ELECTRICITY OF VIETNAM
HAI DUONG POWER COMPANY

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T & D1 - CREDIT NO 3034 +

110/35/22KV DAI AN SUBSTATION
HAI DUONG PROVINCE

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
(RAP)

Prepared by:
ELECTRIC POWER CONSULTING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Ho Chi Minh City, December 2005
RAP – 110kV Dai An Substation – Hai Duong Province

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Project Manager: Duong Van Minh

DIRECTOR OF ECD

Electric Power Consulting and Development Center (ECD)
TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHAPTER I: PROJECT INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II: MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND LOSSES

CHAPTER III: RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT

CHAPTER IV: PROJECT IMPACTS

CHAPTER V: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

CHAPTER VI: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

CHAPTER VII: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

CHAPTER VIII: COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE

CHAPTER IX: MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

CHAPTER X: BUDGET AND COST

Annex 1 : Policy framework for Compensation and Resettlement of Project
Annex 2 : Inventory of Project Affected People
Annex 3 : Summary of estimated costs for compensation and other implementation expenditures
Annex 4 : Socio-economic Household data sheet of Project Affected people
Annex 5 : Temporary land acquisition during construction stage
Annex 6 : Temporary land acquisition in ROW
Annex 7 : Permanent land acquisition.
Annex 8 : Entitlement Matrix
Annex 9 : Entitlement of Households
Annex 10 : Map of Project
# ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Commune People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEMMA</td>
<td>Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>District People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRB</td>
<td>District Resettlement Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVN</td>
<td>Electricity of Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMA</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Right Certificate</td>
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<tr>
<td>PC1</td>
<td>Power Company No.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>HD PC</td>
<td>Hai Duong Power Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC (B)</td>
<td>Provincial Resettlement Committee (Board)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDPC</td>
<td>Hai Duong Power Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIB</td>
<td>Resettlement Information Booklet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right-Of-Way</td>
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<tr>
<td>T/L</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electric Power Consulting and Development Center (ECD)**
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The project

Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) was assigned by Vietnam Government to manage the whole power generation, transmission and distribution throughout Vietnam. At present, EVN is planning General Development Scheme for period of 2000 - 2010 with consideration to 2020. Estimated power demand growth rate for period of 2000-2020 is 8.8 – 10%/year to meet the demand of yearly GDP growth rate of 6.5 – 8%. Therefore, in order to catch up well with the power development, electrical network needs the large investment, especially the distribution network. It is planned that EVN will supply electricity to 100% districts from national network or the energy on the spot, to 80% villages and to 90% household by the year 2010. In order to meet the increasing demand, Vietnam electric needs investing more than USD 1.5 – 2 billion in the coming year.

Having taken the responsibility in carrying out the above work, particularly during the period of Vietnam’s modernization and industrialization process, The Electricity of Vietnam made its own decision to get used of the World Bank financial resource from saving cost of the Transmission and Distribution Project to invest into the 110/35/22kV Dai An Substation (Credit No.3034 – VN) in Hai Duong Province.

2. Legal framework and waiver provisions

The RAP for this project under World Bank (WB) follows the legal framework and entitlement policy of Power Network Expansion and Rehabilitation Project of Hai Duong that was approved by GOV and cleared by the World Bank for this Project “Transmission, distribution and disaster reconstruction (credit No.3034 – VN)”. According to the policy, eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation entitlement includes all affected persons, households and institutions with or without legal title on their assets included in the RAP inventory prior to the RAP cut-off date.

(see annex 1 for detail)

3. Impacts of the project

The impacts consists of:

+ Temporary impacts during construction stage including the damage of trees, crops and assets around area which used for constructing pole foundations / substations or on the temporary road served for construction activities;

+ Permanent impacts on trees, crops, houses, assets due to acquisition of land for erecting poles, constructing substation and access road; permanent impacts on assets in ROW due to the regulation of Decree No. 54/1999/ND-CP.

There is no impact on natural preserving zones, vestiges, and pagodas or sensitive areas.

The survey results are shown as follows:

- There will be 10 project affected households (32 persons), in which:
  - 10 households whose land and trees/crops for permanent acquisition;
RAP will also need a well coordinated by local authorities all relevant institutions at the different levels.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The implementation of RAP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by HD PC. Moreover, an independent consulting agency will be entrusted with independent monitoring task. The independent consulting agency (agencies) selected by HD PC will make a contract after RAP approval and will begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase.

9. Schedule

Just after the investment for the project is approved, PAPs in the project affected areas again will be fully informed of their rights and the policies of this RAP including legal framework, eligibility provision; entitlement policy; mode and rates of compensation, implementation schedules and complaint and grievance rights, mechanism. Such information will be delivered to the PAPs by HD PC via meetings and documentation to be distributed to each PAPs.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inventory and census survey RAP preparation</td>
<td>Quarter 4/2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RAP approval</td>
<td>Quarter 1/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Starting of RAP implementation</td>
<td>Quarter 2/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment of compensation, and monitoring for RAP</td>
<td>Quarter 3/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Cost for RAP

Subordinate costs include cost for preparation, cost for management, for internal supervision, for independent supervision, and contingencies for inflation, for administration, etc. Total cost for RAP is: 1,895,211,348,00 VND equivalent to 119,571,69 USD

(Rate of exchange: USD 1 = VND 15.850,00)

(See annex 3 for detail)

11. Disclosure

The draft RAP will be disclosed at the office of Hai Duong Provincial People’s Committee and at Vietnam Development and Information Center (VDIC) of the World Bank office in Hanoi.
CHAPTER I
PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1. Objective of the report

The overall objective of the Resettlement Action 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 project affected people (PAPs) and their affected properties and to ensure that all project affected people (PAP's) will 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 RAP preparation has been carried out with consultation and participation of PAPs in the project affected areas. This RAP has been consulted and agreed upon with the local authorities and will be valid after GOV's and WB's approval.

2. Scope and objectives of Project

The project under management of the HD PC aims at the following:

+ Improve effectiveness and quality of electricity supplying for living activities; improve the spiritual and material life of the people living in the project areas.
+ Develop handicraft households
+ Speed up development of industry and services
+ Contribute part to the prosperity and stability of the socio-economic in the provinces

Scope of project

The 110/35/22kV Dai An substation Project in Hai Duong Province will be constructed of total 6.7 km of HV transmission line, and 1 substation. In which:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total length (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110kV Transmission Line</td>
<td>Km 6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110kV Substation Unit</td>
<td>Unit 01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 110/35/22kV Dai An substation is located in the clear land area belonging to Factory No.18 of Dai An Industrial Zone, Tu Minh village, Cam Giang district, Hai Duong province.

The 110kV transmission lines connecting into the 110/35/22kV Dai An Substation is selected as follows:

Connecting from 110kV Dai An Substation to 110kV Hai Duong – Pho Cao existing T/L with the length of 6.7km, using conductor of AC-240/32
Starting point : Pooclic 110kV of 110kV Dai An substation
Dead-end position: At pole No. 28 of 110kV Hai Duong – Pho Cao existing transmission line

Total length of the 110kV T/L connecting to the substation is 6.7 km.

3. Ownership and organization of the project

The 110kV Dai An substation project in Hai Duong province financed by the WB with balance of loan for “Transmissions, distribution and Disaster Reconstruction Project – Rehabilitation and Expansion of distribution systems of Northern regions – Credit No. 3034

- Investor: Hai Duong Power Company (HD PC)
- Organization in charge of the project management: Hai Duong Power Company (HDPC)
- Provincial Power Services (PPS): Hai Duong PPS will coordinate with HDPC in implementation of RAP as well as supervision during construction stage.
- Power Service of Hai Duong province will coordinate with the local authorities in implementation of compensation, site clearance and supervising as well during construction period.
- Consulting Unit: Electric Power Consulting and Development Center (ECD)

4. Proposed impact areas of the project and land acquisition

4.1 Permanently Impacts:

The Degree No. 54/ND-CP of EVN regarding electric equipment regulations 11TCN-18-84, 11TCN-19-84, 11TCN-20-84, 11TCN-21-84 stipulated clearly as bellows:

The safety ROW is determined by 2 parallel flats, which has 4m wide calculated from side phase to the right and left sides of the phase without win. Within ROW rice, crop and fruit tree could be planted but the safety distance shall be warranted (safety distance is calculated at least 3m height from top of the tree to nearest T/L).

Houses, schools, health cares agencies and other structures shall not be built in side HV ROW. Unless other wise the structures in side the HV ROW should be satisfied the following:

- Using anti-fire material
- Steel structure earthing in accordance with current regulations
- Vertical distance from conductor in static condition to any part of the structure must be at least 4m.
- Electric and construction safety measurements of houses or structures must be strengthened in case traversed by T/Ls.
- Height of trees to be planted must be at least 3m lower than conductor positions in static condition. Trees over 4m high in 110kV ROW shall be cut out. However it is encouraged to plant subsidiary crop, which is under 4m high in the ROW. Land acquisition permanently for construction is including impacted areas surrounding tower foundation and substation.

4.2 Land temporary acquisition for construction is including:

Surrounding areas of tower foundation that are temporarily damaged by the project during the construction period due to temporarily access.

Temporarily affected areas during conductor’s stringing period are including areas along ROW 2m wide calculated from ROW center to both two side of the ROW respectively (total 4m wide).

Impact to transportation roads; drain water systems, which were built by provinces during construction period and equipment transiting period.

A detail of the impacts is described in chapter IV.
CHAPTER II
MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND LOSSES

For minimizing impacts, the following actions, measures are conducted:

1. Consultation and Participation

   In the period of RAP preparation, Consultants of PCI conducted detailed survey on the project impacts. The survey teams have also conducted discussion and consultation with local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, on project site selection, alignment of routes so that the selected line route and substation location are the least impacts option. Feedback from local government and PAPs have been taken into account for the project design.

   The draft RAP has been sent by HD PC to the relevant bodies such as the provincial people’s committee for comments and public display. All comments from local authorities and PAPs have been recorded and taken into account of final revised RAP.

2. Mitigation measures in design

   The mitigation measures for project impacts should be scrutinized during the design stage, especially for line route selection. A well-selected route and substation site would reduce much of the project cost as well as impacts on the locals and environment.

   The following principles were followed:
   - The route selected is as short as possible; the substation is suitably designed for minimum construction cost and land acquisition.
   - The transmission line and substations should avoid concentrated residential and conservation areas by turnings. Though more turning angles means high cost, the compensation cost and delay would be less.
   - The transmission line should be as closed to the transportation roads as possible to facilitate material transport during construction and management and operation, meanwhile reduce land acquisition for access roads.
   - The transmission line should avoid areas with high trees such as industrial trees, planted and natural forests so as not to impact the eco-system. Avoid passing through sensitive areas.
   - The transmission line should not traverse or be closed to important projects such as airports, mine warehouses, radio stations.
   - The transmission line should avoid slope sides to reduce leveling.
   - The transmission line should avoid turnings as much as possible due to high cost of angle towers.

During selection of line route and substation location, HD PC and its consultants had carefully studied different alternatives on map and at site and chosen one route for investigation. For
complicated sections, two alternatives were chosen for investigation for comparison and the alternatives with least impacts were selected.

There is only one alternative for the 110/35/22kV Dai An substation site to be selected. The substation with the area of 8,319,5m² shall be located in the clear land area belonging to Factory No.18 of Dai An Industrial Zone, Tu Minh village, Cam Giang district – Hai Duong province.

The substation position has been considered and approved by Hai Duong Power Department, Hai Duong Industrial Department, Hai Duong Province People’s Committee and Hai Duong Industrial Zone Joint Stock Company.

- Office Letter No.920/CV-UBND issued by Hai Duong Province People's Committee dated October 18th 2004 on approving the transmission line and substation locations.
- Office Letter No.86/CV-DA.2004 and minutes for approving the route of the 110kV TL traversing the land of Dai An Industrial Zone (signed and sealed).
- Office Letter No.808/UBND-VP issued by Hai Duong Province People's Committee dated August 12th 2005 on approving the 10kV TL route to supply power for Dai An substation.

110kV transmission line connecting into the substation

One alternative has been selected as follows:

Inter-connecting the Pooctic 110kV of 110kV Dai An substation to Dong Nien (Hai Duong) - Pho Cao Transmission Line

Starting point : Pooctic 110kV of 110kV Dai An S/s
Dead-end position : at the angle tower No.28 of 110kV Hai Duong - Pho Cao transmission line
Length : 6.7km
Number of circuit : Four circuits but double circuit in the 1st phrase
Conductor size : ACSR-240/32
Overhead ground wire : OPGW-70 and TK-50

Total length of the 110kV T/L connecting to S/s is 6.7 km.

This alternative has been approved by Power Company No.1, Hai Duong Province People's Committee and Hai Duong Power Company.

Project affected houses and Permanent land acquisition for project shall be inventoried as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>110kV T/L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total of affected HHs by Project</td>
<td>10 PAHs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of permanent land acquisition for project (m²)</td>
<td>5174 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Mitigation Measures In Implementation Stage

In the implementation phase, the following mitigation measures should be considered further:

- During detailed engineering design stage: PCI will study more carefully about the investigated route and substation site and make necessary modification to avoid residential houses.

- It is necessary to optimize construction of each line sections and substation components according to available workforce to minimize temporary land requisition for the project.

- For annual tree areas, stringing works should be carried out right after harvest to minimize impact on crops.

It is necessary to carefully investigate and select access roads to minimize their impact. For sections traveling forest, manual transport of materials should be considered to minimize impact on the environment.
CHAPTER III
RESSETLEMENT POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT

1. Legal framework

The overall objectives of RAP are guided both by Vietnamese law and WB policy on involuntary resettlement (O.D 4.30)

1.1. Vietnamese laws

The Vietnamese laws, decrees and regulations that have let the preparation of this RAP and warrant its legality are:

- The Land law No. 13/2003/QH11 dated December 26th 2003
- Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP dated November 16th 2004 by the Government on the stipulation of the frame for the price of land types
- Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dated December 3rd 2004 by the Government on Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement for the land acquisition by the State.
- The Government Decree No 64/CP of September 27th, 1993 on the distribution agricultural land to the households in long term for the agricultural purpose.
- Circulation No 05-BXD-DT of February 9th, 1993 on the classification of the house types.
- The Decision of Hai Duong Province People’s Committee for the unit prices for compensation of the land, rice, crops and trees.
- The Decision of Hai Duong Province People’s Committee on compensation for acquiring the land to serve Security, Defence and Public Interests.

1.2 Guideline OD 4.30 of World Bank

For compliance with OD 4.30 of the WB, all PAPs included in the inventory list or can prove their residencies/occupancy prior to the cut-off date are entitled to compensation
for their losses. People eventually settling in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation.

Also for compliance with OD 4.30, compensation rates will be provided at replacement cost for houses, buildings, and perennial trees; fruit trees will be compensated for the remaining harvests and, at the market rates for crops.

In order to carry out the RAP in accordance to WB OD 4.30, 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. The articles of law and regulations that will be waived are below:

According to the basic guideline principles of WB on the involuntary resettlement policy, PAPs will be “subsidized to at least rehabilitate their old living-standard, income ability and production level”.

WB doesn’t consider that lack of legal land paper is a trouble in compensation and rehabilitation for PAPs; especially, vulnerable PAPs.

For compliance with OD 4.30 of the WB, all PAPs included in the inventory list are entitled to compensation according to their losses. People eventually settling in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation.

Also for compliance with WB OD 4.30 compensation rates will be provided at replacement cost for houses, buildings, and perennial trees; and, at the market rates, for crops.

1.3. Required waivers

Item 4, Article 2 of Decree 17/2001/ND-CP, 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 should be stipulated”. In order to carry out the RAP in accordance to WB OD 4.30, 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 PAPs, will be waived. The articles of law and regulations that will be waived are below:

(i) Eligibility to compensation – Decree 22/CP

Article 7 of Decree 22/CP (Non eligible persons for compensation of land) stipulates that “The person whose land is recovered and who has not met one of the conditions stipulated in Article 6 of this Decree or who has violated the plan already ratified by the competent level, and such violation has been announced, or who violates the corridor protecting work, or who illegally occupies land shall not receive compensation when the state recovers the land. The People’s Committee of province or City directly under the Central Government shall consider and make decision on a case by case basis”.

Article 16 of Decree 22/CP (Principle for compensation of lost property), Point 3, stipulates that “The owner of affected property on recovered land as mentioned in Article 7 of this
Decree, based on each individual case, the People’s Committee of the province or City directly under the Central Government shall consider and decide the assistance”.

To ensure that the objectives of the RAPs are met, a special decision of the Government waiving Article 7 and Article 16 of Decree 22/CP is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for illegal users of land as proposed in the RAPs.

(ii) Price of land for calculation of compensation

According to the Vietnamese regulation, calculation for land compensation will be based on Decree 188/CP, 22/CP, 17/1998/ND-CP and Decision 302/TTg.

Article 4 of Decree 188/CP states that compensation of land must fall within the Government’s range of minimum and maximum prices.

Article 8 of Decree 22/CP states that the prices of land for calculation of compensation for recovered land shall be determined on the basis of local prices of land issued according to the provisions of the Government multiplied by a coefficient ‘K’ in order to ensure compatibility of the compensation with profitability and the prevailing land prices of the locality. The price of land for calculation of compensation for the project shall be decided by the Chairman of the Provincial People’s Committee based on the proposal of the Finance-Pricing Department.

Even though the limit of values of the coefficient K has been widened by Decree 17/1998/ND-CP and Decision 302/TTg, to ensure that the compensation of land is at replacement cost, a decision regarding a waiver of Decree 17/1998/ND-CP and Decision 302/TTg is required. This is to ensure that the objectives of the RAP are met. Unit prices for land will be established, ensuring compensations at replacement value.

(iii) Principles for implementation of compensation – Decree 22/CP

Article 18 of Decree 22/CP explains the resolution for compensation of affected houses and structures with different legal status of the houses and structures.

To ensure that the objectives of the RAPs are met, a special decision of the Government regarding a waiver of Article 17 and Article 18 of Decree 22/CP is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for project affected houses and structures as proposed in the RAPs.

(iv) Assistance policy for PAPs who rent houses from the government – Decree 22/CP

Article 25 of Decree 22/CP states that PAPs who rent government houses and do not want to continue to do so shall be entitled to compensation at a rate equal to 60% of the cost of the rented house and 60% of the cost the land.

To ensure that the objectives of the RAPs are met, a special decision of the Government regarding waiver of Article 25 of Decree 22/CP is needed to permit assistance and rehabilitation measures for PAPs who share rented government housing as proposed in the RAPs.

(v) Required actions and commitments of GOV
Approved for Power network Expansion and Rehabilitation Project of Vinh and HaLong city in 1998, The Prime Minister of Vietnam granted the waivers for the above mentioned Articles 7, 8, 16, 18 & 25 of Decree 22/CP; Article 4 of Decree 87/CP.

2. Definition of eligibility and limitation to eligibility

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are all individuals, households, firms or institutions with or without land registration PAPs who owned, rented, or used land, properties and businesses, which are affected by the project.

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

The cut-off date has been fixed as the day of inventory completion May 30th, 2005. The cut-off date has been declared by the competent local authorities. The cut-off date was declared by people's committee of Hai Duong Province.

Encroachers who settled into the proposed affected area after the cut-off date will have no entitlement of compensation and resettlement. They will be required to demolish their structures and cut the trees or harvest their crops for land clearance to the project. In the case necessary, they will be forced to be removed out the proposed project area. Nevertheless, they do not have to pay any fine or sanction. The cut-off date was declared by people's committee of Hai Duong Province and the list of PAP is file at PC1. PAP and commune have also be informed on this provision (no compensation for encroachers). Local authorities are responsible for managing the areas to be acquired for the project.

3. Resettlement and compensation principles

Principles and objectives of this RAP are defined in accordance with Vietnamese laws and Operational Directive (OD 4.30) of World Bank. Vietnamese legislation and WB directives have been adapted to fit the specific conditions of the project as defined below:

1. Resettlement and compensation programs must be designed so as to allow the improvement or at least the maintenance of the PAP's pre-project living standards.
2. Both resettlement and land acquisition must be minimized as much as possible.
3. Resettlement distance must be minimized if the agricultural replacement land needs to be given, it should be as close as possible to the land that was lost.
4. Cash compensation for houses/or structures shall be given at the replacement costs free from depreciation cost of the salvage of the old construction materials, cash compensation for land and trees shall be given at the replacement costs, while cash compensation for crops shall be given at the market-price rates.
5. Resettlement transition period must be minimized and the compensation should be provided to PAPs before construction activities affecting them, no land clearance if the full compensation have not been done.
6. All PAPs residing/or cultivating land within the project area before the cut-off date are entitled to have compensation for their losses and to income rehabilitation.

7. Resettlement and land acquisition plans and all the replacement alternatives should be carried out following consultation with the affected population and it should have popular acceptant of PAPs. The land area also required to be approved by local authorities.

8. Resettlement and compensation programs must provide adequate institutional arrangements to warrant effective and timely implementation and proper monitoring.

9. Financial and technical resources for the resettlement, land compensation and subsidies should be available when and where required.

10. The previous level of community services and resources should be maintained or improved in the new sites.

11. Once approved by Hai Duong PC what stipulated in this RAP will be enforceable as an official legal document.

4. **Eligibility to compensation entitlement**

   Legitimate PAPs are all the affected households and institutions included in the inventory with or without legal title included in the RAP inventory or able to demonstrate with other means that prior to RAP cut-off date they owned, rented or used land, and properties associated with land.

   In addition, legitimate PAPs are also all households and institution who prior occupation and/or businesses and related income are affected by the project due to acquisition of land or other assets, temporarily or permanently.

5. **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 25% of total land PAPs' 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 (equal or more than \( \geq 25\% \)) of total land PAPs' 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 PAPs' options.

   Compensation prices have been defined in this RAP are tariffs established by the provinces based on the decree 188/CP and the Circular 145 of the Ministry of Finance.

   Since the time from RAP preparation to time of the project implementation may be long, at the implementation time, such prices may not correspond to market or replacement rates. Therefore, all applied prices will be checked again at the beginning time of RAP implementation and adjusted if necessary. Resettlement Committees at the very beginning of
project implementation will also carry out the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). The evaluation of unit cost at the implementation time will be done by independent monitoring agency, Financial Department of provinces. This activity will be required in TOR for Independent Monitoring later by HD PC.

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 145 of MOF).

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

6 Impact Categories and Entitlement Policy

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

6.1 Temporary Impact within Right of Way (ROW): All the PAP has productive land, crops, trees or structures in ROW of transmission line (T/L), surrounding areas of tower foundations, in the temporary service roads, which are temporarily affected only during the construction period.

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

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

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

**Category 3**: PAP 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 less than 25% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the PAP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.

**Category 4**: PAP has house, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more then 25% of total areas or even less than 25% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuilt in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the PAPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.

**Category 5**: PAP has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuilt. However, PAP 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 least 60 m$^2$ for urban areas and 100 m$^2$ for rural areas.
Category 6: PAP has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project.

a) acquired productive land areas is more than 25% of total productive land PAPs’ holdings.

b) acquired productive land areas is less than 25% of total productive land PAPs’ holdings.

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

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

Category 7: PAP impacted on business or other services

Temporary impact on business or other services.

Permanent impact on business or other services.

Category 8: impact on public works: compensation at replacement cost.

(The proposed matrix for entitlement is annex 8)

7. Subsidy allowances

Besides the direct compensation for the losses, PAPs also entitled to subsidies/allowances as stipulated in the Decree No.22 of GOV. These allowances are as below:

7.1 Subsidy for house moving (transport allowance)

This allowance is for PAPs who are totally impacted on houses and have to be moved to new sites or reorganize to the remaining residential areas i) PAPs which have to move their houses to new places within the Province will be entitled to an allowance from 1,000,000 VND to 3,000,000 VND; ii) PAPs have to relocate out of their Provinces will be entitled to transport allowance of 3,000,000 VND to 5,000,000 VND. This subsidy allowance is for the transportation of their salvageable materials and living facilities.

7.2 Relocation Subsidy for Resettlement

This subsidy allowance is a food allowance for PAPs who are totally impacted on house and therefore have to reconstruct for their new houses. Each member of PAP will be subsidized 30kg of rice (equivalent) /month in six months 6 months.

7.3 Allowance for PAPs have person getting social subsidy by GOV.

These PAPs if they have to be relocated by the project impact will be subsidized with an allowance of 1,000,000 VND.

7.4 Timely Movement Incentive

PAPs who relocate on timely manner will get a maximum bonus of 5,000,000 VND/ HH

7.5 Rehabilitation Allowance
PAPs, who are permanently affected more than 25% of productive land or incomes, will be entitled from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 VND/ HH to training or entitle to other economic rehabilitation programs. The economic rehabilitation programs for PAPs will be prepared and sent WB to approval by PC1 (HDPC), in accordance with the participation in project area.
CHAPTER IV
PROJECT IMPACT

1. Socio-economic surveys

This section aims at providing basis data on the localities traversed by the T/L. These data
are based on survey on PAPs having land in ROW. The survey information is based on
income sources, income, socio-economic situation; impact of resettlement on living standard
and income. A lot of information was obtained. Some households could not point out the
concrete income source and their revenue. However with 20% of PAPs included in the
survey, socio-economic survey on PAPs also aims at identifying characteristics of effected
areas, assessing the development of population, houses, socio-economic, average income,
health care, education... Survey data used for making resettlement policy and bases for
evaluating restoration of living standards later.

Being a province in the main economic region of the North of Vietnam, Hai Duong is
surrounded by six (06) provinces: Bac Ninh, Quang Ninh, Hai phong, Thai Binh, Ha Noi,
Hung Yen. The province also contains the important national roads and railways such as
National Road No.5, Ha Noi – Hai Phong Railway, National Road No.18 ... Hai Duong has
the natural area of 1661km2 and the total population of 1 675 566 with the population
growth rate remaining about 1,05 percent (as the statistic of 2001). Hai Duong city is the
capital as well as the centre of politics, economy, culture of Hai Duong province, far 45km
from Hai Phong City in the East and 57km from Ha Noi Capital in the West.

The economic activities in Hai Duong province is mainly argriculture. The main farming
products are rice, corn, potati, sugercane... The main fruit trees are orange, tangerine,
banana, grapefruit... Rice production is 851 200 tons and the rice production per capita
480kg/person. Total exported value is about 89 485 million United State Dollars (USD). The
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is 5,977 million Vietnam Dong (VND) in 2003.

At the present, Hai Duong province has been carried out the developing strategy for the
industrial zones, planning to construct the seven (07) industrial zones and some handicraft
villages with the estimated area of about 170,82ha. Besides, Tan Truong, Phuc Dien and
Western Industrial Zones and New Urban Area have been formed along the National Road
No.5. Total FDI projects is forty-two (42) with the total value of 532 million USD (in 2001),
in which twenty-one (21) projects has been put into operation.

Having been in a convenient situation with its available labour force and plentiful natural
resources, it has, therefore, increasingly developed and gradually transferred to the mechanism
of industries, trades and services.

The 110/35/22kV Dai An substation and 110kV transmission line in Hai Duong province is
to meet the increased power demand of Dai An Industrial Zone (50%), Phuc Dien and Tan
Truong Industrial Zones, Cam Giang and Binh Giang districts of Hai Duong province.
Moreover, they ensure the power system operation with the higher reliability, minimize
power losses and enhance the electric power quality.
The survey reports of the project showed that there is some PAHs. However, most of HHs belong to Category No.1, 2 and 6. All of them are farmers and doing farm for living, 13.5% of this PAPs are children under age of 15, over 80% are manual laborers with average income 2.3 million VND/year/HHs.

There are about thirty-two people in each HHs on average. There are 100% children in secondary school and high school, 0% people have university education and 0% people have higher education. On accommodation, 100% of HHs have electrified and fountain water, 50% of that having private toilets, 100% of that having TV sets, motorcycles. Most of houses are bricked — built, covered with tole.

(See annex 4 for detail)

2. The project impacts

The project impacts include:
- Impact on houses and structures in the ROW
- High trees within the line ROW must be cut off.
- Permanent acquisition of land for the project is used for tower foundations and substations and roads for construction and project maintenance
- Temporary acquisition of land for:
  + Areas around the foundation to be affected due to foundation work, tower erection as well as material transportation to tower locations.
  + Land strips of 2 m wide along the central line for a medium voltage transmission line and 1m for a low voltage transmission line will be acquired for conductor pulling and tension.
  + Impact on road, drainage due to material transportation to the construction site and then long term used for the project maintenance.

These PAHs are mainly located within line ROW. The rest may be impacted due to the substation locations. However, impact level of PAHs differ from each other depending on the type of the structures.

OH line will be designed to traverse along the town road system causing impact mainly on rice and crops in agricultural land. Since the impact is insignificant that compensation would be included in each T/L route portion.

+ Fully impacted : Demolish wholly house
+ Partially impacted : Locating in the ROW these houses should be demolished partially.

However, according to the local custom and habits, demolition of 30% or the main part of the house would be considered as fully demolition. This characteristic will be taken into account to classify type of household in the future.

There are no impacts on natural preserving zones, vestiges, and pagodas or sensitive areas or customary assets (fishing areas, such as grazing areas). No impact on the public works.
The survey results are shown as follows:

- There will be a total of 10 affected households, of which:
  - 10 households whose land and trees/crops for permanent acquisition;
  - 10 households whose land and trees/crops for temporary acquisition;
  - No household with partial impact on houses and trees/crops.

- No households will have to be relocated to other places.

- There is no household with more than 25% of their total residential and agricultural lands affected.

### 2.1 Temporary land acquisition

Total temporary acquisition land \((1+2)\) \(10,400 \, \text{m}^2\)

1. Temporary acquisition land during construction period: \(0 \, \text{m}^2\)

Including:

- Agricultural land \(0 \, \text{m}^2\)
- Residential land \(0 \, \text{m}^2\)
- Commune People Committee land \(0 \, \text{m}^2\)

(see annex 5 for detail)

2. Temporary acquisition land within ROW areas: \(10,400 \, \text{m}^2\)

Including

- Agricultural land \(10,400 \, \text{m}^2\)
- Residential land \(0 \, \text{m}^2\)
- Commune People Committee land \(0 \, \text{m}^2\)

(see annex 6 for detail)

### 2.2 Permanently land acquisition

Total permanently acquisition land: \(13,494 \, \text{m}^2\)

Including:

- Agricultural land \(12,977 \, \text{m}^2\)
- Residential land \(517 \, \text{m}^2\)
- Commune People Committee land \(0 \, \text{m}^2\)

(see annex 7 for detail)

### 2.3 Impact on houses and structures

Details of the project impacts is as the following tables:
The impacts of farm produce will be counted in the construction stage. Because the crops are shortterms. There are some impacts of trees according to the Degree No. 54/ND-CP and there is no impact on graves. Details of the project impacts of trees as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeders</th>
<th>Wooden trees</th>
<th>Fruit trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For T/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For substation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The following organizations and institutions will be involved in to the preparation and implementation of the compensation and resettlement plans for the project

- People Committees of Hai Duong province, Districts and communes
- Electricity of Vietnam
- Hai Duong Power Company
- Electric Power Consulting and Development Center
- Province pricing and financial services
- Provincial Land Offices
- Provincial Construction Offices
- Land Office of districts, communes
- Resettlement Boards of districts and Communes
- District and Commune People’s Committees
- Project Affected Households

1. Demarcation of responsibility

1.1. Electricity of Viet Nam (EVN) is the project investor responsible for approving the project documents, providing PMB with fund and guidance on the project control and implementation as well as RAP preparation and implementation.

1.2. Hai Duong Power Company (HDPC) is the project manager responsible for the whole project including RAP preparation and implementation, assignment for specialized bodies to prepare and implement the project, submission to PPCs and EVN for approval.

Overall planning, management and monitoring of the regional resettlement programs;

- Ensuring that all eligible PAPs are identified provided with their respective entitlement according to the resettlement policy and is relocated as per the implementation schedule and with minimum hardships to PAPs;
- Ensuring that all PAPs are informed about their entitlements, rehabilitated programs and provided with the Resettlement Information as proof of their eligibility to resettlement benefits;
- Explaining the scope of the project to Peoples' Committees at various levels;
- Providing copies of the RAP to resettlement boards and explaining the approach adopted and the categories of entitlement that will be used.
- Organization for training of provincial, district resettlement staff (PRCs, DRCs) on planning resettlement activities, and on the principles of resettlement;
- Coordinating with resettlement boards at each level on the implementation of resettlement activities;
- Carrying out internal monitoring of RAP implementation and appointing a competent agency for external monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- Reporting on the progress of RAP quarterly activities to EVN and WB.

To carry out the above tasks, HDPC will establish a safeguards team, including staff who is experienced in environment and social works.

1.3. Hai Duong People Committee (PPC)

Hai Duong People Committee is responsible for
- Review RAP, direct all of its relevant institutions for smoothly implementing RAP
- Approving compensation cost at the time of compensation that followed the costs defined in RAP and in the project resettlement policy framework.
- Resolving complaint of PAP at the provincial level.
- Establishing PRCs and instructing their activities.
- Guiding and leading the coordination between sectors, departments in RAP implementation

1.4. Provincial Relevant Departments

The Provincial Price – Financing Departments are responsible for researching and issuing unit prices of compensation and then propose to PPCs for approval. At the beginning of the RAP implementation the Price-Financing Departments will closely co-ordinate with Construction Departments, Land Offices, Agricultural and Development Departments, People’s Committee of districts and independent monitoring agency in order to evaluate the applied unit prices in RAP and propose to PPCs for adjustment, if necessary for ensuring that the compensation unit costs are at the replacement value at the time of compensation payment.

1.5. Provincial Compensation Committees

Provincial Resettlement Committees are mainly responsible for:
- assist developer and compensation committees of districts in preparing detailed plans for compensation and resettlement.
- Checking all inventories of impacts and detailed implementation plans submitted by Compensation Committees of districts. Approval for implementation plans by District Resettlement Committee.
- Solving complaints if the redresser is fail at the district level.

Provincial Compensation Committees will consist the representatives of:
- Price – Financing Department
- Construction Department
- Land Office
- Chairs of People's Committees of related districts.
- Representative of Provincial Project Management Boards

1.6 People's Committees of districts

Being responsible for guiding compensation and resettlement activities in district areas. People's Committees of districts are responsible for:

- Direct the relevant institutions for carrying out impact survey; public consultation, information dissemination on the resettlement, and implementation of RAP.
- Establishment of District Compensation Committees
- Responsible for settles complaints of PAPs at district levels.

1.7. Resettlement Committees of Districts

These are key institutions being mainly responsible for implementing RAP in district areas. Resettlement Committees of districts consist of experienced officers of the data-gathering inventory. Resettlement Committees of districts are mainly responsible for:

- Organize the survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each PAP.
- Checking the unit prices of compensation as used in RAP, suggest for adjusting the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required).
- In co-ordination with PCI and its PMB, organize the meetings with PAPs, communes; disseminate the RIB, DMS and entitlement forms to PAPs.
- Based on the policy and approved process in RAP prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) and the together with the local authorities under HD PC pay entitlements to PAPs in a timely manner.
- Settling the complaints and grievances of PAPs, solving any difficulties during the implementation period, and suggest the solutions for the outstanding issues to Provincial Resettlement Committees and Developer.
- Closely coordinate with relevant provincial institutions and HD PC, especially for information campaign and prepare proposal for training for PAPs in the project affected areas.

Resettlement Committees of districts will be headed by Vice Chairs of districts. The district Resettlement Committee will be consisted of the following departments/offices:

- Representative of Economic department
- Representative of Land office
- Representative of Industrial department
- Representatives of affected communes
- Representatives of PAPs

1.8. People's Committees of communes:

People's Committees of communes and village elders will be responsible for:

- Contribute to census and inventory surveys.
- In co-ordination with Resettlement Committees of districts for public meetings, information dissemination, compensation/allowance payment to PAPs.
- Transfer all feedback by PAPs to District Compensation Committees and settle the complaints at the communal level. Suggest the solution for the outstanding issues (if any).
- Assisting local people in overcoming the difficulties during the construction period, assist PAPs in repairing of affected houses. Arrange land for land in the case PAPs require compensation by land for land.

1.9. Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

PAPs are responsible for carefully checking on their lost assets and respective entitlements and clear land in a timely manner once PAPs receive full entitlements.

2. Staffing

Staffing and their responsibility are summarized in the table below:

Table 5.1: Staffing for RAP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Resettlement institutions</th>
<th>Average No. of staff</th>
<th>Total No. of staff</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Working duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hai Duong Power Company</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expert</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expert</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Middle ranking Expert</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>1*2dist</td>
<td>2*2dist</td>
<td>Middle ranking Expert</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IMA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Middle ranking Expert</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5.2 - Duties of the resettlement institutions involved in the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activities of RAP</th>
<th>Involved Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Holding meeting with PAPs to advice of RAP activities and information disclosure</td>
<td>DRB, CPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Monitoring and identifying PAPs and assets</td>
<td>DRB, CPC, DPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Detail Measurement Surveying, appraising unit price for compensation</td>
<td>DRB, Consultant, CPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Notifying to PAPs</td>
<td>DRB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Determining Compensation problems</td>
<td>PRB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Compensation payment</td>
<td>HDPC; SCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td>HDPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Independent monitoring</td>
<td>Qualified social institutions or experienced eligible consultants selected by HDPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER VI
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

1. Information to PAPs

All PAPs shall be clearly informed on the RAP including eligibility, the entitlement policy, modes and rate of compensation for each type of impacts, schedule, rights and procedures for complaint and grievance. Resettlement information booklets (RIB) will be prepared by HD PC and HDPC and will be disseminated to all PAPs Communities in the project areas or informed at meetings of provinces, districts, and communes. All key information also will be made public in places like DCPs and CPC's offices.

Dissemination and public announcement will be carried out right after project approval by the government and WB. The information on RAP provided to PAPs will be as below:

1. Impacts and entitlement policy
2. Eligibility to compensation and resettlement.
3. Implementation organization for compensation, resettlement
4. Responsibility of related parties in implementing RAP
5. Grievances and complaint mechanism.

2. Compensation deadlines

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

PAPs are impacted of houses and land 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. However, local authorities and HD PC will make every effort to assist them in purchasing residential land and construction for their house and to be sure that, no land clearance if these PAPs haven’t completed for the houses at new sites. The cost for cutting trees must be paid to PAPs if HD PC request them to cut their affected trees.

3. RAP implementation process

RAP implementation will be included in 3 actions as below:

a) General action: Just at once when beginning the project implementation work.
b) Separately action: at several times, once for each component of the project.
c) Continuously action: Continuously action for the stages of RAP implementation.
3.1. Action 1:
Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, provinces will establish Compensation Committees at proposed levels. HD PC hire qualified agency for independent monitoring RAP.

3.2. Action 2:
HD PC is required to supply Resettlement Committees with fully costs and declare the tasks for RAP implementation.

3.3. Action 3:
Resettlement Committees of fifteen provinces carry out the Detail Measurement Survey of affected assets and socio-economic conditions and together with independent monitoring and other related agencies, carry out the evaluation for the applied unit costs in RAP and propose to PPCs for readjusting for the applied unit prices in RAP if it is necessary for ensuring that PAP is compensated at replacement costs at the time of RAP implementation. Article 8 of decree 22/CP states that “the prices of land for calculation of compensation for recovered land shall be determined on the basis of local prices of land, issued according to the provisions of the Government multiplied by a coefficient ‘K’ in order to ensure compatibility of the compensation with profitability and the prevailing land prices of the locality”. The price of land for calculation of compensation for land acquired by the project is decided by the Chairman of the Provincial People’s Committee based on the proposal of the Finance-Pricing Services. The applied ‘K’ factors for determining unit costs of land in the phase of RAP preparation are also need to be check and adjusted if necessary.

3.4. Action 4:
Immediately the ends of final inventory survey Resettlement Committees will inspect and define the official number of PAPs, impacted properties and total compensation amount for PAPs.

3.5. Action 5:
Resettlement Committees will officially announce the policy, schedule of the RAP to PAPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.

3.6. Action 6:
Compensation payment for houses and deliver assistance to PAPs affected on houses, and then compensation payment for PAPs affected on other properties.

PAPs are permanently impacted more than 25% of total productive land or incomes will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance. They will be assisted for the training or TA for agriculture/husbandry or non-land based program.

The proposals for these programs or TA programs will be prepared by HDPC or its consultants in the period of RAP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of PAPs in the project affected areas. The contents of proposal includes of:

a. List of PAP who are entitled to rehabilitation programs
b. Results of consultation and participation with local authorities, vocational training centers and PAP
c. List of participant for each course/ or other programs
d. Organizational arrangement
e. Cost for programs.

The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.

3.7. Action 7:
During the project implementation, HDPC and Independent Monitoring Institution will supervise/ monitor all actions of RAP implementation and rehabilitation programs.

4. Implementation Schedule
One of RAP stipulations is that RAP shall be carried in accordance with the proposed procedure to ensure clearance for project construction.

The implementation schedule must ensure that the compensation schedule and construction schedule are matched. The compensation payment shall be done prior to the start of the relevant project components.

Project implementation is scheduled as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inventory and census survey RAP preparation</td>
<td>Quarter 3/2004 – Quarter 2/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete RAP preparation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RAP approval</td>
<td>Quarter 2/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Starting of RAP implementation</td>
<td>Quarter 3/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment of compensation, and monitoring for RAP</td>
<td>Quarter 4/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All RAP activities must be satisfactorily completed before the World Bank will give a no objection for award of contract for the sub-projects. Any changes to the RAP after WB clearance will require review by the WB Office in Hanoi before commencement of construction.
CHAPTER VII
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

1. Objectives of information campaign and consultation program

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

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

- To share fully information about the proposed project, its components and its activities with the affected people.

- To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the affected people as well as information about PAPs’ reactions/feedback to proposed policies and activities.

- To obtain the cooperation and participation of the affected people and communities required to be undertaken for resettlement planning and implementation.

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

2. Consultation and participation, information campaign

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

Phase I: During RAP planning and preparation activities (already carried out)

Phase I - Activity 1: Information & discussion with local authorities on the line routes, mitigation measures for adverse impacts

This phase consisted of line route selection, census and inventory of affected people, affected assets, and identification of strategies for mitigation measures, compensating, rehabilitating and relocating, participation of PAP for RAP.

Phase I - Activity 2: Impact survey and statistics

Based on the agreed line routes, survey teams had realized the routes at sites coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of PAP affected on land, houses and crops. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered 25% to affected households. Inventory forms delivered to all PAPs.

Phase I - Activity 3: Meetings with local authorities and PAP:

Survey teams had requested local authorities and PAPs for their comments on the route alignments, potential of adverse impact, their reference on unit cost for house construction
and unit cost of land. In the impact survey time, surveyors held meetings and directly dialogued with each HH on the options for modes of compensation, potentials of adverse impacts and propose for the mitigation measures. All of their feedback were noted and integrated in RAP and EPDB. Consultants of PC1 had also prepared for socio-economic and census survey forms, some key questions on PAP's option for compensation are raised in these forms. Commune local authorities had also been consulted for land availability in the case public land would be used for land compensation. PC1 held meetings with Hai Duong Province all Districts and communes in Quarter 1/2005. In meetings PC1 request PAP and representatives of local authorities to discuss and comment on the project alternatives, mitigation measures, draft policy of RAP. The Representatives of Women Union, Farmers Association, DOSTE, PAP, and local authorities attended the meetings. The main feedback from them were:

i) Agreed with the draft RAP and mitigation measures

ii) PAP suggested that, the transparency in implementing RAP are important and their representative should be invited for supervision of RAP implementation.

iii) They must be fully compensated before land clearance

iv) They have to be compensated for the damage cause by contractors

v) They prefer meetings in the implementation phase, so that they can direct ask and get answer from competent agencies.

vi) PAP also requested that, the sign boards for warning at the dangerous sites should be put, and

vii) Safety in construction.

All feedback from local authorities and PAPs are integrated in RAP and its annex (IPDP) and EMP.

Some sample of minutes of meetings and photos of meetings are attached with this RAP (see annexes 4 and 5)

**Phase I - Activity 4: information dissemination and disclosure after Draft RAP prepared.**

Draft RAP have been sent project PPC in early 2004 for review and comments. EVN and PC1 has requested PPCs and other local authorities to carefully review for the requirements on wavers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RAP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RAP. PPC are reviewing and their confirmation for agreement on RAP will be sent to EVN within Quarter 4/2005.

The draft RAP has been disclosed at the office of PPC. Final RAP will be sent again to project province (Hai Duong PC) and disclosed at VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet Nam.

**Phase II: Information campaign & consultation during resettlement implementation during RAP implementation**

**Phase II - Activity 1 : Establishment of RCs, Information dissemination and training for RCs :**
After the signing of the loan agreement, the first resettlement activity is to establish PRCs and DRCs by relative PPCs. Then HD PC will provide local RCs at all levels the final RAP, training their staff on RAP contents and steps of RAP implementation. Disseminating RIB to all PAPs in the project affected areas.

**Phase II - Activity 2**: Distribution DMS and entitlement forms to PAPs:

HDPC and local RCs will carry out DMS and calculate entitlements and disseminate DMS and entitlement forms to all PAPs. The list of PAPs, their affected assets and entitlements will be posted at commune office.

After distribute RIB and compensation, entitlement forms to PAPs, DRCs and all commune local authorities will organize meetings in each commune to clearly inform/explain the policy of RAP to PAPs. In these meetings, PAPs can raise their questions on any resettlement issues.

**Phase II - Activity 3**: Meeting with PAPs on compensation payment and proposals for trainings, rehabilitation programs.

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

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

Besides, PAPs will be informed of times, locations and process of compensation payment for the lost assets.

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

**Phase II - Activity 4**: Information to local authorities on implementation schedule

PC1 will inform commune authorities and PAPs about construction schedule and procedures as well as schedule of RAP.

Commune local authorities and district RCs must closely coordinate together for ensuring that all PAPs in the project affected areas are fully informed about compensation and project/ RAP implementation schedules.
CHAPTER VIII
COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE

Since the entire resettlement and rehabilitation program is being carried out with the participation of the PAPs and the impacted scale of this project will be relatively small, it is expected that no grievance issue will raise. However, to ensure that the PAPs 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 PAPs 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:
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 or the DRBs.
In case an oral compliant is made, it will be written on paper by the commune and processed. Commune People’s Committee or the DRB will resolve the issue within 15 days.

Stage 2:
If any aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision in stage 1, he/she can bring the complaint to the attention of the within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the decision in stage 1. PRB will reach a decision on the complaint within 15 days.

Stage 3:
If the PAP is still dissatisfied with the decision, he/she can appeal to the District People's Court (DPC) in accordance with the “Civil Procedure Act” within 15 days of receiving the decision of the PRB without being charged. DPC decision will be a legal basis for compensation.

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

Detailed procedures for redress of grievances and appeal process shown publicized among the PAPs during participation meetings and also in the offices of RBs.
This information is also incorporated into the RIB to be disseminated to the PAPs before the beginning of implementation.

To redress complaints, the above mentioned authorities/agencies should closely coordinate with HD PC.
CHAPTER IX

MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

The implementation of RAP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by HD PC in coordination with local Peoples' Committees.

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

The chosen external monitoring institution shall be contracted by the HD PC immediately after RAP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities form the beginning of the implementation phase.

1. Internal Monitoring

Internal supervision and monitoring include the following activities:

a) Monitoring the population and socio-economic surveys of PAP and the inventory of PAP assets, status, occupation and living conditions and supervising the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation for the PAP in the terms agreed by the PAPs.

b) Monitoring whether the implementation of resettlement and compensation tasks are carried out as provided in this RAP.

c) Monitoring the availability and quality of replacement land

d) Monitoring the timely and sufficient deployment of resettlement and compensation funds for this RAP.

e) Investigate and fairly assess each case of complaint and grievance.

f) Internal monitoring agencies will prepare a quarterly report detailing the progress of RAP implementation. Such a report should be made available to appropriate GOV authorities, WB and external monitoring agencies.

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:

a) At the beginning of RAP implementation, review unit costs of compensation applied in RAP, check at the site for ensuring that, the compensation costs are at replacement value or otherwise, recommend to HDPC and PPCs for adjusting.

b) Evaluation of inventory survey (DMS) and Entitlements to PAPs

c) Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the PAP

d) Supervision of the implementation of RAP to achieve the objectives of the RAP in particular "to improve or at least maintain the incomes and living conditions of the PAP after the resettlement".
d) Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RAP so as to achieve the objectives of this RAP.

e) Offering suggestions on how improve RAP programs

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

g) Write working reports to be submitted to HD PC and WB every 6 months to the appropriate GOV authorities, the WB and to the representatives of the PAPs.

h) 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 RAP and its implementation, shall document both by means of interviews with the PAP the situation and the opinions of these latter after they have been resettled and compensated.

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

Terms of Reference (TOR) for independent monitoring will be prepare by HD PC, TOR will clearly figure out the task for RAP and be sent to WB for its concurrence prior to invitation of independent monitoring.
CHAPTER X

BUDGET AND COST

1. Sources of fund:

All costs for compensation will be from the counterpart funds of Vietnam and the Owner shall have responsibility for payment.

2. Compensation cost estimate:

Compensation cost estimate for temporary and permanently impacted house, structure, agricultural land, forestry land, cultivated land, trees and crops based on:

- Decree No. 87/CP dated 17 August 1995.
- Decision for unit costs of compensation of all project PPCs. Based on the replacement costs and market price, the unit prices vary from province to province.
- Survey for replacement costs and market price for structures, land, and trees by ECD in the period of carrying out impact survey.

3. Compensation unit price estimate for the project:

For ensuring that, applied unit costs for compensation at replacement cost, during the impact survey, consultants of HD PC had carried out the survey on unit prices in each province and then compare with unit costs issued by provinces. Construction prices given by some contractors for recently structures is closed to construction price applied in RAP. Applied unit prices in this RAP are according to the unit price of provinces.

3.1 Compensation unit price for land

Provinces established separately land price unit conforming to the regular price frame of the decree No.188/CP and circular 145 of MOF by using ‘K’ factor as described in Chapter 3 (K factor is used for 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 Monitoring agency at the beginning time of RAP implementation and the adjustment will be done by PPCs (if required and to be used for calculation the entitlements of PAP) for ensuring that PAP will be compensated at the replacement costs for land, house, trees and market prices for crops according to this RAP policy.

3.2 Compensation for trees and crops

According to circular 145 of MOF, 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.

On the reference of local price unit, surveyed market price and price proposed by PAP. Comparison shows that unit prices are not much altered.
4. Flow of fund

Fund for land acquisition and resettlement will be from the counterpart budgets. PC1 will transfer money to PRBs and then money will be transferred to the following agencies:

- DRCs: compensation for PAP, payment for ground clearance in their areas.

- DRBs receive money from PRCs and will be responsible for: (a) payment of compensation directly to affected persons for lost of land, crops, trees and structures, allowance (b) payment of compensation for permanent land acquisition.

- Payment for district RBs to cover costs of resettlement activities

5. Inflation adjustment

The cost estimates are based on issued in 2001. The rates of compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation and allowances payable to the affected persons will be adjusted at the time of RAP implementation based on the actual annual inflation rate upon request of RBs.

6. Implementation, administration and contingencies costs

Preparation costs include costs already made for land demarcation, spotting and DMS. They include also the costs of training for various resettlement boards (PRC, DRC); payment (salaries, cost for going business trips) for resettlement boards; payment to conduct necessary surveys; and payment to conduct monitoring.

7. Prices used for cost estimation of land acquisition and resettlement.

Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost and for crops shall be at market price. Unit prices may not correspond to the market price or replacement cost at the implementation time and shall be readjusted suitably. All unit prices shall be reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted again at DMS time.
POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

(draft)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1: Introduction
A. The Project
B. Policy Framework
C. Project Affected People
D. Principles and Objectives
E. Inventories
F. Resettlement Action Plans

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

Section 3: Entitlement Policy

Section 4: People's Participation

Section 5: Baseline Information
A. Inventories
B. Resettlement Action Plans

Section 6: Implementation Arrangements
A. Implementation Schedules
B. Complaints and Grievances
C. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

Section 7: Costs and Budget
Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

A. The Project

1. In Vietnam, it is estimated that over 1,100 remote mountainous communes or villages, representing about 500,000 households and 3 million people have been identified as outside of the plans for connection to the grid by 2010. The Ministry of Industry (MOI) is coordinating a ten-year program to accelerate renewable electricity for rural electrification and off-grid supply in Vietnam, the Renewable Energy Action Plan (REAP). The World Bank and MOI have agreed to implement several of the activities of the first phase of the REAP as a part of the World Bank/GEF System Efficiency Improvement, Equitization and Renewables (SEIER) Project. One of the proposed components of the SEIER is a Pilot Community Isolated Grids Based on Hydro. A recent pre-feasibility estimated that small isolated hydro-based mini-grids could supply 300,000 households with electricity. However, in the year 2002, about twenty communes in 5-5 provinces that cannot be connected to the national grid and have potential productive loads, would receive assistance to build and operate hydro/hybrid mini-grids to provide year round power to the community, serving about 10,000 households.

2. The results of census and inventory surveys show that there are two subproject components which would require some land acquisition: (i) upgrading 500 kV and 220 kV transmission systems; (ii) upgrading 110 kV sub-transmission networks supplying rural areas; and no land acquisition by the subcomponent of rehabilitation of existing small hydro plants. For the ownership and implementation arrangements, seven separate RAPs have been prepared for Power Company 1 (PC1); Power Company 2 (PC2); Dong Nai Power (DNP); Power Company 3 (PCS); Central Power Management Board (CPMB); Northern Power Management Board (NPMB), and Southern Power Management Board (SPMB).

3. The subcomponent of community based hybrid renewable energy grids has not been designed at this time yet and therefore land acquisition for this subcomponent (if any) can not be anticipated. If land acquisition is required for this subcomponent, RAP will be prepared by MOI, EVN and cleared by Project Team.

All RAPs of this Project are based on this Resettlement Policy Framework. This policy also will be applied for the subproject components to be constructed in Phu Quoc Island, Kien Giang province.

B. Policy Framework

4. The principle objective of the Policy Framework is to ensure that all project affected persons (PAPs) will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

5. The Policy Framework lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of PAPs, 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 PAPs.

C. Project Affected People (PAP's)
6. The PAP's include the following persons to be identified by the baseline information collected for each of the Inventories and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP's) as specified in Section 5 of this Policy Framework:

(a) persons whose houses are in part or in toto affected (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;  
(b) persons whose premises and/or agricultural land is in part or in toto affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;  
(c) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in toto (temporarily or permanently) by the Project; and  
(d) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in toto by the Project.

D. Principles and Objectives

7. The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Directives 4.30 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 PAP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L), surrounding areas of tower foundations, 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 will not bar the PAP 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 PAP; (iii) replacement of premises land of equal size acceptable to the PAP; (iv) and transfer and subsistence allowances.  
(d) Replacement premises and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the PAP.  
(e) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the PAP's no later than one month 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 PAP's, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided by PAP's no later than one month 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 when required.

(i) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of the Inventories and RAP's.

(j) Effective and timely supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Inventories and RAP's will be carried out.

E. Short Resettlement Action Plan

8. In case less than 150 people are affected by each sub-project component, a Short Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared by the respective Project Management Board (PMB) and consolidated by EVN, MOI for any given Project Annual Work Program, and furnished to the World Bank for its concurrence.

9. Each Short Resettlement Action Plan will be included: (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 people about acceptable alternatives; (4) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievances redress; (5) arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and (6) a timetable and budget.

10. The Short Resettlement Action Plan will be completed no later than four months prior to the estimated date for commencement of the works under the project. Each Short Resettlement Action 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 Short Resettlement Action Plan and the Ministry of Industry (MOI) has approved it. The compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities will be completed before awarding the contracts of civil works under each sub-project.

F. Full Resettlement Action Plans

11. In case more than 150 people are affected by each sub-project component, a full Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared by the respective Project Management Board (PMB) in accordance with the provisions of this Policy Framework. The RAP will be furnished by PMB under MOI to the World Bank for its concurrence.

12. Each full RAP 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.

13. Each RAP will be completed no later than four months prior to the estimated date for commencement of the works. Each RAP 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 RAP and the MOI has approved it. The compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities will be completed before awarding contracts of civil works under each sub-project.

SECTION 2
INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Institutional Framework

14. The responsibility for preparing and implementing the Policy Framework and RAP's are as follows:

(a) The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing RAP's rests with PMB of the MOI and EVN. PMB is responsible for preparing Inventories and RAP's 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 PAP's in the preparation and implementation of RAP's. In order to have RAP's acceptable to the World Bank to implement RAP smoothly, MOI and EVN are responsible for i) hiring qualified consultants to prepare RAPs; ii) appointing qualified social safeguard staff at each PMB.

(b) Funds for implementing RAP's will be from counterpart funds based on budgetary requirements established by local governments (district and commune peoples committees) in consultation with the PAP's.

B. Legal Framework

15. The legal framework governing the implementation of this Policy Framework and the Inventories and RAP's are OD 4.50 on Involuntary Resettlement of the World Bank and Vietnamese laws:

The Vietnamese laws, decrees and regulations that have let the preparation of this RAP and warrant its legality are:

- The 1993 Land law of 7/14/1993
- The Government Decree No 64/CP of September 27th, 1993 on the distribution agricultural land to the households in long term for the agricultural purpose.
- The Government Decree No 87/ CP of August 17th, 1994 on the stipulation of the frame for the price of land types.

- Circulation No 05-BXD-DT of February 9th, 1993 on the classification of the house types.


16. Article 27 of the Land Law provides that: "In case of utmost necessity, when the State recovers land being used by a land user, for national defense, security, national benefit, or public benefit purposes, the land user shall be given compensation for the damages."

17. Decree No. 87-CP provides for minimum and maximum prices for compensation of different categories of land. These prices have been established for purposes of leasing government land, acquisition of land by government, for tax value for transfer of land use rights and for national and public purposes. The prices established in this Decree are set administratively and may not be adequate for compensating the value of the land lost in accordance with the principles and objectives of this Framework (full replacement cost). There is therefore need for the GOV to issue an special decision providing for the waiver of the provisions of Decree 87/CP and allowing payment of compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials.

18. Decree No. 22-CP, which was passed in April 24, 1998 has significant improvements over earlier decrees. These improvements are as follows: it provides for a wider coverage and increased amounts for transition and moving expenses in relocation; provides for land and cash options for compensation; introduces entitlement for land at above administrative rates in the statement "compensation suitable to the profit-making capability..."; and eligibility for entitlement expanded from legal land users to include: i) "legalizable land users; and ii) those using public right of way can be considered "case by case." However the Decree provides that those without legal rights to the land and houses will not be entitled to compensation. This is contrary to the World Bank’s policy OD 4.30. The Decree also provides for compensation to be paid at less than replacement cost without depreciation (Articles 7 and 8). There is therefore need for the GOV to issue an special decision providing for the waiver of the provisions of Articles 7 and 8 of Decree 22/CP.

19. Article 29 of The Government Decree No 17/2001/ND-CP of May 4th, 2001 on the stipulation of procedure of management and using ODA states that compensation, land clearance, resettlement for the ODA programs to be implemented according to the laws of Government. In the case of international Agreement signed by State of Viet Nam or GOV which policy on land clearance, resettlement differ from Viet Nam policy, the policy set forth in the Agreement will be followed.

20. Therefore, in approving this Framework (before the negotiation of the project), the Government grants the above-mentioned required waivers and authorizes MOI. EVN and all of the project provinces to provide: (a) compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials, for land, houses and other assets taken by the project; and (b) to provide compensation and resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation all affected persons regardless of without title to the assets lost.

21. In submitting RAP to the World Bank for clearance, letters of Chairs of Project Provincial People's Committees on agreements in implementing the policy set forth in RAP are required.
SECTION 3
ENTITLEMENT POLICY

22. PAP's will be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures:

(a) PAP’s losing agricultural land and crops

(i) The general mechanism for compensation of lost agricultural land will be through provision of “land for land” arrangements of equal productive capacity, satisfactory to the PAP.

However, if the PAP prefers to receive cash compensation then the following applies:

- if the portion of the land to be lost represents 25% 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, may be provided to the PAP; or
- if more than 25% of a villager’s agricultural land is acquired and the remaining holding is not viable then the Project will acquire the entire landholding and provide cash compensation at full replacement cost.

(ii) PAP’s will be compensated for the loss of standing crops and fruit or industrial trees at market price. Productive trees will be compensated at replacement cost. Fruit trees will be compensated for the remaining harvests.

(iii) PAP’s whose land is temporarily taken by the works under the each sub-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 PMB

(b) PAP’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 PAP or cash compensation at replacement cost according to PAP’s options; 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 PAP’s options.

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

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

(c) PAP's losing business

(i) The mechanism for compensating loss of business will be: (1) the provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the PAP; (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) PAP'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 toto by the project, such as tombs and water wells, etc.

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

24. Besides the direct compensation for the losses, PAPs also will be entitled to subsidies/allowances as stipulated in the Decree No.22 of GOV. These subsidies/allowances are as below:

a) Transportation allowance

According to the Article 17 of Decree 22/1998 CP, all PAP relocating within the province are entitled to a minimum allowance of 1 million VND and maximum of 3 million VND. All PAP relocating out of the province are entitled to a minimum allowance of 5 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

According to Article 25 of Decree 22/1998 CP, all relocating PAP shall, for a period of six months receive a cash allowance equal to 30 kg of rice of average price per month for family member. If PAP have to be relocated to another province and the impact is severely, this subsidy period could be for one year.

c) Rehabilitation Allowance

PAPs, who are permanently affected more than 25% of productive land or incomes, will be entitled to trainings or other economic rehabilitation programs: form 1,000,000 to VND1,500,000/HH.

d) Relocation bonus
According to Article 26 of Decree 22/1998 CP, a bonus of 5 mln will be awarded to PAP who dismantle their houses and vacate their premises in accordance with the resettlement schedule of RAP will get a maximum bonus of 5,000,000 VND/HH.

25. By the nature of the project impacts, the impacted categories are classified into 7 categories. The entitlement matrix is attached (see annex 1).

SECTION 4
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

26. The local authorities and its relevant organizations, PAPs and host communities will participate throughout the various stages of the planning and implementation of RAPs. For these purposes and prior to the preparation of RAPs, the PAPs will be fully informed of the provisions of this Policy Framework at public meetings held by the respective PC/PMB.

27. Each PAP 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 RAP.

SECTION 5
BASELINE INFORMATION

A. Census and Inventory

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

The inventory form is attached (see annex 2).

29. The entitlements of assets and land affected are calculated based on the above information. The entitlement form is attached (see annex 3).

B. Resettlement Action Plan

30. The baseline information for a RAP will include: a) an Census and Inventory (see above); and b) a detailed socioeconomic survey of all PAP's describing their age, sex, ethnicity, education, occupation, sources of income, and total household income. The form for socioeconomic is attached (see annex 4).
SECTION 6
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Implementation Schedule

31. A detailed implementation schedule of the various activities to be undertaken will be included in each RAP.

32. Payment of compensation and furnishing of other rehabilitation entitlements (in cash or in-kind), and relocation if that be the case, will be completed prior awarding contracts for civil works.

B. Complaints and Grievances

33. Complaints and grievances related to any aspect of RAP's, including the determined area 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 receives 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 PAP 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 PAP 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.

34. PAP's will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees.

C. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

35. Implementation of RAPs will be regularly supervised and monitored by the respective PC/PMB in coordination with the respective District Peoples' Committees and Communes. The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to EVN or MOI.

Internal monitoring and supervision will:
(a) Verify that the baseline information of all PAP'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 RAP.

(b) Oversee that the Inventories and RAP's are implemented as designed and approved.

(c) Verify that funds for implementing the Inventories and RAP's are provided to the respective PMBs at local level (provincial/district) 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 RAP.

(d) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

36. An independent agency or agencies or individual consultant will be retained by PMB of the MOI and EVN to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RAP's. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 7
COSTS AND BUDGET

38. Each RAP will include detailed cost of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements and relocation of PAPs, 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.

39. Sources of funding for the various RAP activities will be clearly specified in the cost tables. For SEIER sub-projects, funds for implementing RAP's will be from counterpart funds
based on budgetary requirements established by local governments (district and commune peoples committees) in consultation with the PAP's.

Annexes

1. Entitlement Matrix
2. Inventory of Project Affected People
3. Entitlements of Project Affected People
4. Socio-Economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N°</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled PAPs</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 PAPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW</td>
<td>PAPs with/without land certificate included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to cut-off date.</td>
<td>- Cash compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land. - No compensation for land - Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</td>
<td>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 7 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. - PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and Resettlement Committees (RCs) - Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction and land could be used with the restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.</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 PAPs have 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 on the protection of the high voltage networks. - PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction. - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and garden</td>
<td>All PAPs have</td>
<td>House/building: - PAP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or</td>
<td>- do-</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 on the protection of the high voltage networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled PAPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>land. Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 25% 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 (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area).</td>
<td>house/building</td>
<td>building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/NĐ-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building, or ii) Cash compensation for the directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room. - No compensation for land. - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors. 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>54/1999/NĐ-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. - Consultation for PAP'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 the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials. - PAPs 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 PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full entitlement to PAPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance. - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and or garden land. Impact more than 25% or less than 25% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact to the remaining house/structure. Land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area).</td>
<td>All PAPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>- PAP can opt for: i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/NĐ-CP, July 8th, 1999 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. - No compensation for land. - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors. Tree and fruit tree</td>
<td>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/NĐ-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. - Consultation for PAP's options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW. - PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be replacement cost at the time of payment. - PAPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to...</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled PAPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
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</table>
| 5   | Temporary impact on residential and or garden land in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 60 m2 in the urban area and 100 m2 in the rural area) | All PAPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW | - PAPs can opt for one of the followings:  
  1) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/NĐ-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; and 2) Cash compensation for the whole residential area which PAP 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  
  2) "Land for land" with the same area PAP occupied and cash at replacement cost for the affected assets associated with land. Land occupied by PAP will be obtained by local authorities.  
  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  
  - Transportation allowance for relocating PAP according to the Compensation Decree 22/1998 CP dated April 27, 1998 of GOV.  
  - Rehabilitation assistance if PAP permanently losing business or more than 25% | PAPs at least 03 months before land clearance.  
  - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs  
  - Cleared residential could be reused with restricted purposes.  
  - Finance available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate. | - House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/NĐ-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
  - Consultation for PAP’s options 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.  
  - PAP receive  
  - PAP receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves.  
  - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees.  
  - Full compensation for land impacted house and allowances to PAPs at least 05 months before land clearance.  
  - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs  
  - Cleared residential could be used with restricted purposes.  
  - Finance/land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.  
  - PMB consult with PAP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of loss Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substation and access roads etc.</td>
<td>All PAP's occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substation and access roads etc.</td>
<td><strong>For PAP losing productive land:</strong>&lt;br&gt;1. Land loss less than 25% of their total landholdings&lt;br&gt;   - Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable.&lt;br&gt;   - Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable.&lt;br&gt;   - Cash compensation for properties associated with land&lt;br&gt;2. Land loss equal or more than 25% of their total landholdings:&lt;br&gt;   - PAP can opt for the following:&lt;br&gt;     i) Land for land with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economically viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economically viable&lt;br&gt;     ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.&lt;br&gt;   - Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost.&lt;br&gt;   - Rehabilitation assistance&lt;br&gt;   - For PAP losing Residential and garden land:&lt;br&gt;     - If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.&lt;br&gt;     - If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</td>
<td>Consultation for PAP's options on land compensation.&lt;br&gt;   - PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.&lt;br&gt;   - Replacement land, and resettlement sites development.&lt;br&gt;   - PAPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves.&lt;br&gt;   - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees.&lt;br&gt;   - Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to PAPs at least 05 months before land clearance.&lt;br&gt;   - No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.&lt;br&gt;   - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs.&lt;br&gt;   - Finance/land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.&lt;br&gt;   - PMB consult with PAP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation.&lt;br&gt;   - PAPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N°</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled PAPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
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<td>All PAPs impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>- do-</td>
<td>PAP can opt for: i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or ii) &quot;land for land&quot; compensation for the whole residential area which PAP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to PAP of categories 1 or 4 or 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PAP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services. Compensation for income lost in the affected time. (b) Permanent impact on business or other services. Rehabilitation assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vietnam: SEIER Project
Inventory of Project Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Commune</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>No of persons in Household</th>
<th>Total Landholding of Household in M²</th>
<th>Land to be Acquired in M² by Type</th>
<th>Loss % of Total</th>
<th>Losses of Assets</th>
<th>Losses of Crops</th>
<th>Losses of Other Assets</th>
<th>Other Losses</th>
<th>Temporary Losses (specify)</th>
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<td>Number and type of lost structures (M²)</td>
<td>Structures permanent (M²)</td>
<td>Structures temporary (M²)</td>
<td>Area of residential land lost (M²)</td>
<td>Fruit trees lost Type and Number</td>
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Vietnami: SEIER Project
Entitlements of Project Affected People

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<tr>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>Compensation for Land</th>
<th>Compensation for Structures</th>
<th>Compensation for Crops &amp; Trees</th>
<th>Compensation for Other Assets (wells, tombs, etc.)</th>
<th>Total in Dong</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Quantity Sq. Meters</td>
<td>Unit Price in Dong</td>
<td>Quantity Sq. Meters</td>
<td>Unit Price in Dong</td>
<td>Entitlement</td>
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</table>
Vietnam: SEIER Project  
Socio-Economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People

Province: ______________ District: ______________ Commune: ______________ Village: ______________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Address of Household</th>
<th>Name of Household Member</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation and Sources of Income</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Estimated Total Income per Year (VND)</th>
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</table>
## INVENTORY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Name of Household</th>
<th>No. of person in HHs</th>
<th>Total landholding of HH in m²</th>
<th>Land to be acquired in m² by Type</th>
<th>Loss as % of total</th>
<th>Number and type of lost structure</th>
<th>Structure permanent (m²)</th>
<th>Structure temporary (m²)</th>
<th>Area of residental land lost (m²)</th>
<th>Loss of Crop</th>
<th>Loss of other assets</th>
<th>Other Losses</th>
<th>Temporarily lost (specify)</th>
<th>Residence (rented)</th>
<th>Business Loss</th>
<th>Income Loss</th>
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<td>Cam Giang District</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dai An Industrial Zone</td>
<td>1.700.800</td>
<td>12.528</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Lien Hong Agricultural Co-operative</td>
<td>475.000</td>
<td>4.250</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Nguyen Van Hoi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>12%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Binh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.084</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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## Annex 3

**SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS FOR COMPENSATION AND OTHER IMPLEMENTATION EXPENDITURES**

*Unit: VND*

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### SOCIO - ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD DATA SHEET OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

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<td>Crops</td>
<td>Industrial Trees</td>
<td>Planted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cam Giang</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gia Loc</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annex 6: TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION IN ROW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Agricultural land (m²)</th>
<th>Forest Land (m²)</th>
<th>Residential land (m²)</th>
<th>DPD’s land (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Industrial Trees</td>
<td>Planted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cam Giang</td>
<td>6.400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gia Loc</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.400</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Annex 7: PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Agricultural land (m²)</th>
<th>Forest Land (m²)</th>
<th>Residential land (m²)</th>
<th>DPD’s land (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Industrial Trees</td>
<td>Planted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cam Giang</td>
<td>2.150,00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gia Loc</td>
<td>2.507,00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land for substation in Dai An Industrial Zone</td>
<td>8.319,50</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12.976,50</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX 8
### Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW | All PAPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW                               | PAPs with/without land certificate included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to cut-off date. | - Cash compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land.  
- No compensation for land  
- Rehabilitate land after the project construction.                                                                                                           | - Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 7 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
- PMB and Nghe An PC determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees.  
- Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and Nghe An Resettlement Committees (RCs).  
- Contractors will rehabilitate affected land in ROW after the project construction and land could be used with the restricted purposes.  
- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.                                                                                       |
| 2  | Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures in ROW | All PAPs with orchards or trees in ROW                                       | -do-                                                                                      | - Cash compensation for affected fruit trees and trees at replacement cost.  
- No compensation for land  
- Rehabilitate land after the project construction.                                                                                                               | - Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 7 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
- PMB and Nghe An PC determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees.  
- Full compensation to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction.                                                                 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3  | Temporary impact on residential and garden land. Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 25% 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 (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area). | All PAPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW | - **House/ building:**  
  - PAP 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 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
  - Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation for the directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room.  
  - No compensation for land.  
  - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.  
  - **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. | - 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 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
  - Consultation for PAP'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 the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials  
  - PAPs will demolish the impacted part/ room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.  
  - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees.  
  - Full entitlement to PAPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance.  
  - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs  
  - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes.  
  - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/ disseminate. |
| 4  | Temporary impact on residential and garden land.                               | All PAPs have house/ | - **House/ building:**  
  - PAP 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 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
  - Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation for the directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room.  
  - No compensation for land.  
  - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.  
  - **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. | do- | - 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 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
  - Consultation for PAP'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 the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials  
  - PAPs will demolish the impacted part/ room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.  
  - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees.  
  - Full entitlement to PAPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance.  
  - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs  
  - Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes.  
  - Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/ disseminate. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N°</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Impact more than 25% or less than 25% 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 (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area).</td>
<td>Building and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8ᵗʰ, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or i) Cash compensation at replacement cost for full areas of impacted house/building. - No compensation for land. - Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- PAPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves. - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees. - Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to PAPs at least 03 months before land clearance. - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs - Cleared residential could be reused with restricted purposes. - Finance available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate</td>
<td>1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. - Consultation for PAP’s options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW - PMB and Nghe An PC determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and or garden land in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area).</td>
<td>All PAPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>PAPs can opt for one of the followings: 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 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 PAP occupied (not only for the impacted house and property associated)</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 on the protection of the high voltage networks. - Consultation for PAP’s options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW - PMB and Nghe An PC determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N°</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of entitled PAPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6  | Permanent acquisition of land for towers, substations and access roads etc. | All PAPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substations and access roads etc. | For PAP losing productive land:  
  a. Land loss less than 25% 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. | - Consultation for PAP’s options on land compensation.  
 - PMB and Nghe An determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.  
 - Replacement land, and resettlement sites development.  
 - PAPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.  
 - Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees.  
 - Full compensation for land impacted house and allowances to PAPs at least 05 months before land clearance.  
 - Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs  
 - Cleared residential could be used with restricted purposes.  
 - Finance/ land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.  
 - PMB consult with PAP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>access roads etc.</td>
<td>116 HHs</td>
<td>economically viable.</td>
<td>- Cash compensation for properties associated with land</td>
<td>houses themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Land loss equal or more than 25% of their total landholdings:</td>
<td>- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If PAP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. PAP has right for using salvageable trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PAP can opt for the followings:</td>
<td>- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to PAPs at least 05 months before land clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i) &quot;Land for land&quot; with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economic viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic viable.</td>
<td>- No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>- Payment to PAPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>- Finance/ land available for compensation/ rehabilitation and well information disclose/ disseminate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Rehabilitation assistance.</td>
<td>- PMB consult with PAP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For PAP losing Residential and garden land:</td>
<td>- PAPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.</td>
<td>Without payment of administrative fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PAP can opt for i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or ii) &quot;land for land&quot; compensation for the whole residential area which PAP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electric Power Consulting and Development Center (ECD)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of entitled PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to PAP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PAP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>All PAPs impacted on business and other services</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
<td>- Full compensation for incomes lost to PAPs at least 01 month before land clearance. - PMB consult with PAP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Impact on road, drainage due to material transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation to PAP at replacement cost</td>
<td>PCI and Nghe An PC</td>
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### Entitlements of DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Name of Head of HHs</th>
<th>Permanent Compensation Land for construction</th>
<th>Compensation Land in ROW</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity (Sq meters)</td>
<td>Unit Price (VND per Sq meter)</td>
<td>Entitlement (Sq meters)</td>
<td>Quantity (Sq meters)</td>
<td>Unit Price (VND per Sq meter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dai An Industrial Zone</td>
<td>500.000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.320</td>
<td>35.000</td>
<td>291.182.500</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Co-operative</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>500.000</td>
<td>71.500.000</td>
<td>2.072</td>
<td>50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Tuyen</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>500.000</td>
<td>12.500.000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Hoi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>500.000</td>
<td>10.000.000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Binh</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>500.000</td>
<td>10.000.000</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Thinh</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>500.000</td>
<td>15.000.000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Gia Loc District</strong></td>
<td><strong>Institute of Gia Loc Food Products</strong></td>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td><strong>517</strong></td>
<td><strong>258.500.000</strong></td>
<td><strong>12977</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Độc lập - Tự do - Hành phúc

Hà Nội, ngày 04 tháng 8 năm 2004

Số: 86/.../CV/DA-2004

"V.v thỏa thuận vị trí tram và hướng tuyến Dề 110kV Đại An"

Kính gửi:
- Uỷ ban nhân dân tỉnh Hải Dương
- Ban Quản lý các KCN tỉnh Hải Dương
- Trung tâm Tư vấn & Phát triển Điện

Đề có cơ sở lập Báo cáo nghiên cứu khả thi, RAP & EIA Dự án TBA – 110kV Đại An. Ngày 04/6/2004 tại Khu Công nghiệp Đại An có cuộc họp do Sở Công nghiệp tỉnh Hải Dương chủ trì – Công ty Cổ phần Đại An – Trung tâm Tư vấn & Phát triển Điện Sau khi nghe Trung tâm Tư vấn & Phát triển Điện trình bày, các bên đã thống nhất vị trí vị trí tram và hướng tuyến Dề 110kV vào tram như sau:

- Vị trí đất tram:
  - Lộ đất có ký hiệu: XN18
  - Diện tích đất chiếm: 6.337m²
  - Diện tích đúng vào tram (rộng 4,5m): 453m²
  - Đoạn mức nâng từ tram đến đường dây 35/22kV hiện hữu của KCN Đại An dài 675 x 0,9 = 607,5m².

Đề kíp hoàn thành Dự án theo đúng tiến độ được giao cho Trung tâm Tư vấn & Phát triển Điện, Công ty Cổ phần Đại An kính đề nghị UBND tỉnh Hải Dương ra văn bản chấp thuận vị trí tram 110kV Đại An như các bên đã thống nhất để Trung tâm Tư vấn & Phát triển Điện có cơ sở tiến hành các bước tiếp theo.

Rất mong được sự quan tâm giúp đỡ của UBND tỉnh Hải Dương, Ban Quản lý các KCN tỉnh Hải Dương.

Chúng tôi xin chân thành cảm ơn.

Niên hạn:
- Như kính gửi
- BQLDA KCN Đại An
- Lưu

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÁN ĐẠI AN

CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hành phúc
CÔNG HOÁ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Hải Dương, ngày 16 tháng 9 năm 2004

BIÊN BẢN

BẢO CÁO KẾT QUẢ KHẢO SÁT TUYẾN DÂY 110 KV VÀ TRAM BIÊN ÂP 110 KV KHU CÔNG NGHIỆP DẢI AN

Công trình: Dựng dây 110 KV và tram biên áp 110 KV Khu công nghiệp Dải An.

Thành phần đoạn khảo sát bao gồm:
1/ Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Thành, Bình
2/ Ông (Bà): Dương Trường, Hạo
3/ Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Văn, Trực
4/ Ông (Bà): Phong Tường, A
5/ Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Phong, Chấn
6/ Ông (Bà): Lê Trọng, Thông
7/ Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Văn, Trực
8/ Ông (Bà): Đặng Văn, Thông
9/ Ông (Bà): Lê Trọng, Thông
10/ Ông (Bà): Lê Trọng, Thông
11/ Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Văn, Trực
12/ Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Văn, Trực
13/ Ông (Bà):... 

7- Thời gian khảo sát:

8- Sau khi xem xét hồ sơ, tài liệu và khảo sát thực địa trên tuyến của công trình: Dựng dây 110 KV, Tram, biên áp 110 KV... Hỏi đồng khảo sát có ý kiến như sau:

Về vị trí xuất tuyến và địa điểm đặt tram...110 KV... (Chú ý...).
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Kết luận và đề xuất:}
\text{\textbf{Đề nghị:} UBND tỉnh Hải Phòng, Thủ tướng Chính phủ chỉ đạo triển hành các biện pháp这样的话 để cung cấp đủ nhu cầu năng lượng của các dự án trọng điểm.}
\item \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Y tế Hải Phòng. \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Y tế Hải Phòng.
\item \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Thông tin và Truyền thông. \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Thông tin và Truyền thông.
\item \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Nội vụ. \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Nội vụ.
\item \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường. \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường.
\item \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo. \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo.
\item \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Xây dựng. \textbf{Đại diện:} Sở Xây dựng.
\end{itemize}
Số GBC /CV-UBND
Hải Dương, ngày 16 tháng 10 năm 2004

"Về Thỏa thuận tuyến đường dây 110 KV vận trạm và vị trí Trạm biến áp 110 KV Khu công nghiệp Đại An"

Kính gửi:
- Công ty Điện lực I
- Trung tâm Tư vấn và Phát triển Điện

Sau khi xem xét đề nghị của Sở Công nghiệp tại tổ trình số 360/TT-BN - CN ngày 8/10/2004 cung Biên bản báo cáo kết quả khảo sát tuyến đường dây 110 KV và Trạm biến áp 110 KV Khu công nghiệp Đại An ngày 16/9/2004; UBND tỉnh Hải Dương có ý kiến như sau:

   - Về hướng tuyến 110 KV ra - vào trạm: Gồm 02 lô tạo thành mạch vông:
     - Lô 1: Đại 2,8 km, được lấy điện từ mốc G1, đường dây 110 KV Hải Dương - Phố Nội của Trạm 220 KV Hải Dương. Điểm cuối là pooclich tram 110 KV Đại An
     - Lô 2: Đại 0,8 Km, được lấy điện từ khoảng giữa mốc G2 - G1 (cột số 37 - 28), đường dây 110 KV Hải Dương - Phố Cao của Trạm 220 KV Hải Dương. Điểm cuối là pooclich tram 110 KV Đại An.

   Toàn tuyến dây đi треn đường lưỡí, không di qua nhà dân.
   - Địa điểm đặt trạm biến áp 110 KV Đại An: Thuộc xã Tứ Minh, thành phố Hải Dương; diện tích khoảng 01 ha, vị trí (nơi bản vẽ ECD-TR-04-24.XD.1.02HC).

2. UBND tỉnh yêu cầu trong giai đoạn triển khai thiết kế, thi công các công trình đúng theo các thỏa thuận đã đạt được với các cơ quan chức năng địa phương, tuân thủ nghiêm ngặt các quy định, quy phạm về hành lang tuyến đường dây.


Nơi nhận:
- Thường trực UBND tỉnh.
- Chủ tịch UBND tỉnh.
- Sở điện lực.
- Sở tài nguyên.
- Sở tài nguyên.
- Các Sở, Công nghiệp, Xây dựng, Tài nguyên và Môi trường.
- UBND thành phố Hải Dương.
- Lưu VP, Mr Đông

T/T: LÝ BAN NHÂN DÂN TỈNH
KT CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Hoàng Bình
CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hanh phúc

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Hải Dương ngày 2 tháng 6 năm 2005

BIÊN BẢN CUỘC HỘP

Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 06 giờ ngày 2 tháng 6 năm 2005.

Día Thanh Pha, Phó Hạt trưởng

I. Thành phần tham dự:
1. Đại diện của UBND xã
2. Đại diện của Trung tâm Văn hóa & Phát triển Đạo
3. Đại diện của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án
4. Đại diện của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án
5. Đại diện của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án
6. Đại diện của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án
7. Đại diện của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án
8. Đại diện của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án

II. Nội dung cuộc họp:
1. Phê chuẩn nội dung của dự án Trạm biến áp 110/33/22kV Đại An và đường dây 110kV và đường
2. Phê chuẩn chính sách đền bù giải tỏa và di dời ưu tiên cụ, chính sách bồi thường và giải quỹ của Chính phủ.
3. Lấy ý kiến của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án

III. Ý kiến của các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng:

[Viết những ý kiến của các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng]

Dân tộc: Việt Nam

Đai diện cử các hội bị ảnh hưởng:
1. Phạm Văn Thạch
2. Nguyễn Văn Bình
3. Lê Thị Thu
4. Nguyễn Văn Mừng
5.
6. (các hộ ký tên)

Căn bộ điều tra

(Ký tên)

Điều tra viên Nhật Tân

người vân may

Bảo vệ Bộ trưởng

Ng. Mạch
CÔNG HỘA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Hải Dương, ngày 08 tháng 7 năm 2005

BIỄN BÀN HỘP THÔNG NHẬT THOÁN THUẬN TUYỂN ĐƯỜNG DÂY - 110 KV XÂY DỰNG MỚI 4 MẠCH ĐI TRONG ĐẤT CỦA KHU CÔNG NGHIỆP ĐẠI AN

Công trình: Đường dây 110 KV nối vào tram biến áp - 110 KV
Khu Công nghiệp Đài An - Hải Dương.

Thành phần họp:

1. CÔNG TY TNHH - 1 THÀNH VIÊN (MTV) - ĐIỆN LỰC HẢI ĐƯƠNG
   Đại diện: Ông Phạm Tuấn Ngọc
   Chức vụ: Phó Giám đốc
   Đại diện: Ông Lê Quang Hiền
   Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng kỹ thuật
   Đại diện: Ông Nguyễn Xuân Tài
   Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng Quản lý xây dựng

2. CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN ĐẠI AN
   Đại diện: Bà Trương Tú Phương
   Chức vụ: Tổng Giám đốc
   Đại diện: Ông Ngô Tấn Phong
   Chức vụ: Phú trách kỹ thuật

3. TRUNG TÂM TƯ VẤN VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN ĐIỆN - HỘI ĐIỆN LỰC VIỆT NAM
   Đại diện: Ông Dương Tuấn Minh
   Chức vụ: Trợ lý Giám đốc
   Chủ nhiệm Dự án công trình

+ Tài Khu Công nghiệp Đài An vào hội 14h30 ngày 08/7/2005 Ông Dương Tuấn Minh Chủ nhiệm Dự án- Đại diện cho đơn vị tư vấn đã trình bày về nhiệm vụ, mục đích và sự cần thiết phải xây dựng TBA - 110 KV Đài An và DZ - 110 KV đầu nối vào tram để cung cấp nguồn điện Quốc gia cho phụ tải Khu Công nghiệp Đài An (Giai đoạn 1 và giai đoạn 2) và cung phụ tải khác của thành phố Hải Dương.
+ Trong đó có phê duyệt: Quy mô tiền đề xây dựng Công trình năm 2005 ở giai đoạn 1: xây dựng mới TBA - 110KV/25/220 Đài An 1 MBA - 63 MVA và dòng DZ - 110 KV cấp điện cho tram Đài An (Xây dựng DZ - 110 KV 4 mạch có tiết diện 240 mm² đặt khoảng 6.5 km trước mặt lấy điện từ đường dây 110 KV hiện hữu Đông Nghi - Phố Cao (trong khoảng cột 27-28) trước mặt kẹo đáy 02 mạch.
+ Động thổ giải quyết thủ tục về thoát thuận đường dây 110KV còn tồn tại theo kết luận tại cuộc họp ngày 16/6/2005 do Sở Công nghiệp Tỉnh Hải Dương chủ trì.
Trong cuộc họp ngày 07/7/2005 các đại diện đã trao đổi, thảo luận, và thống nhất như sau:

a. Địa điểm (vị trí): Xây dựng tram 110 KV Đại An là không thay đổi đã được UBND Tỉnh và Công ty Cô phần Đại An ra văn bản thỏa thuận.

b. Đoạn tuyến DZ - 110 KV di trong đất Khu Công nghiệp Đại An được xác định ở giai đoạn 1 (năm 2005) cụ thể như sau:

Từ cột thanh cái 110 KV (đầu poc tích) của tram đến G1 dài 55 m (gọi là cột đầu đường dây DD), từ G1 đến G2 dài 127m từ G2 tuyến đi sông sông với tuyến đường sông xăng dầu của tỉnh Hải Dương (bến ngoài giải phân cách an toàn của tuyến ông xăng dầu (theo quy định của chi nhánh xăng dầu Hải Dương) đến G3 dài 556m. G3 nằm trong giải phân cách cột gốc G3 về trái 1 góc 90° (vương góc với trục đường từ công số I đến bộ sông Sắt) từ G3 đến G4 dài 1887 m và đoạn này nằm trong giải phân cách của trục đường nối bộ Khu Công nghiệp Đại An. G4 nằm trên bờ de sông Sắt, cách bờ sông khoảng 60 m vươn qua Sông Sắt đến G5. G5 cách bờ sông khoảng 60m. Từ G4 - G5 dài 317m có bồn về mặt bằng tuyến DZ - 110KV ở giai đoạn 1 (năm 2005) đi trong đất Khu Công nghiệp Đại An.

Bien bản đã được đọc lại để các bên thông qua và thống nhất cùng ký tên.
UY BAN NHÂN ĐÀN
TỈNH HẢI DƯƠNG

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập- Tự do- Hành phúc

Số: NV/UBND- VP

Hải Dương, ngày 2 tháng 8 năm 2005

"V/v Thoad thuận tuyến đường dây 110 KV cấp điện cho Tram biến áp 110 KV Đại An"

Kính gửi: - Trung tâm Tự vận và Phát triển điện
          - Công ty TNHH MTV Điện lực Hải Dương


UBND tỉnh Hải Dương có ý kiến như sau:


2. Vị trí và hướng tuyến đường dây 110 KV cấp điện cho Tram biến áp 110 KV Khu công nghiệp Đại An:
   - Quy mô: Xây dựng mới đường dây 110 KV 4 mạch, trước mặt kế dây 2 mạch từ Tram biến áp 110 KV Đại An đến điểm cuối đầu nối vào đường dây 110 KV từ Tram biến áp 110 KV Hải Dương (E8.1) đi Phô Cao.


3. UBND tỉnh yêu cầu:
   - Các vị trí cột và hành lang tuyến đường dây đi giữa dải phân cách trong Khu công nghiệp Đại An, sát đê hoặc vượt sông, vượt đường phải tuân thủ qui định báo về hành lang giao thông, Pháp lệnh đề điều và phù hợp với Nghị định số 54/CP của Chính phủ về báo vệ an toàn hành lang dưới điện cao áp.
   - Các vị trí tuyến dây đi giao chéo đời với các đường điện cao, hạ áp đã có phải tuân thủ nghiêm ngặt qui phạm hiện hành.
UBND tỉnh giao các sở Công nghiệp, Xây dựng, Tài nguyên và Môi trường, Nông nghiệp và PTNT, Ban quản lý các Khu công nghiệp tỉnh, UBND thành phố Hải Dương, UBND các huyện Cẩm Giàng, Gia Lộc phối hợp và tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho Công ty TNHH MTV Điện lực Hải Dương tiến hành các thủ tục cần thiết để công trình sốm được khởi công và hoàn thành dựa vào sự đúng.

Nơi nhận:
- Như trên;
- Thường trực Tỉnh ủy (để b/c);
- Chủ tịch và các Phó Chủ tịch UBND tỉnh;
- Các sở: Công nghiệp, Tài nguyên và Môi trường, Xây dựng, Nông nghiệp và PTNT;
- UBND thành phố Hải Dương;
- UBND các huyện Cẩm Giàng, Gia Lộc;
- Lãnh đạo Văn phòng;
- Ban quản lý các Khu công nghiệp tỉnh;
- Khu Công nghiệp Đại An;
- Lưu VP, Mr Đông.

T/M ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN TỈNH

K/T CHỦ TỊCH

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Hoàng Bình
Giải đoạn I (2005):  
TBA-110kV Đại An đầu nối với ĐKK-110kV xây dựng một mạch (thùng chỉ kéo dây 2 mạch) dây AC-240/32 dài 6,7km đầu vào Dz-110kV huyện Hải Dương - Phố Cao (toli vị trí cột 27-28)  
Đoạn Dz-110kV đi trong KCN Đại An (mẫu độ) dài 2624m  
Đoạn Dz-110kV đi qua sông Ty, qua xã Liên Hồng và Thống Nhất - huyện Giá Lộc (mẫu độ) dài 4100m.
Bản vẽ quy hoạch chia lô

GHI CHÚ:
Tổng diện tích Khu công nghiệp = 172,23 HA
Đất xây dựng các xã ngoại = 150 HA
Đất cây xanh & Hành lang công dân đầu = 17,3 HA

ECO TR.04.24.DN.01A
THƠN NHẤT TÂN - XÃ TƯ MINH

GHI CHÚ:
1- Diện tích tram xin đất (kê cảталuy) : 6940m²
Diện tích tram trong hàng rào : 6272m²
Diện ranh đất trong quán xin đất (Kê cảタルuy) 999.5m²
2- Trong đất 110/35/22kV Đại An tại lô đất
XN.13 (2.5ha) nằm trong ranh địa đáy của
Đại An, và Lai Cách - Tư Minh FR. Hải Dương,
Đã được T.G.D City cờ phân Đại An và UBND
tỉnh Hải Dương thạo thuận.

MÁT BÁNG VI TRÍ TRAM 110/35/22kV
TỈNH HẢI DƯƠNG

TBA. 110kV Đại An và BD. 110kV Đầu Nội

CHƯƠNG ĐỨC HẢI DƯƠNG

Cố vấn: Hoàng Hữu Thán

Công trình:
- Trung tâm tỉnh
- Phản ứng:
- Công nghệ:
- Giao thông:
- Khang:
- Hoạt động:
- Đối tác:
- Đơn vị:

MÃ BÁNG VI TRÍ 110/35/22kV

THÁN TRÂM

MÁT CÁT 1-1