài định cư

4.1 Sẵn sàng tài định cư

Có
Phương án Tài định cư :
- Được cấp đất tài định cư
- Tư tài định cư ngay trong đất của mình
- Tư tài định cư ở nơi khác

Không

Nếu 'Không' thì ý kiến của người bị ảnh hưởng là:

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
Ngoài ngoài nhà hiện hữu và mảnh đất thổ cư hiện hữu, gia đình còn có nhà hoặc đất ở xã/huyện/tỉnh không?

Có ☐
Không ☐

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết (địa chỉ, diện tích, loại nhà/dất)

4.2 Chọn Phương án Đên bù Đất

- Đất đối đất ☐
- Trả tiền cho đất ☑

4.3 Chọn Phương án Đên bù Nhà/Kết cầu

- Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn ☐
- Đenh bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tài định cư ☐
- Nhà đọc lập do Dự án bồi trí ☐
- Phương án khác

4.4 Chọn Phương án Khởi phục Thu nhập

- Trợ giúp tài chính ☐
- Cung cấp diện tích đất ☐
- Trợ giúp trong việc tìm việc làm ☐
- Trợ giúp trong việc đào tạo ☐
- Đào tạo nghề mới ☐
- Trợ giúp tinh dụng để khởi phục kinh doanh ☐
- Đề nghị khác
4.5 Ưu tiên trong Tài đình cư
(Ghi thứ tự ưu tiên : 1, 2, 3...)

- Đền bù đất theo giá trị thay thế và cây trái hóa màu theo giá trị trường
- Đất tài đình cư gần rừng/nương/ao hiện hữu
- Tài đình cư ngay trong phần đất còn lại của gia đình
- Hà tầng kỹ thuật (đường, điện, nước...) phù hợp tại khu đất tài đình cư
- Hà tầng xã hội (trường học, chợ...) phù hợp tại khu đất tài đình cư
- Để làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tài đình cư
- Công động hiện hoá tại khu tài đình cư
- Môi trường hiện hoá tại khu tài đình cư
- Xây cắt nhà tại khu tài đình cư mà không phải nguy nan
- Đào tạo và cung cấp việc làm
- Đề xuất khác

Ngày phòng vấn .......................................................4/7/07

Họ, Tên và Chữ ký của ...........................................

Điều tra viên .........................................................
Appendix 7

Samples of ‘Pamphlet’
BẢO VỆ HÀNH LANG AN TOÀN LUÔI DIỆN

Lửa và hóa mau phải trong cách mố mông cột điện, mông neo ít nhất là 0.5m

Hành lang bảo vệ đường dây trung áp 15 - 22kV

Cây trong hành lang tuyến được tăng cường an toàn về điện.

Nha trong hành lang tuyến được tăng cường an toàn về điện.

Khoảng vuốt sóng

Phương tiện vận tải thủy nội địa khi đi qua điện phải đảm bảo khoảng cách an toàn ít hơn khoảng cách A.
Appendix 4

Housing Categories
(Vietnamese Construction Standards)
### Appendix 8 – Housing Categories (Vietnamese Construction Standards)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Houses and Structures</th>
<th>Using Period</th>
<th>Grade of Fire Resistance</th>
<th>Level of Facilities</th>
<th>Level of Surfaces Finishes</th>
<th>Level of Power and Water Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 1</td>
<td>More than 100 yrs.</td>
<td>I or II</td>
<td>with bed rooms, dinning room, drawing room, kitchen and attached bathrooms in the same level of the apartment</td>
<td>With high grade finish/ decoration materials</td>
<td>With high grade of power and water supply and sanitation facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 2</td>
<td>50 – 100 yrs.</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>with bed rooms, dinning room, drawing room, kitchen and attached bathrooms in the same level of the apartment</td>
<td>With a few finish/ Decoration materials</td>
<td>With good power and water supply and sanitation facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 3</td>
<td>20 – 50 yrs.</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>* with bed rooms, drawing room and kitchen in the same level of the apartment</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>With power and water supply of medium materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. 4</td>
<td>Less than 20 yrs.</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>* with shared 1-2 room(s)</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>* electricity for light only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* shared kitchen and bathroom</td>
<td></td>
<td>* water supply to kitchen and shared bathroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* shared bathroom which may be in other level</td>
<td></td>
<td>* low grade materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Temporary** There is no official specification for 'temporary' structures/houses. However, it is understood that house/structures of this category are usually built with low grade wood, plank, bamboo, leaf, straw, soil floor... or mixed with some low grade bricks and masonry and corrugated steel sheets for temporary housing.

*Source*: Vietnam Construction Standards – Chapter 8 'General Specification on Civil and Industrial Projects'
Appendix 9

Inventory of Project Affected People
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Head of HH</th>
<th>No. of Person</th>
<th>Rice Land (m²)</th>
<th>Other Land Used</th>
<th>Permanent Irrigated (m²)</th>
<th>Land Used as Resettlement</th>
<th>Permanent Impacted Trees</th>
<th>Felled Land for Replanting</th>
<th>Total Land Holding (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03/09/2023</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/09/2023</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/09/2023</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/09/2023</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/09/2023</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/09/2023</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/09/2023</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>001</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/09/2023</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
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Appendix 9 - Inventory of Project Affected People

Dong Tam Province
Vietnam Rural Distribution Project
Resettlement Plan
Cao Lãnh District
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Head of HH</th>
<th>Number of Person in HH</th>
<th>Total land holding (m²)</th>
<th>Permanent Land Acquisition</th>
<th>Land lost as Percentage of Total Land Holding</th>
<th>Permanently Impacted Trees</th>
<th>Temporary Impacted Land</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>116</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total commune</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>108</strong></td>
<td><strong>102,050</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 0.004</strong> 5 7 69 9 24 7 94 142 410 3,376</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total commune</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total district</strong></td>
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