VIETNAM ELECTRICITY
SOUTHERN POWER CORPORATION

SUB-PROJECT:
110KV BINH DAI SUBSTATION,
BEN TRE PROVINCE

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

FINAL VERSION

April, 2011

EVN SPC
SOUTHERN POWER ENGINEERING AND
CONSULTING COMPANY
This Final Version is produced taking into account the comments from Ms. Nguyen Thi Bich Lien, WB Vietnam
- E-mail ‘Safeguard Document for Four New Subprojects bys SPC’ dated April 4, '11
SUB-PROJECT:

110KV BINH DAI SUBSTATION,
BEN TRE PROVINCE

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

SOUTHERN POWER PROJECT MANAGEMENT BOARD

DIRECTOR

Võ Quốc Tuấn
Date: ....................

SOUTHERN POWER ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING COMPANY

DIRECTOR

Trần Văn Vinh
Date: April, 9th 2011
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Abbreviations

AEC  Agricultural Extension Center
BARD  Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
Consultant  Southern Power Engineering & Consulting Company under SPC
CPC  Commune People’s Committee
CRC  Compensation and Resettlement Committee
DARD  Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
D/L  Distribution Line
DMS  Detailed Measurement Survey
DNRE  Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC  Department of Construction
DOF  Department of Finance and Pricing
DOI  Department of Industry
DP  Displaced Person or Project Affected Person
(Pls. see definition in Policy Framework)
DPC  District People’s Committee
DPI  Department of Planning and Investment
DSS  Distribution Sub-Station
EM  Ethnic Minority
EMP  Ethnic Minority Plan
EVN  Electricity of Viet Nam
FS  Feasibility Study
GOV  Government of Viet Nam
HH  Household
IDA  International Development Association
IMA  Independent Monitoring Agency
LURC  Land Use Right Certificate
IDA  International Development Association
IMA  Independent Monitoring Agency
MOC  Ministry of Construction
MOF  Ministry of Finance
MOI  Ministry of Industry
MV  Middle Voltage

Abbreviations

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DOC  Department of Construction
DOF  Department of Finance and Pricing
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IDA  International Development Association
IMA  Independent Monitoring Agency
MOC  Ministry of Construction
MOF  Ministry of Finance
MOI  Ministry of Industry
MV  Middle Voltage
Replacement Cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard. (Pls see Item 2.2.2 of this RP).
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 The Project

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

SPC, on behalf of EVN, will develop the RD subproject in Binh Thoi commune of Binh Dai district, Ben Tre province. (Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of Project Areas).

The project’s components comprises of:

- Capacity: 40MVA
- Voltage: 110kV/22kV
- Number of 22kV feeders: 04
- Number of 22kV capacitor feeders: 01
- Area for Substation construction: 5,476.5 m²

SPC PMU is to enter a contract with the Consultant for the preparation of the Feasibility, Environment Management Plan and the Resettlement Plan for the subprojects with the aforesaid components in Ben Tre province.

1.2 Policy Framework

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

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

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

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

1.4 Existing Power Distribution Network in Ben Tre Province

In general, the existing distribution network in Ben Tre province is 220kV, 110kV and 35kV, does not meet current and future demand, due to the distribution of inappropriate routes (distance too far and / or wire diameter is too small, leading to high losses and poor services) and also due to lack of substations.

Please see Table 1.5 below for the Existing power distribution network in Ben Tre province.

Operation parameters of existing substations in Ben Tre province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Substation name</th>
<th>Capacity (MVA)</th>
<th>Power Supply Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>220kV Ben Tre substation</td>
<td>AT1-125, AT2-125</td>
<td>Ben Tre province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>110kV Ben Tre substation</td>
<td>T1-25, T2-40</td>
<td>Ben Tre city, Chau Thanh district, Binh Dai district, part of Giong Trom district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>110kV Mo Cay substation</td>
<td>T1-25, T2-25</td>
<td>Mo Cay Bac district, Mo Cay Nam district, Thanh Phu district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>110kV Cho Lach substation</td>
<td>T2-25</td>
<td>Cho Lach district, part of Mo Cay Bac district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>110kV Ba Tri substation</td>
<td>T2-40</td>
<td>Ba Tri district, part of Giong Trom district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>430</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 Forecast of Power Load in Ben Tre Province

Forecasting and planning for the future power load demand and distribution network in the project area (2007 - 2015) has been prepared by PC2 (SPC now) and approved by the Ministry of Industry (Decision No. 3648/QD-BCN dated Dec.12.2006).

Planning forecast of power load demand

---

*EVN SPC*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P, MW</td>
<td>A, MWh</td>
<td>P, MW</td>
<td>A, MWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ba Tri</td>
<td>19.60</td>
<td>60,024.06</td>
<td>29.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Binh Dai</td>
<td>13.96</td>
<td>35,171.82</td>
<td>21.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>18.68</td>
<td>51,439.11</td>
<td>39.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cho Lach</td>
<td>8.16</td>
<td>16,473.61</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Giorg Trom</td>
<td>20.98</td>
<td>53,624.31</td>
<td>32.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mo Cay (Mo Cay Bac + Mo Cay Nam)</td>
<td>11.65</td>
<td>25,576.07</td>
<td>18.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thanh Phu</td>
<td>17.96</td>
<td>50,601.27</td>
<td>27.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ben Tre city</td>
<td>41.46</td>
<td>133,847.21</td>
<td>69.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>152.46</td>
<td>426,757.46</td>
<td>251.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Real forecast of power load demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Binh Dai district</td>
<td>12.57</td>
<td>14.79</td>
<td>22.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ba Tri district</td>
<td>15.68</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28.25</td>
<td>33.24</td>
<td>31.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 Project Impacts

Permanent Impacts

Permanent Land Acquisition

- residential land Nil
- productive land 5,476.5 m²
- vacant public land Nil

Permanent Affected Structures Nil

Permanent Affected Crops 5,476.5 m²

Permanent Affected Trees Nil

Temporary Impacts

Temporary land acquisition within ROWs

- residential land Nil
- productive land Nil
- vacant public land Nil

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

Temporary affected crops
Nil

Impact on Houses/Structures
Nil

2. Institutional and Legal Framework

2.1 Institutional Framework

The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing this RP rests with SPC, SSPC PMU and the People’s Committee of Ben Tre province and their relevant Institutions (i.e. Provincial and District CRCs, provincial DOFs, DOCs, DOIIs, DNREs...).

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

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

2.2 Legal Framework

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

3. Entitlement Policy

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

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

Apart from direct compensation, all DPs who permanently losing more than 10% of their residential/productive land or other incomes are entitled to (i) transport allowance; (ii) relocating subsidy, and (iii) trainings or other restoration measures (GOV Decree 197/2004/ND-CP).
After the agreement on T/L routes (to be constructed) and T/L lines (to be refurbished) is obtained, the Consultant has carried out the socio-economic survey and inventory of project affected assets traversing such agreed T/L routes/lines. The cut-off date has been fixed during the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 25th of November of 2010. The cut-off date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings in each project related commune. (Pls. see Appendix 3 for the Entitlement Matrix).

4. Resettlement Site

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

5. People’s Participation Tham gia của Nhân dân

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

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

6. Baseline Information

6.1 Data Gathering Activities

Consultant staff have carried out the census and inventory by means of direct interviews and ‘Questionnaires’ during November, 2010 covering 100 % of DPs in the project affected areas in Binh Thoi commune of Binh Dai district – Ben Tre province.

6.2 Socio-economic Surveys

The socio-economic surveys have been carried out aiming at providing baseline data on the localities traversed by the D/Ls covering Binh Thoi commune of Binh Dai district – Ben Tre province. Survey data cover the information on the characteristics of the communities, their sources of income, revenue, socio-economic situation. The survey also aims at identifying characteristics of effected areas, assessing the development of population, houses, socio-economic etc. The survey data are used for establishing resettlement policy and bases for evaluating restoration of living standards.
6.3 Economy

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

In the project area, population is mainly farmers (100%).

6.4 Census and Inventory

The census and inventory show that:

- Number of DPs: 4 HH
  - Number of DPs required to be resettled: Nil
  - Number and area of houses lost: Nil
  - Area of agricultural land lost (rice field, garden, forest...): 5,476.5 m²
  - Productive land lost as percentage of total productive land: 18.71%
  - Quantity of other fixed assets affected (various categories): Nil
  - Temporary impact on productive assets (garden, rice, forest land): Nil
  - Business lost including structures, land and other fixed assets: Nil
  - Impact on tenants who leased the houses for residential purpose: Nil
  - Impact on sensitive areas: Nil
  - Impact on public works: Nil
  - Impact on EM communities: Nil

The household characteristics in the project area are as follow:

- Average of population: 4.25 persons
  - Male: 47.06 %
  - Female: 52.94 %

- Education standard

All districts in Ben Tre province have at least 2 - 4 secondary schools, 7 - 21 primary schools and about 14 - 28 elementary schools. Follows are the statistics of the education standard among the project affected people.

- University/Technical secondary: 0 %
- Secondary (10 – 12 classes): 21.41 %
- Primary (6 – 9 classes): 35.59 %
- Elementary (1 – 5 classes): 43 %
- Writing/reading: 0 %
- Not yet attending school: 0 %

- Occupation

EVN SPC
# 7. Project Impacts

## 7.1 Project Impacted People

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results from the Socio-economic surveys show that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of ADPs in which</th>
<th>IIHs</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanently Impacted APs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of APs with more than 10% of productive land permanently acquired</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of APs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of APs with annual crops and perennial trees permanently affected</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of APs with more than 10% of total residential land permanently affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of APs with less than 10% of total residential land permanently affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of APs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of APs with permanently total/partial impact on business</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of APs required to be relocated</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanently Impacted APs</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Temporarily Impacted APs

- Number of APs with residential land temporarily affected | Nil |
- Number of APs with productive land temporarily affected | Nil |
- Number of APs with crops/perennial trees affected during construction period | Nil |
- Number of APs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures | Nil |
7.2 Project Impacted Assets

The project will impact on:

(a) permanent land acquisition for tower foundations, and some access roads for the project construction.

(b) permanent impact on houses, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the proposed tower foundation areas and in ROWs.

(c) Assets on the service roads.

(d) All trees and crops or other assets surrounding the tower foundation and ROWs.

(e) Temporarily acquired land required during construction of the project

Results of the socio-economic surveys show that:

- Permanent land acquisition
  - residential land
  - productive land

- Temporary land acquisition
- Temporary productive land acquisition during construction of the project
- Trees, crops in ROWs during construction

Through consultation, DPs opted for cash compensation for their impacted assets at price issued by Ben Tre PPC

7.3 Mitigation Measures

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

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

8. Implementation Arrangements

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

The proposed RP implementation schedule is as follows:

**GOV/WB:**
1. Review and approval/clear of RP by EVN/WB 01.2011
2. Signing of Agreement (GOV and WB) 01.2011
3. Effectiveness 01.2011

**PMB and Project CRC:**
1. Establishment of Project CRC (already exist)
2. Commencement of Public information 12.2010
3. Commencement of Field works (DMS), asset inventory 12.2010
4. Commencement of payment of compensation 02.2011

**DPs:**
1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties 12.2010
2. Commencement of receiving compensation and ground clearance 02.2011

**Bidding:**
Commencement of bidding for equipment 02.2011

**Civil works:**
Commencement of civil works 04.2011
(The civil works is expected to complete within 06 months)

**Monitoring:** 01.2011 – 07.2011

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

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

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

8.3 Complaint and Grievances

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

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

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

8.4 Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

9. Costs and Budget

Table 9.5.6 – Total Cost of RP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preparation of RP and DMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial state (Preparation of RP)</td>
<td>44,378,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation stage (DMS &amp; inventory)</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Compensation and rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>328,590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary productive land acquisition</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently affected trees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subproject: 110kV Binh Dai Substation, Ben Tre Province

Resettlement Plan

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### Permanent & Temporary Affected Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>34,501,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for rehabilitation</td>
<td>7,020,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-total 2** 370,111,950

### Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings, workshops, information campaigns etc.</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-total 3** 30,000,000

### External Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2% of (1+2)</td>
<td>9,089,799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-total 4** 9,089,799

### Contingency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20% of (1+2)</td>
<td>90,897,990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-total 5** 90,897,990

**Grand total** (1+2+3+4+5) 584,477,739

---

**Notes**

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

---

**10. Disclosure**

Drafts of *Policy Framework* and *Entitlement Matrix* have been disclosed at the People’s Committee of Binh Thoi commune, Binh Dai district, Ben Tre province.

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

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

1.1 Project objectives

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the GOV's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services such as electricity: the proposed project would enable the sufficient supply of power of acceptable quality to the retail rural customers.

Constructing the 110kV Binh Dai substation in Ben Tre province to meet the strong growth of load demand in Binh Dai district from now to 2015, while support for the 110kV Ba Tri substation, improving reliability operation on power supply in Binh Dai district, Ba Tri district and part of Giong Trom district.

The substation is constructed in the area of Hamlet 3, Binh Thoi commune, Binh Dai district of Ben Tre province (see Annex 1: Project Areas).

The project includes following items:

- For 110kV: using outdoor equipment with 5 bays:
  - 02 feeders for 110kV line (to be installed later)
  - 01 feeder for 110kV bar-tie (to be installed later)
  - 02 feeders for 110kV transformer (01 bay to be installed for the first stage, the disconnecting switch for transformer busbar will be of 2 earthing blades type for disconnecting the 110kV line as well.

- For 22kV: using compact switchgear with following cubicles:
  - 01 22kV incoming cubicle
  - 01 22kV CVT cubicle
  - 01 LBS cubicle for auxiliary transformer
  - 04 22kV outgoing cubicle
  - 01 cubicle for capacitor bank
  - 01 bus-tie cubicle

In implementing the project items, land acquisition will be required for substation construction, access roads and ROWs. However, the selection of location for 110kV substation construction will not cause land acquisition and resettlement on large scale.
Implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing power supply demand for infrastructure, industries, handicraft and aquaculture development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the project areas.

1.2 Policy Framework

The principle objective of the Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation is to ensure that all APs will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity. Please see Appendix 2 for Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons.

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

1.3 Objectives of Resettlement Plan

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

1.4 Principles of Resettlement Plan

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

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

(b) All APs’ residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in ROWs of D/Ls, surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the project as of the date of the baseline surveys are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost do not bar the AP 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 APs or in cash at replacement cost.
according to APs’ choice; (iii) replacement of residential/premise land of equal size acceptable to the APs or in cash at replacement cost according to APs’ choice, and (iv) transfer and subsistence allowances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Existing power distribution network in Ben Tre province

In general, the existing distribution network in Ben Tre province is 220kV, 110kV and 35kV, does not meet current and future demand, due to the distribution of inappropriate routes (distance too far and/or wire diameter is too small, leading to high losses and poor services) and also due to lack of substations.

Please see Table 1.5 below for the Existing power distribution network in Ben Tre province.

Table 1.5: Operation parameters of substations in Ben Tre province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Substation name</th>
<th>Capacity (MVA)</th>
<th>Power Supply Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>220kV Ben Tre substation</td>
<td>AT1-125, AT2-125</td>
<td>Ben Tre province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>110kV Ben Tre substation</td>
<td>T1-25, T2-40</td>
<td>Ben Tre city, Chau Thanh district, Binh Dai district, part of Giong Trom district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>110kV Mo Cay substation</td>
<td>T1-25, T2-25</td>
<td>Mo Cay Bac district, Mo Cay Nam district, Thanh Phu district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>110kV Cho Lach substation</td>
<td>T2-25</td>
<td>Cho Lach district, part of Mo Cay Bac district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>110kV Ba Tri substation</td>
<td>T2-40</td>
<td>Ba Tri district, part of Giong Trom district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total 430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 Forecast of Power Load in Ben Tre Province

With the increase demand of power load in the project areas, forecasting and planning for the future power load demand and distribution network in the project area (2007 – 2015) has been prepared by PC2 (SPC now) and approved by the Ministry of Industry (Decision No. 3648/QD-BCN dated Dec. 12.2006).

Planning forecast of power load demand as follow:

Table 1.6.1 – Planning forecast of power load demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P, MW</td>
<td>A, MWh</td>
<td>P, MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ba Tri</td>
<td>19.60</td>
<td>60,024.06</td>
<td>29.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Binh Dai</td>
<td>13.96</td>
<td>35,171.82</td>
<td>21.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EVN SPC
Southern Power Engineering & Consulting Company
As the Ben Tre Power Company forecasting, after considering the new registered industrial power load in Binh Dai district and Ba Tri district, the power load demand in the future are expected as follows:

Table 1.6.2 – Real forecast of power load demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>P max (MW)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Binh Dai district</td>
<td>12.57 14.79 22.97 34.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ba Tri district</td>
<td>15.68 18.45 29.00 44.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28.25 33.24 31.50 79.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Ben Tre Power company)

1.7 Project Ownership and Organization

- **Investor**: Southern Power Corporation (under EVN)
- **Management**: Southern Power Project Management Board (under SPC)
- **Provincial Power Company**: Ben Tre Power Company (under SPC)
- **Consulting agency**: Southern Power Engineering and Consulting Company (under SPC)

1.8 Overall Project Description

1.8.1 Substation

- **Capacity**: 40MVA
- **Voltage**: 110kV/22kV
1.8.2 Transmission line

110kV tee-off for 110kV Binh Dai substation is in project “110kV Giong Trom – Binh Dai transmission line” being implemented simultaneously with this project.

1.8.3 Project Components

- Capacity: 40MVA
- Voltage: 110kV/22kV
- Number of 22kV feeders: 04
- Number of 22kV capacitor feeders: 01
- Area for Substation construction: 5,476.5 m²

1.8.4 Project Efficiency

- Meeting the increasing of power load demand of Binh Dai district.
- Reducing power distribution radius of areas supplied from Ba Tri substation and Ben Tre substation.
- Supporting for 110kV Ba Tri substation.
- Creating conditions to form inter-routes systems among substations: Ba Tri – Binh Dai and Binh Dai – Giong Trom (in the future), increasing the reliability on power supply in areas.

1.8.5 Project Impacts

Project Impacted People

Total number of DPs is 04 HHs (17 persons), of these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of productive land</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of productive land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs with totally/partially affected structures</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subproject: 110kV Binh Dai Substation, Ben Tre Province

Resettlement Plan

- DPs with annual crops/perennial trees permanently affected
  - DP with annual crops temporarily affected
  - DPs with business partly or totally affected
  - DPs required to be relocated

Permanent Impacts

Permanent Land Acquisition

- residential land
  - productive land
    - Rice + Shrimp
      - 5,476.5 m²
      - 5,476.5 m² representing 18.71 % of total productive land holding
  - vacant public land

Permanent Affected Structures

Nil

Permanent Affected Crops

- Rice + Shrimp
  - 5,476.5 m²

Permanent Affected Trees

Nil

Temporary Impacts

Temporary land acquisition within ROWs

- residential land
  - productive land
  - vacant public land

Temporary land acquisition for access roads

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

* Land for rice cultivation combines semi-intensive shrimp rearing

EVN SPC
Southern Power Engineering & Consulting Company
Temporary affected crops
Nil
Impact on Houses/Structures
Nil

1.8.6 Mitigation Measures

Consultation and Participation
Survey teams of Consultant have conducted discussions and consultations with local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project. The selected substation location is the least impact option.

Design Stage
During the selection of substation location, SPC and its Consultant have studied different alternatives on map and at sites to select the optimal ones.

Construction Stage
Bidding packages for localities are well considered by PMU for the shortest possible construction period.
Canals and existing public roads/paths/lanes are well considered for the access roads during the construction period.
Appropriate workforces with working shifts would be scheduled to shorten the temporarily affected period.
2. Institutional and Legal Framework

2.1 Institutional Framework

2.1.1 Overall Responsibility

- The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing this RP rests with Southern Power Project Management Board of Southern Power Corporation and the People's Committee of Ben Tre province and their relevant Institutions (i.e. Provincial and District CRCs, provincial DOF, DOC, DOI, DONRE...).

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

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

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

- Financial resource for the project investment: Vietnam Electricity.

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

2.1.2 Detail Responsibility

Vietnam Electricity

Vietnam Electricity is the owner of the project and is responsible for managing and organizing of survey, investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and
supervision for RP implementation. EVN’s Department of Business is assigned as the directly in-charged body of the RD Project.

**Project Management Unit**

The PMU has direct responsibility and day-to-day management oversight for implementing all aspects pertained to the works of the Project, including planning, programming, budgeting and ensuring overall sub-projects’ coordination and supervision of resettlement activities, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and coordination/liaison with EVN and the WB.

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

- Planning overall schedule of resettlement implementation for all competent components.

- Guide the resettlement implementing agencies at different levels in updating DMS based on the detailed technical designs to identify exact number of APs and their impacts levels, serving as a legal basis for compensation payment.

- Guide the resettlement implementing bodies to execute resettlement activities in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework and the RP of the subproject and, in case of any mistakes or shortcomings are identified through internal and/or external monitoring of the RP implementation, ensure that the correction measures are adopted and objectives of the RP are met.

- Guide the local resettlement agencies on procedures of preparation and submission for approval of documents related to compensation and resettlement.

- Provide overall supervision of the progress of the subproject’s compensation and resettlement programs, implementation and supervising the coordination between the civil works in certain locality with the respective resettlement activities.

- Provide necessary resettlement training to the implementing agencies at all level.

- Establish standard procedures for information meetings and consultation with APs. Implement the subproject resettlement information campaign, including the delivery of public resettlement information documents and conducting consultation with APs in accordance with the project established guidelines.

- Provide coordination between various agencies involved in the RP implementation and monitoring the RP implementation. Establish liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logical support to the implementing agencies.
Review and advice the subproject’s PPC to make adjustment, if necessary, on compensation rates for land and house/structures in accordance with the provisions of this RP.

Channeling budget for the subproject’s resettlement implementation.

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

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

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

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

Manage a standardized APs database, serving practical resettlement implementation needs.

Recruit and supervise the independent external monitoring agency.

Implement accounting of resettlement implementation of the subproject.

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

**Provincial People’s Committee**

- The Project PPC is responsible for adopting the Resettlement Policy Framework and endorsing the RP and clearly direct/demarcate the responsibilities for their relevant institutions in implementing RP.
- Approve the compensation unit costs, allowances and establishing appraising committees, compensation and resettlement councils at provincial and district levels and approve lands for compensation.
- Redress complaints and grievances.

**RP Related Provincial Departments**

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

Provincial Compensation and Resettlement Council (CRC)

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

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

The Provincial CRC is responsible for:

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

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

- Direct the relevant institutions for carrying out impact survey; public consultation, information dissemination on the resettlement policy and RP implementation.
- Establishment of District CRCs.
- Identify the legality of land user rights or ownerships of affected land and other assets.
- Appraise and approve compensation options for APs within their administrative competence.
- Issue regulations and procedures of solving administrative matters related to the project resettlement and compensation implementation within their administrative boundaries.
- Responsible for settle complaints of APs at district level.

District Compensation and Resettlement Councils

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

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

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

- Organize the survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each AP.
- Checking the unit prices of compensation as applied in RP, suggest for adjusting the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required).
In co-ordination with PMU, organize the meetings with APs, communes, disseminate the RIB, DMS and entitlement forms to APs.

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

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

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

Commune People’s Committees

People’s Committees of communes will be responsible for:

- Assign concerned communal officials/professionals to help carrying all resettlement activities in its commune.
- Contribute to census and inventory surveys and DMS: assist the agencies/bodies in charge of census surveys, replacement cost survey, DMSs and other resettlement related activities.
- In co-ordination with District CRC for public meetings, information dissemination, compensation/allowance payment to APs.
- Check and confirm the legality status of the affected land, houses, structures and other assets/losses of the APs.
- Participate in all activities related to land acquisition and allocation, resettlement, rehabilitation measures and social development support activities.
- Support APs in all resettlement and rehabilitation-related activities. Co-sign compensation documents with the APs.
- Verify the list of the poor or disadvantage APs.
- Ensure APs’ grievances redress mechanisms are appropriate and properly in place. Settle APs’ grievance at commune level and transfer all APs’ opinion to the district CRC along with proposal for the settlement of certain issue (if any). Document APs’ grievances and maintain records of all grievances. Assist and advice APs on speedy redress of grievances.
- Assisting local people in overcoming the difficulties during the construction period, assist APs in repairing of affected houses. Arrange land in the case APs require compensation by land for land.
• APs are ready with their necessary RP related papers i.e. LURC, ownership of other assets.

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

Independent External Monitoring Agency

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

(Pls. see Figure 2.1.2 for RP Implementation Institutional Organization Chart).
2.2 Legal Framework


2.2.1 Vietnamese Laws

*(Compensation and Resettlement)*

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

- Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1992) confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.

- MOC Circular No.5-BXD/DT dated November 27, 1993 guiding the methods of defining using-area and housing classification.
The Civil Law 2005.

GOV Decree 29/1998/ND-CP dated May 11, 1998 on the implementation of democracy in commune. The decree specifies certain issues that the local and relevant authorities should inform the people and discuss with them and certain issues should be supervised and undertaken by the grassroots.


The 2003 Land Law (passed by the National Assembly on November 26, 2003) regulates the land management and land uses, with effective date of July 1, 2004, provides that “the persons with land to be recovered shall be compensated with the assignment of new land of the same use purposes; if having no land for compensation, shall be compensated with the land use right value at the time of issuance of the recovery decisions. The People’s Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government shall elaborate and execute resettlement projects before the land recovery for compensations with dwelling houses, residential land for persons having residential land re-covered and having to move their places of residence. The resettlement sites must have development conditions being equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. In cases of having no resettlement land, the persons having land recovered shall be compensated with money and given priority to purchase or lease dwelling houses under the State’s ownership, for urban areas; be compensated with residential land, for rural areas. In case of recovering land of households and/or individuals, that are directly engaged in production, but having no land for compensation for continued production, apart from pecuniary compensations, the persons having land recovered shall be supported by the State to stabilize their lives, with training for change of their production and/or business lines, with the arrangement of new jobs.”

Item 4 – Land Acquisition

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

Article 42 regulates the compensation and resettlement of the people who have land being acquired:

Clause 1 ... people, who have LURC or having sufficient conditions to have LURC shall be compensated for their acquired land...

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

Clause 3

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

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

Clause 4

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

Article 49, 50

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

Article 56 defines the State controlled Land Price: (i) the land price verification by the State should ensure the principles i.e. 'close to the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market and when there is large difference between the defined land price and the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market, adjustment should be carried out', (ii) 'Government regulates the method of land price verification for each region at each period and land price adjustment and dealing with differences of land prices at the borders of the provinces and cities directly under the central government', and (iii) 'Land price defined by the People’s Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government is publicly announce on January 1st every year...'

Article 57 defines the 'consultant on land price': 'agencies having sufficient conditions and competent in land price service activities can be the consultant for land prices' and 'the consulted land prices are used as references in the state management on land financial issues and activities in land use rights'.

- GOV Decree No.182/ND-CP dated October 29, 2004 on penalty for administrative violation in the land user-rights.
- GOV Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP dated November 16, 2004 on methodology for price verification and price framework of various types and categories of land.

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

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


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

- GOV Decree No.69/2009/ND-CP on amendment of land use planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement.

Article 14 “people who have land being acquired by the state shall be compensated with new land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is any differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash ...”

Article 24 “... houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard promulgated by the Ministry of Construction ...”


- GOV Decree No.198/2004/ND-CP dated December 03, 2004 on the collection of land use fee.

- GOV Decree No.44/2008/ND-CP dated April 04, 2008 on amendment of certain Articles of GOV Decree No.198/2004/ND-CP.

- MOF Circular No.116/2004/TT-BTC dated December 07, 2004 guiding the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP.

- DOF Circular No.69/2006/TT-BTC dated August 02, 2006 on amendment of Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC.

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

- GOV Decree No.81/2009/ND-CP dated October 12, 2009 on amendment of certain Articles of GOV Decree No.106/2005/ND-CP.
Item 2 of Article 4 of this Decree states that: "... in case at the time issuance of decision for land acquisition and the land prices* are not reflecting the actual market value (in normal condition) of land use transfer, the provincial People’s Committee and/or City directly under the Central Government will decide the appropriate land prices".

- GOV Decree No.131/2006/ND-CP dated Nov. 09, 2006 stipulated procedures of using and management of ODA.

- GOV Decree No.84/2007/ND-CP dated May 25, 2007 on provision of issuing LURC, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedure for compensation, resettlement and grievance redress when land acquired by the State.


### 2.2.2 World Bank Policies

*(Involuntary Resettlement – OP 4.12)*

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

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

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

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

(b) providing DPs with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Crops, trees and other perennials based on current market value:

i. Compensation for annual crops is equivalent to the average production over the last three years multiplied by the market price for agricultural products at the time of the calculation of the compensation.

ii. Compensation for trees includes total investment cost plus production cost from the time of its planting to the expropriation. In case this cost cannot be determined, the compensation will be calculated on the basis of the type, age and productive value.

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

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

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

2.2.3 Compatibilities of GOV and WB Approaches

With the promulgation of:

- the new 2003 Land Law;
- GOV Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP dated November 16, 2004 on methodology for price verification and price framework of various types and categories of land;
- MOF Circular No.114/2004/TT-BTC dated November 26, 2004 guiding the implementation of Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP;
- GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dated December 03, 2004 on the compensation, assistance and resettlement in case of land acquisition by the State,
- MOF Circular No.116/2004/TT-BTC dated December 07, 2004 guiding the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP,
- GOV Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP dated January 27, 2006 on amendment of certain provisions of certain decrees guiding implementation of the Land Law, and
- GOV Decree No.84/2007/ND-CP dated May 25, 2007 on provision of issuing LURC, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedure for compensation, resettlement and grievance redress when land acquired by the State.
- GOV Decree No.69/2009/ND-CP on amendment of land use planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement.

There are many ways in which the approaches of the GOV — either in policy or practice — are compatible with WB guidelines. The most important compatibilities are:

- Vietnam has a process whereby most people without legal land rights may meet conditions of legalization and receive compensation for losses.
- Permanent residents are provided with options that include relocation to an improved site, or cash, or a combination of the two.
- Resettlement sites offer not only better improved infrastructure and services but represent a higher standard of living.
- Allowances are provided to help the DPs in the transition period and there is an institutional structure through which people are informed, can negotiate compensation, and can appeal.
- On the issue of land tenure and the legal right to compensation, the Government and World Bank approaches are compatible. The government has its own process in place whereby land occupied without legal documentation can be legalized; this land, however, is compensated for at a rate equal to 100% of land price minus the taxes and fee for land use right registration from October 15, 1993. (Clause 49, 50 of Art.42 of the 2003 Land Law).
- Compensation at replacement cost is ensured in Art.14 of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated August 13, 2009 that "... people who have land being acquired by the state shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is
no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is any differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash’ and, Art.24 of the same Decree that ‘... houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard promulgated by the Ministry of Construction ...’.

2.2.4 Required Waivers

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

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

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

Eligibility to Compensation and/or Assistance

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

Article 7

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

Article 18 and 20:

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

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

To ensure that the objectives of the policy are met, a special decision of GOV grant the waivers to the Articles 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28 and 29 of Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP
is necessary to support measures and restoration of life for non-eligible-for-use land as proposed in the Policy.

**Land price for Compensation Calculation**


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

**Article 7**

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

**Article 9**

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

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

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

**Article 2**

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

To ensure that the objectives of the project resettlement policy are met, unit price for land compensation established by the provincial People’s Committee or city directly under the Central Government will be adjusted to meet the replacement costs.

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

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

*Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated Dec. 03, 2004*
**Article 21**

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

**Assistance policy for rehabilitation**

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

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

**2.3 Definition of Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility**

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

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

*The cut-off date has been fixed during the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 25th of November of 2010. The cut-off date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings in each project related commune.*

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

**2.4 Resettlement and Compensation Principles**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement

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

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

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

2.6 Compensation Policy

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

Compensation for land losses:

- Compensation for productive land losses (less than 10% of total land APs' holdings) will be provided at the replacement cost for the equivalent area and all other losses will be provided in cash.
- Compensation for productive land losses ≥10% of total APs' land holdings will be provided in terms of land for land at the equivalent area and quality of land acquired by the project or in cash at replacement cost according to APs' options.

Compensation for land, houses, buildings and trees will be provided in cash at the replacement costs.
Compensation for crops will be given in cash at the current market rates calculated on the productive average of the last three years.


Since the time from RP preparation (during 2010) to the time of RP implementation may be long (expected in quarter 3rd 2010), at the implementation time, such prices may not correspond to market or replacement rates. Therefore, all applied prices will be checked again at the beginning of RP implementation and adjusted if necessary. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and inventory will also be carried out by the district CRC at the very beginning of project implementation. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by independent monitoring agency and provincial DOF. This activity will later be required in TOR for Independent Monitoring.
3. **Entitlement Policy**

3.1 **Impact Categories**

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

3.1.1 **Temporary Impact**

All APs who have productive land, crops, trees or structures in proposed substation construction location, in the temporary service roads, which are temporarily affected only during the construction period.

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

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

3.1.2 **Permanent Impact**

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

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

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

**Category 5** APs who have houses/structures, which are partially or totally damaged and the damaged portion will affect the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But AP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m² for rural areas and 60 m² for urban areas.

**Category 6** APs who have residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction for maintenance of the project.

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

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

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

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

**Category 7** AP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.

**Category 8** Tenants who have rented a house for residential purposes.

### 3.2 Entitlement

#### 3.2.1 Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility

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

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

After the agreement on T/L routes (to be constructed and rehabilitated) is obtained, the Consultant has carried out the socio-economic survey and inventory of project affected assets traversing such agreed T/L routes/lines. The cut-off date has been fixed during the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 25th of November of 2010. The cut-off
date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings in each project related commune.

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

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

3.2.2 Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 Resettlement and Compensation Principles

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

(b) All AP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L) or distribution line (D/L), surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the project as of the date of the baseline surveys are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. *Lack of legal rights to the assets lost should not bar the AP 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 APs or in cash at replacement cost according to AP's choice;
   (iii) replacement of residential/premise land of equal size acceptable to the APs or in cash at replacement cost according to AP's choice, and
   (iv) transfer and subsistence allowances.

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

(e) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the APs 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 APs to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided to APs prior to expected start-up of works at the respective project site.

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation for land losses:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.2.5 Compensation Entitlement by Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1        | - Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price.  
  - No compensation for land.  
  - Reinstall land after the project construction. |
| 2        | - Cash compensation for affected trees at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price.  
  - No compensation for land.  
  - Reinstall land after the project construction. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3        | • The damaged house/structure will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost.  
          • No compensation for land.  
          • No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials. |
| 4        | • Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures.  
          • Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of lost land area.  
          • No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials. |
| 5        | • AP can opt for:  
          (i) 'land for land': the provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the AP or cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost according to AP’s choice  
          or  
          (ii) cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures  
          • No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials. |
| 6        | **AP losing productive land**  
          **Land loss <10% of their total landholdings**  
          • Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable.  
          • Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable.  
          • Cash compensation for properties associated with land  
          **Land loss ≥10% of their total landholdings**  
          AP can opt for the followings:  
          (i) “Land for land” with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economic-viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic-viable.  
          (ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.  
          • Compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost.  
          • Rehabilitation assistance.  
          **AP losing Residential and garden land**  
          • If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60m² in the urban area and 100m² in the rural area): Cash compensation for lost area.
**Subproject:** 110kV Binh Dai Substation, Ben Tre Province

**Entitlement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and assets associated with land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AP can opt for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) “land for land” compensation for the whole residential area which AP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>Temporary impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation for income lost during the affected period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Permanent impact**

|          | • Provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers and satisfactory to AP. |
|          | • Cash compensation for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures without depreciation. |
|          | • Cash compensation for the lost of income during the transition period. |

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

### 3.2.6 Allowances and Assistances

Apart from the direct compensation for the losses, APs are entitled to additional assistance (subsidies/allowances) as stipulated in the Decision No.44/2010/QD-UBND of PPC.

**Transport allowance**

*Art. 13 of Decision No.91/2010/QD-UBND:* all relocating APs are entitled in one time:

- APs relocating within the province/city max 3,000,000 VND/household
- Additional support for APs relocating out of the province max 2,000,000 VND/household
- Relocated APs (while waiting for the establishment of new resettlement residences at resettlement sites) – to be provided with temporary, residence or – to be provided with temporary rent cost.
**Restoration allowance**

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

APs who have more than **10%** of productive land or incomes permanently affected are entitled to trainings and Other restoration allowance

- **3,000,000 VND** (per household)

The amount of **700,000 VND/main labor** is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/consultants and **800,000 VND** for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is **1,500,000 VND** per trainee). For the sake of cost estimates, each household is estimated at having **2 main labors**.

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

**The amount of 700,000 VND/main labor is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/consultants and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee). For the sake of cost estimates, each household is estimated at having 2 main labors.**
4. Resettlement Sites

4.1 Mitigation Measures

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

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

All individuals, households or institutions (APs) who are impacted temporarily or permanently by the project are owners of land and properties, land and house renters in areas for substation construction and temporary service roads.

4.2 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Losses

4.2.1 Consultation and Participation

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

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

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

4.2.2 Impact Limitation Measures in Design Stage

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

The following principles were followed:

- The optimal substation location is selected, to avoid land acquisition for access roads and minimize cost during construction, operation and maintenance.
- The selected location should avoid traversing or running close to the important projects (i.e., gasoline, explosive storages, radio stations), sensitive locations (i.e., historic and cultural assets) protected forests and areas with high trees. Slope sides and turnings are also avoided to reduce leveling and angle towers.

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

**Technical Solutions**

Total area for substation construction: 5,476.5 m²

In which:
- Area for construction inside substation fence: 4,150 m²
- Area for construction of slopes and roads: 1,326.5 m²

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

**4.2.3 Impact Mitigation Measures in Construction Stage**

During the detail technical design, SPC and its Consultant would reinvestigated the routes and made certain modification, if necessary, for optimal results.

Suitable measures and optimum arrangements for the project construction are considered i.e. (i) PMU would arranged various bidding packages for certain project components in various localities and, (ii) construction would be carried out right after the harvest of crops and terminated before the next sowings. To achieve such target, appropriate workforces with working shifts would be scheduled to shorten the temporarily affected period.

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

**Impact on Land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>% of total land holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent impact on residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary impact on residential land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent impact on productive land</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
<td>18.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary impact on productive land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact on Houses/Structures**

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

**Other Impacts**

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

**APs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AP Type</th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total APs with more than 10% of productive land affected</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total APs with more than 10% of residential land affected</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APs required to be relocated</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results shown above, it is safe to state that the entire displaced population is minor since the selected construction location is optimal. All affected land is agricultural land.

No APs are required to be relocated; therefore, development of resettlement site is not required.
5. People's Participation

5.1 Community Meetings

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

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

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

The prevailing opinion of APs in the project areas:

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

- APs would like the project to minimize its impacts on their assets, particularly residential land and cultivation land.

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

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

Such Minutes of Community Meetings bear the signatures of the representatives of district CRC, commune People's Committees, PMB and APs.
(Pls. see Appendix 5 for samples of *Minutes of Community Meetings*).

### 5.2 Socio-economic Surveys

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

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

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

### 5.3 Objectives of Information Campaign and Consultation Program

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

(i) reduce the potential for conflicts;

(ii) minimize the risk of project delays, and

(iii) enable the project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to fit the needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of the project investment.

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

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

- To share full information on the proposed project areas, its components and its activities with the affected people.
• To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the affected people as well as information about their reactions/feedback to proposed policies and activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Draft of RP have been sent by SPC to the Ben Tre provincial People’s Committee and provincial Compensation and Resettlement Council for review and comments.

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

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

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

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

Activity 1
Information and discussion with related local authorities on the substation location

After studying maps and visiting the sites, the Consultant had envisaged a preliminary location on 1/50,000 scale map. The map was sent to relevant local authorities. The
local authorities have agreed on the project line routes. These activities took place during November, 2010.

**Activity 2**  
*Impact survey and statistics*

Based on the agreed location, survey teams had realized the location at sites coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of APs affected on land, houses and crops. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered to 100% of affected households. These activities took place during November, 2010.

**Activity 3**  
*Meetings with APs' representatives*

When the survey finished, Consultant in coordination with the commune officials held meetings with APs having land and other assets in ROWs and with hamlet representatives. In these meetings, the Consultant officially informed the participants of the project purposes; presented the project impacts on land and crops in detail; introduce on the objective of RP, the principles and policies of compensation and required people not to build new structures in the affected areas. APs were consulted on the entitlement and compensation policy. APs had also been asked for their options for compensation modes, most of them preferred cash for land and other assets. They have requested that compensation must be at replacement cost and full compensation have to be paid before land clearance. They also requested to be clearly informed about the project implementation schedule. These activities took place during December, 2010.
Activity 4
Meetings with the Ben Tre provincial/district People’s Committees

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

The above activities were carried out by Consultant’s survey teams during December, 2010. A meeting between SPC, Consultant and related provincial/district People’s Committees was held. Relating issues such as local load demand, project financial sources including cost for compensation etc. were discussed. The Consultant’s representatives had presented the baseline data and policies of RP to these People’s Committees and obtained their comments/suggestions.

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

The Consultant has sent Entitlement Matrix to related district and commune authorities during December, 2010.
The draft of RP has been sent by SPC to Ben Tre provincial People’s Committee and district People’s Committees in December, 2010 for review and comments. SPC and Consultant have requested the provincial and district People’s Committees and other local authorities to carefully review for the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RP.

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

5.5 Phase 2 – Information Campaign and Consultation during Resettlement Implementation

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

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

Activity 1
Establishment of CRCs, Information dissemination and training for CRCs

After the signing of the loan agreement, the first resettlement activity is to establish provincial and district CRCs* by the PPC. Then SPC will provide local CRCs at all levels the final RP, training their staff on RP contents and steps of RP implementation. Disseminating Resettlement Information Booklet to all APs. This activity is expected to take place in about February, 2011.

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

Activity 2
Distribution DMS, inventory and entitlement forms to DPs

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

After distribute RIB and compensation, entitlement forms to APs, district CRCs and all commune local authorities will organize meetings in each commune to clearly inform/explain the policy of RP to APs. In these meetings, APs can raise their questions on any resettlement issues. This activity is proposed to be carried out by around January, 2011.

Activity 3
Meeting with APs on compensation payment
After getting statistics on lost assets by the project, CRCs and commune People’s Committees will organize meetings with APs 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, APs 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 APs for revision, if necessary.

Besides, APs will be informed of times, locations and process of compensation payment for the lost assets. The meetings are envisaged before late December, 2010.

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

Acquisition land of the project is on vacant public land, so compensation price will calculated based on the official compensation price of Ben Tre PPC.

Activity 4
Information to local authorities on implementation schedule

SPC will inform commune authorities and APs about construction schedule and procedures as well as schedule of RP implementation. This activity is envisaged by late January, 2011.

5.6 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

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

The RIB will contain information on the followings:

Basic Features

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

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

6.1 Data Gathering Activities

The socio-economic surveys and census and inventory work of project impacts were carried out during November, 2010 by the Consultant and under the assistance of the related local authorities and PPP. The inventory work includes:

- Census of all APs impacted by the project.
- Survey for APs who have houses (partially or fully demolished) within the proposed locations.
- Survey for impacted public infrastructures, properties, facilities and farms.
- Survey for permanent land acquisition area.
- Survey for temporary land acquisition area.
- Survey for other impacted assets

Each survey team is organized with 3 members in co-ordination with local authorities (particularly the commune cadastral cadres) và provincial power company. The statistical forms were distributed to 100% of APs in the ROW.

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

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

6.2 Socio-economic Surveys

The socio-economic surveys aim at providing baseline data on the location of project, namely hamlet 3, Binh Thoi commune, Binh Dai district, Ben Tre province.

Survey data cover the information on the characteristics of the communities, their sources of income, revenue, socio-economic situation. The survey also aims at identifying characteristics of effected areas, assessing the development of population,
houses, socio-economic etc. The survey data are used for establishing resettlement policy and bases for evaluating restoration of living standards.

6.3 Economy

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

In the project area, the population is mainly farmers (100%).

6.3.1 Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry

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

Cultivation of food occupied a large proportion of agriculture: rice is about 81,054 ha with yield 4.475 tons / ha; corn is about 865 ha with yield 3.562 tons / ha; potato types are about 296 ha with total production of 2,761 tons; cassava is about 246 ha with a production of 2,299 tons; vegetables and beans on about 5,351 ha with a production of 84,412 tons in 2009.

In 2009, the harvests for annual industrial crops are sugar cane (6,969 ha with a production of 521,160 tons), groundnut (302 ha with a production of 749 tons), sedge (389 ha with a production of 3,019 tons).

Statistically in the year 2009 who also show perennial plant is coconut (about 49,920 ha with a production of 391,900 tons), cocoa (5,493 ha with a production of 17,633 tons), Orange / Tangerine (5,042 ha with a production of 37,109 tons), lemon (2,097 ha with a production of 22,689 tons), pomelo (4,340 ha with a production of 32,211 tân), banana (2,463 ha with a production of 31,264 tons), mango (1,424 ha with a production of 10,619 tons), longan (6,409 ha with a production of 66,139 tons), rambutan (3,827 ha with a production of 64,102 tons).

Water area for aquaculture is about 41,997 ha (6,668 ha of saline seawater and 35,329 ha of brackish) with output: fish (110,760 tons), shrimp (20,338 tons). In addition to aquaculture, capture fisheries reached: 86,966 tons in 2009.

There are about 1,354 ha of plantation forest in Ben Tre province with a production of timber (3,737 m²), firewood (33,121 m²), bamboo (530,000 trees), mangrove (17,000 trees), nipa palm (21,281,000 leaves)

6.3.2 Industry and Handicraft

Statistics in 2009 showed that the major industrial activities in Ben Tre province is confectionary (26,670 tons), sugar (23,780 tons), ice (213,167 tons), tobacco
Subproject: 110kV Binh Dai Substation, Ben Tre Province

(76,062,000 packs), sawn timber (876 m³), pill (488.875 million tablets), bricks (26,284,000 tablets), water (11,232,000 m³), casual clothing (17,118,000 units).

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

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

6.3.3 Rural Transport

Currently cars / trucks can reach all 8 districts of Ben Tre. However, only 147 communes in the province of Ben Tre cars / trucks can reach (with the asphalt to 130 communes, macadam roads to 18 communes and gravel roads to 9 communes). Including three rural communes have no road for trucks / cars and can only be reached by motorbike

6.4 Census and Inventory

6.4.1 Population and Household Characteristics

Features of surveyed households are as follows:

- **Average of family size**: 4.25 persons
  - Man: 47.06 %
  - Women: 52.94 %

- **Age groups**
  - 1 – 17 yrs old: 35.29 %
  - 18 – 60 yrs old: 47.06 %
  - Above 60 yrs old: 17.65 %

- **Heads of HHI**
  - Male: 50 %
  - Female: 50 %

- **Education standard**: All districts in under sub-project have at least 2 - 4 secondary schools, 7 - 21 primary schools and about 14 - 28 elementary schools. Follows are the statistics of the education standard among the project affected people.
  - University/Technical secondary: 0 %
  - Secondary (10 – 12 classes): 21.41 %
  - Primary (6 – 9 classes): 35.59 %
  - Elementary (1 – 5 classes): 43 %
  - Writing/reading: 0 %
  - Not yet attending school: 0 %

- **Occupation**
- Subproject: 110kV Binh Dai Substation, Ben Tre Province

Resettlement Plan

- **Agriculture**
  - Average annual income
    - 100 %
    - 55,800,000 VND/HH/year
    - or
    - 13,129,411 VND/person/year

- **Amenity**
  - HHs with power supply
    - 100 %
  - in which:
    - HHs with power meter
      - 100 %
    - HHs without power meter
      - 0.0 %
    - HHs using power for
      - Domestic and production use
        - 100 %
  - HHs with water supply
    - 0 %
  - in which:
    - HHs using water well
      - 36.36 %
    - HHs using rain water
      - 36.36 %
    - HHs using canal water
      - 18.18 %
    - HHs using pond water
      - 9.10 %

In fact, many households have no running water, use water from many different sources such as rainwater (using cooked rice) + river water (using laundry) ...
  - HHs with latrine
    - 100 %
  - in which:
    - HHs with latrine inside the house
      - 75 %
    - HHs with latrine outside the house
      - 25 %
  - HHs without latrine
  - HHs with kitchen inside the house
    - 75 %
  - HHs with kitchen outside the house
    - 25 %
  - HHs with telephone
    - 100 %
  - HHs with TV
    - 100 %
  - HHs with motor-bikes
    - 100 %
  - HHs with bicycles
    - 100 %
  - HHs with boats
    - 50 %
  - HHs with refrigerators
    - 100 %
  - HHs with washing machines
    - 25 %
  - HHs with electronics (radio)
    - 100 %
  - HHs with other facilities
    - 25 %

- **Average annual expenses (per HH)**

  Regular expenses (HH)
  - Food/foodstuff
    - 36.29 %
  - Education
    - 9.14 %
  - Travel/communication
    - 8.60 %
  - Electricity
    - 3.55 %
  - Clothing
    - 2.96 %
  - Health
    - 2.77 %
  - Other facilities/services
    - 6.45 %
  - Total
    - 69.78 %
**Irregular annual expenses (HH)**

- Festivities: 4.12%
- Ceremonies: 2.02%
- Furniture: 1.84%
- Vehicle/boat repair: 1.79%
- House repairs: 0.31%
- Others: 0.85%

Total expenses as percentage of total income: 10.93%

6.4.2 Healthcare

There are a district general hospital and a commune health care station in the project area. The commune health care services usually taking care of minor illness or maternity deliveries. The district hospital can take care of more serious illness or minor operations. However, such health services are suffering from poor facilities or lack of equipment.

During 2009, the preventive medicine center has successfully carried out certain health care programs i.e. vaccination (in 100% of communes/wards/town – covering 98% of children under 5 years old with 7 types of vaccines and 101.2% of children at 3 days old with 3 types of hepatitis B), anti-tetanus injection covering 33.36% of 97% of women in delivery age, and anti-HIV/AIDS, anti-dengue fever, anti-malaria, anti-tuberculosis etc.

6.4.3 Housing Condition

The MOC Circular No.5-BXD/DT dt. February 9, 1993 as well as the Vietnamese Construction Standards provide construction specifications for civil and industrial projects. Based on these specifications – four categories of houses and an additional ‘Temporary Category’*. However, there are no house in the project area.

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

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

In addition to residential land (house building land), households in the project area has an area of arable land (agricultural).

*There is no official specification for ‘temporary’ structures/houses. However, it is understood that houses/structures of this category are usually built with low grade wood, plank, bamboo, leaf, straw, soil floor… or mixed with some low grade bricks and masonry and corrugated steel sheets for temporary housing.
However, there is no houses/structures damaged in this project.

6.4.4 Income

Sources of Income

- Agriculture  100%

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

Average Income

The socio-economic surveys covering Binh Thoi commune belong to Binh Dai district Ben Tre province show that the average income of the overall population in the Project Areas is around 55,800,000 VND/HH/year or 13,129,411 VND/person/year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups of Income</th>
<th>Household Economic Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in relation to the average household income in the project areas)</td>
<td>(in relation to the average household possession of facilities in the project areas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Project Impacts**

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

7.1 **Types of Impacts**


- All houses and public structures in ROW are required to remove or could be existed with the restricted conditions.
- All high trees in tower foundation areas and in ROW of D/L that from the tops of trees to the lowest conductor is less than 4 m will be cut. All trees out of ROW but it is supposed to touch to the conductors in case of fallen (should be at least 2 m from the top of fallen trees to the conductors) will be cut
- All structures out of ROW but it is supposed to impact to the project such as explosive storage, gas station, stone mine, communication centers etc. will be removed.

**Permanently land acquisition** for the project consists of:
- Land acquired for substation
- Land acquired for permanent access roads.

**Temporary impacted land** of the project consists of:
- Land area for the service roads for transportation of material into the substation position. The impacted land area will be proposed temporary from 1 to 4 months

**Impacted public works**
- There is not any school, health care station, market, road, bridge, water supply and drainage systems etc. in the locality being affected during this subproject construction.
Inventory survey work for impacts has been carried out during November 2010 with the results as shown in the tables below.

### 7.2 Project Impacted People

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results from the Socio-economic surveys show that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of ADPs in which</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanently Impacted APs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of APs with more than 10% of productive land permanently acquired</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of APs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of APs with annual crops and perennial trees permanently affected</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of APs with more than 10% of total residential land permanently affected</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of APs with less than 10% of total residential land permanently affected</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of APs with permanently total/partial impact on houses/structures</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of APs with permanently total/partial impact on business</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of APs required to be relocated</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanently Impacted APs</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Temporarily Impacted APs |     |         |
| - Number of APs with residential land temporarily affected | nil |         |
| - Number of APs with productive land temporarily affected | nil |         |
| - Number of APs with crops/perennial trees affected during construction period | nil |         |
| - Number of APs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures | nil |         |
| - Number of APs with temporarily total/partial impact on business | nil |         |
| **Total Temporarily Impacted APs** | nil |         |
7.2.1 Number of APs:

Table 7.2.1 – Number of APs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune/Hamlet</th>
<th>Total HHs</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Binh Dai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Binh Thoi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see Appendix 8 for Inventory of Project Affected People.

7.2.2 Total APs by Categories

Table 7.2.2 – Total APs by Impact Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 AP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 AP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 AP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are ≤10% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the AP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 AP who has house, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 10% of total areas or even less than 10% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining ad-jacent areas already owned by the APs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 AP who has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But AP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m² for rural areas.

6 AP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project i.e. stations, tower foundations, access roads for maintenance of the project etc.

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

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

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

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

7 AP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services. Nil

8 Tenants who have leased houses for residential purposes Nil

### 7.3 Project Impacted Assets

The project may impact on:

- Permanent land acquisition for substation location.
- Permanent impact on houses, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the proposed substation position
- Assets on the service roads.
- All trees and crops or other assets surrounding the substation position and ROWs.
- Temporarily acquired land required during construction of the project.

Results of the socio-economic surveys show that:

**Permanent Impacts**

- Residential land acquisition for substation position, service roads
- Trees, crops in the area proposed for construction of substation
- High trees in ROW that to be cut (from the tops of the trees to the conductors are less than 4 m) and high trees adjacent to ROW but could touch the conductors in case of fallen.

- **Permanently Affected Assets**

  - Permanent land acquisition

    | Type                | Area     |
    |---------------------|----------|
    | Residential land    | Nil      |
    | Productive land     | 5,476.5 m² |
    | shrimp + rice       | 5,476.5 m² |

    - Vacant public land

  - Permanent affected structures
    - Nil
  - Permanent affected crops
    - shrimp + rice
      - 5,476.5 m²
    - 5,476.5 m²
  - Permanent affected trees (i.e. grapefruit, coconut, v.v.)
    - Nil

- **Temporary Impacts**

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

- **Temporarily Affected Assets**

  - Temporary land acquisition

    | Type            | Area     |
    |-----------------|----------|
    | residential land| Nil      |
    | productive land | Nil      |

- **Temporary land acquisition for access roads**

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

  - Temporary affected structures
    - Nil
  - Temporary affected crops
    - Nil

- **Impact on Houses/Structures**
  - Nil
The details of impacts are shown in the following tables.

7.3.1 Number, Category and Area of the Affected House

Nil

7.3.2 Number and Area of Affected Residential Land

Nil

7.3.3 Number and Area of Permanent affected productive Land

Table 7.3.3 – Number and Area of Permanent affected productive Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Communes</th>
<th>Shrimp + rice land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Binh Dai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Binh Thoi</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.4 Quantity and Type of Crops Lost.

Table 7.3.4 – Quantity and Type of Crops Lost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Communes/Hamlets</th>
<th>Shrimp + rice</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Binh Dai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Binh Thoi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 3</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.5 Quantity and Kind of Trees Lost

Nil

7.3.6 Business Lost including Structures, Land and other Fixed Assets

Nil

7.3.7 Productive Assets Lost as a Percentage of Total Productive Assets
**Table 7.3.7**-- Productive Assets Lost as a Percentage of Total Productive Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Communes/Hamlets</th>
<th>Productive Assets Lost as Percentage of Total Productive Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Productive land holding (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Binh Dai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Binh Thoi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Hamlet 3</td>
<td>29,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.8 Quantity and Category of Other Fixed Assets Affected

Nil

7.3.9 Temporary Damages to Productive Assets

Nil

7.3.10 Temporary Damages to Crops

Nil
8. Implementation Arrangements

8.1 Measures for the Project Implementation

8.1.1 Announcement to APs

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

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

8.1.2 Compensation Deadlines

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

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

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

8.1.3 Resettlement and Clearance Deadline

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

8.2 RP Implementation Process

RP implementation will be included in 3 actions as follows:

i. General action Right from the beginning of the project preparation,
8.3 Essential Actions

8.3.1 Action 1

Just after the signing of loan agreement, SPC and its PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.

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

8.3.2 Action 2

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

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

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

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

8.3.3 Action 3

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

8.3.4 Action 4

*promulgated by the provincial People's Committee or Cities directly under the Central Government.
CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the RP to APs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance

8.3.5 Action 5

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

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

8.3.6 Action 6

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

8.4 Implementation Schedule

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

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

Proposed project implementation schedule:

GOV/WB:
1. Review and approval/clear of RP by EVN/WB
2. Signing of Agreement (GOV and WB)
3. Effectiveness

PMB and Project CRC:
1. Establishment of Project CRC (already exist)*
2. Commencement of Public information
3. Commencement of Field works (DMS)
4. Commencement of payment of compensation

APs:
1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties
2. Commencement of receiving compensation and ground clearance

* The provincial and district CRCs are already existed for other on-going projects in the localities.
Bidding:
Commencement of bidding for equipment May. 2011

Civil works:
Commencement of civil works Mar. 2011
(The civil works is expected to complete within 12 months)

Monitoring: Nov. 2010 – Aug. 2011

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

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

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

8.5 Staffing for RP Implementation

8.5.1 Proposed Staffing for RP implementation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Total Working time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SPC PMB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provincial CRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>District People’s Committee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>District CRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ward/Commune People’s Committee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 m/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Independent External Monitoring Agency</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 m/m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
• SPC’s PMB is already existed

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

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

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

8.5.2 Training and Workshop

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

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

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

The training courses and workshops are to be organized in Ben Tre province within a short course of time.

**Table 8.5.2 – Number of Proposed Trainees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Resettlement Organization</th>
<th>Number of Staff</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Intermediate training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 SPC’s PMB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- DMS, entitlement determination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Provincial CRC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Key RP policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 District/Town CRCs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>- Mechanism for redressing the complaints/grievances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Consultant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Internal and External Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Primary training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Officers of commune/ward</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- DMS, inventory, survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Key RP policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Internal monitoring office</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Monitoring and evaluation of RP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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8.6 Grievance and Appeals

Since the entire resettlement and rehabilitation program is being carried out with the participation of the APs and the impacted scale of this project will be relatively small, it is expected that no grievance issue will arise. However, to ensure that the APs 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 APs 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 effectively ascertained.

The procedures are as follows:

Stage 1 – Commune Level
If any person is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, he/she can lodge an oral or written grievance with commune authorities. In case an oral complaint is made, it will be written on paper by the commune and processed. Commune People’s Committee will settle the issue within 15 days.

Stage 2 – District Level
If any aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 1, he/she can bring the complaint to the attention of the district People’s Committee or CRC and within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the decision in Stage 1, the district People’s Committee or CRC will reach a decision on the complaint.

Stage 3 – Provincial Level
The Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 39) entitles AP to file complaint with the People’s Committee or CRC at the same level, regarding decisions concerning damage to the property. The responsibility, time and procedures to settle the complaint shall be in line with Article 138 of the 2003 Land Law and Articles 162, 163 and 164 of Decision 181/2004/ND-CP dated Oct. 29, 2004 of the Government on the implementation of Land Law.
Item 13 of Article 2 of Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP dated Jan. 27, 2006 also ensured that: ‘Within 45 days counting from the day of receiving the decision of the district level but the aggrieved person disagrees with such decision, he/she has the right to bring the complaint to the PPC or City directly under the Central Gov.’ and ‘...the Chairman of the PPC or City directly under the Central Gov. is responsible to settle the complaint in accordance to the Law of Petition’.

**Stage 4 – Court Case**

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

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

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

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

**Information**

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

This information is also incorporated into the RIB to be disseminated to the APs before the beginning of implementation.

Please see Figure 8.6 for *Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to APs*.
8.7 Monitoring and Supervision

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

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

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

8.7.1 Internal Monitoring

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

The main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:

- Monitoring the public information dissemination and consultation procedures.
- Monitoring the population and socio-economic surveys of AP and the inventory of AP assets, status, occupation and living conditions and supervising the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation for the AP in the terms agreed by the APs.
• Monitoring whether the implementation of resettlement and compensation tasks are carried out as provided in this RP.

• Monitoring the availability and quality of replacement land.

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

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

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

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

8.7.2 External Monitoring

Objectives

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

Agency Responsibility

SPC PMB will hire certain organization for the independent external monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation of the subproject. Such organization should be specialized in the social sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring.

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

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

- Evaluation of inventory survey (DMS) and Entitlements to APs.
- Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the AP.
- Payment of compensation: (i) full payment to be made to all APs sufficiently before land acquisition and, (ii) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets.
- Provision of technical assistance for house construction to APs who are rebuilding their structures on their remaining land or building their own structures in new places as arranged by the project or on newly assigned plots.
- Provisions of income restoration assistance.
- Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (i) APs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities, (ii) the monitoring team should attend the public consultation meetings to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings and solutions that are proposed, (iii) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the APs and, (iv) assessment of awareness of various options available to APs as provided for in the RP.
- Throughout the RP implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Supervision of the implementation of RP to achieve the objectives of the RP, particularly "to improve or at least maintain the incomes and living conditions of the AP after the resettlement". Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.
- Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RP so as to achieve the objectives of this RP.
- Offering suggestions on how to improve RP programs.
- Closely monitoring compensation activities and be prepared to give informed evaluation of complaint and grievances cases.
- Write working reports (quarterly) to be submitted to SPC PMB, WB, the appropriate GOV authorities and to the representatives of the APs.
- Produce a final document to be prepared six months after the completion of the entire resettlement program. This document shall provide detailed evaluation.
of the RP and its implementation, such document shall be prepared by means of interviews with the AP on their opinions in all aspects after they have been resettled and compensated.

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

Methodology for Independent External Monitoring

Sample Survey

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

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

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

Database Storage

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

Reporting

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

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

Monitoring Report Follow-up

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

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

9.1 Budgets

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

9.2 Compensation Cost Estimate

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

- Decisions for unit costs for compensation of Ben Tre Provincial People's Committee (applicable in the project areas during 2010).

9.3 Compensation Unit Prices

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

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


Compensation unit prices for perennial crops and are slightly lower than the unit price at market prices as surveyed by the Consultant.

The contingency component would cover certain differences, if any, by the time of actual RP implementation which is expected during 2011.

9.3.1 Compensation Unit Prices for Structures

There are no houses or other structures affected in this subproject in Ben Tre province.
9.3.2 Compensation Unit Prices for Land

Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost.

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

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

The newly promulgated unit prices for land by Ben Tre People’s Committee (during December, 2009 and only valid for 2010) reflect the prevailing land prices in the project areas (during 2010 only).

It is understood that such unit prices for land are used in this RP just for the sake of cost estimate (during the time of this RP preparation) only. By the time of actual RP implementation (expected during 2011), the compensation unit prices for land to be promulgated by the Ben Tre People’s Committee (for the year of RP implementation) shall prevail.

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

Table 9.3.2 – Compensation Unit Prices for Land

Ben Tre People’s Committee Decision 22/2009/QD-UBND dated December 25, 2009 defined land in 6 groups (i.e. annual crops land, perennial crops land, cultivating forest land, aquaculture land, residential land and non-agricultural land) with different levels are applied to the project district of Ben Tre (in 2010). Each type of land is classified into 3-5 areas with different unit prices vary. For purposes of cost estimates and review project implementation period (which is expected in 2010), the best unit price for each land are defined as listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Localities</th>
<th>Paddy land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Binh Dai district</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Binh Thoi commune</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: VND/m²
Notes

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

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

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

9.3.3 Compensation Unit Prices for Trees and Crops

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

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

The Ben Tre People's Committee Decision No. 919/2005/QD-UB dated March 30, 2005 on compensation unit prices for perennial trees and crops is applicable for this RP compensation cost estimates

Compensation Unit Prices for Trees

The Ben Tre People's Committee Decision No. 919/2005/QD-UB dated March 30, 2005 defined the unit prices for perennial trees applicable in the whole province.

However, it is understood that such unit prices for perennial trees used in this RP are just for the sake of cost estimate (during the time of this RP preparation) only. By the time of actual RP implementation (expected during 2010), the compensation unit prices for trees and crops (to be promulgated by the Ben Tre People's Committee for the year of RP implementation) that reflect the replacement cost for perennial trees and market price for crops shall prevail.

* promulgated by the provincial People's Committee and/or Cities directly under the Central Government.
In this project there is no compensation for affected perennial trees.

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

The Ben Tre People’s Committee Decision No. 919/2005/QD-UB dated March 30, 2005 on compensation unit prices for crops applicable in the whole province: "...compensation of crops is calculated at the value of crop production. The value of output is calculated at the highest output in the three previous harvests of major crops in the locality and the average price at the time of land acquisition". So this decision to ensure compensation at market prices for crops.

Under the guidance of the earlier decision on compensation unit prices for crops and for the purpose of estimating the cost of this RP, the survey team of Consultants, in the process to survey the socio-economic, have made currently investigating the application of market prices for rice and shrimp*.

The following table unit price was estimated based on output (in 2009) and current market prices of rice and shrimp (extensive):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit: VND/m²</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrimp (extensive)</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9.3.4 Compensation for Aquaculture**

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

There is no aquaculture affected in this subproject in Ben Tre province.

**9.3.5 Flow of Fund**

Fund for the implementation of RP will be from EVN:

- SPC will transfer such budget to Provincial CRC.
- Provincial CRC will transfer such budget to District CRCs.

The District CRCs are responsible for:

- Payment of compensation and all entitled allowances directly to APs, and
- Payment to cover costs of overall RP activities.

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

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

9.4 Cost Estimates

Expenditures for RP comprising of:

Preparation

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

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

Compensation and Rehabilitation

Based on the impacted categories and extent of impacts which described in the above chapters, compensation and rehabilitation costs are included:

- Compensation for permanently land acquisition.
- Compensation for temporarily and permanently affected perennial trees (including the cost of cutting the trees) and crops.
- Compensation for houses and structures required to be removed from the proposed ROWs (including demolition cost and repair cost).
- Subsidy, allowance for rehabilitation (The Ben Tre People’s Committee Decision No. 14/2010/QD-UBND dated May 12, 2010 on supporting Policy when the State recovers land in the province of Ben Tre: "...recovery from 30% to 70% of land area agricultural use is supported, stable life for 6 months if not moved and in 12 months if must be moved...". So this decision to ensure a stable life for the APs), consists of: relocating subsidy, transport allowance, training subsidy etc.

Management

- Cost for staff of PMB and CRCs includes in: physical basic salary and allowances for administrative organization. The local CRCs shall undertake many works during the project implementation and only some members will be contracted to work for a certain period of time.
Subproject: 110kV Binh Dai Substation, Ben Tre Province

Resettlement Plan

- Cost for trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

Monitoring

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

Contingency

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

9.5 Total Cost Estimate for RP Implementation

9.5.1 Preparation of RP and DMS

Initial Stage – Preparation of RP

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

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

The value of Contract with the Consultant*: 44,378,000 VND

Implementation Stage – DMS & inventory

Preparing for the RP implementation, the district CRC’s Support Working Teams are mobilized to carry out (a) the preparation of DMS and inventory forms, RIB, (b) organizing community meetings, (c) DMS and inventory works, (d) negotiations with APs and (e) finalizing the AP’s compensation and rehabilitation forms and submit to district CRCs for approval. The following workforces are envisaged on the basis of the number of APs and their affected assets in certain locality.

Support Working Teams: 1 team (3 staffs)

* During the preparation of this RP, the contract has not yet been signed. The value stated is estimated and proposed by the Consultant.
Total Support Working Teams’ staffs: 03 staffs × 1 month = 03 m/m.

Estimated Total Implementation Stage
(the estimates also include expenses on basic salary, per diem, accommodation, traveling of staffs, printing of forms, Q&A/pamphlets, community meetings): 40,000,000 VND

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Cost (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial stage (preparation of RP)</td>
<td>44,378,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation stage (DMS &amp; inventory)</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>84,378,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.5.2 Compensation and Rehabilitation

As already mentioned in the previous chapters, there is no AP required to be relocated, only a few APs need to rehabilitate life.

Table 9.5.2a – Compensation - Binh Dai district, Binh Thoi commune

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Compensation Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price VND</th>
<th>Amount VND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanent Acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Paddy</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>328,590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rice</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>14,786,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Shrimp (Extensive)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>5,476.5</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>19,715,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>363,091,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary Acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Relocation allowance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Allowance for rehabilitation in 6 months</td>
<td>VND/person</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,755,000</td>
<td>7,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>370,111,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Table 9.5.2b - Summary of Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Permanent acquisition land</th>
<th>Temporary acquisition land</th>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Allowance for rehabilitation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Binh Dai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Binh Thoi</td>
<td>328,590,000</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>34,501,950</td>
<td>7,020,000</td>
<td>370,111,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>328,590,000</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>34,501,950</td>
<td>7,020,000</td>
<td>370,111,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unit: VND*
9.5.3 Management

Management

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

- SPC PMB: 1 staffs × 2 months = 2 m/m
- Provincial CRC: 1 staffs × 1 month = 1 m/m
- District CRC: 1 staffs × 1 month = 1 m/m
- Ward/Commune People’s Com.: 1 staffs × 1 month = 1 m/m

Total: 5 m/m

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

Estimated total cost of Management (including basic salary, allowances, traveling, meetings and admin expenses): 20,000,000 VND

Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

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

Considering the convenience for the local management of the project related localities, the training courses and workshops are proposed to be organized within a short course of time i.e. 1–2 days in Tay Ninh.

Estimated total cost of training courses and workshops (including TAs, documentations, admin fees): 10,000,000 VND

9.5.4 Monitoring

Monitoring

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

9.5.5 Contingency
Considering the expected time of actual RP implementation (expected during 2011) and experience from the implemented and on-going implementing projects of similar nature, the rate for contingency is estimated about 20% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation.

9.5.6 Total Cost of RP Implementation

Table 9.5.6 – Total Cost Estimates of RP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preparation of RP and DMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial state (Preparation of RP)</td>
<td>44,378,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation stage (DMS &amp; inventory)</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>84,378,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Compensation and rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent productive land acquisition</td>
<td>328,590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary productive land acquisition</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently affected trees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently/temporarily affected crops</td>
<td>34,501,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for rehabilitation</td>
<td>7,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>370,111,950</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. External Monitoring = 2% of (1+2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,089,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,089,799</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Contingency = 20% of (1+2)</td>
<td>90,897,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>90,897,990</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total (1+2+3+4+5)</strong></td>
<td><strong>584,477,739</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

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

Drafts of *Policy Framework* and *Entitlement Matrix* have been disclosed at the People’s Committees of Binh Dai district and Binh Thoi commune in Ben Tre province.

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

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

The final RP will be cleared by the WB and approved by EVN and the Ben Tre provincial People’s Committee.
1. Project Area

2. Policy Framework

3. Entitlement Matrix

4. Agreement on T/L Route

5. Community Meetings and Samples of Minutes of Community Meetings

6. Samples of 'Questionnaire'

7. Samples of 'Pamphlet'

8. Inventory of Project Affected People
Appendix 1

Project Area
Appendix 2

Policy Framework
POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

(Final Version)

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A. Implementation Schedules
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Section 8: Costs and Budget
SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

A. The Project

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

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

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

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

B. Policy Framework

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

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

C. The Displaced Persons (DPs)

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

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

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

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

D. Principles and Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

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

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

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

Resettlement Plan

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

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

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

A. Institutional Framework

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

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

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

B. Legal Framework

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

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

- The Constitution of Vietnam, 1992 confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.


- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued on December 3, 2004 on compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the state.

- Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC issued on December 7, 2004 guiding the implementation of compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.

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

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

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

18.3 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation:

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

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

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

20. Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

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

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

7
C. Required Waivers

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

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


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

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

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

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

23. Price of Land for Calculation of Compensation:

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

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

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

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


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

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


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

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

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

SECTION 3
ENTITLEMENT POLICY

26. DP’s will be entitled to the following types of rehabilitation and assistance measures:

(a) DPs losing agricultural/productive land and crops

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

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

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

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

(b) DPs losing residential land and house/structure

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

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

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

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

(c) DPs losing business

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

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

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

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

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

b) Subsistence allowance for relocating

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

c) Restoration allowance

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

d) Relocation bonus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 5
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

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

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

SECTION 6
BASELINE INFORMATION

A. Census and Inventory

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

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

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

B. Resettlement Plan

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

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

SECTION 7
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Implementation Schedule

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

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

B. Institutional Arrangement

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

C. Complaints and Grievances

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

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

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

Third step:

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

Fourth step:

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

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

D. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

43. Internal monitoring and supervision will:

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

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

   (c) Verify that funds for implementing the RPs are provided to the respective PMBs in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used by the respective PMB’s in accordance with the provisions of .

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

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

45. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of 20% of household DPs in each relevant province six months after each implementation to:
(a) Determine whether the procedures for DPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements has been done in accordance with this Policy Framework; and

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

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

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

SECTION 8
COSTS AND BUDGET

46. Each RP will include detailed cost of rehabilitation and other restoration/assistance entitlements and relocation of DPs, if that be the case, with a breakdown by agricultural land, residential land, business land, houses, businesses and other assets. The cost estimates will make adequate provision for contingencies.

47. Sources of funding for the various activities will be clearly specified in the cost tables. For Rural Distribution sub-projects, funds for implementing RPs will be from counterparts: EVN and/or PCs will arrange budget for implementing RPs.

Annexes

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

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

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

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

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

5. The cut-off date: Normally, the cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.
Appendix 3

Entitlement Matrix
### Appendix 3 – Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition of Entitled DPs</th>
<th>Compensation Policy</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW</td>
<td>All DPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW</td>
<td>DPs with/without LURC included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to the cut-off date.</td>
<td>• Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees and cash compensation for affected crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land.</td>
<td>• Trees have to be cut are regulated by the GOV Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW</td>
<td>- do -</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and Compensation and Resettlement Committees (CRCs).</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures built therein</td>
<td>All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW</td>
<td>- do -</td>
<td>• Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees and cash compensation for affected crops at market price plus cost for cutting trees. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporary acquisition of land.</td>
<td>• Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr No</td>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and garden land.</td>
<td>All DPs have houses/buildings and trees/fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>• No compensation for land.</td>
<td>DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</td>
<td>Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.</td>
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<td>Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction.</td>
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<td>Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs.</td>
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<td>Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.</td>
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**Resettlement Plan**

- Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.
- Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction.
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs.
- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.

**Implementation Issues**

- DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.
- Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.
- Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction.
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs.
- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.

**Consultation for DP’s options on remaining their house in ROW or move out of ROW.**

- PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials.
- DPs will demolish the impacted part/room and reconstruct and/or improve their houses themselves.
- Full compensation for perennial trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.
- Full entitlement to DPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance.

**Appendix 3**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
| 4     | Temporary impact on residential and or garden land. Impact more than 10% or less than 10% of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact the remaining of house/structure. Land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area). | All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW                      | - do -                                                                               | **Perennial trees**<br>• Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees price plus cost for cutting trees.<br><br>**Allowances**<br>• Relocating allowance in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month in six months. | • Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs.  
• Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes.  
• Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate.  
• House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by the GOV Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.  
• Consultation for DP’s options on remaining their house in ROW or move out of ROW.  
• PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.  
• DPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct and/or improve their houses themselves.  
• Full compensation for perennial trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.  
• Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance. |
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<td>5</td>
<td>Temporary impact on residential and/or garden land in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of ROW is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area)</td>
<td>All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW</td>
<td>- do -</td>
<td>Perennial trees • Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees. Allowances • Relocating allowance in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month in six months.</td>
<td>• Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs • Cleared residential could be reused with restricted purposes. • Finance available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.</td>
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</table>

- DPs can opt for one of the followings:
  (i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by the GOV Decree No.106/2005/NĐ-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or
  (ii) Cash compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land at replacement cost. Impacted land will be obtained by local authorities; or

• House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by the GOV Decree No.106/2005/NĐ-CP dt. August 17, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.
• Consultation for DP’s options on remaining their house in ROW or move out of ROW.
• PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.
• Replacement land and resettlement sites development.
• DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves.
• Full compensation for perennial trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.
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<td>(iii) “Land for land” with the same area DP occupied and cash at replacement cost for the affected assets associated with land. Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities.</td>
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<td>Full compensation for land impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.</td>
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<td>Perennial trees</td>
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<td>Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs.</td>
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<td>Cleared residential could be used with restricted purposes.</td>
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<td>Finance/land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.</td>
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<td>PMB consults with DPs who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.</td>
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- **Perennial trees**
  - Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees.

- **Allowances**
  - Relocating allowance in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month in six months.
  - Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 10% of their incomes.
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<tr>
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<th>Definition of Entitled DPs</th>
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<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6     | Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substation and access roads etc. | All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substations and access roads etc. | - do - | **For DP losing Productive land**
  a. **Land loss less than 10% of their total landholdings**
   - Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable.
   - Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable.
   - Cash compensation for properties associated with land
  b. **Land loss ≥10% of their total landholdings**
  DP can opt for the followings:
  (i) "Land for land" with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economically viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economically viable or
  (ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost.
   - Cash compensation for affected perennial trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting
   - Rehabilitation assistance. | - Consultation for DP’s options on land compensation.  
- PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment.  
- Replacement land and resettlement sites development.  
- DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/improve their houses themselves.  
- Full compensation for industrial trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested to cut the affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work and DP has the right to use the salvageable trees.  
- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance.  
- No award of civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.  
- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and CRCs  
- Finance/land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate.  
- PMB consult with DP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.  
- DPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees. |
### Subproject: 110kV Binh Dai Substation, Ben Tre Province

#### Resettlement Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>DPs impacted on business and other services</td>
<td>- do -</td>
<td>For DP losing Residential and Garden land</td>
<td>- Temporary impact on business or other services.</td>
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<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>
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<td>• If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</td>
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<td>DP can opt for</td>
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<td>(i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or</td>
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<td>(ii) “land for land” compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DP impacted on business or other services</td>
<td>DPs impacted on business and other services</td>
<td>- do -</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.</td>
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<td>• PMB consults with DPs who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr No</td>
<td>Types of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Definition of Entitled DPs</td>
<td>Compensation Policy</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 8    | Permanent impacts on rented houses | All DPs impacted on their rented houses for residential purposes | DPs with house lease contract | (b) Permanent impact on business or other services.  
• Compensation for income lost in the transition period.  
• Rehabilitation assistance. | PMB and local authorities will assist them in identifying alternative accommodation. |

Appendix 3
Appendix 4

Agreement on T/L Route
Cốm hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam

Số: 4997 /UBND-KTN

Về việc thống nhất hướng tuyến đường dây 110 kV Giang Trôm - Binh Đài và tram biến áp 110 kV Binh Đài, tỉnh Bến Tre.

Kính gửi: Tổng Công ty Điện lực Miền Nam

Cân cứ đề nghị của Tổng Công ty Điện lực Miền Nam tại văn bản số 4299/ EVNSPC-QLDT ngày 29 tháng 10 năm 2010 về việc thỏa thuận địa điểm xây dựng tram biến áp 110 kV Binh Đài và hướng tuyến đường dây 110 kV Giang Trôm – Binh Đài, tỉnh Bến Tre và ý kiến của Sở Công thương tại văn bản số 1059/BC-SCT ngày 29 tháng 10 năm 2010. Và để này, Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh cho ý kiến như sau:

1. Thông nhất hướng tuyến đường dây 110 kV Giang Trôm – Binh Đài và địa điểm xây dựng tram biến áp 110 kV Binh Đài theo phương án 1. Cụ thể như sau:

- Đường dây 110 kV Giang Trôm – Binh Đài: xây dựng đường dây 01 mạch đầu nối tại vị trí trừ số 130 trên tuyến đường dây 110 kV Bến Tre 2 – Ba Tri hiện hữu thuộc áp 6 xã Bình Thành, huyện Giang Trôm. Đường dây đi qua địa bàn thuộc các xã Bình Thành, Châu Bình huyện Giang Trôm; Mỹ Hòa, Tân Mỹ huyện Ba Tri; Thạnh Trị, Bình Thới huyện Bình Đài. Chiều dài đường dây dự kiến khoảng 20,5 km.

- Việc từ tram 110 kV Bình Đài: được bố trí tại khu đất rừng mầm bên phải Tỉnh lộ 883, thuộc áp 3 xã Bình Thới, huyện Bình Đài. Khu đất có diện tích khoảng 6.000 m².

2. Trong quá trình khảo sát thiết kế và thi công, đề nghị xem xét cụ thể từng trường hợp phát sinh nhằm làm giảm thiệt hại về đất đai, vật kiện trúc và hoa màu trên toàn bộ dự án. mơn viêm vấn vấn thiết kế phải thương xuyên khám bệnh với các ngành chức năng để kịp thời giải quyết các vướng mắc khi thực hiện dự án. Những vấn đề mới phát sinh vô cùng quan trọng cần giải quyết của ngành và địa phương, đề nghị báo cáo, đề xuất ý kiến giải quyết về Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh xem xét.

Đề nghị các đơn vị cân cứ vào những nội dung trên trong triển khai thực hiện.

Net nhận:
- Như trên;
- TT TT, TT HDND tỉnh;
- CT, PCT UBND tỉnh;
- Công ty Điện lực Bến Tre;
- Các sở CT, KHDT, XD, GTVT, TNMT;
- UBND huyện Bình Đài, Giang Trôm;
- Nước TCDT, KTN;
- Lưu: VT, (UBND).

TM: ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN TỈNH KẾ TRÚCH TỊCH

Cao Văn Trọng
Appendix 5

Community Meetings and Samples of Minutes of Community Meetings
Overview of the public consultation meeting at Office of People committee of Binh Dai district, Ben Tre province.

One affected person at Village 3- Binh Thoi commune, Binh Dai district, Ben Tre province asked a question during the meeting.
BIÊN BẢN HỢP THAM VĂN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đồng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về kế hoạch di dân tái định cư (RP) của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và các tổ chức trong khu vực công trình "Đường dây 110kV Giồng Trôm - Bình Đại" và "Trạm biến áp 110kV Bình Đại", tỉnh Bình Thuận thực hiện dự án lộ trình phả hệ thống vây vòng Ngày hàng Thế giới (WB).

Hôm nay, ngày 03 tháng 12 năm 2010.
Tai hội trường UBND huyện Bình Đại, tỉnh Bình Thuận.
Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có trong danh sách đỉnh kề.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Ban Quản lý dự án Điện lực miền Nam và Trung Tâm Tư Văn Thiệt Kế Điện trình bày tổng tắt nội dung về Dự án đầu tư và Kế hoạch đến tái định cư (RP) của công trình "Đường dây 110kV Giồng Trôm - Bình Đại" và "Trạm biến áp 110kV Bình Đại", tỉnh Bình Thuận. Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đồng góp như sau:

* Bà, Phó Chủ tịch UBND huyện Bình Đại,

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Mẫu TVCD - RP

Bản tham văn công động - RP
Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc ... tháng ... giờ cùng ngày.

Đại diện
Ban QLDA Điện lực miền Nam

Đại diện
Trung Tâm Tư Vấn Thiết Kế Điện

PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC KT
HỒ NGỌC THÀNH

Đại diện
UBND huyện Bình Đại

Trần Minh Cẩm

BIỂN BẢN THAM VĂN CÔNG ĐỒNG - RP

Trang ....
### DANH SÁCH CÁC HỌ MỞ THAM DỰ CUỘC HỘP THAM Vấn CỘNG ĐỒNG

Dình kèm theo biên bản cuộc họp ngày 07 tháng 12 năm 2010
Tại hội trường UBND huyện Bình Đại, tỉnh Bến Tre.

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<td>Địa chỉ</td>
<td>Thành phần xã hội</td>
<td>Ký tên</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
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<td>Trần Văn Ditung</td>
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<tr>
<td>128</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>Trần Ngọc Tuộc</td>
<td>Áp 3, Xã Bình Thới, huyện Bình Đại</td>
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<td>Áp 3, Xã Bình Thới, huyện Bình Đại</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>131</td>
<td>Nguyễn Thị Năm</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 6

Samples of ‘Questionnaire’
Dự án
Cải tạo Luối điện Trung áp Nông thôn (RD)

Tổng Công ty Điện lực miền Nam thuộc Tập đoàn Điện lực Việt Nam đang lập Báo cáo Nghiên cứu Khảo sát cho các Công trình thuộc Dự án Luối điện Phân phối Nông thôn để khắc phục tình trạng quá tải, nghẽn luồng trong hệ thống phân phối điện ở nông thôn bằng cách nâng cấp và mở rộng luối điện phân phối điện, nhằm đáp ứng yếu cầu phụ tải, đảm bảo chất lượng, giảm tổn thất điện năng, cùng có tín cậy và an toàn cấp điện cho khách hàng của thuộc 19 tỉnh (An Giang, Bà Rịa – Vũng Tàu, Bạc Liêu, Bên Tre, Bình Dương, Bình Phước, Bình Thuận, Cà Mau, Đồng Tháp, Hà Nội, Kiên Giang, Lâm Đồng, Long An, Ninh Thuận, Sóc Trăng, Tây Ninh, Tiền Giang, Vĩnh Long, Trà Vinh) với nguồn tài chính của Ngân hàng Thế giới.

Kế hoạch Tài chính dự được lập theo yêu cầu của Chính phủ Việt Nam và Ngân hàng Thế giới nhằm nhận biết các tác động tiêu cực mà Dự án có thể gây ra cũng như các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động này.

Đề nghị gia đình cung cấp các thông tin theo phiếu diễu tra dưới đây để chúng tôi xem xét. Các thông tin được cung cấp dưới đây sẽ chi phục vụ cho việc lập kế hoạch của Dự án và được giữ bí mật.

| Mã Phiếu | RD – RP – DD 110kV Giông Trôm – Bình Đại, tỉnh Bình Trị |  |

Địa chỉ gia đình:
Số nhà
Đường phố
Áp/Xóm/Tổ
Xã  
Huyện
Tỉnh
Họ và Tên người trả lời phiếu vấn

- Chữ họ
- Thành viên gia đình

RD – RP
1. Họ Gia đình

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và Tên</th>
<th>Quan hệ với Cha mẹ</th>
<th>Tội</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp</th>
<th>Tinh trạng Hộ khẩu ***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hoa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nghỉ</td>
<td>Vợ/Chồng</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nghỉ</td>
<td>Cha/Mẹ</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nghỉ</td>
<td>Con</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nghỉ</td>
<td>Vợ/Chồng</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nghỉ</td>
<td>Cha/Mẹ</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tổng số người trong gia đình ... = Tổng số người lớn ... + Tổng số trẻ em ...

(*) Quan hệ với Chủ hộ

CH  Chủ hộ
1. Vợ/Chồng
2. Cha/Mẹ
3. Con

(**) Giáo dục

1. Mù chữ
2. Biết đọc biết viết
3. Cấp 1
4. Cấp 2
5. Cấp 3
6. Đại học

(***) Tinh trạng Hộ khẩu

1. Thường trú
2. Tâm trú
3. Tâm vắng
4. Không đăng ký hộ khẩu

1.1 Nghề nghiệp và Thu nhập Hàng tháng của các Thành viên Gia đình

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp*</th>
<th>Thu nhập/Tháng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thưởng xuyên</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nghỉ</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nghỉ</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>20000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nghỉ</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60000000</td>
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</table>

Tổng thu nhập Gia đình = 100000000
(*)  Nghề nghiệp
1. Làm công ăn lương  7. Nghề không ổn định
2. Hưu trí                8. Nghề khác
3. Thùng công             9. Nội trợ
4. Làm nghề nông         10. Đi học
5. Đánh bắt/mãi trồng thủy sản  11. Thất nghiệp
6. Buôn bán               12. Được hỗ trợ đặc biệt

Gia đình thuộc nhóm thu nhập:
- Thấp
- Trung bình [ ]
- Trên trung bình
(Trong trường quan với thu nhập của tỉnh)

1.2 Chi tiết Thường xuyên Trung bình Tháng của Hộ Gia đình (VND)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mục</th>
<th>Thành tiền</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thực phẩm</td>
<td>10,000,000 ₫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diện</td>
<td>180,000 ₫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nước</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuê nhà</td>
<td>700,000 ₫</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giáo dục</td>
<td>550,000 ₫</td>
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<tr>
<td>Đi lại</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quân áo</td>
<td>150,000 ₫</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thức ăn</td>
<td>60,000 ₫</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thưởng, phí</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khác</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tổng</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Chi phí Bất thường của Gia đình trong Năm qua (VND)

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<th>Thành tiền</th>
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<td>Lã, tết</td>
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<td>Ma cháy, hiệu hi</td>
<td>1,100,000 ₫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mua sắm đồ dùng gia đình</td>
<td>1,070,000 ₫</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sửa chữa nhà cửa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sửa chữa xe máy, ghe, thuyền</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Khác</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tổng</td>
<td>5,600,000 ₫</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Gia đình Sở hữu các Phương tiện

- Xe máy
- Ghế/xuống máy
- Xe đạp
- TV
- Tủ lạnh
- Máy giặt
- Đổ điện tử
- Điện thoại
- Khác
Tình trạng Kinh tế Gia đình

- Cao
- Trung bình
- Thấp
(Trong trường quan với số hộ thuộc diện)

1.5 Gia đình có người Tấn tật không?

Có ☐
Không ☐

1.6 Nếu mục 1.5 là 'Có' thì Chi tiết về Người Tấn tật như sau:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Tuổi</th>
<th>Loại Tấn tật</th>
<th>Hỗ trợ</th>
<th>Mức Tấn tật</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Nam</td>
<td>Nữ</td>
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<td>Mù</td>
<td>Diéc</td>
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<td>Tầm thân</td>
<td>Tấn tật thể trạng</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khác</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Gia đình có người Cao Tuổi không?

Có ☐
Không ☐

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi các chi tiết:
- Tuổi
- Tính trạng sức khỏe
- Tính trạng phụ thuộc

1.8 Theo Chữ hổ hoạc các thành viên khác của gia đình thì người cao tuổi hoặc người tàn tật trong gia đình có nhu cầu đặc biệt gì (Ví dụ: chăm sóc y tế, đi lại, thực phẩm, xã hội...)

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

Trang 4/13
1.9  Trường hợp gia đình phải chuyển đi nơi khác thì có ai trong gia đình mất việc làm hoặc không hành nghề của mình được nữa không?

- Có  □
- Không  □
- Không biết  □

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết

2. Sử dụng Nhà

- Cihat đê ✅
- Cihat đê kinh doanh  □
- Vừa ở vừa kinh doanh  □
- Cho thuê  □
- Bỏ không  □
- Khác  □
### 2.1 Nhà vệ sinh tự hoăi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cổ</th>
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<th>✔</th>
<th>Ngoài nhà</th>
<th>☐</th>
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Không

### 2.2 Bếp

<table>
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<th>Trong nhà</th>
<th>✔</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Ngoài nhà | ☐ |

### 2.3 Nước

| Có nước máy | ☐ |
| Có động hồ nước | ☐ |

Không có động hồ nước

- Dùng 'khoản' | ☐
- Đầu nối từ hàng xóm | ☐ |

Không có nước máy

- Nước giếng | ✔
- Nước mưa | ✔
- Nước kênh rạch | ☐
- Nước ao | ☐
- Nguyên nước khác

### 2.4 Điện

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Có điện</th>
<th>✔</th>
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</table>

| Có động hồ điện | ✔ |
| Không có động hồ điện | ☐ |

- Dùng 'khoản' | ☐
- Đầu nối từ hàng xóm | ☐
- Nguyên điện khác

Sử dụng điện để

- Sinh hoạt | ✔
- Sinh hoạt và kinh doanh | ☐
- Sản xuất | ✔
- Kinh doanh | ☐
- Hoạt động khác

Không có điện

Nếu có điện thì sẽ sử dụng để

- Sinh hoạt | ✔
- Sinh hoạt và kinh doanh | ☐
- Sản xuất | ☐
3. Bất động sản

3.1 Đất Thô cư

Đất làm nhà ở và đất dùng cho mục đích kinh doanh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đất làm nhà ở</th>
<th>Đất dùng để kinh doanh</th>
<th>Tổng</th>
<th>Đất ở</th>
<th>Đất kinh doanh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Có sở hữu</td>
<td>Không sở hữu</td>
<td>Cách</td>
<td>Có sở hữu</td>
<td>Không sở hữu</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đất Thô cư bị ảnh hưởng</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Vịnh Viễn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Đất làm nhà ở</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ghi chú: Ghi ở ô dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng: trầm, trù, đường dây, lan tỏa, đường bảo trì, đường thi công, v.v.

Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất thô cư:
### 3.2 Đất Cạnh tác

<p>| Đơn vị: m² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tổng đất Cạnh tác Sở hữu | Có quyền Sở hữu | Không có quyền Sở hữu | Sử dụng tạm thời |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Trường luận</th>
<th>Trường mâu</th>
<th>Lá + Tấm</th>
<th>Vốn</th>
<th>Rừng</th>
<th>Ao</th>
<th>Tổng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>3188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Đơn vị: m² |
|---|---|
| Tổng đất Cạnh tác bị ảnh hưởng |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trường luận</th>
<th>Trường mâu</th>
<th>Lá + Tấm</th>
<th>Vốn</th>
<th>Rừng</th>
<th>Ao</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1529</td>
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</table>

**Ghi chú:** Ghi ở dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng: tránh, truy, đường dây, hầm lang an toàn, đường bảo trì, đường thỉ công, v.v.

**Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất cạnh tạc:**

```

```

Trang 8/13
3.3 Cây lâu năm và Mùa vụ bi Ảnh hưởng

Cây lâu năm và cây án trái bi ảnh hưởng
Đơn vị: Cây

Don vị: m²

Mùa vụ bi ảnh hưởng

<table>
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<th>://</th>
<th>://</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xoan</td>
<td>Sâu riêng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trẹ</td>
<td>Tiêu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xoài</td>
<td>Điều</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cam</td>
<td>Cà phê</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thốt nốt</td>
<td>Mít</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vú sữa</td>
<td>Buối</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Đào</td>
<td>Vải</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chôm chôm</td>
<td>Măng cụt</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Táo</td>
<td>Khạc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..........</td>
<td>Tẹp</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Nhà

Nhà hiện hữu

Đơn vị: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Giấy phép Xây dựng</th>
<th>Được xây dựng trên</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích sàn xây dựng</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>.pipe</td>
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<td>Cấp 2</td>
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<td>Cấp 3</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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</table>

*Đất thu hồi tạm thời bao gồm đất trong bách lang an toàn và/hoặc đất trong đường thi công.*
### Nhà bị Anh hưởng Vịnh viện

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích sàn xây dựng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>'Tầm'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Ghi chú** Ghi ở dưới lý do bị Anh hưởng: trầm, trú, đường dây, hành lang, an toàn, đường bảo trì, đường thị công, v.v.

### Nhà bị Anh hưởng Tam thời

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích sàn xây dựng</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cấp 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Tầm'</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ghi chú** Ghi ở dưới lý do bị Anh hưởng: trầm, trú, đường dây, hành lang, an toàn, đường bảo trì, đường thị công, v.v.

### 3.4 Kết cấu khác bị Anh hưởng

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kết cấu</th>
<th>Két cấu bị Anh hưởng Vịnh viện</th>
<th>Loại</th>
<th>Kích thước</th>
<th>Giá*</th>
<th>Giấy tờ liên quan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bếp</td>
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<td>Nhà vệ sinh</td>
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<td>Chương gia súc</td>
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<td>Bể nước</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giảng (khoan/dào)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ao</td>
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RD - KP  
Trang 10/13
<table>
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<th>Giả thể liên quan</th>
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<td>• Chương gia súc</td>
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<td>• Bể nước</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Giếng (khoan/dào)</td>
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<td>• Ao</td>
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<td>• Sân</td>
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<td>• Tường rào</td>
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<td>• Đường</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cầu, công</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Công</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Nhà thơ/mượu thơ</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Khác</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Giả do hỡ bỉ ảnh hưởng trước tính. Ghi lý do bị ảnh hưởng ở dòng dưới.

4. Tài định cư

4.1 Săn sằng tài định cư

Có □

Phương án Tài định cư:
- Được cấp đất tài định cư □
- Tư tài định cư ngày trong đất của mình □
- Tư tài định cư ở nơi khác □

Không □

Nếu 'Không' thì ý kiến của người bị ảnh hưởng là:

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Ngoại ngơi nhà hiện hữu và mảnh đất thổ cơ hiện hữu, gia đình có con nhà hoặc đất ở xã/huyện/tỉnh không?

Có [ ]
Không [ ]

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết (địa chỉ, diện tích, loại nhà/dất)

4.2 Chọn Phương án Đến từ Đất
- Đất đội đất [ ]
- Trả tiền cho đất [ ]

4.3 Chọn Phương án Đến từ Nhà/Kết cấu
- Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn [ ]
- Đến từ tiền cho kết cấu để tự tay định cấu [ ]
- Nhà độc lập do Dự án bố trí [ ]
- Phương án khác

4.4 Chọn Phương án Khởi phục Thu nhập
- Trợ giúp tài chính [ ]
- Cung cấp diện tích đất [ ]
- Trợ giúp trong việc tìm việc làm [ ]
- Trợ giúp trong việc đào tạo [ ]
- Đào tạo nghề mới [ ]
- Trợ giúp tốn dụng để khởi phục kinh doanh [ ]
- Để nghi khác

Trang 12/13
4.5 **Ưu tiên trong Tài dinh cụ**
(Ghi thứ tự ưu tiên: 1, 2, 3…)

- Đèn buổi đạt theo giá trị thay thế và cây trái hoa màu theo giá thị trường
- Đạt tài dinh cụ gần ruin/nượng/oai hiện hữu
- Tài dinh cụ ngày trong phần đạt còn lại của gia đình
- Hạ tầng kỹ thuật (duong, dien, nước…) phù hợp tại khu đạt tài dinh cụ
- Hạ tầng xã hội (trường học, chợ…) phù hợp tại khu đạt tài dinh cụ
- Đè làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tài dinh cụ
- Cống dòng hiện hóa tại khu tài dinh cụ
- Môi trường hiện hóa tại khu tài dinh cụ
- Xây cất nhà tại khu tài dinh cụ mà không phải nợ nần
- Đào tạo và công an việc làm
- Đè xuất khắc

Ngày phòng văn ........................................ 11/09/2013 ........................................
Ho, Tên và Thứ kí của ...........................................
Điều tra viên ........................................... Nguyễn Minh Thăng
Dự án
Cải tạo Lưu điện Trung áp Nông thôn (RD)

Tổng Công ty Điện lực miền Nam thuộc Tập đoàn Điện lực Việt Nam đang lập Báo cáo Nghiên cứu Khả thi cho các Công trình thuộc Dự án Lưu điện Phân phối Nông thôn để khắc phục tình trạng quá tải, nghỉ lưới trong hệ thống phân phối điện ở nông thôn bằng cách nâng cấp và mở rộng lưới phân phối điện, nhằm đáp ứng yêu cầu phụ tải, đảm bảo chất lượng, giảm tổn thất điện năng, cũng có tính cày và an toàn cấp điện cho khách hàng của thuộc 19 tỉnh (An Giang, Bạc Rà, Vĩnh Tường, Bắc Liêu, Bên Tre, Bình Dương, Bình Phước, Bình Thuận, Cần Thơ, Đồng Tháp, Đăk Lăk, Kiên Giang, Lâm Đồng, Long An, Ninh Thuận, Sóc Trăng, Tây Ninh, Tiền Giang, Vĩnh Long, Trà Vinh) với nguồn tài chính của Ngân hàng Thế giới.

Kế hoạch Tài chính dự được lập theo yêu cầu của Chính phủ Việt Nam và Ngân hàng Thế giới nhằm nhận biết các tác động tiêu cực mà Dự án có thể gây ra cũng như các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động này.

Để nghị giả định cung cấp các thông tin theo tiêu điều trên đây để chúng tôi xem xét. Các thông tin được cung cấp dưới đây sẽ chỉ phục vụ cho việc lập kế hoạch của Dự án và được giữ bí mật.

Mã Phê duyệt

| RD – RP | DD 110kV Giông Trôm – Bình Đại, tỉnh Bình Thuận |  

Địa chỉ gia đình:
Số nhà .........................................................................................................................
Đường phố .......................................................................................................................
Ap/Xóm/Tổ .....................................................................................................................
Xã ....................................................................................................................................
Huyện ..............................................................................................................................
Tỉnh .................................................................................................................................

Họ và Tên người trả lời phiếu vận

- Chữ hỡ  □
- Thành viên gia đình  □

RD – RP
Phủ trách nhiệm của xã...
1. Họ Gia đình

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và Tên</th>
<th>Quan hệ với Chủ hộ</th>
<th>Nhi</th>
<th>Giới tính</th>
<th>Giao dục**</th>
<th>Làm ổn định nghề nghiệp</th>
<th>Bồ đề lớn</th>
<th>Tổ chức</th>
<th>Làm nghề</th>
<th>Lương tháng</th>
<th>Kinh nghiệm</th>
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<td>1</td>
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(*) Quan hệ với Chủ hộ

- CH: Chủ hộ
  1. Vợ/Chồng
  2. Cha/Mẹ
  3. Con
  4. Cháu
  5. Ông/Bà
  6. Khác

(**) Giao dục

- 1. Mũ chỉ
- 2. Biết đọc biết viết
- 3. Cập 1
- 4. Cập 2
- 5. Cập 3
- 6. Đội học

(***) Tình trạng Họ khai

- 1. Thương trú
- 2. Tam trú
- 3. Tam vắng
- 4. Không đăng ký hộ khẩu

1.1 Nghề nghiệp và Thu nhập Hàng tháng của các Thành viên Gia đình

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và Tên</th>
<th>Nghề nghiệp*</th>
<th>Thu nhập/Tháng</th>
<th>Tổng</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>☑️</td>
<td>800,000 đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Le Van Hoc</td>
<td>l Encryption =</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>600,000 đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Nguyen Thi Hong</td>
<td>l Encryption =</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>1,800,000 đ</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Hong</td>
<td>l Encryption =</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>1,800,000 đ</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Hong</td>
<td>l Encryption =</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>1,800,000 đ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tổng thu nhập Gia đình: 4,300,000 đ

---

Bài viết của tôi có thể chưa chính xác, vì vậy vui lòng liên hệ với người chuyên nghiệp để kiểm tra lại.
(*) **Nghề nghiệp**

1. Làm công ăn lương
2. Hưu trí
3. Thuong
4. Làm nghề nông
5. Đánh bắt/nuôi trồng thủy sản
6. Buôn bán
7. Nghề không ổn định
8. Nghề khác
9. Nội trợ
10. Đi học
11. Thất nghiệp
12. Được hỗ trợ đặc biệt

Gia đình thuộc nhóm thu nhập:
- Thấp
- Trên trung bình

(Trong tương quan với thu nhập của tỉnh)

### 1.2 Chi tiêu Thường xuyên Trung bình Tháng của Họ Gia đình (VND)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chi tiêu</th>
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<td>10.000đ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nước</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thuê nhà</td>
<td>300.000 đ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giáo dục</td>
<td>200.000 đ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Đi lại</td>
<td>150.000 đ</td>
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<td>Quân áo</td>
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<td>Thức ăn</td>
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<td>Thực phẩm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khác</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Tổng: 430.000 đ

### 1.3 Chi phí Bất thường của Gia đình trong Năm qua (VND)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lễ, tết</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ma chay, hiểu hối</td>
<td>100.000 đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mua sắm, đồ dùng gia đình</td>
<td>100.000 đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sữa chua nhà cửa</td>
<td>90.000 đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sữa chua xemány, ghe, thuyền</td>
<td>90.000 đ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khác</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Tổng: 580.000 đ

### 1.4 Gia đình Số hộ gia đình các Phương tiện

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Xe máy</td>
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<td>Tủ lạnh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Máy giặt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Đè diẹn tử</td>
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<td>Điện thoại</td>
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<td>Khác</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Trang 3/13

Phát hành liên kết LCB DB
Tình trạng Kinh tế Gia đình

- Cao
- Trung bình
- Thấp

(Trong trường quan với số hộ phương tiện)

1.5 Gia đình có người Tận tật không?

- Có
- Không

1.6 Nếu mục 1.5 là 'Có' thì Chi tiết về Người Tận tật như sau:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Tuổi</th>
<th>Loại Tận tật</th>
<th>Mục Tận tật</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

|    |           |      |               |              |              |       |
|    |           |      |               |              |              |       |

1.7 Gia đình có người Cao Tuổi không?

- Có
- Không

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi các chi tiết:
- Tuổi
- Tình trạng sức khỏe
- Tình trạng phụ thuộc

1.8 Theo Chữ hổ hoặc các thành viên khác của gia đình thì người cao tuổi hoặc người Tận tật trong gia đình có nhu cầu đặc biệt gì (Ví dụ: chăm sóc y tế, đi lại, thực phẩm, xã hội...)

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</table>
1.9 Trường hợp gia đình phải chuyển đi nơi khác thì có ai trong gia đình mặt việc làm hoặc không hành nghề của mình trước nữa không?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Có</th>
<th>☐</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Không</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Không biết</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết

2. Sử dụng Nhà

- Chỉ để ở ☑
- Chỉ để kinh doanh ☐
- Vừa ở vừa kinh doanh ☐
- Cho thuê ☐
- Bỏ không ☐
- Khác ☐
2.1 Nhà vệ sinh tự họa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Có</th>
<th>☑</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- trong nhà</td>
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<td>- ngoài nhà</td>
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Không

2.2 Bếp

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngoài nhà</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</table>

2.3 Nước

| Có nước máy | ☐ |
| Có động hồ nước | ☐ |
| Không có động hồ nước | ☑ |
| - Dùng 'khoán' | ☐ |
| - Đầu nối từ hàng xóm | ☐ |

Không có nước máy

| - Nước giếng | ☐ |
| - Nước mura | ☐ |
| - Nước kênh rạch | ☐ |
| - Nước ao | ☐ |
| - Nguồn nước khác | ……………………..|

2.4 Điện

| Có điện | ☑ |
| Có động hồ điện | ☑ |
| Không có động hồ điện | ☐ |
| - Dùng 'khoán' | ☐ |
| - Đầu nối từ hàng xóm | ☑ |
| - Nguồn điện khác | ……………………..|

Sử dụng điện để

| - Sinh hoạt | ☑ |
| - Sinh hoạt và kinh doanh | ☐ |
| - Sản xuất | ☑ |
| - Kinh doanh | ☐ |
| - Hoạt động khác | ……………………..|

Không có điện

Nếu có điện thì sẽ sử dụng để

| - Sinh hoạt | ☐ |
| - Sinh hoạt và kinh doanh | ☐ |
| - Sản xuất | ☐ |
3. Bắt đúng sản

3.1 Bắt Thô cu

Đặt làm nhà ở và đặt đúng cho mục đích kinh doanh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Đặt làm nhà ở</th>
<th>Đặt đúng để kinh doanh</th>
<th>Tổng</th>
<th>Đặt ở</th>
<th>Đặt kinh doanh</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Không số hữu</td>
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<th>Vinh viên</th>
<th>Tâm thời</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Đặt để kinh doanh</td>
<td>Tổng</td>
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**Ghi chú:** Ghi ở dưới đây do bị ảnh hưởng: Trần, Trụ, Đường dây, Hành lang an toàn, Đường bảo trì, Đường thi công, v.v.

Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đặt thô cu:

- Kinh doanh
- Hoạt động khác

Nếu có diện thì gia đình có:
- Sẵn sàng chi phí đầu nơi vào hỗ gia đình [✓]
- Đề nghị được trả dần chi phí đầu nơi vào hỗ gia đình [✓]
- Sẵn sàng thanh toán tiền điện hàng tháng [✓]
- Khó khăn trong việc thanh toán tiền điện hàng tháng [✓]
### 3.2 Đất Canh tác

**Đơn vị:** m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trường lúa</th>
<th>Trường mủi</th>
<th>Lúa-Tôm</th>
<th>Vườn</th>
<th>Rừng</th>
<th>Ao</th>
<th>Tổng</th>
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<th>Rừng</th>
<th>Tổng lúa</th>
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Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất canh tác:

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### 3.3 Cây lâu năm và Mùa vụ bị Ánh hưởng

Cây lâu năm và cây ơn trái bị ảnh hưởng  
**Đơn vị:** Cây

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### Mùa vụ bị ảnh hưởng  
**Đơn vị:** m²

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### 3.3 Nhà

**Đơn vị:** m²

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<th>Nhà hiện hữu</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Giấy phép xây dựng</td>
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<td>Có</td>
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<td>Cáp 1</td>
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<td>Cáp 2</td>
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<td>Cáp 3</td>
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*Đất thu hối làm thời bao gồm đất trong hành lang an toàn và hoặc đất trong đường thì công.

RD-20
Phí Dịch vụ Kích số XH (cò)
### Nhà bị Anh hưởng Vĩnh viễn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích sửa xây dựng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Đất sỏ hữu</td>
<td>Đất lấn chiếm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cấp 1</td>
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<td>Cấp 2</td>
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</table>

**Ghi chú**: Ghi ở dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng: tran, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bảo trì, đường thê công, v.v.

### Nhà bị Anh hưởng Tầm thời

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<th>Cấp nhà</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng</th>
<th>Tổng diện tích sửa xây dựng</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Đất lấn chiếm</td>
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**Ghi chú**: Ghi ở dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng: tran, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bảo trì, đường thê công, v.v.

### 3.4 Kết cẩu khác bị Anh hưởng

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kết cẩu</th>
<th>Lợi</th>
<th>Kích thước</th>
<th>Giá*</th>
<th>Giây tờ liên quan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bếp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nhà vệ sinh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chương gia súc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bể nước</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giếng (khoan/dao)</td>
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<td>Cầu, công</td>
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4. Tài định cư

4.1 Sẩn sàng tài định cư

Có
Phương án Tài định cư:
- Được cấp đất tài định cư
- Tự tài định cư ngay trong đất của mình
- Tự tài định cư ở nơi khác

Không

Nếu ‘Không’ thì ý kiến của người bị ảnh hưởng là:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kết câu</th>
<th>Kết câu bị ảnh hưởng Tom thời</th>
<th>Loại</th>
<th>Kích thước</th>
<th>Giả*</th>
<th>Giấy tờ liên quan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bếp</td>
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<td>Giếng (khoan/dào)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Giả do hổ bị ảnh hưởng uóc tỉnh. Ghi lý do bị ảnh hưởng ở dòng dưới.
Ngoài ngôi nhà hiện hữu và mảnh đất thứ cơ hiện hữu, gia đình còn có nhà hoặc đất ở xã/huyện/tỉnh không?

Có ☐
Không ☐

Nếu "Có" thì ghi rõ chi tiết (địa chỉ, diện tích, loại nhà/dất)

4.2 Chọn Phương án Đen bù Dát

• Đất đổi đất ☐
• Trả tiền cho đất ☐

4.3 Chọn Phương án Đen bù Nhà/Kết cấu

• Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn ☐
• Đền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tài định cư ☐
• Nhà độc lập douppet an bố trí ☐
• Phương án khác ☐

4.4 Chọn Phương án Khôi phục Thu nhập

• Trợ giúp tài chính ☐
• Cung cấp diện tích đất ☐
• Trợ giúp trong việc tìm việc làm ☐
• Trợ giúp trong việc đào tạo ☐
• Đào tạo nghề mới ☐
• Trợ giúp tìm dựng để khởi phục kinh doanh ☐
• Để nghề khác ☐
4.5 Ưu tiên trong Tải định cư
(Ghi thứ tự ưu tiên : 1, 2, 3…)

- Đền bù đất theo giá trị thực tế và cây trái hoa màu theo giá thị trường
- Đặt tài định cư gần ruộng/nương/ao hiện hữu
- Tải định cư ngay trong phần đất còn lại của gia đình
- Hệ tằng kỹ thuật (đường, điện, nước…) phù hợp tại khu đất tài định cư
- Hệ tằng xã hội (trường học, chợ…) phù hợp tại khu đất tài định cư
- Đề làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tài định cư
- Cống dong hiện hòa tại khu tài định cư
- Môi trường hiện hòa tại khu tài định cư
- Xây cất nhà tại khu tài định cư mà không phải nợ nần
- Đào tạo và công an việc làm
- Đề xuất khác

Ngày phát văn ........................................ 11/11/2010
Họ, Tên và chữ ký của ...........................................
Điều tra viên ........................................... Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng
Appendix 7

Samples of 'Pamphlet'
Họ và tên: Đặng Văn Hùng

Ngày sinh: 15/10/1980

Chức vụ: Kế toán viên

Địa chỉ: Số 12, đường A, thành phố B, tỉnh C

Số điện thoại: 0901234567

Email: davanhung@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Thị Mai

Ngày sinh: 02/03/1985

Chức vụ: Nhà chức trách

Địa chỉ: Số 7, đường D, thành phố E, tỉnh F

Số điện thoại: 0912345678

Email: nguyenthimai@yahoo.com

Họ và tên: Trương Quốc Huy

Ngày sinh: 10/04/1982

Chức vụ: Giám đốc

Địa chỉ: Số 9, đường G, thành phố H, tỉnh I

Số điện thoại: 0932134567

Email: truongquochuy@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Lê Thị Kim

Ngày sinh: 15/05/1981

Chức vụ: Tổ trưởng

Địa chỉ: Số 11, đường H, thành phố I, tỉnh J

Số điện thoại: 0942345678

Email: lethikim@yahoo.com

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Văn Sang

Ngày sinh: 17/06/1983

Chức vụ: Quản lý

Địa chỉ: Số 13, đường I, thành phố J, tỉnh K

Số điện thoại: 0952345678

Email: nguyenvansang@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Huy Phong

Ngày sinh: 20/07/1984

Chức vụ: Nhân viên

Địa chỉ: Số 15, đường J, thành phố K, tỉnh L

Số điện thoại: 0962345678

Email: huyphong@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Trương Quốc Thạch

Ngày sinh: 22/08/1985

Chức vụ: Hiệu trưởng

Địa chỉ: Số 17, đường K, thành phố L, tỉnh M

Số điện thoại: 0972345678

Email: truongquochatt@yahoo.com

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Văn Kiên

Ngày sinh: 24/09/1986

Chức vụ: Hiệu phó

Địa chỉ: Số 19, đường L, thành phố M, tỉnh N

Số điện thoại: 0982345678

Email: nguyenvankien@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Trương Quốc Phong

Ngày sinh: 26/10/1987

Chức vụ: Trợ lý

Địa chỉ: Số 21, đường M, thành phố N, tỉnh O

Số điện thoại: 0992345678

Email: truongquocphong@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Văn Hảo

Ngày sinh: 28/11/1988

Chức vụ: Nhân viên

Địa chỉ: Số 23, đường N, thành phố O, tỉnh P

Số điện thoại: 0902345678

Email: nguyenvanhao@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Trương Quốc Thanh

Ngày sinh: 30/12/1989

Chức vụ: Hiệu phó

Địa chỉ: Số 25, đường O, thành phố P, tỉnh Q

Số điện thoại: 0912345678

Email: truongquochinh@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Văn Huy

Ngày sinh: 02/01/1990

Chức vụ: Hiệu trưởng

Địa chỉ: Số 27, đường P, thành phố Q, tỉnh R

Số điện thoại: 0932345678

Email: nguyenvanhuy@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Trương Quốc Anh

Ngày sinh: 04/02/1991

Chức vụ: Giám đốc

Địa chỉ: Số 29, đường Q, thành phố Q, tỉnh S

Số điện thoại: 0952345678

Email: truongquocanh@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Văn Vinh

Ngày sinh: 06/03/1992

Chức vụ: Trợ lý

Địa chỉ: Số 31, đường R, thành phố R, tỉnh T

Số điện thoại: 0972345678

Email: nguyenvavinh@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Trương Quốc Huy

Ngày sinh: 08/04/1993

Chức vụ: Quản lý

Địa chỉ: Số 33, đường S, thành phố S, tỉnh U

Số điện thoại: 0982345678

Email: truongquochuh@yahoo.com

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Văn Sang

Ngày sinh: 10/05/1994

Chức vụ: Tổ trưởng

Địa chỉ: Số 35, đường T, thành phố T, tỉnh V

Số điện thoại: 0992345678

Email: nguyenvansang@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Huy Phong

Ngày sinh: 12/06/1995

Chức vụ: Nhân viên

Địa chỉ: Số 37, đường U, thành phố U, tỉnh W

Số điện thoại: 0902345678

Email: huyphong@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Trương Quốc Thảo

Ngày sinh: 14/07/1996

Chức vụ: Hiệu trưởng

Địa chỉ: Số 39, đường V, thành phố V, tỉnh X

Số điện thoại: 0932345678

Email: truongquochtayo@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Văn Hảo

Ngày sinh: 16/08/1997

Chức vụ: Hiệu phó

Địa chỉ: Số 41, đường W, thành phố W, tỉnh Y

Số điện thoại: 0952345678

Email: nguyenvanhao@gmail.com

Họ và tên: Trương Quốc Thanh

Ngày sinh: 18/09/1998

Chức vụ: Giám đốc

Địa chỉ: Số 43, đường X, thành phố X, tỉnh Z

Số điện thoại: 0972345678

Email: truongquoctanh@gmail.com
BÁO VỀ HÀNH LANG AN TOÀN LƯỢI ĐIỆN

Cái rìa chỉ tên bị cậy với giấy chỉ dẫn và các bộ phận của thang treo bóng.

Cáilage vi bằng dây căng, sợi vi bằng chỉ dẫn, dây vi bằng bộ phận của thang treo bóng.

Cái nhỏ vi bằng một dây vi bằng bộ phận của thang treo bóng.

Cái nhỏ vi bằng dây vi bằng bộ phận của thang treo bóng.

HÀNH LANG BÁO VỀ DUÔNG DÁY CAO ÁP 110kV

4m

4m

Mái bằng kim loại được nút dán và vi vi bằng dây vi bằng bộ phận của thang treo bóng.

Phương diện và nhà tái diễm của nhà ở;

Nhà tái diễm của nhà ở;

HÀNH LANG BÁO VỀ

66 - 110kV: h > 4m

HOÀN HẢI
Appendix 8

Inventory of Project Affected People
### Appendix 8 - Inventory of Project AP

**Binh Dai district**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>Number of person in HHs</th>
<th>Owned Land (m²)</th>
<th>Permanent Affected Land (Rice + Shrimp m²)</th>
<th>Acquired Land as Percentage of Total Land holding</th>
<th>Permanent Affected Crops (Rice + Shrimp m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Binh Thoi commune</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Du</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13,158</td>
<td>1,529.0</td>
<td>11.62</td>
<td>1,529.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pham Thi Theu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,729</td>
<td>2,037.5</td>
<td>35.56</td>
<td>2,037.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vo Van Nhuong</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8,145</td>
<td>1,431.0</td>
<td>17.57</td>
<td>1,431.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do Thi Man</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,244</td>
<td>479.0</td>
<td>21.35</td>
<td>479.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,276</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,476.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.71</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,476.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>