SECOND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PROJECT - CREDIT 4107-VN

SUB-PROJECT:
UYEN HUNG 220KV SUBSTATION

Code: 46021

ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN (ARP)

March, 2009.
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Head of E&C Department
Members

HCM City, March 16th, 2009
POWER ENGINEERING CONSULTING
JOINT STOCK COMPANY 3
GENERAL DIRECTOR

Nguyen Cong Coan

Chai Cuoi Thi
# ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Compensation and resettlement committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed measurement survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>Department of construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOF</td>
<td>Department of finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOI</td>
<td>Department of industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONRE</td>
<td>Department of natural resources and environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Displaced person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMDP</td>
<td>Ethnic minority development plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMP</td>
<td>Environmental management plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN</td>
<td>Vietnam Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP 4.12</td>
<td>World Bank's operation policy 4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>People's committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECC3</td>
<td>Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>Project management board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP</td>
<td>Abbreviated Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPPMB</td>
<td>Southern Power Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TD2</td>
<td>Second Transmission and Distribution project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VND</td>
<td>Vietnamese Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
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0. **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

0.1 **INTRODUCTION**

0.1.1 **Project ownership and organization**

- **Investor:** Vietnam Electricity (EVN)
- **Management:** Southern Power Project Management Board
- **Consulting agencies:** Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company

0.1.2 **Objectives and scope of project**

“Uyen Hung 220kV substation” project is proposed to be built to enhance reliability and improve power supply source in order to meet socio-economic development demand of the region. The Uyen Hung 220kV substation will mainly supply power with 110kV in capacity for additional charge in Tan Uyen district and surrounding areas.

Scope of the project is as follows:

- **Construction and installation of Uyen Hung 220kV substation**
  
  | Capacity       | 2x250MVA+2x63MVA, initial stage 1x250MVA |
  | Voltage level  | 220,110kV and 22kV                      |
  | Location       | hamlet 6, Uyen Hung town, Tan Uyen district, Binh Duong province. The area is manioc plantation of local inhabitant and indigo forest. |
  | Area           | 218m x 136m                             |

- **Construction and installation of 110kV connecting line from Uyen Hung 220kV substation to Tan Uyen 110kV substation, 5.8km in length (in which the connecting line goes together with Tan Dinh – Uyen Hung 220kV transmission line with 5.4km in length)**

  The connecting line goes through Uyen Hung town, Tan Uyen district, Binh Duong province.

(Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of substation location and route of the connecting line).

0.1.3 **Objectives of the ARP**

Based on survey result of PECC3 from 25/02/2008 to 29/02/2008, the project will impact to land, house and crop of 1 household (8 persons), and land, trees of Tan Uyen Forest management unit. According to Policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of project displaced persons of the TD2 project (May 2005, corrected August 2007), the “Uyen Hung 220kV substation” subproject with impact on fewer than 200 people will set up Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP).

The objective of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan is to define resettlement and compensation programs for the project in such a way as to limit as much
as possible the number of displaced 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.

The ARP preparation has been carried out with consultation and participation of DPs and local authorities in the project area.

0.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

0.2.1 Legal framework

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

Please refer to Policy Framework of the TD2 project, it had been approved by GOV authorized agency.

0.2.2 Definition of eligibility and limitation to eligibility

The cut-off date of this ARP has been fixed at the day of the inventory completion of DMS (proposed as May 30th, 2009) and will be proclaimed by local authorities.

Displaced person (DP) is individual, firm 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 DP inventory list or can prove that they used the affected items before the cut-off day. The same applies to DPs whose incomes are affected by the project.

Encroachers who settled into the proposed affected areas after the cut-off date will not be considered as DPs therefore having no entitlement to compensation and resettlement.

0.2.3 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 20% of total land DPs’ holdings) will be provided at the replacement cost for the equivalent area and all other losses will be provided in cash.

- Compensation for productive land losses (more than 20% 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 houses, buildings and trees will be provided in cash at the replacement costs.

0.3 ENTITLEMENT POLICY

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

The Policy Framework lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of DP’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.

Apart from direct compensation, all DPs will be entitled to (i) Transport allowance, (ii) Allowance for production and rehabilitation, (iii) timely movement incentive or other restoration measures (GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP).

0.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PROJECT AREA

From 25/02/2008 to 29/02/2008, PECC3 carried out a socio-economic survey in project area to define the characteristic of impacted community, evaluate on the population, housing status, main economic activities, living standards of DPs etc.

Results of the survey show that income of local inhabitants is mainly from farming and wage-earning (28.57%), and small scale industry (20.83%), remaining rate is from small business and others.

Facilities of households in the project area is as follows:

- DPs use power 97.55 %
- DPs use water supply system Nil
- DPs use well-water 100 %
- DPs have telephones 44.49 %
- DPs have TVs 88.63 %
- DPs have refrigerators 24.49 %
- DPs have motor bikes 97.96 %
- DPs have bicycles 100 %

0.5 PROJECT IMPACTS

0.5.1 Number of DPs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. DP has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. DP has land in ROW and be affected during construction period</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. DP has house/structure in ROW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. DP 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 ≤20% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. DP has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 20% of total areas or even less than 20% 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</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. DP has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, 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>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. DP has land which will be acquired permanently for the project:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Acquired productive land area is more than 20% of total productive land DPs' holdings.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Acquired productive land area is less than 20% of total productive land DPs' holdings.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) The remaining residential/garden/specific used land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0.5.2 Impacted assets

The project will cause impacts as follows:

**Permanent impacts**

- Land acquisition for the substation, tower foundations and access road.
- Trees, crops in the proposed substation and tower foundation areas.
- High trees in ROW and high trees adjacent to ROWs but could touch the conductors in case of fallen will be cut.

**Permanent land acquisition:**

- Crops land:
  - Individual: 25,796 m²
  - Institutional: 0 m²
- Perennial tree land:
  - Individual: 0 m²
  - Institutional: 7,174 m²

Total permanent land acquisition: 32,970 m²

**Impacted trees and crops:**

- Crops lost:
  - Individual: 25,796 m² (manioc)
  - Institutional: 0 m²
- Trees lost:
  - Individual: 0 tree
  - Institutional: 2,378 trees (indigo) (including trees in proposed substation area and trees in ROW be chop down due to the height over 4m)

*Permanently impacted houses, structures and facilities*

Nil.

**Temporary impacts**
- Houses/structures within ROW of the lines.
- Productive land is temporarily acquired in the period of the construction.
- Trees, crops within ROW of the lines during the construction period.

*Land in ROW:*
- Crops land:
  - Individual: 3,491 m²
  - Institutional: 0 m²
- Perennial tree land:
  - Individual: 0 m²
  - Institutional: 1,936 m²

**Total permanent land acquisition:** 5,427 m²

*Crops in ROW affected during the construction phase:*
- Crops lost:
  - Individual: 3,491 m² (manioc)
  - Institutional: 0 m²

*Houses and structures in ROW*
- Houses cat.4
  - Individual: 48 m² (3 houses/storehouse for the workers)
  - Institutional: 0 m²

**0.6 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 4 for Minutes of Community Meetings).

**0.7 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

Southern Power Project Management Board, 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. PMB will directly guiding the whole implementing process of the project including RP implementation. It will be assisted by cy/provincial, district and commune authorities and all relevant institutions.
0.8 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

0.8.1 Implementation schedule

The implementation schedule must ensure the synchronized linkage between ARP 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.

The proposed ARP implementation schedule is as follows:

Schedule for PMB and CRC:

1. Establishment of Project CRC Feb., 2009
2. Review and approval of ARP by EVN/SPPMB Mar., 2009
3. Review and clear of ARP by the WB Apr., 2009
4. Negotiation (GOV and WB) Apr., 2009
5. Effectiveness Apr., 2009
6. Commencement of public information Apr., 2009
7. Commencement of field works (DMS) May, 2009
8. Commencement of payment of compensation Jun., 2009

Schedule for DPs:

9. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties May, 2009
10. Commencement of receiving compensation and clearance Jun., 2009

0.8.2 Complaint and grievances

During the project implementation, DP’s complaints and grievances (if any) 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 ARP with all administrative fees exempted throughout such process. There are 4 steps of complaint lodging for ARPs 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 Consultants, free of charge.

0.8.3 Supervision, monitoring and evaluation

The implementation of ARP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB and local People’s Committees. 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 ARP approval and will commence their supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the ARP implementation.

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

Estimated cost for ARP implementation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Amount (VND)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Implementation stage - DMS</td>
<td>34,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Compensation and rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation - Permanent impact</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation for land</td>
<td>6,836,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
<td>318,123,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation - Temporary impact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for land</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
<td>3,491,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for production and rehabilitation</td>
<td>7,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for change of occupation</td>
<td>22,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy for installing fireproof materials and</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lightning arrestors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,190,914,268</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cost for CRC = 2%*(1+2)</td>
<td>1,445,142,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. External monitoring</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Contingency for slippage of land prices (150%/year) x 2 years</td>
<td>20,510,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Contingency = 5%*(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</td>
<td>190,410,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,431,367,743</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0.10 DISCLOSURE

After cleared by EVN and WB, the ARP of the project will be disclosed at locality and at Vietnam Development and Information Center (VDIC) of the World Bank office in Hanoi (Apr., 2009 as proposed).
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project ownership and organization

- Investor: Vietnam Electricity (EVN)
- Management: Southern Power Project Management Board
- Consulting agencies: Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 3

1.2 Objectives and scope of project

"Uyen Hung 220kV substation" project is proposed to be built to enhance reliability and improve power supply source in order to meet socio-economic development demand of the region. The Uyen Hung 220kV substation will mainly supply power with 110kV in capacity for additional charge in Tan Uyen district and surrounding areas.

Scope of the project is as follows:

- Construction and installation of Uyen Hung 220kV substation
  Capacity 2x250MVA+2x63MVA, initial stage 1x250MVA
  Voltage level 220,110kV and 22kV
  Location hamlet 6, Uyen Hung town, Tan Uyen district, Binh Duong province. The area is manioc plantation of local inhabitant and indigo forest.
  Area 218m x 136m

- Construction and installation of 110kV connecting line from Uyen Hung 220kV substation to Tan Uyen 110kV substation, 5.8km in length (in which the connecting line goes together with Tan Dinh – Uyen Hung 220kV transmission line with 5.4km in length)

  The connecting line goes through Uyen Hung town, Tan Uyen district, Binh Duong province.

(Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of substation location and route of the connecting line).

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for substation, tower foundations, access road and ROW. However, the construction of the project will not cause a large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

1.3 Objective of the report

Based on survey result of PECC3 from 25/02/2008 to 29/02/2008, the project will impact to land, house and crop of 1 household (8 persons), and land, trees of Tan Uyen Forest management unit. According to Policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of project displaced persons of the TD2 project (May 2005, corrected August 2007), the "Uyen Hung 220kV...
subproject with impact on fewer than 200 people will set up Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP).

The objective of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan is to define resettlement and compensation programs for the project in such a way as to limit as much as possible the number of displaced 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.

The ARP preparation has been carried out with consultation and participation of DPs and local authorities in the project area.

1.4 Overall project description

1.4.1 Uyen Hung 220kV substation

- Location: hamlet 6, Uyen Hung town, Tan Uyen district, Binh Duong province;
- Area: 32,650m² (including substation and access road);
- Capacity: 2x250MVA+2x63MVA, initial stage 1x250MVA;
- Transformer: 225 ± 8x1.25%/115kV - 250MVA;
- Side 220kV: double busbar, including 1 transformer bay, 1 bus coupler bay, 2 outgoing bays to Tan Dinh 500kV substation, 2 outgoing bays to Song May 500kV substation. In the future, there will be 1 secondary transformer bay, 3 standby outgoing bays;
- Side 110kV: double busbar, including 1 transformer 220/110kV bay, 1 bus coupler bay, 5 outgoing bays to Nam Tan Uyen, T3, Tan Uyen, Tan Thanh 1 and Tan Thanh 2. In the future, there will be 1 secondary transformer 220/110kV bay, 2 transformer 110/22kV bays, 4 outgoing bays (Hoi Nghia 1&2, Phu Giao 1&2) and 2 capacitor bank bays;
- Side 22kV: single busbar, including 1 incoming cubicle, 1 voltage transformer cubicle, 1 load break switch cubicle for the auxiliary transformer and 1 busbar connection cubicle. In the future, when installing transformer 110/22kV, it will be completed as a 220kV busbar;
- Equipments of control, protection and measure: equipping protection measure system with digital equipments in process and norm; using indoor computer control system; control and protection cubicles be arranged in intermediate control house;
- Telecommunications system and SCADA: equipping optical information system connecting to Tan Dinh 500kV and Song May 500kV substations by synchronous transport module STM-4; equipping a standby telephone system.

1.4.2 Connecting line
- Length: 5.8km (going together with Tan Dinh – Uyen Hung 220kV transmission line with 5.4km in length);
- Starting point: gate tower 110kV of Uyen Hung 220kV substation;
- Ending point: gate tower 110kV of Tan Uyen 110kV substation:
- Voltage level: 110kV;
- Number of circuit: 02;
- Insulator: Glass or porcelain (70kN and 160kN);
- Tower: 2 towers, galvanized steel tower with hot-dip method;
- Foundation: reinforced concrete;
- Earthing: radial form with galvanized steel wire;
- Earth wire: TK70;
2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Legal basis

The Uyen Hung 220kV substation is a sub-project of "Second Transmission and Distribution" project, credit No.4107-VN of WB’s financial source.

Policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of project displaced persons of the TD2 project was approved by Vietnamese Government and cleared by WB. So, the Uyen Hung 220kV substation sub-project have to obey this Policy framework, current law of Vietnamese Government and policy OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement of World Bank.

2.1.1 World Bank’s policies

According to the policy OP 4.12 of World Bank on involuntary resettlement, displaced persons (DPs) will be ensured improving or maintaining the living standards as before having the project. In order to agree with operational policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12), all of DPs that are listed will be compensated for lost properties. Only persons who settle at the site affected by the project after the statistical cut-off date are not compensated.

2.1.2 Vietnamese policies

- GOV Decree No.106/2005/ND-CP dated August 17th, 2005 defined the protection of high voltage systems.

- The 2003 Land Law passed by the National Assembly on November 26th, 2003.

- GOV Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP dated November 16th, 2004 on methodology for defining prices and price framework of various types and categories of land.

- Circular No.114/2004/TT-BTC dated November 26th, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of the above stated Decree.


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

- Circular No.116/2004/TT-BTC dated December 7th, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP.

- Circular No.69/2006/TT-BTC dated August 2nd, 2006 amending and supplementing the Finance Ministry's Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC which guides the implementation of the Government’s Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.
2.1.3 Required waivers

In order to carry out the ARP in accordance to World Bank’s 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.

2.2 Definition of eligibility and limitation to eligibility

Displaced person (DP) is individual, firm 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 DP inventory list or can prove that they used the affected items before the cut-off day. The same applies to DPs whose incomes are affected by the project.

The cut-off date of this ARP has been fixed at the day of the inventory completion of DMS (proposed as May 30th, 2009) and will be proclaimed by local authorities.

Encroachers who settled into the proposed affected areas after the cut-off date will not be considered as DPs therefore having no entitlement to compensation and resettlement. They will be required to demolish their structures and cut the trees or harvest the crops for land clearance to the project. In case necessary, they will be forced to remove out the proposed project area. Nevertheless, they do not have to pay any fine or sanction.

2.3 Resettlement and compensation principles

Resettlement and compensation principles of the project obey the Vietnamese laws and OP 4.12 of World Bank:

(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, 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 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 DP.

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

2.4 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 20% of total land DPs’ holdings) will be provided at the replacement cost for the equivalent area and all other losses will be provided in cash.

- Compensation for productive land losses (more than 20% 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 houses, buildings and trees will be provided in cash at the replacement costs.
Compensation for crops will be given in cash at the current market rates calculated on the productive average of the last three years (according to the Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC of MOF). Compensation prices defined in this ARP are tariffs established by the DOF of the project related city/province and approved by their city/provincial People’s Committee based on the decree 188/2004/ND-CP and the MOF Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC.

Since the time from ARP preparation to time of the project implementation may be long, at the implementation time, the compensation unit prices may not correspond to market or replacement rates. Therefore, all applicable unit prices will be checked again at the beginning of ARP implementation and adjusted, if necessary. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will also be carried out by Resettlement Committee at the very beginning of project implementation. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by the independent monitoring agency and provincial DOF.
3. ENTITLEMENT POLICY

3.1 Impact categories

3.1.1 Impact in proposed substation area
- Permanent land acquisition for substation and access road.
- Moving houses, structures in permanently required land.
- Cutting trees, crops in permanently required land.

3.1.2 Impact in ROW

For land:
- Permanent land acquisition for tower foundation.
- Reducing use purposes of land in ROW for safety of connecting lines.

For trees, crops
GOV Decree No.106/2005/ND-CP dated Aug. 17th, 2005 stipulates that:
- For trees in ROW, distance from highest point of tree in vertical direction to lowest height of conductor wire in quiet status is not less than:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>66 to 110 kV</th>
<th>220 kV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>3.0 m</td>
<td>4.0 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- For trees outside ROW, distance from any point of tree in fall to the line is not less than 1m.
- Paddy, crops and trees only plant in areas with 0.5m at least distance from edge of tower foundation.

For houses, structures
GOV Decree No.106/2005/ND-CP dated Aug. 17th, 2005 stipulates that:
- Conditions for houses, structures in ROW of power networks with voltage from 66kV to 220kV are as follows:
  - Roof and wall are made by non-fire material;
  - Roof, frame and wall which are made by metal, need to install lightning arrestors according to the technology;
  - Distance from highest point of house/structure to lowest height of conductor wire in quiet status is not less than:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>66 to 110 kV</th>
<th>220 kV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>4.0 m</td>
<td>6.0 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the project impacts as described above and based on the DPs survey, impact categories of the project could be classified as below:
Category 1  DP has trees, crops which are damaged by the project.

Category 2  DP has residential, garden, productive lands which are affected due to location in ROW and during the project construction period.

Category 3  DP has houses/structures which are affected due to location in ROW.

Category 4  DP 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 ≤20% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP.

Category 5  DP has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 20% of total areas or even less than 20% 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.

Category 6  DP has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, 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.

Category 7  DP has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project:

(a) Acquired productive land area is more than 20% of total productive land DPs' holdings.

(b) Acquired productive land area is less than 20% of total productive land DPs' holdings.

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

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

Category 8  DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.

3.2  Entitlement

3.2.1  Compensation entitlement by categories
Table 3-1 Compensation entitlement by categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>- Cash compensation for affected trees, crops at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2        | - No compensation for land.  
- Reinstall land after the project construction. |
| 3        | - No compensation for houses/structures.  
- Allowance for cost of installing fireproof materials and lightning arrestors and improvement. |
| 4        | - The damaged house/structure will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost.  
- Compensation for affected land area.  
- No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials. |
| 5        | - Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures.  
- Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of lost land area.  
- No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials. |
| 6        | - DP can opt ‘land for land’ in resettlement place (area of house and garden) with equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost according to DP’s choice  
- Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures.  
- No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials. |
| 7        | DP losing productive land  
*Productive land loss ≤ 20% 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.  
*Productive land loss ≤ 20% of their total landholdings*  
- DP can opt for the followings:  
  (ii) “Land for land” with the same area and quantity of impacted land area if the remaining plots are still economic-viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic-viable.  
  (iii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.  
- Compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost.  
- Assistance for change of occupation of persons in labour ages.  
- Assistance for production and rehabilitation. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **DP losing residential and garden land** | - If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 100 m²): cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.  
- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 100 m²), DP can opt:  
  (i) Cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or  
  (ii) “Land for land” compensation for the whole residential area and properties associated with land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 4 or 5 or 6. |

888 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.

3.2.2 Allowances

1. **Transport allowance**

   According to Article 27 of GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP, DPs who have to move their houses to new places within the province, will get an allowance of maximum as 3,000,000 VND/household.

2. **Allowance for change of occupation**

   According to Article 29 of GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP, DPs whose agricultural land is permanently required more than 30% of their landholding, will get an allowance for persons in labour ages (16 to 65 old years).

   The project applies a rate as 20%.

3. **Allowance for production and rehabilitation**

   According to Article 28 of GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP, DPs have agricultural land be permanently required more than 30% of their landholding:

   - In case of no relocation, they will be subsidized 30 kg of rice (equivalent) /person/month in 3 months.
   - In case of relocation, they will be subsidized 30 kg of rice (equivalent) /person/month in 6 months.

   The project applies a rate as 20%.
4. **Timely movement incentive**
   DPs who relocate on timely manner, will get a bonus of 3,000,000 VND/household (maximum is 5,000,000 VND/household).

5. **Subsidy for installing fireproof materials and lightning arrestors**
   This subsidy is estimated as 1,000,000VND. This subsidy is applied for DPs with house/structure made by metal in ROW.

6. **Housing improvement subsidy**
   This subsidy is cost applied for DPs with temporary house/structure in ROW. Cost is proposed to be equal to constructing a new house/structure of the same category in replacement cost.

(Please see Appendix 7 for Details of Entitlement of DPs).
4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PROJECT AREA

From 25/02/2008 to 29/02/2008, PECC3 carried out a socio-economic survey in project area to define the characteristic of impacted community, evaluate on the population, housing status, main economic activities, living standards of DPs etc. Survey results are as follows:

4.1 Economy

4.1.1 Industry

The industrial production rate increased 46.05% on average in 2006. Therein, the national economic investment area had increase of 31.96% and 55.45% out of it.

As to the development situation of the industrial parks: there are now 12 industrial parks with the total area of 3.160 hectares in the commune. Therein, there are 9 industrial parks under deployment with the total area of 1.146 rented hectares.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Industrial Park</th>
<th>Located</th>
<th>Square (ha)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thai Hoa</td>
<td>Thai Hoa Commune</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tan Thanh Viglacera</td>
<td>Tan Thanh Commune</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uyen Hung</td>
<td>Uyen Hung Town</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Under deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nam Tan Uyen</td>
<td>Khanh Binh Commune</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>Under deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tan Lap</td>
<td>Tan Lap Commune</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Under deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Khanh Binh (Thanh pho dep company)</td>
<td>Khanh Binh Commune</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Under deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GENIMEX Company</td>
<td>Khanh Binh Commune</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Under deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Phu Chanh</td>
<td>Phu Chanh Commune</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Under deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Khanh Binh Timber processing industry</td>
<td>Khanh Binh Commune</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Under deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thanh Phuoc Building material</td>
<td>Thanh Phuoc, Khanh Binh Commune</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vinh Tan – Tan Binh</td>
<td>Tan Binh Commune</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thach Ban – Khanh Binh</td>
<td>Khanh Binh Commune</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tan My I</td>
<td>Tan My Commune</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tan My II</td>
<td>Tan My Commune</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>Planning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2 Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture

In 2006, the agricultural and forestal production rate increased 4.82% in comparison with 2005.

The total cultivable area for annuals is on the decline. The reason is the transformation of that area for perennials.

Breeding: herds of cattle and poultry stabilized and increased compared to those during the previous year. Therein, herds of cattle increased 18.98%, swine 17.88% and poultry 37.06%.

Aquaculture has been developed by farmers. Most of it is in a small-scale and non-concentrated; due to an ineffective agricultural area.

4.1.3 Trade – service

Service has been extended regarding to both scale and quality. There are now 4,486 businesses specialized in trade and service in Tan Uyen Commune. Therein, 387 new businesses emerged in 2006. The fast-growing forms of business are: boarding-houses, snack bars, refreshment rooms and the like. These have been catering the in-the-making industrial parks.

The authority of Uyen Hung commune carried out an investment procedure for Binh My, Tan Thanh, Lac An markets in 2006. Concurrently, expediting the investment procedure for 5 property markets in Hoi Nghia, Khanh Binh, Thai Hoa communes and Uyen Hung town.

4.2 Census and inventory

4.2.1 Population and household characteristics

Results of the socio-economic survey in project area are as follows:

- Average family size 3.33 persons/HH
  - Man 47.92 %
  - Women 52.08 %

- Age groups
  - 1 – 17 yrs 26.49 %
  - 18 – 60 yrs 62.80 %
  - Above 60 yrs 10.71 %

- Heads of HH
  - Man 89.80 %
  - Women 10.20 %

- Education
  - University 14.88 %
  - College/career 2.68 %
  - High school 8.33 %
- Primary and secondary school 54.77%
- Read and write 11.01%
- Illiterates 8.33%

- Occupation
  - Farming and wage-earner 28.57%
  - Small scale industry 20.83%
  - Unstable occupation 1.49%
  - Others (housewife, the elderly, children, etc.) 49.11%

- Income (average income) 2,455,941 VND/HH/month

- Facilities
  - DPs use power 97.55%
  - DPs use water supply system Nil
  - DPs use well-water 100%
  - DPs have telephones 44.49%
  - DPs have TVs 88.63%
  - DPs have refrigerators 24.49%
  - DPs have motor bikes 97.96%
  - DPs have bicycles 100%

- Average expenses 2,050,000 VND/HH/month

4.2.2 Healthcare
Tan Uyen district has 1 general hospital and Uyen Hung town covered by project have 1 healthcare station.

The town’s 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.

4.2.3 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:

- House cat. 3: 5%
- House cat. 4: 80%
- House cat. “temporary”: 15%
4.2.4 Income

Sources of income
- Farming and wage-earner: 51.14%
- Small scale industry: 35.94%
- Others: 12.92%

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 harvests and prices.

Average income

The socio-economic survey in the project area shows that the average income of the overall population in the project area is around 2,455,941 VND/HH/month.
## 5. PROJECT IMPACTS

From 25/02/2008 to 29/02/2008, PECC3 carried out a survey on impacts of the project. Results of the survey show that:

### Affected individuals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of individual DPs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Permanent impact</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 DPs with permanent productive land acquisition of more than 20% of landholding</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 DPs with permanent productive land acquisition of less than 20% of landholding</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 DPs with permanent residential land acquisition of more than 20% of landholding</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 DPs with permanent residential land acquisition of less than 20% of landholding</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 DPs with houses permanently affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 DPs with structure permanently affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 DPs with trees/crops affected</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 DPs with business permanently (partly or totally) affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 DPs required to be relocated</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Impact in ROW</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 DPs with land in ROW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 DPs with house/structure in ROW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Affected institution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of institutional DPs (*)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In which:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Permanent impact</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 DPs with permanent productive land acquisition of more than 20% of landholding</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 DPs with permanent productive land acquisition of less than 20% of landholding</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 DPs with permanent specific used land acquisition of more than 20% of landholding (**)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 DP\textsuperscript{s} with permanent specific used land acquisition of less than 20\% of landholding & Nil \\
1.5 DP\textsuperscript{s} with factory/enterprise housing permanently affected & Nil \\
1.6 DP\textsuperscript{s} with structure permanently affected & Nil \\
1.7 DP\textsuperscript{s} with trees/crops affected & 1 \\
1.8 DP\textsuperscript{s} with business permanently (partly or totally) affected & Nil \\
1.9 DP\textsuperscript{s} required to be relocated & Nil \\
2. \textit{Impact in ROW} \\
2.1 DP\textsuperscript{s} with land in ROW & 1 \\
2.2 DP\textsuperscript{s} with house/structure in ROW & Nil \\
2.3 DP\textsuperscript{s} with business temporarily (partly or totally) affected & Nil \\

Notes: \\
(\textbf{\textasteriskcentered}): \textit{The project impacts to 1 institution as Tan Uyen forest management unit.} \\
(\textbf{\textasteriskcentered\textasciitilde}): \textit{Specific used land is the land plot on which the factory/enterprise housing is built and the ‘productive land’ belong to the institutional DP\textsuperscript{s} in this subproject is productive forest land.} \\

5.1 \textbf{Displaced person} \\
5.1.1 \textbf{Number of DP\textsuperscript{s}} \\

\textbf{Table 5-1 Number of individual DP\textsuperscript{s}} \\

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
No. & Province/district/commune & Individual DP\textsuperscript{s} \\
& & Household & Person \\
\hline
1 & Binh Duong province & & \\
1.1 & Tan Uyen district & & \\
1.1.1 & Uyen Hung town & 1 & 8 \\
\hline
Total & & 1 & 8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Table 5-2 Number of institutional DP\textsuperscript{s}} \\

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
No. & Province/district/commune & Institutional DP\textsuperscript{s} \\
& & Institution & Notes \\
\hline
1 & Binh Duong province & & \\
1.1 & Tan Uyen district & 1 & \\
1.1.1 & Uyen Hung town & 1 & Tan Uyen Forest management unit \\
\hline
Total & & 1 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
### 5.1.2 Total DPs by categories

**Table 5-3 Number of DPs by impact categories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>HII</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. DP has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. DP has land in ROW and be affected during construction period</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. DP has house/structure in ROW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. DP 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 ≤20% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. DP has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 20% of total areas or even less than 20% 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.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. DP has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, 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>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. DP has land which will be acquired permanently for the project:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Acquired productive land area is more than 20% of total productive land DPs’ holdings.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>HHI</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b) Acquired productive land area is less than 20% of total productive land DPs' holdings.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) The remaining residential/garden/specific used land area is less than 100 m² (in rural areas)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) The remaining residential/garden/specific used land area is equal or more than 100 m² (in rural areas)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
There is only 1 HH and 1 institution affected by the project, these HH and institution fall into more than 1 impact category.

### Table 5-4 Total DPs by impact categories - locality distribution

#### Individual DPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province/district/ commune</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></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.</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Tan Uyen district</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Uyen Hung town</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Institutional DPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province/district/ commune</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></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.</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Tan Uyen district</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Uyen Hung town</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no any household and institution be relocated by the project.

#### 5.2 Project impacted assets

The project will cause impacts as follows:

**Permanent impacts**
- Land acquisition for the substation, tower foundations and access road.
- Trees, crops in the proposed substation and tower foundation areas.
- High trees in ROW and high trees adjacent to ROWs but could touch the conductors in case of fallen will be cut.

*Permanent land acquisition:*
- Crops land:
  - Individual: 25,796 m²
  - Institutional: 0 m²
- Perennial tree land:
  - Individual: 0 m²
  - Institutional: 7,174 m²

Total permanent land acquisition: 32,970 m²

*Impacted trees and crops:*
- Crops lost:
  - Individual: 25,796 m² (manioc)
  - Institutional: 0 m²
- Trees lost:
  - Individual: 0 tree
  - Institutional: 2,378 trees (indigo) (including trees in proposed substation area and trees in ROW be chop down due to the height over 4m)

*Permanently impacted houses, structures and facilities*
Nil.

*Temporary impacts*
- Houses/structures within ROW of the lines.
- Productive land is temporarily acquired in the period of the construction.
- Trees, crops within ROW of the lines during the construction period.

*Land in ROW:*
- Crops land:
  - Individual: 3,491 m²
  - Institutional: 0 m²
- Perennial tree land:
  - Individual: 0 m²
  - Institutional: 1,936 m²

Total permanent land acquisition: 5,427 m²

*Crops in ROW affected during the construction phase:*
- Crops lost:
  Individual 3,491 m² (manioc)
  Institutional 0 m²

Houses and structures in ROW
- Houses cat.4
  Individual 48 m² (3 houses/storehouse for the workers)
  Institutional 0 m²

5.2.1 Number, category and area of houses/structures lost
Nil.

5.2.2 Number and area of land lost

Table 5-5 Land lost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual DPs:</th>
<th>Unit: m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Province/district/ commune</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Tan Uyen district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Uyen Hung town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional DPs:</th>
<th>Unit: m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Province/district/ commune</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Tan Uyen district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Uyen Hung town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.3 Quantity and types of crops and trees lost

Table 5-6 Crops and trees lost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual DPs:</th>
<th>Unit: m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Province/district/ commune</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Tan Uyen district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Uyen Hung town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Institutional DPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province/district/ commune</th>
<th>Number of institution</th>
<th>Trees lost (indigo)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Substation</td>
<td>Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Tan Uyen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Uyen Hung</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: trees in ROW with the height over safety distance as stipulated in the Decree No.106/2005/ND-CP will be chop down.*

### 5.2.4 Business lost including structures, land and other fixed assets

Nil.

### 5.2.5 Assets affected in ROW

#### Table 5-7 Land and other assets affected in ROW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual DPs:</th>
<th>Unit: ( m^2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Province/district/ commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Tan Uyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Uyen Hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes:*

(*): There are 3 houses/storehouse of 1 household in ROW of the line (48\( m^2 \)).

According to GOV Decree No.106/2005/ND-CP dated Aug. 17\(^{th}\), 2005, houses/structures in ROW of 110kV and 220kV transmission lines could be existed if they are made by materials as stipulated, they are not required to be relocated.

DPs with house made by metal in ROW will be supported cost for installing fireproof materials and lightning arrestors in order to exist in ROW.

### Institutional DPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province/district/ commune</th>
<th>Number of institution</th>
<th>Indigo forest land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Tan Uyen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Uyen Hung</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY

During the ARP preparation, the consultant has held a community meeting at the commune level in the project area with the participation of DPs and representatives of Commune People’s Committee (pls. see table 6-1).

Table 6-1 Public consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultation method</th>
<th>Details of activities</th>
<th>Consultation outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Notice</td>
<td>Date(s) of notice: 30 days</td>
<td>No feedbacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(25/02/2008-25/03/2008)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location of notice: Uyen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hung town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper Notification</td>
<td>Date(s) of notice: Not</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of newspaper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public announcement/radio</td>
<td>Date(s) of announcement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time(s) of announcement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletter/questionnaire</td>
<td>Date(s) sent</td>
<td>Number received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td>Main issues raised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number sent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of distribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feedback sought (Yes/No)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public meeting</td>
<td>Date(s) held</td>
<td>Meeting minutes attached: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/04/2008</td>
<td>Discussed issues:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Definition of eligibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Resettlement and compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Compensation policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Recorded feedbacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Representation of Commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Representation of affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- DPs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Consultation outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invitees</th>
<th>Commune People's committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farmer 's Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of invitation</td>
<td>Letter of invitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda attached</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public announcement</td>
<td>Offices of Tan Uyen DPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(after the ARP approved)</td>
<td>(Vietnamese version)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of announcement</td>
<td>Vietnam Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information Center of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World Bank (VDIC), 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ly Thai To street, Ha Noi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>city (English version)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World Bank Office in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington (WB infoshop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(English version)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the community meeting, project related issues i.e. investment financial resources, project objectives, project components etc. are explained by consultant's representatives, all queries of DPs and local authorities related to ARP i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained and recorded.

The prevailing opinion of DPs and local government in the project areas:

- The construction of the project is supported by all DPs.
- DPs would like to be compensated at market price for their losses.
- DPs would like to have an allowance for land in ROW due to reducing use purposes of land.
- To raise the height of the transmission line to able to plant trees in land in ROW or be compensated by other land plot without impacts by all projects (Pls. sec Appendix 5 for Minutes of Community Meetings).
7. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

7.1 Institutional framework

- The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing this ARP’s rests with SPPMB belongs to EVN and the People’s Committee of Binh Duong province and their relevant Institutions (i.e.CRCs, provincial DOF, DOC, DOI, DONRE, etc.).

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

- The related District and Commune People’s Committees will participate in the ARP preparation and implementation.

- These administrative units will also ensure the active and effective participation of the DPs in the ARP preparation and implementation. In order to have ARP acceptable to the WB and to implement ARP smoothly, SPPMB is responsible for (i) hiring qualified consultants to prepare ARP; (ii) appointing qualified social safeguard staff at SPPMB.

- Funds for implementing ARP will be from counterpart funds of EVN/SPPMB.

7.2 Detail responsibility

Vietnam Electricity (EVN)

EVN is the owner of the project and is responsible for managing and organizing of investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and supervision for ARP implementation.

Southern Power Project Management Board (SPPMB)

SPPMB is responsible for the implementation of ARP, including impact survey, delivery of entitlements, carry out for the restoration program, redressal of complaints, internal monitoring. Main tasks of SPPMB will be:

- Establish master plan, management and supervision of ARP implementation.

- Responsible for organizing information dissemination/disclosure, public meetings: disclosing ARP to all relevant local authorities, RCC, disseminating DMS and Entitlement forms to all DPs.

- Organizing/training for survey team to carry out the Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and ARP implementation for all levels of People’s Committees and relevant agencies.

- Supervision/monitor for compensation payment, land acquisition and land clearance.
- Report the ARP implementation progress and land clearance work to WB and EVN.

**Provincial People's Committee (PPC)**

- PPC is responsible for clearly direct/demarcate the responsibilities for their relevant institutions in implementing ARP.
- Approve the compensation unit costs, allowances and establishing compensation committees at all different administrative levels and approve lands for compensation.
- Redress complaints and grievances.

**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 ARP implementation, the DOF will closely co-ordinate with DOC, DONRE, District People's Committee and independent external monitoring agency in order to evaluate the applicable unit prices in ARP and propose to PPC for approval and ensuring the compensation unit prices to be at the replacement value at the time of compensation payment.

**District People's Committee**

The District People's Committee is 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 ARP implementation.
- Establishment of District CRC.
- Responsible for settling complaints of DPs at district levels.

**District Compensation Resettlement Committee (CRC)**

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

- Organizing the survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalizing DMS and Entitlement forms for each DP.
- Checking the unit prices of compensation as applied in ARP, suggesting for the adjustment of the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required).
- In co-ordination with PMB, organizing the meetings with DPs, commune, disseminate the RIB, DMS and entitlement forms to DPs.
Preparing the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) and the together with PMB pay entitlements to DPs in a timely manner.

- Settling the complaints and grievances of DPs, solving any difficulties during the implementation period.

The District CRC will consist of the following representatives:

- Vice Chairman of the District People’s Committee
- Department of Finance
- Department Natural Resources and Environment
- Department of Industry
- SPPMB
- Affected commune
- DPs

Commune People’s Committee

People’s Committee of commune will be responsible for:

- Contributing to census and inventory surveys.
- In co-ordination with District CRC for public meetings, information dissemination, compensation/allowance payment to DPs.
- Transferring all feedback by DPs to District CRC and settle the complaints at the communal level.

Displaced person (DPs)

DPs are ready with their necessary ARP 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.

(Pls. see Figure 7-1 for ARP Implementation Institutional Organization Chart)
Figure 7-1 ARP implementation organizational chart

- EVN
- Provincial People's Committee
- District People's Committee
- Commune People's Committee
- District Compensation Committee
- Independent External Monitoring Agency
- DPs
8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 Measures for the project implementation

All DPs shall be thoroughly informed about the rights and policies of ARP including eligibility, entitlement policy, modes and rates of compensation, schedules and complaint and grievances rights.

Public announcement tasks shall be implemented immediately after GOV and WB approval of project is obtained.

8.1.1 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 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.

8.1.2 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 Essential actions

8.2.1 Action 1

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

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

8.2.2 Action 2

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

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

8.2.3 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.

8.2.4 Action 4
CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the ARP to DPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.

8.2.5 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 20% of total productive land or incomes will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance.

The proposals for rehabilitation program will be prepared by PMB and consultant in the period of ARP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of DPs.

8.2.6 Action 6
During the project implementation, PMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of ARP implementation and rehabilitation program.

8.3 Implementation schedule
The implementation schedule must ensure the synchronized linkage between ARP 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.

The proposed ARP implementation schedule is as follows:

Schedule for PMB and CRC:

1. Establishment of Project CRC  
   Feb., 2009
2. Review and approval of ARP by EVN/SPPMB  
   Mar., 2009
3. Review and clear of ARP by the WB  
   Apr., 2009
4. Negotiation (GOV and WB)  
   Apr., 2009
5. Effectiveness  
   Apr., 2009
6. Commencement of public information  
   Apr., 2009
7. Commencement of field works (DMS) May. 2009
8. Commencement of payment of compensation Jun., 2009

Schedule for DPs:
9. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties May, 2009
10. Commencement of receiving compensation and clearance Jun., 2009

8.4 Staffing for ARP implementation

8.4.1 Proposed staffing for ARP implementation
Staffing for the ARP implementation is proposed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Number of staff</th>
<th>Total Working time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>People's Committee of affected town</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PECC3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Independent External Monitoring</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ARP implementation through its completion. The external monitoring is required to carry out the monitoring 6 months after the completion of the ARP implementation for the surveying of the satisfaction level of DPs. It is estimated that 1 Inception Report, 6 Progress Reports and 1 Final Report will be prepared by the Independent Monitoring Agency.

8.4.2 Training and Workshop
In order to carry out ARP implementation smoothly and effectively, prior to ARP implementation, organizing trainings, workshops for social safeguard staff of PMB and officials of local authorities are necessary. The trainings, workshops will be held by PMB with Technical Agency 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 ARP 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 ARP implementation.

One workshop for all ARP 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 within a short course of time i.e. 1-2 days.

### Table 8-2 Number of proposed trainees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Resettlement Organization</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Intermediate training</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- DMS, entitlement determination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Key ARP policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Mechanism for redressing the complaints/ grievances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>PECC3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Internal and External Monitoring and evaluation of ARP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Primary training</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Officers of town</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- DMS, inventory, survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Key ARP policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Internal monitoring office</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Monitoring and evaluation of ARP 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 independent external monitoring agency is supposed to be a professional agency in the field of external monitoring of ARP implementation and their training is not required.

### 8.5 Grievance and complaint

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 complaint 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 CRC and within 15 days
from the date of the receipt of the decision in Stage 1, the district CRC will reach a decision on the complaint within 15 days.

**Stage 3 - Provincial level**

If any aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 2, he/she can bring the complaint to the attention of the provincial CRC and within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the decision in Stage 2, the district CRC will reach a decision on the complaint.

*The Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 39) entitles DP to file complaint with the CRC or the People's Committee 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. 29 Oct., 2004 of the Government on the implementation of Land Law.*

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

**Stage 4 - Court Case**

If the DP is still dissatisfied with the decision in Stage 3, he/she can bring the case to the district Court in accordance with the "Civil Procedure Act" and within 15 days of receiving the decision of in Stage 2, the case shall be settled in the district Court without any charges or fees. The district 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.

Please see Figure 8-1 for Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs.
Figure 8-1 Grievance redress administrative and juridical structures available to DPs

8.6 Monitoring and supervision

The implementation of ARP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB in coordination with local Peoples’ Committee.

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

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

8.6.1 Internal monitoring

Internal supervision and monitoring include the following activities:

- 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 ARP.

- Monitoring the availability and quality of replacement land.

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

- Investigate and fairly assess each case of complaint and grievance.
- Internal monitoring agencies will prepare a quarterly report detailing the progress of ARP implementation. Such a report should be made available to appropriate GOV authorities, WB and external monitoring agencies.

8.6.2 External monitoring

Beside evaluation the quarterly reports produced by internal monitors and conduct the same thing of investigation assigned to internal monitoring, the external monitoring agency will be responsible for the following:

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

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

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

- Supervision of the implementation of ARP to achieve the objectives of the ARP in particular "to improve or at least maintain the incomes and living conditions of the DP after the resettlement".

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

- Offering suggestions on how improve ARP programs.

- Closely monitoring compensation activities and be prepared to give informed evaluation of Complaint and grievances cases.

- Write working reports to be submitted to PMB and WB every 6 months.

- 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 ARP and its implementation, shall document both by means of interviews with the DP the situation and the opinions of these latter after they have been resettled and compensated.

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

Terms of Reference (TOR) for independent monitoring will be prepared by PMB and will be sent to WB for its concurrence prior to invitation of independent monitoring.
9. COSTS AND BUDGETS

9.1 Budgets

Budget for ARP implementation will be the counterpart funds: EVN/SPPMB is to cover overall budgets for all components of ARP implementation.

9.1.1 Flow of fund

Fund for the implementation of ARP will be from EVN/SPPMB. SPPMB will combine with CRC to pay compensation cost for all PAHs based on decision of Provincial People’s Committee.

9.1.2 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 ARP implementation based on the actual annual inflation rate upon request of the CRC.

9.2 Basis of calculations of compensation cost

Compensation cost estimate for temporary and permanently impacted house, structure, agricultural land, pond, trees and crops based on:
- Decisions for unit costs of compensation of Binh Duong Provincial People’s Committee.
- Survey for land price by PECC3 in the period of carrying out impact survey (Feb., 2008).

9.3 Compensation unit prices

Decisions for unit costs of compensation of Binh Duong Provincial People’s Committee are applicable for this subproject.

The contingency component would cover such differences by the time of actual ARP implementation.

9.3.1 Compensation unit prices for houses and structures

The compensation unit prices for structures approved by the People’s Committee of Binh Duong province reflect the building materials and labor costs proposed by the local construction contractors.

Table 9-1 Compensation unit prices for houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decision No.22/2008/QD-UBND dated Jun. 24\textsuperscript{th}, 2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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 regular 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.1 14/2004/TT-BTC (i.e. Art.1: 'the direct comparison method' and Art. 2: 'the income method') ensure the adjustment of unit cost to meet 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.

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

**Table 9-2 Compensation unit prices for land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Crop land</th>
<th>Artificial forest land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Binh Duong:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decision No.124/2007/QD-UBND dated Dec. 21(^a), 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tan Uyen district</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes: Compensation unit prices only listed where impact may occurred.*

*Based on survey on land price of PECC3 (Feb., 2008), the project applies coefficient \( k = 3 \) in order to keep the market of land unit price.*

### 9.3.3 Compensation unit prices for trees and crops

Compensation for crops shall be at market price.

According to Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC of Ministry of Finance, compensation for fruit trees is determined based on the remaining harvests, perennial trees to be compensated at the replacement cost and annual crops to be compensated at the average yields of three latest years.

**Table 9-3 Compensation unit prices for crops and trees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Manioc</th>
<th>Indigo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Binh Duong</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decision No.22/2008/QD-UBND dated Jun.24(^b), 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: Compensation unit prices only listed where impact may occurred.

9.4 Total estimated cost for ARP implementation

9.4.1 Cost of detail measurement survey
- Construction fees: 2 times x 200,000VND = 400,000 VND
- Land survey fees: 1 time x 200,000VND = 200,000VND
- Land survey cost: 3.8ha x 5,000.000VND/ha = 19,000,000 VND
- Cost of setting up landmarks for clearance:
  100 landmarks x 150,000VND = 15,000,000 VND
Total: 34,800,000VND

9.4.2 Cost of compensation and rehabilitation
Based on the impacted categories and extent of impacts which described in the above parts, compensation and rehabilitation costs are included:
- Compensation for permanent land acquisition.
- Compensation for temporary and permanently affected trees and crops (including the cost of cutting the trees).
- Compensation for houses and structures required to be removed from the proposed substation area (including demolition cost).
- Allowances for rehabilitation, consists of: transport allowance, allowance for production and rehabilitation, allowance for change of occupation etc.
- Incentive for timely movement.
- Supporting cost for improvement and/or installing fireproof materials and lightning arrestors of house/structure in ROW.

Table 9-4 Cost of compensation and rehabilitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit price (VND)</th>
<th>Amount (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>COMPENSATION – Permanent impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,154,823,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Compensation for land (')</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crop land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>25,796</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>6,191,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Artificial forest land (indigo)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>7,174</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>645,660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Annual trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manioc</td>
<td>m³</td>
<td>25,796</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>38,694,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Perennial trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>118,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cost for cutting trees</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>25,236</td>
<td>60,011,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cost for digging up the root</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>42,270</td>
<td>100,518,060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XI.2 project - Credit 4107-VN
Uyen Hung 220kV substation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit price (VND)</th>
<th>Amount (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>COMPENSATION – Temporary impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Compensation for land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crop land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>3,491</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Artificial forest land (indigo)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1,936</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manioc</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>3,491</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,491,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ALLOWANCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allowance for production and rehabilitation (')</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>7,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Allowance for change of occupation (')</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>22,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Subsidy for installing fireproof materials and lightning arrestors (&quot;</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL (A+B+C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,190,914,268</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

('): Based on survey on land price of PECC3 (Feb., 2008), the project applies coefficient $k = 3$ in order to keep the market of land unit price.

('): This subsidy is applied for all persons of DPs required more than 20% of total agricultural land (without relocation), they will be supported 30kg rice/month/person in 3 months (900,000VND in equivalent) (according to GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dated Dec.3rd, 2004).

('): According to GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dated Dec.3rd, 2004, this subsidy is applied for persons in labour ages of DPs required more than 20% of total agricultural land. Binh Duong Provincial People’s Committee does not stipulate this subsidy. It is estimated as 2,800,000VND/person as stipulated by Dong Nai Provincial People’s Committee.

(""): This subsidy is estimated as rounded up 1,000,000VND. This subsidy is applied for DPs with house/structure cat.4 in ROW.

9.4.3 Cost for CRC

Cost for CRC is estimated as at 2% in max. of total cost of detail measurement survey, compensation and rehabilitation.

9.4.4 Cost of training, workshop, information campaign etc.

Training course and workshop are proposed to be organized right at the beginning of the ARP implementation and at the commencement of actual payment of compensation.

The project only impacts to one town, the training course and workshop are proposed to be organized within a short course of time i.e. 1-2 days.

Total cost of training courses and workshop (including documentations, admin. fees) is estimated as at about 10,000,000VND.

9.4.5 Cost of monitoring
Cost of the independent external monitoring of ARP implementation is estimated at about 50,000,000 VND.

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.

9.4.6 Contingency for slippage of land prices


Hence, the contingency for slippage of land prices is estimated as 150%/year in 2 years.

9.4.7 Contingency

The rate for contingency is estimated about 5% of total cost of compensation and implementation.

9.4.8 Total cost of ARP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 9-5 Total cost of ARP implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Implementation stage - DMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Compensation and rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation – Permanent impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation – Temporary impact</td>
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<td>Compensation for land</td>
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<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allowances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allowance for production and rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for change of occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy for installing fireproof materials and lightning arrestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cost for CRC = 2%*(1+2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. External monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Contingency for slippage of land prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(150%/year) x 2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Contingency = 5%*(1+2+3+4+5+6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes  Overall budget for this ARP implementation is from the counterpart: EVN/SPPMB.
10. DISCLOSURE

After cleared by EVN and WB, the ARP of the project will be disclosed at locality and at Vietnam Development and Information Center (VDIC) of the World Bank office in Hanoi (Apr., 2009 as proposed).
1. Map of project area
2. Policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation
3. Agreements on substation location and connecting line route
4. Minute of community meeting
5. Socio-economic household data sheet of DPs
6. Inventory of displaced person
7. Details of entitlement of displaced person
Appendix 1

Map of project area
Appendix 2

Policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation
Vietnam: Transmission and Distribution II Project

POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PROJECT DISPLACED PERSONS

May 2005, Corrected August 2007
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C. Policy Framework
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B. Complaints and Grievances
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SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

A. The Project

1. The overall development objective of the VN TD 2 projects is to:
   • To alleviate power shortages and improve the quality of power supplies by improving transmission and distribution network capacity;
   • Raise transmission and dispatch efficiency and improve power system reliability; and
   • Promote and support the reform and restructuring of the electricity sector.

2. The project will include three Project Components:

   Component 1: Transmission and distribution expansion and reinforcement

   This component will support investments at the 500 kV transmission level as well as in the 220 kV and 110 kV sub-transmission levels to alleviate power shortages and reduce equipment overloads, and improve system reliability and efficiency by upgrading and modernizing the transmission and distribution system. At the 500kV level, about 540 km transmission lines and 1500 MVA of new transformers will be built to enable the evacuation of power from the planned major generation centers at O Mon in the South and at Quang Ninh in the north. Substation reinforcements will be made at 500 kV and 220 kV levels to meet increased demand in Ho Chi Minh city. Additional measures will also be taken to strengthen transmission system control, protection and reactive capability so as to improve the quality and stability of the bulk power system. At the 220 kV level, the Project consists of two GIS substations constructed in Southern Vietnam. The capacity of the Binh Tan and Hiep Binh Phuoc 220 kV substations is 1000 MVA.

   At the 110kV level, about 50 km of lines and 80 MVA to new transformer capacity will be built to improve network capacity, remove bottlenecks and meet growing demand from smaller load centers in Central Vietnam. Additional subcomponents may be substituted for proposed investments beyond the first year based on criteria set out in the project pre-feasibility study, and joint agreement between IDA and the Government of Vietnam.

   Implementing agencies of the component are EVN Central and Southern Project Management Boards, Hochiminh City Power Company and Power Company 3 (EVN PMBs). Other implementing agencies under EVN may be added at later stages upon agreement with IDA.

Components 2 and 3: Strengthening of the NLDC and integration with Commercial Metering, Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

   To implement for the first project component, land acquisition will be required. According to the project design, three (03) separate RPs will be prepared prior to the appraisal of the project. These include the RPs for the Cai Lay to Nha Be line / O Mon substation, and for the two GIS substations at the Binh Tan and Hiep Binh Phuoc.
RPs of remaining project phases will be prepared later based on the proposed project implementation schedule and this Resettlement Policy Framework (one RP for each subcomponent).

B. Definition of Key Terms

i) Displaced Persons (DPs)

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

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

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

"Displaced Persons" means, collectively, all such Displaced Persons.

ii) Compensation

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

iii) Cut-off date

The cut-off-date is the last day of the survey when all DPs have been accounted for. After the cut-off date, no other DPs may be included in the inventory of DPs. The inventory lists all potential DPs, including their baseline information. People who move residences or business assets into or within the marked right of way after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation under this policy framework.

iv) Rehabilitation

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

With regard to land and structures, “Replacement Cost” is defined as follows:

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

(b) For land in urban areas: it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved 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 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.

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

vi) Resettlement

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

For this Policy Framework, Right of Way (ROW) is determined as a safety corridor along a power line or substation with width, length and height specified in the Decree 54/1999/ND-CP dated July 8, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug.17th, 2005 at present) on Protection of Safety for High Voltage Power System.

viii) Vulnerable Groups

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

(a) Poor and very poor communes as identified by the 1999 national survey results.

(b) Ethnic minorities (see Policy Framework and Guidelines for Ethnic Minority Development Plan).

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

(d) Infants, children and women.

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

ix) DPs Without Legal Title

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

x) Ethnic / Indigenous People

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

xi) Land Use Registration Certificate (LURC)

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

xii) Relocation Site

The relocation site is defined as the area allocated for the resettlement of DPs living in the areas of TD2 sub-projects that are severely affected and who choose relocation over cash compensation.
C. Policy Framework

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

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

D. Principles and Objectives

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

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

(b) All DP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L), surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the 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 DPs from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.

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

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

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

(f) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the DPs, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided to 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)

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

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

In case impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are affected, an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) will be prepared by the respective Project Management Board (PMB) and consolidated by EVN for any given year, and furnished to the World Bank for its concurrence.

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 20% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the plan also covers a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.

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. 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 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

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

1 Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 20% of their productive assets are lost
Each RP will include: (1) description of the project; (2) project potential impacts; (3) objective; (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.

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

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 PMBs and Power Companies in charge of EVN (EVN PMB). EVN PMB is responsible for preparing Inventories and RPs and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction. The peoples committees at the commune level will ensure the active and effective participation of the DPs in the preparation and implementation of RPs. In order to have RPs acceptable to the World Bank to implement the RP smoothly, EVN PMB is responsible for i) hiring qualified consultants to prepare RPs; ii) appointing qualified social safeguard staff at each PMB.

(b) Funds for implementing RPs will be from EVN funds, established in consultation with local governments (provincial, district and commune peoples committees) and the DPs.

B. Legal Framework

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.

This Resettlement Policy Framework will apply the various laws, degrees, and circular regulating use of land in Vietnam as well as the World Bank policy.
• The 2003 Land Law enacted by the National Assembly of Viet Nam on November 26, 2003, provides that: "the persons with land to be recovered shall be compensated with the assignment of new land of the same use purposes; if having no land for compensation, shall be compensated with the land use right value at the time of issuance of the recovery decisions. The People's Committees of the provinces and centrally-run cities shall elaborate and execute resettlement projects before the land recovery for compensations with dwelling houses, residential land for persons having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. The resettlement zones must have development conditions being equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. In cases of having no resettlement zones, the persons having land recovered shall be compensated with money and given priority to purchase or lease dwelling houses under the State's ownership, for urban areas; be compensated with residential land, for rural areas. In case of recovering land of households and/or individuals, that are directly engaged in production, but having no land for compensation for continued production, apart from pecuniary compensations, the persons having land recovered shall be supported by the State to stabilize their lives, with training for change of their production and/or business lines, with the arrangement of new jobs." (Article 42)

• Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued by GOV on December 3, 2004, in replacement of Decree 22CP, regulates compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State. This Decree guides the implementation of compensation for land, compensation for property, support policies and resettlement relating to land acquisition.

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

• Decree 60/CP issued by GOV on July 5, 1994 regulates property ownership and Land Use Rights in urban areas.

• Decrees 61/CP issued by GOV on July 15, 1994 regulates dwelling house purchases, sales and business.

• Decree 88/CP issued by GOV on 17 August 1994 regulates the Management and Use of Urban Land.

• Decree 45/CP issued by GOV on 3 August 1996 regulates the Amendment of Article 10 of 60/CP (5/7/1994).

• Decree 188/2004/ND-CP issued by GOV on November 16, 2004 sets the methodologies for defining land prices and land price frame of various categories of land. This Decree setforth 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.
• Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC issued by Ministry of Finance on November 26, 2004 guides the implementation of the Decree 188. 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.

• Law on Taxation of Land Use Right Transfer, approved by the National Assembly, on June 22, 1994.

• Law to regulate and amend some articles of the Law on Taxation of Land Use Right on December 21, 1999.

• Decree 114/CP issued by GOV on 5/9/1994 regulates the Implementation of the Law on Taxation of Land Use Right Transfer.

• Ordinance on taxation of Land and Housing issued on October 10, 1992 by State Council of Vietnam.


• Official letter No. 2944/TC-TCT dated October 28, 1995 of Ministry of Finance regulates the tax remission of housing program.

• Law on Petition and Accusation approved by National Assembly on December 02, 1998.

• Decree 54/1999/ND-CP issued by GOV on 8/7/1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug.17th, 2005 at present) defines the protection of high voltage systems.

• Decree No. 67/1999/ND – CP, issued by GOV on 7/8/1999 regulates in detail the Law on Petition and Accusation.

World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

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 DPs on feasible measures for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Providing DPs with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Enabling their participation in planning and selecting these options;
- Providing compensation at full replacement cost for losses;
- Choosing relocation sites that 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 and or assistance:**

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

18.3.2 Persons covered under (a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (c) are provided resettlement assistance, in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off 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.

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 include 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.

Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

There are a number of ways in which the approaches of the Vietnam Government – either in policy or practice – are compatible with World Bank guidelines. The most important compatibilities are:
Vietnam has a process whereby most people without legal land rights may meet conditions of legalization and receive compensation for losses.

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

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

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

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

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

C. Required Waivers

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

**Eligibility to Compensation and or assistance – Decree 197**

Article 7 of Decree 197 *(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, 20 of Decree 197:

* Houses and structures on non-eligible-for-compensation land, which have not 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, 29 of Decree 197: 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, 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.

**Price of Land for Calculation of Compensation**

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

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

**Assistance Policy for DPs who Rent State-owned dwelling houses – Decree 197**

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

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

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

The Item 4, Article 2 of Decree 17/2001/ND-CP dated May 04, 2001 to guide on the ODA management stipulates that “in the case of the international agreements on ODA have been signed between GOV and sponsor stipulates other contents, then that international agreements will be followed”

## SECTION 3

**ENTITLEMENT POLICY**

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

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

(i) if the portion of the land to be lost represents 20% or less of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is still 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 20% 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) DP's losing residential land and house/structure

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

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

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

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

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

(c) DP's losing business

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

(d) DP's will also be provided compensation at full replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials for any other fixed assets affected in part or in total by the project, such as tombs and water wells, etc.
In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems is damaged, the EVN PMB will ensure that these would be restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community.

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

a) Transportation allowance:

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

b) Subsistence allowance for relocating:

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

c) Restoration allowance:

DPs, who are permanently affected more than 20% of productive land or incomes, or have to relocate will be entitled to trainings or other economic restoration programs at about VND 3,000,000/HH.

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 VND 5,000,000/HH.

By the nature of the project impacts, the potential impacted categories are classified into nine (09) categories. The entitlement matrix is attached (see Annex 1)

SECTION 4
SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION, AND RELOCATION

If there are families have to be relocated because of the project impacts and resettlement sites are required. The EVN PMB 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, locational 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

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 PMB and local authorities.

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

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

**B. Resettlement Plan**

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

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

**SECTION 7**

**IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

**A. Implementation Schedule**

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.

*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**

EVN PMBs will arrange adequate and experience staff to make sure that RP will be implemented smoothly as approved schedules.

**C. Complaints and Grievances**

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.

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

D. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of Ws will be periodically supervised and monitored by the EVN 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.

Internal monitoring and supervision will:

(a) Verify that the baseline information of all DP’s has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Policy Framework and the respective RP.

(b) Oversee that the RPs are implemented as designed and approved.

(c) Verify that funds for implementing the RPs are provided to the respective PMBs in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used by the respective PMB’s in accordance with the provisions of the RP and policy framework.
(d) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

Independent Monitoring: An independent agency or agencies or individual consultant will be retained by EVN PMBs 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.

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 subprojects, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this Policy Framework.

SECTION 8
COSTS AND BUDGET

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.

Sources of funding for the various activities will be clearly specified in the cost tables. For Transmission and Distribution II sub-projects, funds for implementing RPs will be from EVN. EVN will arrange budget for implementing RPs of all subcomponents.
## Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of Entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW</td>
<td>All DPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW</td>
<td>DPs with/without land certificate included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to cut-off date.</td>
<td>48. - Cash compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land.</td>
<td>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 7 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug. 17th, 2005 at present) on the protection of the high voltage networks. - PMBs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMBs will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMBs and District Resettlement Committees (DRCs). - Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose disseminate to DPs and key stake holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures in ROW</td>
<td>All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>- Cash compensation for affected fruit trees and trees at replacement cost. - No compensation for land - Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</td>
<td>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 7 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug. 17th, 2005 at present) on the protection of the high voltage networks. - PMBs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMBs will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMUs and DRCs - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose disseminate to DPs and key stake holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary impact on House/Building</td>
<td>All DPs have -do-</td>
<td>House/Building</td>
<td>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled DPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Residential and garden land. Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 20% of total area) and the demolished area does not impact to the remaining house/building. Residential land and garden land outside of ROW is sufficient for re-organizing (not less than 60 m²).</td>
<td>house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>49. - DP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug. 17th, 2005 at present) 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. 50. - No compensation for land. 51. - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors. 52. Tree and fruit tree - Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. Allowances: - Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months.</td>
<td>are regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug.17th, 2005 at present) on the protection of the high voltage networks. - PMBs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be paid at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials. - DPs will demolish the impacted part/ room and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PC or project provinces will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full entitlement payment to DPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance. - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMBs and DRCs - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and all key stake holders.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and or garden land. Impact more than 20% or less than 20% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact to the remaining of house/structure. Land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (not less</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>House/building: 53. - DP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug.17th, 2005 at present) on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation at replacement cost for full areas of impacted house/building and demolish DP’s house in ROW.</td>
<td>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug.17th, 2005 at present) on the protection of the high voltage networks. - Consultation for DP’s options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW. - PMBs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be replacement cost at the time of payment. - DPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Compensation Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and or garden land in ROW. Full or partial</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>DPs can opt for one of the followings:</td>
<td>affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</td>
<td>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug. 17th, 2005 at present) on the protection of the high voltage networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>house/building impacted and land outside of is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 60 m2)</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 (Gov. Decree 106/2005/ND-CP, Aug. 17th, 2005 at present) on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land at replacement cost. Impacted land will be obtained by local authorities; or ii) “Land for land” with the same area which DP occupied and cash at replacement cost for the affected assets associated with land. Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities. Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>- Consultation for DP’s options on remain 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 receive compensation will demolish the impacted house areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMBs will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance. - Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMBs and DRCs - Cleared residential could be used with other restricted purposes. - Finance/land available for rehabilitation and restoration and well information disclose/disseminate to DPs and key stake stakeholders.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Application</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 6   | Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substation and access roads etc. | All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substation and access roads etc. | according to the Compensation Decree 197/2004/ND-CP  
- Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 25% of their incomes.  
- Incentive for relocating in a timely manner: maximum 5,000,000 VND/HH | holders.  
- PMBs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration programs for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RAP implementation.  
- 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/or improve their houses themselves.  
- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.  
- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.  
- No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.  
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs  
- Finance/land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.  
- PMBs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RAP implementation.  
- DPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees. |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7   | DP impacted on business or other services | All DPs impacted on business and other services | -do- | (a) Temporary impact on business or other services. Compensation for income lost in the affected time  
(b) Permanent impact on business or other services. Rehabilitation assistance. | - Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.  
- PMBs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation. |
| 8   | Public Works – Temporary impacts | All impacted institutional DPs (who directly manage and operate such impacted public works systems) | All impacted institutional DPs shall be approached in advance for cooperation in impact mitigation measures as well as measures for maintaining the normal functioning of their impacted systems by the Contractor(s). | • Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public works (i.e. roads, water supply, drainage systems, telephone lines etc.)  
• Reinstatement after the project construction.  
• All expenses on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems shall be born by Contractor(s). | Contract(s) with Contractor(s) should bear one article on this specific responsibility of the contractor(s):  
• approach the institutional DPs for cooperation;  
• arrange and pay for the expenses of the alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems to the satisfaction of the institutional DPs. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>functional of the public works (i.e. roads, water supply, drainage systems, telephone lines etc.)</td>
<td>• complete the works for 'alternative solutions' prior to the commencement of the project works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Permanent impacts on rented houses</td>
<td>All DPs impacted on their leased houses for residential purposes</td>
<td>DPs with house lease contract</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>PMB and local authorities will assist them in identifying alternative accommodation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3

Agreements on substation location and connecting line route
TÔ TRÌNH
Về việc xin chủ trương đầu tư xây dựng đường dây 220kV
Tân Định – Uyên Hưng, trạm biến áp 220kV Uyên Hưng và các đầu nối


- Cần cứ Công văn số 337/CV-EVN-KH ngày 18/01/2007 của Tập đoàn điện lực Việt Nam về việc nguồn vốn cho dự án trạm 220kV Kiên Lương (M1) và mở rộng ngăn lỗ tại trạm 220kV Rach Giá và nguồn vốn cho các dự án đang lập thủ tục đầu tư;

- Cần cứ Công văn số 0382/CV-TVD3-TR ngày 07/02/2007 của Công ty Тур văn Xây dựng điện 3 về việc thỏa thuận địa điểm xây dựng đường dây 220kV Tân Định – Uyên Hưng, trạm biến áp 220kV Uyên Hưng và các đầu nối;

Ngày 26/01/2007, Công ty Тур văn Xây dựng Điện 3 phối hợp cùng các ngành chức năng của huyện Tiền Hạnh khảo sát địa điểm xây dựng đường dây 220kV Tân Định – Uyên Hưng, trạm biến áp 220kV Uyên Hưng và các đầu nối. Do đó, đề đáp ứng nhu cầu cung cấp điện cho khu vực Tân Uyên và các khu vực lân cận, Ủy ban nhân dân huyện Tân Uyên trình Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Bình Dương xin chủ trương dự án trạm biến áp điện 220kV Tân Định – Uyên Hưng, trạm biến áp 220kV Uyên Hưng và các đầu nối như sau:

- Tuyến đường dây: Tuyến đường dây 220kV Tân Định – Uyên Hưng xuất phát từ trạm 500kV Tân Định đi song song với đường dây Pleiku – Phú Lương hiện hữu và rồi vào trạm 220kV Uyên Hưng.

- Vì trí trạm 220kV Uyên Hưng: Năm trên đường DH 411 phía bên trái nhìn từ đường DH 412 hướng về ngã ba DH 414, cách ngã ba DH 414 khoảng 1km, với diện tích: khoảng 05 ha.

+ Nguồn gốc đất: Đất làm phần do Ban quản lý rừng Tân Uyên quản lý.

Rất mong UBND tỉnh Bình Dương xem xét chấp thuận./.

Nơi nhận:
- UBND Tỉnh;
- Công ty TVXD Điện 3;
- Lưu VT, TH.
Kính gửi: Ban nhân tỉnh Bình Dương,

Hực hiện chủ trương của Bộ ban nhân dân tỉnh Bình Dương tại Công văn số 1084/UBND-NN ngày 20/6/2004, yêu cầu Sở Công nghiệp xem xét, thẩm mường Us ban nhân dân tỉnh về hướng nhiệm vụ đường dây 220kV Tân Định - Uyên Hưng và dự án.

Ngày 30/03/2007 Sở Công nghiệp tổ chức họp với các đơn vị liên quan như Sở Giáo dục - Văn hóa, Công ty Becamex, Điền lực Bình Dương, Công ty CP điện khí và Công ty Tư vấn Xây dựng điện 3. Qua cuộc họp Sở Công nghiệp và Công ty Tư vấn Xây dựng điện 3 tiếp tục làm việc với những tổ chức và cơ quan có trách nhiệm về việc hoàn thành việc xây dựng, thông nhất hướng tuyến, thống nhất hướng dẫn các quy.

Đến ngày Công ty Tư vấn Xây dựng điện 3 đã hoàn tất các yếu cầu trên và việc ban hành số 1030/UBND 03/2007 ngày 23/04/2007 và các thông luông tuyến đường dây 220kV Tân Định - Uyên Hưng, vĩ tri trạm 220kV Uyên Hưng và dự án.

Căn cứ, từ trái, theo văn hóa UBND ngày 04/6/2007 c直流 truyền biến áp 220kV Uyên Hưng:

A. Ví trí trạm biến áp 220kV Uyên Hưng:

Kình trên đường Diện 631 qua bên trái nieu tư tượng điện: ĐH 412 từ cuối tư tượng điện Diện 631, cách từ 3m, 6m, 414 khoảng 1.10kL hiện là đất làm phấn thom tư tư ổn Uyên Hưng, hiện là tỉnh Uyên, tỉnh Bình Dương.

B. Đường dây 220kV Tân Định - Uyên Hưng:


Bảng điều độ điện 220kV máy điện biến phắt đường dây 300kL Song...
Mã - Tân Dinh đang triển khai xây dựng đường nhánh từ G5 và G6 vào song song với đường dây 500kV Sông Mã - Tân Dinh.

Đoạn từ nhà máy Điện lực - Công nghiệp - Dầu và Đốt tại Bùi Dương để chuyển đường dây 220kV nối tiếp từ di song song vào đường dây 500kV Sông Mã - Tân Dinh.

Đoạn từ G5 đến G6A: Từ G5 đến G6A này chuyển đường dây 220kV vào đường dây 500kV Sông Mã - Tân Dinh, từ G6A tới G6B đường dây 220kV, nối tiếp đến chốt quản đường dây 500kV Sông Mã - Tân Dinh và đường dây 800kV Phú Lương - Phú Lương đến G6A.


Đoạn từ G7 đến G7B: Từ G7 đến G7B này chuyển đường dây 220kV vào điện trái đường dây 220kV Phú Lương - Phú Lương một nhà.

Đoạn từ G7 đến G8: Từ G7 này chuyển đường dây 220kV vào điện trái đường dây 220kV Phú Lương - Phú Lương một nhà.

C. Dự án nút 110kV cuối tuyến 220kV Uyên Hưng:

Đoạn I (đường dây 110kV Uyên Hưng - Tân An): Đón chuyển dây vượt pha từ điện trái đường dây 110kV Lộc Hậu đến điện trái G5 và G6. Cánh dây phía trước để chấp nhận song song thêm pha đường dây 500kV Phú Lương - Phú Lương một nhà. (đường dây 110kV Uyên Hưng - Tân An không được chuyển)

Đoạn II (đường dây 110kV Lộc Hậu - Lộc Hậu): Đón chuyển dây đường dây 220kV Lộc Hậu - Lộc Hậu và điện trái đường dây 220kV Phú Lương - Phú Lương một nhà.

Trong thực hành, Đường phòng cự điện Trung tâm điện Trung tâm Bình Dương.
CONG HOA XA HOI CHU NGHIA VIET NAM

Duc lap - Tu do - Hanh phuc

Ban XH Campo 2.2

Kinh gi:
- Cong ty Tu san Xay dung Dien 3;
- So Cong nghiep;
- UBDN huyen Tan Uyen.

Quan xem xay Cong van so 1030-CV-TYD3-DD ngay 23/04/2002 cua Cong ty Tu san Xay dung Dien 3 ve vi vu the san lien luong tylen dien trong duong di di 220 kV. Tan Uyen. 1 Yen Hung, vi tu tran 120kV. Yen Hung da duoc noi vie kyien cua So Cong nghiep tai Cong van so 200 SCN-QDQN ngay 17/08/2002, may het Chi tinh vi ban nihil danh bi y vie kyien dia la:


- Quan xem xay Cong van so 1144-CV-TYD3-DD ngay 16/05/2002 cua Tho vi thi trang va ban nihil danh la:

- Cong ty Tu san Xay dung Dien 3;
- So Cong nghiep;
- UBDN huyen Tan Uyen.

So thong tin:
- Thao ruoi
- Lop Loan 2, KC
- Thanh Pho Thang Long
- So 20
- 205 Hoa Thang Long
- Tan Uyen

KT. CHU NGHICH
PHO CHU NGHICH
Appendix 4

Minute of community meeting
BIÊN BẢN HỢP THAM VÀN CÔNG Đ蓊NG

Nội dung: v/v Điều tra, xác định mức độ ảnh hưởng đến môi trường, dân sinh kinh tế của Dự án Trạm biến áp 220kV Uyên Hưng và Dự án Đường dây 220kV Tân Định – Uyên Hưng.

Hôm nay ngày Mơi tháng 02 năm 2008.

Tai văn phòng UBND Thị trấn Uyên Hưng, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Bình Dương.

I. Thành phần tham dự

Phía UBND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Chức vụ</th>
<th>Ký tên</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phạm Văn Kiên</td>
<td>Phó chủ tịch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Tzion</td>
<td>Cửu bộ địa chính</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thanh Lý</td>
<td>Chủ tịch xã</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Phía Công ty Cổ phần Tư vấn Xây dựng Điện 3 (PECC3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Chức vụ</th>
<th>Ký tên</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thanh Vũ</td>
<td>Cần bộ, Phòng NQ-MT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Đinh Bảo Bình</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Nội dung

Sau khi nghe đại diện PECC3 trình bày, Phó biên thông tin về dự án và sự cần thiết phải tiến hành điều tra mức độ ảnh hưởng đến môi trường, dân sinh kinh tế của Dự án Trạm biến áp 220kV Uyên Hưng và Dự án Đường dây 220kV Tân Định – Uyên Hưng. Hai bên đã trao đổi và có các ý kiến sau:

2. UBND Thị trấn Uyên Hưng đã tạo điều kiện để doanh khả soát hoàn thành nhiệm vụ được giao.

3. Khảo sát chi tiết khu vực dự án:

Đại diện PECC3 và các cơ quan chức năng của địa phương kết hợp tiến hành điều tra, khảo sát mức độ ảnh hưởng môi trường, dân sinh kinh tế khu vực dự án (từ ngày, tháng, năm 2008 đến ngày, tháng, năm 2008) đã xác định mức độ ảnh hưởng theo từng hạng mục của dự án như sau:

### Tổng hợp khối lượng ảnh hưởng:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Hạng mục</th>
<th>Đơn vị</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Dán cử</td>
<td>Số thơn</td>
<td>thơn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Số hộ</td>
<td>hộ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Số dân</td>
<td>người</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Dát</td>
<td>Dát đê</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dát vườn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dát nông nghiệp trọng cây lầu năm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dát nông nghiệp trọng cây ngân ngày</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dát chửa sử dụng</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Công trình kiến trúc</td>
<td>Nhà</td>
<td>cân</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Giường đào</td>
<td>cái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trường học</td>
<td>phòng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mô mà</td>
<td>cái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trạm xá</td>
<td>phòng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Đường giao thông</td>
<td>km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Ý kiến của địa phương về ảnh hưởng môi trường, bởi thường - tái định cư:

1. Về nhà, tổ chức

2. Về môi trường

3. Về kinh tế, xã hội, văn hóa

4. Về thị trấn, xã, phường, dự án

5. Về đất đai, tài sản, công trình, dự án

6. Về sức khỏe, an ninh, trật tự

7. Về giáo dục, đào tạo, khoa học, kỹ thuật

8. Về y tế, bảo hiểm xã hội, phúc lợi xã hội
Dạ diễn

UBND Thị trấn Uyên Hưng

Dạ diễn

Công ty Cổ phần Tư vấn Xây dựng Dien 3
# DANH SÁCH HỢP THAM VÂN

Ngày *** tháng *** năm 2008 tại ***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Địa chỉ</th>
<th>Ký tên</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sơn Trí Dũng</td>
<td>P. Hạt Kiểm lâm Tân Uyên</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Thành</td>
<td>Xã C, TT Uyên Hô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hoa Văn Trinh</td>
<td>Xã F, TT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thị Nga Thanh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thị Thúy</td>
<td>Xã Phố 6, TT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Thành</td>
<td>Xã F, TT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Tân</td>
<td>CB Điểm Chình, TT Uyên Hô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thị Thào</td>
<td>Xã T, TT Uyên Hô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Khang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Xác nhận của địa phương:

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN THỊ TRấn Ưyên HôNG
Appendix 5

Socio-economic household data sheet of DPs
### Abbreviated resettlement plan

**Province:** Binh Duong  
**District:** Tan Uyen  
**Town:** Uyen Hung

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Address of Household</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation and Sources of Income</th>
<th>Estimated Total Income per month (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UH1</td>
<td>Uyên Hung</td>
<td>Nguyễn Châu Tri</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>High school</td>
<td>Farming and business</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 6

Inventory of displaced person
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>No. of persons in HH</th>
<th>Total landholding of HH in m²</th>
<th>Crop land to be acquired in m²</th>
<th>Crop land in ROW (m²)</th>
<th>Crop (manioc) lost</th>
<th>House in ROW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UH1</td>
<td>Nguyễn Châu Tri</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100,108</td>
<td>25,796</td>
<td>3,491</td>
<td>29,287</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100,108</td>
<td>25,796</td>
<td>3,491</td>
<td>29,287</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 7

Details of entitlement of displaced person
## TD2 project – Credit 4107-VN
### Abbreviated resettlement plan

**Uyen Hung 220kV substation**

**Province: Binh Duong**  
**District: Tan Uyen**  
**Town: Uyen Hung**

1. **Nguyễn Châu Tri**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit price (VND)</th>
<th>Amount (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>COMPENSATION – Permanent impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Compensation for land (€)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crop land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>25,796</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>6,194,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Artificial forest land (indigo)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Annual trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manioc</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>25,796</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25,796,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Perennial trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cost for cutting trees</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,236</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cost for digging up the root</td>
<td>root</td>
<td></td>
<td>42,270</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>COMPENSATION – Temporary impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,491,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Compensation for land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crop land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>3,491</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Artificial forest land (indigo)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manioc</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>3,491</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,491,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ALLOWANCES</td>
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<td>32,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allowance for production and rehabilitation (€)</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>7,200,000</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Allowance for change of occupation (€)</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>22,400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Subsidy for installing fireproof materials and lightning arrestors (€)</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL (A+B+C)**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,252,927,000</strong></td>
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2. Tan Uyen forest management unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit price (VND)</th>
<th>Amount (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>COMPENSATION – Permanent impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for land (')</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crop land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Artificial forest land (indigo)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>7,174</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>645,660,000</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Annual trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manioc</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Perennial trees</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>118,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cost for cutting trees</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>25,236</td>
<td>60,011,208</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cost for digging up the root</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>42,270</td>
<td>100,518,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>COMPENSATION – Temporary impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crop land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Artificial forest land (indigo)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1,936</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Compensation for crops and trees</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manioc</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ALLOWANCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allowance for production and</td>
<td>person</td>
<td></td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Allowance for change of occupation</td>
<td>person</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Subsidy for installing fireproof</td>
<td>house</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>materials and lightning arrestors</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL (A+B+C)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>925,089,268</td>
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