

Rural Energy 2 Project

RP242

Vol. 19

Feasibility Study Binh Dinh Province

Volume 3a Resettlement Plan

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Rural Energy 2 Project

Feasibility Study Binh Dinh Province

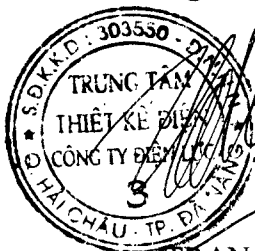
Volume 3a

Resettlement Plan

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Dated.....

Submitted by

PMB

Central Vietnam Rural Energy Projects



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Dated.....



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Abbreviations

AEC	Agricultural Extension Center
BARD	Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
Consultant	PC3 Power Engineering & Consulting Center
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CRC	Compensation and Resettlement Committee
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 (Pls. see definition in <i>Policy Framework</i>)
DPC	District People's Committee
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DSS	Distribution Sub-Station



[illegible]

Communes with Project



EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EVN	Electricity of Viet Nam
FS	Feasibility Study
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HH	Household
IDA	International Development Association
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IPPs	Independent Power Projects
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
LV	Low Voltage
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MV	Middle Voltage
OP 4.12	World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12
PC	Power Company
PC3	Power Company No.3
PMB	Project Management Board
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPP	Project Provincial Powers
RP	Resettlement Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
ROW	Right-Of-Way
S/S	Substation (step-down)
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
T/L	Transmission Line
USD	US Dollar
VND	Viet Nam Dong
WB	World Bank



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 The Project

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

PC3, on behalf of EVN, will develop the sub-projects for the distribution substations (step-down transformers) and distribution lines in 25 communes belong to 10 districts of Binh Dinh province (Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of Project Area) with the following components :

• Installation of DSSs	89 stations
• Construction of medium voltage D/L	111 km
• Construction of low voltage D/L	294 km
• Refurbishing of MV D/L	29 km
• Refurbishing of LV D/L	116 km
• Installation of MV poles	1,539 poles
• Installation of LV poles	6,687 poles
• Installation/replacement of Elec. meter	15,235 units

PMB has made a contract with the Consultant for the establishment of the FS, EIA and the RP/EMDP for the sub-projects of distribution stations and low/medium voltage distribution lines in the said project related districts of Binh Dinh province.

1.2 Policy Framework

This RP for the sub-projects under PC3 is based on the *Policy Framework* for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons.

According to the *Policy Framework*, eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation entitlement includes all affected persons, households and institutions with or without legal status on their assets included in the RP inventory prior to the RP *cut-off date*.

By the actual RP implementation, PMB/Compensation and Resettlement Committees will organize the survey for the actual prevailing prices for the adjustment of the 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

The principles outlined in the WB OP 4.12 (adopted in the *Policy Framework*) and WB OD 4.20 on Indigenous People are based for the preparation of this RP.

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

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

The cut-off date has been fixed prior to the commencement of the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 15th of October of 2005. The cut-off date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings in each project related commune.

1.4 Existing Power Supply Management in Project Areas

Currently, there are three sectors of power supply in the project areas (i) Binh Dinh PC and (ii) District Power Management and (iii) Cooperatives.

The District Power Management, with the financial resource from the District Economic Bureau, invests for certain medium and low voltage D/Ls and purchases electricity from the Binh Dinh PC and sell to the end users.

The Cooperatives mobilize capital from certain individuals to invest for certain medium and low voltage D/Ls and purchase electricity from the Binh Dinh PC and sell to the end users.

The Binh Dinh PC's electricity selling price to the public consumers commences at 550 VND/kWh (progressive).

The Binh Dinh PC's electricity selling price (at master meters) to the above mentioned two sectors is fixed at 390 VND/kWh.

The electricity selling prices from the above mentioned two sectors to the end users is fixed at 700 VND/kWh.

1.5 Overall Project Description

As already mentioned above, the existing networks (with total capacity of 21,300 KVA and total MV D/L of 196 km and LV DL of 187 km) can cover almost all the population of the project area (93%), but due to (i) many old and illogic routings, (ii)



many random connections and, (iii) many newly formed populated areas, the networks almost constantly overloaded with high electricity loss and low service quality.

The project efficiency will add to the existing capacity with (i) rehabilitation of 29 km of MV system, 3116 km of LV system, (ii) construction of 111 km of MV system, 293 km of LV system and, (iii) installation of 80,000 household electric meters.

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 PC3, Central Vietnam RE Project PMB and the People's Committee of Binh Dinh province and their relevant Institutions (i.e. Provincial and District CRCs, provincial DOFs, DOCs, DOIs, DNREs...).

PC3, its Consultant and Binh Dinh PPP are responsible for carrying out census, socio-economic survey and inventories and preparing RP and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction.

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

2.2 Legal Framework

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

3. Entitlement Policy

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

The *Policy Framework* lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of 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

* It is agreed that the "Vietnam Rural Energy Project 2 *Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation*" is applicable for this Subproject with the update of the 2003 **Land Law and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP** dt. 03 Dec.,2004 (along with **Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC** dt. 07 Dec.,2004) and **Decree 188/2004/ND-CP** dt. 16 Nov.,2004 (along with **Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC** dt. 26 Nov., 2004).



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

(Pls. see Appendix 2 for the *Entitlement Matrix*).

4. Resettlement Site

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

5. People's Participation

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

Local authorities and DPs were consulted through line alignments, drafts of resettlement policy, RP implementation, grievance mechanism and monitoring and evaluation on the restoration of DPs' livelihoods after the project implementation. (Pls. see Appendix 4 for *Minutes of Community Meetings* and Appendix 6 for *Pamphlets*).

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 Aug. – Nov., 2005 covering 100 % of DPs in the project affected areas of 25 communes belong to 10 districts of Binh Dinh 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 25 communes belong to 10 districts of Binh Dinh 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

The project related provinces economy, among the open-door market economy of the whole country, develops on the trend of increasing industry and services sectors in the overwhelming agriculture, aquaculture, fishery and forestry sectors.

In the project areas, the population is mainly farmers (87.02 %) with sources of income from agriculture combined with small scale aquaculture and live-stock breeding. The small scale services and business occupied 1.80 %. The wage earners (state-owned and private sectors) occupied 3.17 %. The handicraft occupied only 0.71% and the rest belong to the free lance laborers (unstable occupation) or retired.

6.4 Census and Inventory

The census and inventory show that :

• Number of DPs	6,591 HHs 31,812 pers
• Number of DPs required to be resettled	Nil
• Number and area of houses lost	Nil
• Area of residential plots lost	Nil
• Area of agricultural land lost (rice field, garden, crop field...)	23,188 m ²
• Productive land lost as percentage of total productive land	0.16 %
• Quantity of other fixed assets affected (various categories)	Nil
• Temporary impact on productive assets (paddy field land)	839,070 m ²
• 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

The census and inventory also show the household characteristics :

• Average family size	4.99 persons
– Man	48.58 %
– Women	51.42 %
– 1 – 17 yrs old	42.68 %
– 17 – 60 yrs old	50.16 %
– above 60 yrs old	7.16 %
– Heads of HHs	Male : 71.98 % – Female : 28.02 %
• Education	
– High school	3.04 %
– Secondary	12.73 %
– Primary	29.65 %
– Elementary	35.73 %



– Illiterates	6.22 %
• Occupation	DPs are mainly earning their living by farming, forestry and small live-stock breeding.
• Income (annual average income)	3,350,000 VND/person/year

7. Project Impacts

7.1 Project Impacted People

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

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

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

Total number of DPs is 6,591 HHs (31,812 persons), of these :

- DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of residential/productive land Nil
- DPs with permanent land acquisition of less than 10% of productive land holding 3,354 HHs
19,852 Pers
- DPs with permanent land acquisition of less than 10% of residential land holding Nil
- DPs with partially affected structures Nil
- DPs with annual/perennial trees/crops affected 3,554 HHs
19,852 Pers
- DPs with business partly or totally affected Nil
- DPs required to be relocated 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	Nil
	productive land	23,118 m ²
• Temporary land acquisition (in ROW)		839,070 m ²
• Permanent affected structures		Nil
• Temporary affected structures		Nil
• Permanent affected crops (i.e. rice, beans, groundnut etc.)		11,726 m ²
• Permanent affected trees (i.e. coconut, mango etc.)		73,086 trees
• Temporary affected crops		827,986 m ²

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

7.3 Mitigation Measures

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

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

8. Implementation Arrangements

8.1 Implementation Schedule

Right after the investment for the project is approved, DPs in the project affected areas will be informed, again, of their rights, policy of this RP, including legal framework, eligibility provisions, entitlements, rates and mode of compensation/assistance,



implementation time-schedule and complaint and grievance rights mechanism. Such information will be delivered to DPs through community meetings, pamphlets.

The proposed RP implementation schedule is as follows:

Schedule for PMB and Project CRC :

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Establishment of Project CRC | (already exist) |
| 2. Review and approval/clear of RP by the project related PCs/WB | Jul. 2006 |
| 3. Negotiation (GOV and WB) | Aug. 2006 |
| 4. Effectiveness | Sept. 2006 |
| 5. Commencement of Public information | Nov. 2006 |
| 6. Commencement of Field works (DMS) | Nov. 2006 |
| 7. Commencement of payment of compensation | Dec. 2006 |

Schedule for DPs :

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties | Nov. 2006 |
| 2. Commencement of receiving compensation and ground clearance | Dec. 2006 |

Bidding

Commencement of bidding for equipment and civil works Nov. 2006

Civil works

Jan. 2007 – Jan. 2008

Monitoring

Nov. 2006 – Jun. 2008

Discussion among Consultant and PC3 PMB for the above proposed RP implementation schedule has been held, taking into consideration the number of project related communes in each district, the marginal impacts, without resettlement and possibility of parallel activities.

8.2 Institutional Arrangements

PC3, 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. PC3 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 6.1.2 for *RP Implementation Organization Chart*).

8.3 Complaint and Grievances

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



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

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

8.4 Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of RP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PC3 PMB and Local People's Committees. Moreover, an independent external monitoring agency will be entrusted with independent monitoring tasks. Such independent external monitoring agency will be selected and contracted by PMB right after 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

Cost Estimate

Table 9.5.6 – Total Cost of RP Implementation

Unit : VND			
Components	Total Amount	EVN	Binh Dinh People's Committee
1. Preparation of RP and DMS			
Initial state (Preparation of RP)	464,570,000	221,510,000	243,060,000
Implementation stage (DMS)	350,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>814,570,000</i>	<i>391,510,000</i>	<i>423,060,000</i>
2. Compensation and Rehabilitation			
Permanent productive land acquisition	756,039,200	171,491,200	584,548,000
Permanently affected crops/trees			
– crops	11,726,000	4,064,000	7,662,000
– trees	2,509,630,000	1,390,845,000	1,118,785,000
Temporarily affected crops	827,905,675	262,882,524	565,023,151
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>4,105,300,875</i>	<i>1,829,282,724</i>	<i>2,276,018,151</i>
3. Management			
Management	500,000,000	500,000,000	
Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.	150,000,000	150,000,000	
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>650,000,000</i>	<i>650,000,000</i>	



4. External Monitoring = 2% of (1+2)	98,397,418	44,408,654	53,981,563
Sub-total 4	98,397,418	98,397,418	
5. Contingency = 20% of (1+2)	983,974,175	444,086,545	539,815,630
Sub-total 5	983,974,175	444,086,545	539,815,630
Grand Total (1+2+3+4+5)	6,652,242,468	2,709,367,123	3,292,875,345

Notes

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

10. Disclosure

Drafts of *Policy Framework* and *Entitlement Matrix* have been disclosed at the People's Committees of the project related 25 communes of 10 district of Binh Dinh province .

Drafts of RP have been disclosed at the offices of the project related Provincial People's Committees 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 the People's Committee of Binh Dinh province.



1. Introduction

1.1 Project Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the GOV' poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services i.e. electricity.

The rural energy programs i.e. RE1, RE2 are on-going with various phases.

In the project related 25 communes belong to 10 districts of Binh Dinh province, there will be (i) 30,000 HHs enjoying the power supply with better service quality through rehabilitation of both systems, (ii) 8,645 HHs enjoying the power supply with better service quality through newly build systems and, (iii) 1,193 HHs (without power supply) enjoying power supply through newly built systems. (Pls. see Appendix 1 for *Map of Project Areas*).

The efficiency improvement of the power distribution network in the project areas comprises of (i) construction and installation of 111 km of MV line and 293 km of LV line, (ii) rehabilitation of 29 km of MV line and 116 km LV line, (iii) installation of 1,539 MV poles + 6,987 LV poles, 89 DSSs and 15,235 units of electric meters in 25 communes of 10 districts of Binh Dinh province.

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

Current data shows that although the existing networks can cover almost all the population of the project area but due to (i) many old and illogic routings, (ii) many random connections and, (iii) many newly formed populated areas, the networks almost constantly overloaded with high electricity loss and low service quality.

Therefore, implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, small industries, handicraft, and aquaculture development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the remote areas.

1.2 Policy Framework

It is agreed that the overall *Policy Framework* of RE2 subprojects (with certain updates of GOV's RP related laws and regulations i.e. 2003 Land Law; Decision 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec. 03, 2004 that supersedes Decision 22/1998/ND-CP dt. Apr. 24, 1998; Decision 188/2004/ND-CP dt. Nov. 16, 2004 that supersedes Decision 87/CP dt. Aug. 17, 1994 etc.) is applicable for the socially negative impact from this project (Pls. see Appendix 2 for *Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation*



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

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 DPs. This RP is based on the *Policy Framework*.

1.3 Principles and Objectives of RP

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

- (a) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible.
- (b) All DP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in ROWs of D/Ls, surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the project as of the date of the baseline surveys are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. *Lack of legal rights to the assets lost do not bar the DP from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.*
- (c) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are: (i) compensation at replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures; (ii) agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity acceptable to the DPs or in cash at replacement cost according to DP's choice; (iii) replacement of residential/premise land of equal size acceptable to the DP or in cash at replacement cost according to DP's choice; and (iv) transfer and subsistence allowances.
- (d) Replacement residential and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the DPs.
- (e) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the DP's prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective Project site.
- (f) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the DP's, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided by DP's prior to expected start-up of works at the respective project site.



- (g) The previous level of community services and resources will be maintained or improved
- (h) Financial and physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available and as where and when required.
- (i) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RPs.
- (j) Effective and timely supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs will be carried out.

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

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

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

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

Compensation, resettlement, assistance and rehabilitation activities will only commence after the WB has found the RP acceptable and the EVN and the Project PPC have approved it.

The compensation, resettlement, assistance and rehabilitation activities will be completed before awarding the contracts of civil works under each sub-project.

1.4 Existing Power Supply Management in Project Areas

Currently, there are three sectors of power supply in the project areas (i) Binh Dinh PC and (ii) District Power Management and (iii) Cooperatives.

The District Power Management, with the financial resource from the District Economic Bureau, invests for certain medium and low voltage D/Ls and purchases electricity from the Binh Dinh PC and sell to the end users.

The Cooperatives mobilize capital from certain individuals to invest for certain medium and low voltage D/Ls and purchase electricity from the Binh Dinh PC and sell to the end users.



The Binh Dinh PC's electricity selling price to the public consumers commences at 550 VND/kWh (progressive).

The Binh Dinh PC's electricity selling price (at master meters) to the above mentioned two sectors is fixed at 390 VND/kWh.

The electricity selling prices from the above mentioned two sectors to the end users is fixed at 700 VND/kWh.

Please see Table 1.4 for the detail of the existing power supply sectors in the project areas.



Table 1.4 – Existing power Supply Sectors in Project Areas

Sr No	Districts/ Communes	Population		Binh Dinh PC			District Power Management			Cooperatives		
		HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	%HHs	HHs	Persons	%HHs	HHs	Persons	%HHs
1	An Lao District											
1	An Hoa	2,321	9,145	-	-	-	2,089	82,315	90.0	-	-	-
2	An Quang	248	1,038	-	-	-	199	837	80.2	-	-	-
3	An Nghia	115	562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	An Toan	106	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>2,790</i>	<i>11,335</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,288</i>	<i>83,152</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
2	Hoai Nhon District											
1	Hoai Xuan	2,516	10,027	426	1707	16.9	-	-	-	1,699	8,293	67.5
2	Hoai Tan	4,101	19,075	569	2615	13.9	-	-	-	3,490	16,269	85.1
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>6,617</i>	<i>29,102</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>4,322</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5,189</i>	<i>24,562</i>	<i>78.4</i>
3	Hoai An District											
1	An Duc	2,185	9,251	172	645	7.9	-	-	-	1,634	7,507	74.8
2	An Thanh	2,047	9,513	430	1868	21.0	-	-	-	1,515	7,169	74.0
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>4,232</i>	<i>18,764</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>2,513</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,149</i>	<i>14,676</i>	<i>74.4</i>
4	Phu My District											
1	My Cat	1,509	7,524	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,490	7,505	98.7
2	My Thanh	1,995	9,972	59	265	3.0	-	-	-	1,906	9,587	95.5
3	My Thang	2,269	11,653	139	692	6.1	-	-	-	2,006	10,907	88.4
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>29,149</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5,402</i>	<i>27,999</i>	<i>93.6</i>
5	Phu Cat District											
1	Cat Nhon	2,225	10,897	550	2657	24.7	-	-	-	1,651	8,138	74.2
2	Cat Chanh	1,410	7,200	476	2318	33.8	-	-	-	884	4,622	62.7



3	Cat Thang	1,839	9,052	514	2532	27.9	-	-	-	1,322	6,517	71.9
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>5,474</i>	<i>27,149</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>7,507</i>	<i>28.1</i>	-	-	-	<i>3,857</i>	<i>19,277</i>	<i>70.5</i>
6	Tuy Phuoc District											
1	Phuoc Hung	2,706	13,918	366	1886	13.5	-	-	0%	2,340	12,032	86.5
2	Phuoc Quang	2,621	14,322	445	2415	17.0	-	-	0%	2,176	11,907	83.0
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>5,327</i>	<i>28,240</i>	<i>811</i>	<i>4,301</i>	<i>15.2</i>	-	-	-	<i>4,516</i>	<i>23,939</i>	<i>84.8</i>
7	An Nhon District											
1	Nhon Phuc	2,512	11,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,502	11,940	99.6
2	Nhon My	2,713	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,713	13,031	100.0
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>5,225</i>	<i>25,017</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>5,215</i>	<i>24,971</i>	<i>99.8</i>
8	Tay Son District											
1	Tay An	1,300	6,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,220	5,670	93.8
2	Binh Tan	1,545	6,431	147	512	9.5	-	-	-	1,086	4,819	71.3
	<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>2,845</i>	<i>12,492</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>5.2</i>	-	-	-	<i>2,306</i>	<i>10,489</i>	<i>81.1</i>
9	Vinh Thanh District											
1	Vinh Quang	2,162	9,309	-	-	-	2,140	9,218	99.0	-	-	-
2	Vinh Hiep	640	2,816	-	-	-	608	2,675	95.0	-	-	-
3	Vinh Son	534	2,778	-	-	-	340	1,772	63.7	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>3,336</i>	<i>14,903</i>	-	-	-	<i>3,088</i>	<i>13,665</i>	<i>92.6</i>	-	-	-
10	Van Canh District											
1	Canh Thuan	538	2,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Canh Lien	424	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>4,707</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	39,736	188,366	4,146	19,600	10.4%	5,376	96,817	13.5%	27,328	135,424	68.8



1.5 Overall Project Description

1.5.1 Step-down Transformer Station

- Capacity of transformer 25 – 50 KVA
- Voltage level 22 KV – 220 V

1.5.2 Distribution Line

- Voltage level*
 - Medium voltage 22 kV
 - Low voltage 220 V
- Support type* Tower – centrifugal concrete
- Height of tower*
 - Medium voltage D/L 10.5m, 12 m, 14 m and 20 m
 - Low voltage D/L 7.5m, 8.5 m, 10.5 m and 20 m
- ROW*
 - Medium voltage D/L
 - 3-phase line 7 m
 - Low voltage D/L
 - single phase 2.5 m
 - 3-phase line 3 m
- Tower foundation area*
 - Medium voltage D/L
 - in straight line 2 m²
 - at angle 3 m²
 - Low voltage D/L
 - in straight line 1.8 m²
 - at angle 2.5 m²

1.5.3 Project Components

Table 1.5.3 – Project Components

District/Commune	New DL (km)		Refurbished DL (km)		Poles		DSSs	Elec. Meters
	MV	LV	MV	LV	MV	LV		
1. An Lao								
1.1 An Hoa	1.52	12.92		4.99	38	282	4	935
1.2 An Quang	11.55	3.22	2.55	1.4	145	64	1	117
1.3 An Nghia	12.95	1.11			149	22	3	72
1.4 An Toan	8.2	1.37			98	27	3	77
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>34.22</i>	<i>18.62</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,201</i>
2. Hoai Nhon								
2.1 Hoai Xuan	5.23	29.262		1	81	585	4	703



2.2 Hoai Tan	2.2	24.54	0.4	1.25	37	491	6	1,193
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>7.43</i>	<i>53.802</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>1076</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1,896</i>
3. Hoai An								
3.1 An Duc	2.36	19.045	3.47	7.675	48	385	5	652
3.2 An Thanh	1.8	16.64	2.226	4.32	27	333	6	696
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>35.685</i>	<i>5.696</i>	<i>11.995</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,348</i>
4. Phu My								
4.1 My Cat	1.63	16.03	1.374	3.4	38	321	5	865
4.2 My Thanh	0.7	12.27	9.075	6.569	21	245	3	535
4.3 My Thang	1.75	8.99	0.65	-	42	180	4	755
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>37.29</i>	<i>11.099</i>	<i>9.969</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>746</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2,155</i>
5. Phu Cat								
5.1 Cat Nhon	1.5	19.35	4.0	10.25	38	520	3	728
5.2 Cat Chanh	2.75	13.95	0.7	6.4	45	393	3	586
5.3 Cat Thang	2.7	9.05	-	8.2	42	181	3	552
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>42.35</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>24.85</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>1094</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,866</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc								
6.1 Phuoc Hung	3.2	9.4		12.9	46	407	6	865
6.2 Phuoc Quang	3.6	27.1		5.05	57	624	8	892
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>36.5</i>		<i>17.95</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>1031</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1,757</i>
7. An Nhon								
7.1 Nhon Phuc	2.3	5.9		12.4	39	362	3	837
7.2 Nhon My	4.8	16.95	0.7	15.35	67	504	6	950
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>22.85</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>27.75</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,787</i>
8. Tay Son								
8.1 Tay An	2.65	12.5	0.25	3.75	35	320	3	465
8.2 Binh Tan		9	0.25		6	180		407
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>872</i>
9. Vinh Thanh								
9.1 Vinh Quang	0.5	9.91	3.69	7.6	11	239		1,330
9.2 Vinh Hiep		3.69		1.2		74	2	271
9.3 Vinh Son	11.6	6.33		1.92	158	127	3	418
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>19.93</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2,019</i>
10. Van Canh								
10.1 Canh Thuan		3		0.75		75	1	144
10.2 Canh Lien	25.9	2.3			271	46	4	190
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>		<i>0.75</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>334</i>
Grand Total	111.39	293.83	29.33	116.37	1,539	6,987	89	15,235

1.5.4 Project Efficiency

As already mentioned above, the existing networks (with total capacity of 21,300 KVA and total MV D/L of 196 km and LV DL of 187 km) can cover almost all the population of the project area (93%), but due to (i) many old and illogic routings, (ii)



many random connections and, (iii) many newly formed populated areas, the networks almost constantly overloaded with high electricity loss and low service quality.

The project efficiency will add to the existing capacity with

rehabilitation of

- MV system 29 km
- LV system 116 km
- capacity 2,120 KVA
- serving 30,000 HHs
with better service quality

construction of

- MV system 111 km
- LV system 293 km
- capacity 13,345 KVA
- serving 8,645 HHs
with better service quality, and
1,193 HHs
with power supply

Please see Table 1.5.4a below for Project Efficiency.



**Table 1.5.4b – Project Efficiency – Number of HHs (without power supply)
Enjoying Power Supply from the Newly Built Components of the
Sub-Project**

District/Commune	Population		Newly Built Components		
	HHs	Persons	Pop. will enjoy power supply		
			HHs	Persons	%HHs
1. An Lao					
1.1 An Hoa	2,321	9,145	217	933	9.3
1.2 An Quang	248	1,038	49	201	19.8
1.3 An Nghia	115	562	70	252	60.9
1.4 An Toan	106	590	71	249	67.0
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>2,790</i>	<i>11,335</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>1,635</i>	<i>14.6</i>
2. Hoai Nhon					
2.1 Hoai Xuan	2,516	10,027	93	451	3.7
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>2,516</i>	<i>10,027</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>1.4</i>
3. Hoai An					
3.1 An Duc	2,185	9,251	8	41	0.4
3.2 An Thanh	2,047	9,513	95	452	4.6
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>4,232</i>	<i>18,764</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>2.4</i>
4. Phu My					
4.1 My Cat	1,509	7,524	12	56	0.8
4.2 My Thanh	1,995	9,972	28	151	1.4
4.3 My Thang	2,269	11,653	96	485	4.2
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>29,149</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>2.4</i>
5. Phu Cat					
5.1 Cat Nhon	2,225	10,897	15	73	0.7
5.2 Cat Chanh	1,410	7,200	41	194	2.9
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>3,635</i>	<i>18,097</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>1.0</i>
6. An Nhon					
6.1 Nhon Phuc	2,512	11,986	4	18	0.2
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>2,512</i>	<i>11,986</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0.1</i>
7. Tay Son					
7.1 Tay An	1,300	6,061	64	335	4.9
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>6,061</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>2.2</i>
8. Vinh Thanh					
8.1 Vinh Quang	2,162	9,309	11	54	0.5
8.2 Vinh Son	534	2,778	137	652	25.7
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>3,336</i>	<i>14,903</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>4.4</i>
9. Van Canh					
9.1 Canh Lien	424	2,054	182	936	42.9
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>2,054</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>18.9</i>
Grand Total	26,518	122,358	1,193	5,533	2.8



1.5.5 Project Impacts

Project Impacted People

Total number of DPs is 6,591 HHs (31,812 persons), of these :

	HHs	Persons
• DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of residential land	Nil	Nil
• DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of residential land	Nil	Nil
• DPs with permanent acquisition of more than 10% of productive land	Nil	Nil
• DPs with permanent acquisition of less than 10% of productive land	3,354	19,852
• DPs with totally/partially affected structures (permanent or temporary)	Nil	Nil
• DPs with annual crops/perennial trees permanently affected	3,324	12,965
• DPs with annual crops temporarily affected	5,954	23,041
• DPs with business partly or totally affected	Nil	Nil
• <i>DPs required to be relocated</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

Permanent Impacts

Permanent Land Acquisition

residential land Nil

productive land

rice	5,176 m ²
crops	6,550 m ²
garden	8,436 m ²
forest	<u>3,026 m²</u>

23,118 m²
representing 0.16 %
of total productive
land holding

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



Permanent Affected Structures

Nil

Permanent Affected Crops

rice	5,176 m ²
crops	6,550 m ²

11,726 m²

Permanent Affected Trees

73,086 trees

Temporary Impacts

Temporary land acquisition within ROWs

- Residential land
- Productive land

Nil

rice	251,774 m ²
crops	587,296 m ²

839,070 m²
representing 5.37 %
of total productive
land holding

Impact on Houses/Structures

Nil

1.5.6 Mitigation Measures

Consultation and Participation

PC3 survey teams have conducted discussions and consultations with local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, particularly the alignment of D/L routes. The selected line route and DSSs locations are the least impact option.

Design Stage

During the mapping of the routes, PC3 and its Consultants have thoroughly studied different alternatives on map and at sites to select the optimal ones.

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

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

Construction State

Canals and existing public roads are well considered for 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 Central Vietnam RE Project PMB and the People's Committee of Binh Dinh province and their relevant Institutions (i.e. Provincial and District CRCs, provincial DOF, DOC, DOI, DCH...).

PC3, its Consultant and PPP are responsible for carrying out census, socio-economic surveys and inventories and preparing RP and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction.

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

These administrative units will also ensure the active and effective participation of the DP's in the RP preparation and implementation. In order to have RPs acceptable to the WB and to implement RP smoothly, PC3 is responsible for (i) hiring qualified consultant to prepare RP/EMDP; (ii) appointing qualified social safeguard staff at each PC and its PMBs and CRCs at provincial and district levels.

- Financial resource for the project investment is from EVN (for medium voltage systems) and Binh Dinh Provincial People's Committee (for low voltage systems).

Funds for compensation will be from (i) EVN (for MV system including the management, training/workshops), (ii) Binh Dinh Provincial People's Committee (for LV system) and (iii) budgetary requirements for economic restoration, other assistance would be either from the counter part funds or from IDA.

2.1.2 Detail Responsibility

Electricity of Viet Nam

Electricity of Viet Nam is the owner of the project and is responsible in managing and organizing of investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and supervision for RP implementation.

Project Management Board

The PMB is responsible for the implementation of RP, including impact survey, delivery of entitlements, carry out for the restoration program, redressal of complaints,



internal monitoring. Main tasks of PMB will be:

- Establish master plan, management and supervision of RP implementation.
- Responsible for organizing information dissemination/disclosure, public meetings: disclose RP to all relevant local authorities, Resettlement Committees, disseminate DMS and Entitlement forms to all DPs.
- Organizing/training for survey team to carry out the Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and RP implementation for all levels of People's Committees and relevant agencies.
- Supervision/monitor for compensation payment, land acquisition and land clearance.
- Report the RP implementation progress and land clearance work to WB and EVN.

Provincial People's Committees

- 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 committees at all different administrative levels and approve lands for compensation.
- Redress complaints and grievances.

RP Related Provincial Departments

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

Provincial Compensation/Resettlement Committees (CRC)

The Provincial CRC is responsible for implementing RP according to the approved Schedule. The Provincial CRC will be headed by the Vice Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committees. The Provincial CRC is responsible for :

- Assist PMB and District CRCs in preparing detailed plans for compensation and resettlement.



- Checking all inventory of impacts and detailed implementation plans submitted by District CRCs. Approval the implementation plans submit by the District CRCs.
- Solving complaints if the redressal is fail at the district level.

The Provincial CRC will consist 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 related districts.
- Representative of Provincial PMB.

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
- Responsible for settle complaints of DPs at district levels.

District Compensation/Resettlement Committees

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

- Organize the survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each DP.
- Checking the unit prices of compensation as applied in RP, suggest for adjusting the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required).
- In co-ordination with PMB, organize the meetings with DPs, communes, disseminate the RIB, DMS and entitlement forms to DPs.
- Based on the policy and approved process in RP, prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) and the together with PMB pay entitlements to DPs in a timely manner.



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

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

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

Commune People's Committees

People's Committees of communes will be responsible for :

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

Project Affected Persons (DPs)

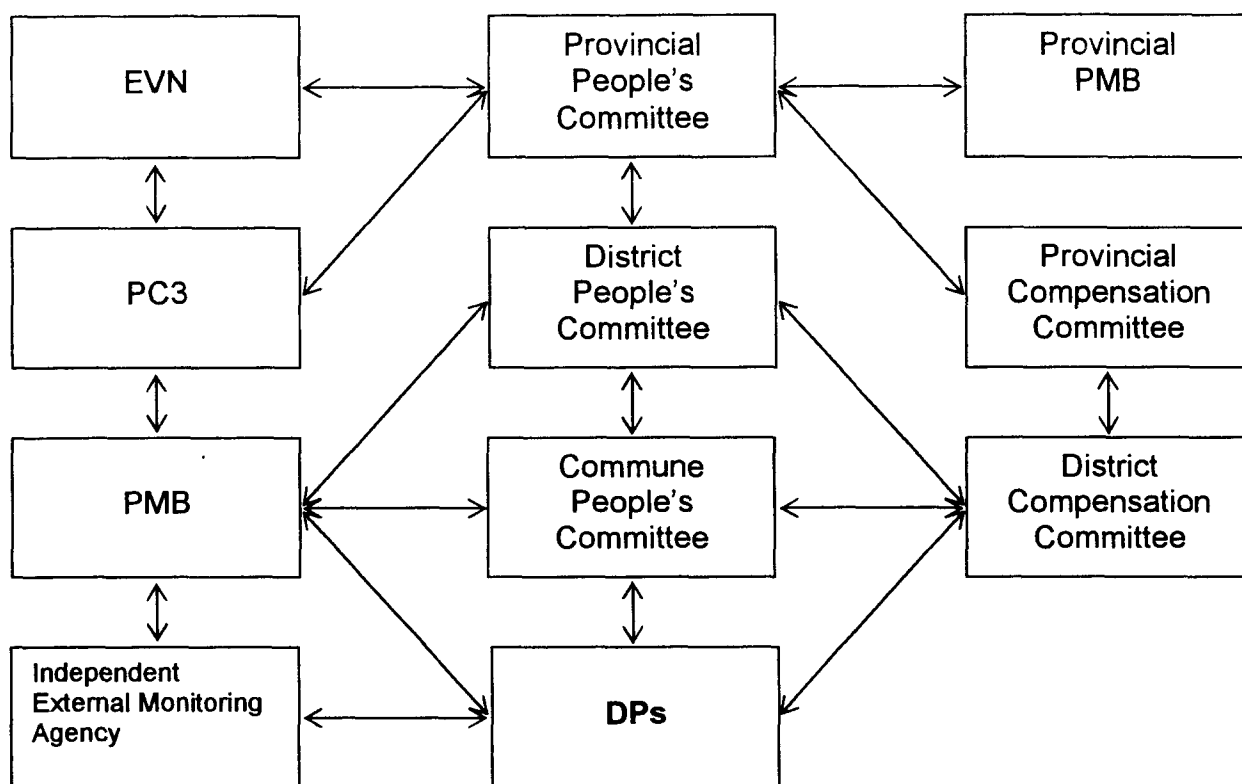
DPs are ready with their necessary RP related papers i.e. LURC, ownership of other assets.

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

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



Figure 2.1.2 – RP Implementation Organizational Chart



2.2 Legal Framework

WB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and GOV Laws on Compensation and Resettlement and Policies for EM are applied.

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 Vietnam (1992) confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.
- The Civil Law (28 October 1995).
- MOC Circular No.05-BXD/DT dt. 9 February 1993 on the classification of the housing categories.

- GOV Decree No.64/CP dt. 27 September 1993 on the distribution of long term agricultural land to the households for agricultural purpose.
- GOV Decree 60/CP dt. July 5, 1994 regulates property ownership and Land Use Rights in urban areas.
- GOV Decrees 61/CP dt. July 15, 1994 regulates residential house purchases, sales and business.
- GOV Decree 45/CP dt. 3 August 1996 regulates the Amendment of Article 10 of 60/CP (5/7/1994).
- GOV Decree 88/CP dt. 17 August 1994 regulates the Management and Use of Urban Land.
- Ordinance for Regulation and Amendment of Ordinance on Tax of Land and Housing (1 January 1994).
- Law on Taxation of Land Use Right Transfer (22 June 1994).
- GOV Decree 94/CP dt. 25 August 1994 regulates the Implementation of Ordinance for Tax of Land and Housing.
- MOF Official Letter No.2944/TC-TCT dt. 28 October 1995 regulates the tax remission of housing program.
- Law on Petition and Accusation dt. 02 December 1998.
- GOV Decree 54/1999/ND-CP dt. 8 July 1999 defined the protection of high voltage systems.
- GOV Decree 67/1999/ND-CP dt. 07 August 1999 regulates in detail the Law on Petition and Accusation.
- GOV Decree No.17/2001/ND-CP dt. 4 May 2001 stipulated procedures of using and management of ODA.
- The 2003 Land Law (passed by the National Assembly on November 26, 2003) regulates the land management and land uses, with effective date of July, 01, 2004, provides that "the persons with land to be recovered shall be compensated with the assignment of new land of the same use purposes; if having no land for compensation, shall be compensated with the land use right value at the time of issuance of the recovery decisions. The People's Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government shall elaborate and execute resettlement projects before the land recovery for compensations with dwelling houses, residential land for persons having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. The resettlement sites must have development conditions being equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. In cases of having no



resettlement land, the persons having land recovered shall be compensated with money and given priority to purchase or lease dwelling houses under the State's ownership, for urban areas; be compensated with residential land, for rural areas. In case of recovering land of households and/or individuals, that are directly engaged in production, but having no land for compensation for continued production, apart from pecuniary compensations, the persons having land recovered shall be supported by the State to stabilize their lives, with training for change of their production and/or business lines, with the arrangement of new jobs."

Item 4 – Land Acquisition

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Art. 49, 50 define the conditions for issuance of LURC to the extend that (i) 'HH or individual who directly using the land for agricultural, forestry, aquaculture and salt production in the areas of socio-economic difficulties in the mountainous areas or islands and who have their residential registration and certification from their commune People's Committee that they had been using the land stably and without disputes are being issued with LURC and do not have to pay for the land use', (ii) 'HH or individual who had been stably using the land before Oct. 15, 1993 but without any legal papers and their commune People's Committee certifies that their land is without disputes and apt to the approved local land use plan are being issued with LURC and do not have to pay for the land use', (iii) 'HH or individual who had been stably using the land from Oct. 15, 1993 till the effective of this Law, but without any legal papers and their commune People's Committee certifies that their land is without disputes and apt to the approved local land use plan are being issued with LURC and do have to pay for the land use'.

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



Art.57

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Circular No.116/2004/TT-BTC dt. 07 December, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP.
- Decisions of Binh Dinh Provincial People's Committees on the applicable unit prices for compensation.

Priorities to Ethnic Minority Peoples



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

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

Notes There are 474 HHs (2,046 persons) of *Bana, Hre, Cham, Tay and Thai* ethnic groups in the subproject areas. Pls. see EMDP.

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;
- (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.

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*. 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 LURC. For houses and other structures, the market cost of the materials shall be used to calculate the replacement cost to build a replacement structure with an area and the quality should be at least as good as those affected. For both totally and partially affected structures, compensation includes market cost of material, plus the costs of 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.

2.2.3 Compatibilities of GOV and WB Approaches

With the promulgation of

- the new 2003 Land Law,
- Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP dt. 16 November, 2004 on methodology for price verification and price framework of various types and categories of land,
- Circular No.114/2004/TT-BTC dt. 26 November, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP,



- Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 December, 2004 on the compensation, assistance and resettlement in case of land acquisition by the State, and
- Circular No.116/2004/TT-BTC dt. 07 December, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP,

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 15 October 1993. (Clause 49, 50 of Art.42 of the 2003 Land Law).
- Compensation at *replacement cost* is ensured in Art.6 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec., 2004 that ‘... people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is any differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash’ and, Art.19 of the same Decree that ‘... houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard...’

2.2.4 Required Waivers

GOV Decree 17/2001/ND-CP dt. 4 May 2001 (Item 4 of Art. 2) stipulates that “in case of international agreements on ODA signed between GOV and sponsor country stipulate other contents, such international agreements should be stipulated”.

Differences between the approaches and measures that need to be addressed within the program also exist. However, in this context, procedures exist within national and



provincial governments that allow the granting of waivers of domestic law on specific projects that may be in conflict with that of the funding agency.

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

Eligibility to Compensation and/or Assistance

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

Article 7

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

Article 18, 19 and 20 :

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

Article 28 and 29 :

DPs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance

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

Land price for Compensation Calculation

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

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



Article 7

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

Article 9

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

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

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

Article 2

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

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

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

Assistance policy for DPs who rent houses from the government

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

Article 21

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

Assistance policy for rehabilitation

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

Article 28



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

GOV Commitments

To ensure that the objectives of the policy are met, the Prime Minister of Vietnam and Chairpersons of the project related provinces in approving/adopting (prior to the project appraisal) the policies and objectives set forth in this *Policy Framework* will grant the waivers to the above mentioned Articles 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28 and 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 4, Article 2 of GOV Decree 17/2001/ND-CP dt. 04 May, 2001 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.”

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

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 prior to the commencement of the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 15th of October of 2005. 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’ has 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;
 - (iii) replacement of residential/premise land of equal size acceptable to the DP or in cash at replacement cost according to DP's choice; and
 - (iv) transfer and subsistence allowances.
- (d) Replacement residential and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the DPs.
- (e) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the DP's prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective Project site.
- (f) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the DP's, to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided by DP's prior to expected start-up of works at the respective project site.
- (g) The previous level of community services and resources will be maintained or improved.
- (h) Financial and physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available and as where and when required.
- (i) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RPs.



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

2.5 Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement

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

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

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

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

2.6 Compensation Policy

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

Compensation for land losses :

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



Compensation for land, houses, buildings and 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.

Compensation prices have been defined in this RP are tariffs established by the provinces based on the Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP and 188/2004/ND-CP.

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) will also be carried out by Resettlement Committees 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. Entitlement Policy

3.1 Impact Categories

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

3.1.1 Temporary Impact within ROW

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

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

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

3.1.2 Permanent Impact

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

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

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

Category 5 DPs who have houses/structures, which are partially or totally damaged and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential



land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m² for rural areas.

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

- (a) acquired productive land areas is more than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.
- (b) acquired productive land areas is less than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.
- (c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 100 m² (in rural areas).
- (d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 100 m² (in rural areas).

Category 7 DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.

Category 8 Impacts on public works i.e. water supply resources/systems, sewage systems, roads/bridges etc.

Category 9 Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes.

3.2 Entitlement

3.2.1 Eligibility and Limitation to Eligibility

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

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

The cut-off date has been fixed prior to the commencement of the socio-economic surveys and inventory, the 15th of October of 2005. The cut-off date has been declared officially by the competent local authorities in the very first community meetings in each project related commune.

Encroachers who settled into the proposed affected area after the *cut-off date* will have no entitlement to compensation and resettlement. They will be required to demolish their structure and cut the trees or harvest their crops for land clearance to the project. In case necessary, they will be forced to be removed out the proposed project area.



Nevertheless, they do not have to pay any fine or sanction. The *cut-off date* and the provision of 'no compensation for encroachers' have been clearly declared in the community meetings and printed in the pamphlets.

3.2.2 Eligibility to Compensation Entitlement

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

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

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

- (a) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;
- (b) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;
- (c) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project; and
- (d) persons whose businesses are 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 DP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L), surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the project as of the date of the baseline surveys are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost should not bar the DP from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.
- (c) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are:



- (i) compensation at replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures;
 - (ii) agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity acceptable to the DPs or in cash at replacement cost according to DP's choice;
 - (iii) replacement of residential/premise land of equal size acceptable to the DP or in cash at replacement cost according to DP's choice; and
 - (iv) transfer and subsistence allowances.
- (d) Replacement residential and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the DPs.
- (e) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the DP's prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective Project 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.

3.2.4 Compensation Policy

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

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

Compensation for land, houses, buildings and 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 Binh Dinh 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) will be also 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

Category	Entitlement
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected trees, crops at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price. • No compensation for land. • Reinstatement land after the project construction.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected trees, crops at replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price. • No compensation for land. • Reinstatement land after the project construction.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The damaged house/structure will be compensated in cash at full at full replacement cost. • No compensation for land. • No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP can opt for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 'land for land' : the provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost according to DP's choice or (ii) cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/ structures • No deduction for depreciation and salvage materials.
6	<p><u>DP losing productive land</u></p> <p><i>Land loss < 10% of their total landholdings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p><i>Land loss ≥ 10% of their total landholdings</i></p> <p>DP can opt for the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) "Land for land" with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economic-viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic-viable. (ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost. • Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost. • Rehabilitation assistance. <p><u>DP losing Residential and garden land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land. • If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing: DP can opt for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, or (ii) "land for land" compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.

7	<p><u>Temporary impact</u> Compensation for income lost during the affected period.</p> <p><u>Permanent impact</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers and satisfactory to DP. • Cash compensation for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures without depreciation. • Cash compensation for the lost of income during the transition period.
8	<p>The community infrastructures shall be restore at no cost to the community.</p>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, DPs are entitled to additional assistance (subsidies/allowances) as stipulated in the GOV Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP.

Transport allowance

Art. 27 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP : all relocating DPs are entitled in one time :

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

Relocation subsidy

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

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



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

Restoration allowance

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

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

Other restoration allowance	to be decided by the provincial People's Committee with financial resource from the person who is going to use the acquired land.
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* *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 RE 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 DPs with their fixed assets being acquired more than 10% of their total holding, therefore, no DPs required to be relocated and the *development of resettlement site is not required*.

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

4.2 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Losses

4.2.1 Consultation and Participation

During the project preparation PC3 Consultants have conducted detailed survey on the project impacts. The survey teams have also conducted discussions and consultations with local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, particularly the alignment of D/L routes etc. so as the selected line route and DSSs locations are the least impact option.

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

The draft layout of routes have been communicated by PC3 to the relevant bodies i.e. provincial, district and commune People's Committees, Dept. of Natural Resources and Environment, provincial, district and commune cadastral services etc. for comments and public display. The valuable feedback of local authorities and DPs were taken into account for design.

4.2.2 Impact Limitation Measures in Design Stage

Distribution Sub-Stations

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

Route Selection

The project impacts mitigation measures have been scrutinized during the design stage,



particularly for the route selection. Appropriate route would reduce the project cost and adverse impacts on the local communities and environment.

The following principles were followed :

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

During the mapping of the routes, PC3 and its Consultants have thoroughly studied different alternatives on map and at sites to select the optimal ones.

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

Technical Solutions

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

Application of different dimensions for tower foundation to be suitable to their functions and the selected locations. Area of foundation size will vary from 1.8 m^2 to 3 m^2 .

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, PC3 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. construction would be carried out right after the harvest of crops and terminated before the next sowings. To achieve such target, apt workforces with working shifts would be scheduled to shorten the temporarily affected period.

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



4.3 Result of Mitigation Measures

Impact on Land

	Area (m ²)	% of total land holding
– Permanent impact on residential land	Nil	
– Temporary impact on residential land	Nil	
– Permanent impact on productive land	23,118	0.16
– Temporary impact on productive land	839,070	5.37

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 <i>ethnic minorities</i>	441 HHs – 1,992 Pers.

Notes There are 411 EM DP HHs (1,992 persons) of *Bana*, *Hre* and *Cham* groups in Binh Dinh province affected by the project. Pls. see EMDP.

DPs

	Household	Person
• Total DPs with more than 10% of productive land affected	Nil	Nil
• Total DPs with more than 10% of residential land affected	Nil	Nil
• DPs required to-be relocated	Nil	Nil

DPs opted for cash compensation for their certain impacted assets at the replacement costs.

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

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



5. People's Participation

5.1 Community Meetings

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

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

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

The prevailing opinion of DPs in the project areas :

- The extension of the power supply networks are welcomed by all DPs, particularly people who have not yet enjoy the power supply and who are having the power supply but with too low service quality.
- DPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.
- DPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.

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

(Pls. see Appendix 4 for samples of *Minutes of Community Meetings*).

5.2 Socio-economic Surveys

The Consultant and PPPs have carried out the socio-economic surveys by direct interviews and fill-in the 'Questionnaires' covering 100% of DPs in the project areas. (Pls. see Appendix 5 for sample of *Questionnaires*).



The survey teams have also distributed the Pamphlets of Q & A on RP related issues and illustrations with measurements of ROW and electricity related accidents. (Pls. see Appendix 6 for Samples of Pamphlet).

The drafts of RP *Entitlement Matrix* have been copied and communicated by PC3 to the relevant bodies i.e. Binh Dinh 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 DPs' representatives.

5.3 Objectives of Information Campaign and Consultation Program

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

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

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

- To share full information on the proposed project areas, its components and its activities with the affected people.
- To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the effected people as well as information about their reactions/feedback to proposed policies and activities.
- To obtain the cooperation and participation of the affected people and communities required to be undertaken for resettlement planning and implementation.
- To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

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

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

This phase – *RP planning and preparation* – consisted of line route selection, census and inventory of affected people, affected assets, and identification of strategies for compensating, rehabilitating and relocating. Survey teams had asked local authorities and DPs for their comments on the route alignments, potential of adverse impact, their reference on unit cost for house construction and unit cost of land. Commune local



authorities had also been consulted for land availability in the case public land would be used for land compensation.

Draft RP have been sent by PC3 to the Binh Dinh provincial People's Committee and provincial Compensation and Resettlement Committee in Jan., 2006 for review and comments.

Draft of RP's *Entitlement Matrix* have been sent by PC3 to the project related district People's Committees, district Compensation and Resettlement Committees, commune People's Committees, commune Women Unions, Fatherland Fronts, Peasant Associations.

PC3 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 within Feb., 2006.

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

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

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

Activity 1

Information and discussion with related local authorities on the line routes

After studying maps and visiting the sites, the Consultant had envisaged a preliminary route on 1/50,000 scale map. Such map of all locations passed by the line was sent to relevant local authorities. The local authorities have agreed on the project line routes. These activities took place during Aug. – Dec., 2005.

Activity 2

Impact survey and statistics

Based on the agreed line routes, survey teams had realized the routes at sites coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of DPs affected on land, houses and crops. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered to 100 % of affected households. These activities took place during Aug. – Dec., 2005.

Activity 3

Meetings with DPs' representatives

When the survey finished, Consultant in coordination with the commune officials held meetings with DPs having land and other assets in ROWs and with hamlet representatives. In these meetings, the Consultant officially informed the participants of the project purposes; presented the project impacts on land and crops in detail; introduce on the objective of RP, the principles and policies of compensation and required people not to build new structures in the affected areas. DPs were consulted



on the entitlement and compensation policy. DPs had also been asked for their options for compensation modes, most of them preferred cash for land and other assets. They have requested that compensation must be at replacement cost and full compensation have to be paid before land clearance. They also requested to be clearly informed about the project implementation schedule. These activities took place during Aug. – Dec., 2005.

Activity 4

Meetings with the Project related Provincial 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 Oct. – Dec., 2005. A meeting between PC3, Consultant and project-involved provincial and district People's Committees was held. Relating issues such as agreement on the criteria for commune to be selected for the project, project financial sources including cost for compensation 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 made copies of *Entitlement Matrix* and sent to all project related district and commune authorities during Dec., 2005.

Draft RP will be sent by PC3 to the Binh Dinh provincial People's Committee and district People's Committees in Dec., 2005 for review and comments. PC3 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 Binh Dinh Provincial People's Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet Nam.

5.5 Phase 2 – Information Campaign and Consultation during Resettlement Implementation



During this phase – *RP implementation* – meetings will be organized in each commune. The implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities includes: implementing resettlement policies; entitlement calculation and payment of compensation to DPs; finalize PPs' 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 PRCs and DRCs by the provincial PPC. Then PC3 will provide local RCs at all levels the final RP, training their staff on RP contents and steps of RP implementation. Disseminating RIB to all DPs. This activity is expected to take place in about Nov., 2006.

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

Activity 2

Distribution DMS and entitlement forms to DPs

PC3, Consultant and local CRCs will carry out DMS and calculate entitlements and disseminate DMS and entitlement forms to all DPs. The list of DPs, their affected assets and entitlements will be posted at commune office.

After distribute RIB and compensation, entitlement forms to DPs, district CRCs and all commune local authorities will organize meetings in each commune to clearly inform/explain the policy of RP to DPs. In these meetings, DPs can raise their questions on any resettlement issues. This activity is proposed to be done by about Nov., 2006.

Activity 3

Meeting with DPs on compensation payment

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

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

Besides, DPs will be informed of times, locations and process of compensation payment for the lost assets. The meetings are scheduled by late Nov., 2006.



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

Activity 4

Information to local authorities on implementation schedule

PC3 will inform commune authorities and DPs about construction schedule and procedures as well as schedule of RP implementation. This activity is scheduled by late Nov., 2006.

Commune local authorities and district RCs must closely coordinate together for ensuring that all DPs are fully informed about compensation and project/RP implementation schedules.

5.6 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

To ensure that DPs, their representatives and local governments of the affected areas fully understand on the details of RP, RIB will be prepared by PC3, and will be distributed to all DPs in the project area in the initial duration of the implementation stage.

The RIB will contain information on the followings:

Basic Features

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

Specific Entitlements of DP

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



6. Baseline Information

6.1 Data Gathering Activities

The census and inventory work of project impacts were carried during Sept. – Nov., 2005 by the Consultant and under the assistance of the related local authorities. The inventory work includes :

- Census of all DPs impacted by the project.
- Survey for DPs who have houses (partially or fully demolished) within the proposed locations.
- Survey for DPs impacted on trees in the proposed project locations and outside ROW according to the regulation for the safety protection of HV system stipulated in Decree No.54-1999 ND-CP on 8 July 1999.
- Survey for impacted public infrastructures, properties, facilities and farms.
- Survey for land acquisition area for tower foundation.
- Survey for temporary land acquisition area.
- Survey for other impacted assets

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

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

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

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

6.2 Socio-economic Surveys

The socio-economic surveys aim at providing baseline data on the localities traversed by the D/Ls covering 25 communes belong to 10 districts of Binh Dinh 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 Binh Dinh province, among the open-door market economy of the whole country, develops on the trend of increasing industry and services sectors in the overwhelming agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fishery sectors.

In the project areas, the population is mainly farmers (83.62%) with sources of income from farming combined with small scale live-stock breeding. The forestry occupied 3.75%, the small scale services and business occupied 1.25%, the wage-earners (from both state-owned and private sectors) occupied 4.48% and the rest belong to the free lance laborers with unstable occupations, retired and other occupations.

6.3.1 Agriculture 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 the project related provinces.

Cultivation gets a large proportion of agriculture, in which mainly trees for food production. The paddy cultivation area in Binh Dinh province is around 125,444 ha with the output of 45.5 tons/ha while cassava is around 11,587 ha with the output of 16 ton/ha, maize is around 7,223 ha with the output of 4 ton/ha and sweet potato is around 590 ha with the output of 4.5 ton/ha.

In 2004, the tobacco cultivation area is around 124 ha with the output of 1.7 ton/ha, the rush planting area is around 302 ha with the output of 5.7 ton/ha and the cotton planting area is around 314 ha with the output of 1.3 ton/ha.

The long-term tree planting includes tea (177 ha with 2.3 ton/ha), pepper (300 ha with 0.5 ton/ha), coffee (479 ha with 0.2 ton/ha), cashewnut (15,498 ha with 0.36 ton/ha) and coconut (11,459 ha with 9 ton/ha) etc.

There are around 154,392 ha of natural forest and 52,982 ha of planted forest (of which, 40,126 ha of trees for pulp) in Binh Dinh province.

6.3.2 Industry and Handicraft

Processing industries (food and beverage, garment, weaving, wood and wood/bamboo products etc.) occupy the overwhelming portion in the industrial sector : occupy more than 80% of total value of industrial production while mining (metal) and quarrying occupy around 10% of total value of industrial production.

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 production is small scale rice milling, grinding just to serve the local demand.

6.3.3 Rural Transport



Currently, cars/trucks can reach all the district towns and commune admin. HQs in Binh Dinh province.

6.4 Census and Inventory

6.4.1 Population and Household Characteristics

The socio-economic survey traversing the D/Ls covering 25 communes belong to 10 districts project areas in Binh Dinh province is carried out for 100% of all DPs. Features of surveyed households are as follows:

- *Average of family size* 4.99 persons
 - Man 48.58 %
 - Women 51.42 %
- *Age groups*
 - 1 – 17 yrs old 42.68 %
 - 18 – 60 yrs old 50.16 %
 - Above 60 yrs old 7.16 %
- *Heads of HH*
 - Male 71.98 %
 - Female 28.02 %
- *Education standard :*

All districts covered by project have at least 1 secondary school and 2–3 primary schools and 3–4 elementary schools in the district towns and all communes covered by project have at least 1 primary school and 2–3 elementary schools.

 - High school 3.04 %
 - Secondary (10 – 12 classes) 12.73 %
 - Primary (6 – 9 classes) 29.65 %
 - Elementary (1 – 5 classes) 35.73 %
 - Reading/writing 9.02 %
 - Illiterate 6.22 %
 - Not yet attending school 3.61 %
- *Occupation*
 - Agriculture 93.87 %
 - Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors) 6.05 %
 - Free lance laborers 0.08 %
- *Average annual income* 16,766,500 VND/HH/year
or 3,350,000 VND/person/year
- *Amenity*
 - HHs with power supply 93.6 %
 - in which :
 - HHs with power meter 76 %
 - HHs without power meter 24 %



	in which :		
	HHs paying at fixed rate	60	%
	HHs having connection from neighbors	40	%
-	HHs without power supply	6.4	%
-	HHs with water supply	7.13	%
	in which :		
	HHs with water meter	30	%
	HHs without water meter	70	%
-	HHs with septic tanks	6.25	%
	in which :		
	HHs with latrine inside the house	12	%
	HHs with latrine outside the house	88	%
-	HHs with kitchen inside the house	92	%
-	HHs with kitchen outside the house	8	%
-	HHs with telephone	2	%
-	HHs with TV	69	%
-	HHs with motor-bikes	62	%
-	HHs with bicycles	90	%
-	HHs with refrigerators	4	%
-	HHs with washing machines	0.2	%
-	HHs with electronics (radio)	97	%
-	Other facilities	1.6	%

• *Average annual expenses (per HH)*

Regular expenses

-	Food/foodstuff	36.25	%
-	Electricity	1.95	%
-	Water	0.06	%
-	Rent	0.02	%
-	Clothing	5.26	%
-	Health	3.15	%
-	Education	6.15	%
-	Travel/communication	1.52	%
-	Tax	2.5	%
-	Other facilities/services	10.23	%
		<hr/>	
		67.09	%

Irregular annual expenses (HH)

-	Festivities	4.25	%
-	Mourning	2.26	%
-	Furniture	3.62	%
-	House repair	4.16	%
-	Vehicle repair	0.1	%
-	Others	3.15	%
		<hr/>	
		17.54	%



Total expenses as percentage of total income	84.63 %
• <i>Disable people</i>	
– Blind	0.05 %
– Hearing impairs	0.10 %
– Mental	0.02 %
– Orthopaedically handicapped	0.28 %
• <i>Ethnic minorities in the project areas</i>	521 HHs
• <i>Project affected EMs in the project areas</i>	411 HHs

There are 411 EM DP (1,992 persons) of *Bana*, *Hrê* and *Cham* ethnic groups in 7 communes belong to 3 districts of Binh Dinh province. Pls. see EMDP.

6.4.2 Healthcare

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

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

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

6.4.3 Housing Condition

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

• Cat. 4	62.18 %
• ‘Temporary’	37.82 %

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

Apart from the residential land (house building land plot) the households in the project areas have an average of productive (agricultural) land of 2,546m².

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

Pls. see Appendix 7 for *Housing Categories defined in the Vietnamese Construction Standards*.



However, there is only minor residential land acquisition and no houses/structures damaged in this project

6.4.4 Income

Sources of Income

• Agriculture	83.62 %
• Forestry	3.75 %
• Free lance labor	4.20 %
• Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	4.48 %
• Small scale business	1.25 %
• Retired	0.20 %
• Others	0.54 %
• Fishing/aquaculture	1.96 %

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

Average Income

The socio-economic surveys covering 25 communes belong to 10 districts of the project areas in Binh Dinh province show that the average income of the overall population in the Project Areas is around 13,366,500 VND/household/year or 3,350,000 VND/person/year.

Groups of Income (in relation to the average household income in the project areas)			Household Economic Situation (in relation to the average household possession of facilities in the project areas)		
High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
5.15%	61.16%	33.69%	8.54%	63.27%	28.19%



7. Project Impacts

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

7.1 Types of Impacts

ROW is defined on the Decree No.54-1999 ND-CP dated 8 July 1999 by GOV on “security protection for high voltage power network”.

- All houses and public structures in ROW are required to remove or could be existed with the restricted conditions.
- All high trees in tower foundation areas and in ROW of D/L that from the tops of trees to the lowest conductor less than 3 m will be cut. All trees out of ROW but it is supposed to touch to the conductors in the case of fallen trees (should be at least under 1 m from the top of fallen trees to the conductors) will be cut.
- All structures out of ROW but it is supposed to impact to the project such as bomb and mine storage, gas station, stone mine, communication centers etc will be removed.
- Permanently land acquisition for the project consists of :
 - Land acquired for tower foundations
 - Land acquired for permanent access roads
- Temporary impacted land for the project consists of :
 - Land area surrounding the foundation during the period of foundation digging and tower erection.
 - Land area for the service roads for transportation of material into the tower position. The impacted land area will be proposed temporary from 1 to 2 months.
 - Temporary impacted land area in conductor tension consists of a line along the route, 7 m wide (the line is only calculated for category of annual cultivation land). The land area would be impacted from 1 to 2 months.
- Impacted bridges and roads built by local during materials transportation.

Inventory survey work for impacts is carried out during Aug. – Dec., 2005, results are as the below table.



7.2 Project Impacted People

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

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

Results from the Socio-economic surveys show that :

	HHs	Persons
Total number of DPs	6,591	31,812
in which		
Permanently Impacted DPs		
– Number of DPs with more than 10% of productive land permanently acquired	Nil	
– Number of DPs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired	3,354	19,852
– Number of DPs with more than 10% of total residential land permanently affected	Nil	
– Number of DPs with less than 10% of total residential land permanently affected	Nil	
– Number of DPs with permanently total/partial impact on houses/structures	Nil	
– Number of DPs with permanently total/partial impact on business	Nil	
– Number of DPs required to be relocated	Nil	
<i>Total Permanently Impacted DPs</i>	3,354	19,852
Temporarily Impacted DPs		
– Number of DPs with temporary land acquisition	6,393	21,977
– Number of DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures	Nil	
– Number of DPs with temporarily total/partial impact on business	Nil	
<i>Total Temporarily Impacted DPs</i>	6,393	21,977

7.2.1 Number of DPs



Table 7.2.1 – Number of DPs

District/ Commune	DPs					
	MV System		LV System		Total	
	HH	Person	HH	Person	HH	Person
1. An Lao						
1.1 An Hoa	26	121	145	701	171	822
1.2 An Quang	53	195	14	59	67	254
1.3 An Nghia	63	240	11	50	74	290
1.4 An Toan	66	353	14	67	80	420
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>1,786</i>
2. Hoai Nhon						
2.1 Hoai Xuan	221	916	566	2,606	787	3,522
2.2 Hoai Tan	45	238	301	1,253	346	1,491
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>1,154</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>3,859</i>	<i>1,133</i>	<i>5,013</i>
3. Hoai An						
3.1 An Duc	196	999	696	3,315	892	4,314
3.2 An Thanh	76	365	259	1,209	335	1,574
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>1,364</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>4,524</i>	<i>1,227</i>	<i>5,888</i>
4. Phu My						
4.1 My Cat	24	96	246	1,004	270	1,100
4.2 My Thanh	19	87	392	1,816	411	1,903
4.3 My Thang	25	91	41	216	66	307
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>3,036</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>3,310</i>
5. Phu Cat						
5.1 Cat Nhon	26	119	278	1,478	304	1,597
5.2 Cat Chanh	28	152	202	1,003	230	1,155
5.3 Cat Thang	30	155	290	1,460	320	1,615
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>3,941</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>4,367</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc						
6.1 Phuoc Hung	37	215	295	1,696	332	1,911
6.2 Phuoc Quang	43	256	356	2,015	399	2,271
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>3,711</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>4,182</i>
7. An Nhon						
7.1 Nhon Phuc	28	147	292	1,588	320	1,735
7.2 Nhon My	51	302	348	1,936	399	2,238
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>3,524</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>3,973</i>
8. Tay Son						
8.1 Tay An	28	137	183	827	211	964
8.2 Binh Tan	-	-	133	495	133	495
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>1,322</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>1,459</i>
9. Vinh Thanh						
9.1 Vinh Quang	13	49	96	403	109	452
9.2 Vinh Hiep	-	-	60	198	60	198



9.3 Vinh Son	82	392	70	309	152	701
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>1,351</i>
10. Van Canh						
10.1 Canh Thuan	-	-	40	215	40	215
10.2 Canh Lien	11	43	72	225	83	268
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>483</i>
Grand Total	1,191	5,668	5,400	26,144	6,591	31,812

Please see Appendix 9 for *Inventory of Project Affected People*.

7.2.2 Total DPs by Categories

Table 7.2.2a – Total DPs by Impact Categories

Categories		Number of HHs
1	DP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.	6,591
2	DP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.	6,393
3	DP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are $\leq 10\%$ of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.	Nil
4	DP who has house, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 10% of total areas or even less than 10% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.	Nil
5	DP who has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of	



	the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m ² for rural areas.	Nil
6	DP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project.	
	(a) acquired productive land areas is more than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.	Nil
	(b) acquired productive land areas is less than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.	3,354
	(c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 100 m ² (in rural areas).	Nil
	(d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 100 m ² (in rural areas).	3,234
7	DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.	Nil
8	Impacts on public works i.e. schools, water supply resources, sewage systems, roads...	Nil
9	Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes	Nil

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

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



Table 7.2.2b – Total Project Impacted by Impact Categories – Locality Distribution

District/Commune	1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8	9
						a	b	c	d			
1. An Lao												
1.1 An Hoa	171	165					33		136			
1.2 An Quang	67	67					58		10			
1.3 An Nghia	74	74					63		24			
1.4 An Toan	80	80					64		31			
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>386</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>218</i>	-	<i>201</i>	-	-	
2. Hoai Nhon												
2.1 Hoai Xuan	787	522					122		455			
2.2 Hoai Tan	346	604					361		244			
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>1,133</i>	<i>1,126</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>483</i>	-	<i>699</i>	-	-	-
3. Hoai An												
3.1 An Duc	892	887					476		416			
3.2 An Thanh	335	298					288		61			
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>1,227</i>	<i>1,185</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>764</i>	-	<i>477</i>	-	-	-
4. Phu My												
4.1 My Cat	270	165					81		100			
4.2 My Thanh	411	406					189		208			
4.3 My Thang	66	60					30		42			
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>631</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>300</i>	-	<i>350</i>	-	-	-
5. Phu Cat												
5.1 Cat Nhon	304	302					153		156			
5.2 Cat Chanh	230	230					93		145			



5.3 Cat Thang	320	318					95		223			
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>850</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>341</i>	-	<i>524</i>	-	-	-
6. Tuy Phuoc												
6.1 Phuoc Hung	332	329					246		91			
6.2 Phuoc Quang	399	387					269		172			
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>716</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>515</i>	-	<i>263</i>	-	-	-
7. An Nhon												
7.1 Nhon Phuc	320	315					214		101			
7.2 Nhon My	399	398					241		118			
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>713</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>455</i>	-	<i>219</i>	-	-	-
8. Tay Son												
8.1 Tay An	211	210					143		89			
8.2 Binh Tan	133	133					40		92			
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>343</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>183</i>	-	<i>181</i>	-	-	-
9. Vinh Thanh												
9.1 Vinh Quang	109	109					15		109			
9.2 Vinh Hiep	60	60					49		42			
9.3 Vinh Son	152	152					18		91			
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>321</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>82</i>	-	<i>242</i>	-	-	-
10. Van Canh												
10.1 Canh Thuan	40	39					13		26			
10.2 Canh Lien	83	83					-		52			
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>122</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>13</i>	-	<i>78</i>	-	-	-
Grand Total	6,591	6,393	-	-	-	-	3,354	-	3,234	-	-	-

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



7.3 Project Impacted Assets

The project will impact on:

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

Results of the socio-economic surveys show that :

P e r m a n e n t I m p a c t s

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

- P e r m a n e n t l y A f f e c t e d A s s e t s -

- Permanent land acquisition

<i>residential land</i>		Nil
<i>productive land</i>		
rice	5,176 m ²	
crops	6,550 m ²	
garden	8,436 m ²	
forest	<u>3,026 m²</u>	
		23,118 m ² representing 0.16 % of total productive land holding
- Permanent affected structures

		Nil
--	--	-----
- Permanent affected crops

rice	5,176 m ²	
crops	<u>6,550 m²</u>	
		11,726 m ²
- Permanent affected trees (i.e. coconut, jackfruit...)

73,086 trees



Temporary Impacts

Temporary Land Acquisition

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

– Temporarily Affected Assets –

•	Temporary land acquisition		
	<i>residential land</i>		Nil
	<i>productive land</i>		
	rice	251,774 m ²	
	crops	<u>587,296 m²</u>	
			839,070 m ² representing 5.37 % of total productive land holding
•	Temporary affected structures		Nil
•	Temporary affected crops		
	rice	246,726 m ²	
	crops	<u>581,260 m²</u>	
			827,986 m ²

Impact on Houses/Structures

Nil

The details of impacts are shown in the following tables:

7.3.1 Number, Category and Area of the House Lost

Nil

7.3.2 Number and Area of Residential Land Lost

Nil.

7.3.3 Number and Area of Productive Land Lost

* There is no temporary impacts on the access roads (during construction) since the prevailing public roads/paths and ROW itself are envisaged to be used as access roads during construction.



Table 7.3.3(a) – Number and Area of Productive Land Lost – LV System

Unit: m²

District/Commune	HHs	Permanent Damage to Productive Land			Total
		Rice land	Crop land	Garden land	
1. An Lao					
1.1 An Hoa	139	-	64	226	290
1.2 An Quang	14	-	10	18	28
1.3 An Nghia	11	-	-	22	22
1.4 An Toan	14	-	-	28	28
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>368</i>
2. Hoai Nhon					
2.1 Hoai Xuan	301	54	68	824	946
2.2 Hoai Tan	565	212	448	472	1,132
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>1,296</i>	<i>2,078</i>
3. Hoai An					
3.1 An Duc	691	98	550	744	1,392
3.2 An Thanh	253	240	518	194	952
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>1,068</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>2,344</i>
4. Phu My					
4.1 My Cat	144	-	132	188	320
4.2 My Thanh	392	108	352	454	914
4.3 My Thang	35	88	-	68	156
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>1,390</i>
5. Phu Cat					
5.1 Cat Nhon	276	488	210	436	1,134
5.2 Cat Chanh	202	248	46	390	684
5.3 Cat Thang	288	92	112	544	748
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>1,370</i>	<i>2,566</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc					
6.1 Phuoc Hung	292	468	162	202	832
6.2 Phuoc Quang	344	402	432	364	1,198
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>2,030</i>
7. An Nhon					
7.1 Nhon Phuc	287	208	192	212	612
7.2 Nhon My	348	380	334	314	1,028
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>1,640</i>
8. Tay Son					
8.1 Tay An	183	168	352	268	788
8.2 Binh Tan	133	-	94	216	310
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>1,098</i>
9. Vinh Thanh					



9.1 Vinh Quang	96	90	58	300	448
9.2 Vinh Hiep	60	14	122	110	246
9.3 Vinh Son	70	-	20	184	204
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>898</i>
10. Van Canh					
10.1 Canh Thuan	39	-	28	52	80
10.2 Canh Lien	72	-	-	118	118
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>198</i>
Grand Total	5,249	3,358	4,304	6,948	14,610

Table 7.3.3(b) – Number and Area of Productive Land Lost – MV System

Unit: m²

District/Commune	HHs	Permanent Damage to Productive Land				Total
		Rice land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	
1. An Lao						
1.1 An Hoa	26	-	12	156	-	168
1.2 An Quang	53	40	552	4	544	1,140
1.3 An Nghia	63	-	440	52	548	1,040
1.4 An Toan	66	-	404	68	480	952
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>1,408</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>1,572</i>	<i>3,300</i>
2. Hoai Nhon						
2.1 Hoai Xuan	221	214	62	616	-	892
2.2 Hoai Tan	39	80	68	32	-	180
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,072</i>
3. Hoai An						
3.1 An Duc	196	236	372	176	-	784
3.2 An Thanh	45	180	16	-	-	196
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>980</i>
4. Phu My						
4.1 My Cat	21	76	-	32	-	108
4.2 My Thanh	14	-	-	68	-	68
4.3 My Thang	25	88	-	44	-	132
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>308</i>
5. Phu Cat						
5.1 Cat Nhon	26	-	72	40	-	112
5.2 Cat Chanh	28	80	60	-	-	140
5.3 Cat Thang	30	100	24	16	-	140
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>392</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc						
6.1 Phuoc Hung	37	176	-	-	-	176



6.2 Phuoc Quang	43	196	8	-	-	204
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>380</i>
7. An Nhon						
7.1 Nhon Phuc	28	100	24	-	-	124
7.2 Nhon My	50	140	80	-	-	220
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>344</i>
8. Tay Son						
8.1 Tay An	27	112	16	-	-	128
8.2 Binh Tan	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>128</i>
9. Vinh Thanh						
9.1 Vinh Quang	13	-	-	52	-	52
9.2 Vinh Hiep	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3 Vinh Son	82	-	36	120	176	332
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>384</i>
10. Van Canh						
10.1 Canh Thuan	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Canh Lien	11	-	-	12	1,278	1,290
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1,278</i>	<i>1,290</i>
Grand Total	1,144	1,818	2,246	1,488	3,026	8,578

Table 7.3.3(c) – Number and Area of Productive Land Lost – Overall System

Unit: m²

District/Commune	HHs	Permanent Damage to Productive Land				Total
		Rice land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	
1. An Lao						
1.1 An Hoa	165	-	76	382	-	458
1.2 An Quang	67	40	562	22	544	1,168
1.3 An Nghia	74	-	440	74	548	1,062
1.4 An Toan	80	-	404	96	480	980
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>1,482</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>1,572</i>	<i>3,668</i>
2. Hoai Nhon						
2.1 Hoai Xuan	522	268	130	1,440	-	1,838
2.2 Hoai Tan	604	292	516	504	-	1,312
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>1,126</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>1,944</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,150</i>
3. Hoai An						
3.1 An Duc	887	334	922	920	-	2,176
3.2 An Thanh	298	420	534	194	-	1,148
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>1,185</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>1,456</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,324</i>



4. Phu My						
4.1 My Cat	165	76	132	220	-	428
4.2 My Thanh	406	108	352	522	-	982
4.3 My Thang	60	176	-	112	-	288
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,698</i>
5. Phu Cat						
5.1 Cat Nhon	302	488	282	476	-	1,246
5.2 Cat Chanh	230	328	106	390	-	824
5.3 Cat Thang	318	192	136	560	-	888
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>1,008</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>1,426</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,958</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc						
6.1 Phuoc Hung	329	644	162	202	-	1,008
6.2 Phuoc Quang	387	598	440	364	-	1,402
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>1,242</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,410</i>
7. An Nhon						
7.1 Nhon Phuc	315	308	216	212	-	736
7.2 Nhon My	398	520	414	314	-	1,248
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>713</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,984</i>
8. Tay Son						
8.1 Tay An	210	280	368	268	-	916
8.2 Binh Tan	133	-	94	216	-	310
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,226</i>
9. Vinh Thanh						
9.1 Vinh Quang	109	90	58	352	-	500
9.2 Vinh Hiep	60	14	122	110	-	246
9.3 Vinh Son	152	-	56	304	176	536
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>1,282</i>
10. Van Canh						
10.1 Canh Thuan	39	-	28	52	-	80
10.2 Canh Lien	83	-	-	130	1,278	1,408
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>1,278</i>	<i>1,488</i>
Grand Total	6,393	5,176	6,550	8,436	3,026	23,188

7.3.4 Quantity and Type of Crops Lost

Table 7.3.4(a) – Permanently Impacted Crops – LV System

District/Commune	HHs	Agricultural Land		Total
		Rice land	Crop Land	
1. An Lao				
1.1 An Hoa	31	-	64	64

Unit : m²



1.2 An Quang	5	-	10	10
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>74</i>
2. Hoai Nhon				
2.1 Hoai Xuan	54	54	68	122
2.2 Hoai Tan	330	212	448	660
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>782</i>
3. Hoai An				
3.1 An Duc	324	98	550	648
3.2 An Thanh	244	240	518	758
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>1,068</i>	<i>1,406</i>
4. Phu My				
4.1 My Cat	66	-	132	132
4.2 My Thanh	189	108	352	460
4.3 My Thang	15	88	-	88
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>680</i>
5. Phu Cat				
5.1 Cat Nhon	137	488	210	698
5.2 Cat Chanh	65	248	46	294
5.3 Cat Thang	68	92	112	204
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>1,196</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc				
6.1 Phuoc Hung	209	468	162	630
6.2 Phuoc Quang	226	402	432	834
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>1,464</i>
7. An Nhon				
7.1 Nhon Phuc	186	208	192	400
7.2 Nhon My	191	380	334	714
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>1,114</i>
8. Tay Son				
8.1 Tay An	116	168	352	520
8.2 Binh Tan	40	-	94	94
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>614</i>
9. Vinh Thanh				
9.1 Vinh Quang	15	90	58	148
9.2 Vinh Hiep	49	14	122	136
9.3 Vinh Son	9	-	20	20
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>304</i>
10. Van Canh				
10.1 Canh Thuan	13	-	28	28
10.2 Canh Lien		-	-	-
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>
Grand Total	2,582	3,358	4,304	7,662



Table 7.3.4(b) – Permanently Impacted Crops – MV System

Unit : m²

District/Commune	HHs	Agricultural Land		Total
		Rice land	Crop Land	
1. An Lao				
1.1 An Hoa	2	-	12	12
1.2 An Quang	53	40	552	592
1.3 An Nghia	63	-	440	440
1.4 An Toan	64	-	404	404
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>1,408</i>	<i>1,448</i>
2. Hoai Nhon				
2.1 Hoai Xuan	68	214	62	276
2.2 Hoai Tan	31	80	68	148
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>424</i>
3. Hoai An				
3.1 An Duc	152	236	372	608
3.2 An Thanh	44	180	16	196
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>804</i>
4. Phu My				
4.1 My Cat	15	76	-	76
4.2 My Thang	15	88	-	88
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>164</i>
5. Phu Cat				
5.1 Cat Nhon	16	-	72	72
5.2 Cat Chanh	28	80	60	140
5.3 Cat Thang	27	100	24	124
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>336</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc				
6.1 Phuoc Hung	37	176	-	176
6.2 Phuoc Quang	43	196	8	204
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>380</i>
7. An Nhon				
7.1 Nhon Phuc	28	100	24	124
7.2 Nhon My	50	140	80	220
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>344</i>
8. Tay Son				
8.1 Tay An	27	112	16	128
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>128</i>
9. Vinh Thanh				
9.1 Vinh Son	9	-	36	36
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>
10. Van Canh				



10 1 Canh Thuan	-	-	-	-
10 2 Canh Lien	-	-	-	-
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	772	1,818	2,246	4,064

Table 7.3.4(c) – Permanently Impacted Crops – Overall System

Unit : m²

District/Commune	HHs	Agricultural Land		Total
		Rice land	Crop Land	
1. An Lao				
1.1 An Hoa	33	-	76	76
1.2 An Quang	58	40	562	602
1.3 An Nghia	63	-	440	440
1.4 An Toan	64	-	404	404
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>1,482</i>	<i>1,522</i>
2. Hoai Nhon				
2.1 Hoai Xuan	122	268	130	398
2.2 Hoai Tan	361	292	516	808
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>1,206</i>
3. Hoai An				
3.1 An Duc	476	334	922	1,256
3.2 An Thanh	288	420	534	954
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>1,456</i>	<i>2,210</i>
4. Phu My				
4.1 My Cat	81	76	132	208
4.2 My Thanh	189	108	352	460
4.3 My Thang	30	176	-	176
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>844</i>
5. Phu Cat				
5.1 Cat Nhon	153	488	282	770
5.2 Cat Chanh	93	328	106	434
5.3 Cat Thang	95	192	136	328
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>1,008</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>1,532</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc				
6.1 Phuoc Hung	246	644	162	806
6.2 Phuoc Quang	269	598	440	1,038
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>1,242</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>1,844</i>
7. An Nhon				
7.1 Nhon Phuc	214	308	216	524
7.2 Nhon My	241	520	414	934



<i>Sub-total 7</i>	455	828	630	1,458
8. Tay Son				
8.1 Tay An	143	280	368	648
8.2 Binh Tan	40	-	94	94
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	183	280	462	742
9. Vinh Thanh				
9.1 Vinh Quang	15	90	58	148
9.2 Vinh Hiep	49	14	122	136
9.3 Vinh Son	18	-	56	56
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	82	104	236	340
10. Van Canh				
10.1 Canh Thuan	13	-	28	28
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	13	-	28	28
Grand Total	3,354	5,176	6,550	11,726

7.3.5 Quantity and Type of Trees Lost



Table 7.3.5a – Impacted Perennial Trees and others High Trees – LV System

Unit : Tree

District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack fruit	Grape fruit	Others	Total
1. An Lao								
1.1 An Hoa	674	81	21	102	72	24	1,048	2,022
1.2 An Quang	1	-	1	-	3	2	26	33
1.3 An Nghia	1	-	-	-	2	-	37	40
1.4 An Toan	-	-	1	3	4	-	7	15
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>1,118</i>	<i>2,110</i>
2. Hoai Nhon								
2.1 Hoai Xuan	421	-	-	25	-	-	34	480
2.2 Hoai Tan	904	135	26	43	61	30	551	1,750
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>1,325</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>2,230</i>
3. Hoai An								
3.1 An Duc	1,522	408	3	12	106	4	788	2,843
3.2 An Thanh	388	23	25	2	37	3	140	618
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>1,910</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>3,461</i>
4. Phu My								
4.1 My Cat	846	-	51	36	43	-	241	1,217
4.2 My Thanh	364	1	127	4	4	-	212	712
4.3 My Thang	112	-	12	9	13	-	87	233
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>1,322</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>2,162</i>
5. Phu Cat								
5.1 Cat Nhon	52	67	74	67	63	70	126	519
5.2 Cat Chanh	13	46	49	52	55	51	61	327



5.3 Cat Thang	22	71	76	48	60	36	126	439
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	87	184	199	167	178	157	313	1,285
6. Tuy Phuoc								
6.1 Phuoc Hung	41	65	102	81	71	64	212	636
6.2 Phuoc Quang	19	26	144	53	65	74	249	630
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	60	91	246	134	136	138	461	1,266
7. An Nhon								
7.1 Nhon Phuc	35	59	84	67	63	79	167	554
7.2 Nhon My	20	34	138	61	70	74	254	651
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	55	93	222	128	133	153	421	1,205
8. Tay Son								
8.1 Tay An	37	61	66	37	47	33	117	398
8.2 Binh Tan	20	47	26	35	26	29	53	236
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	57	108	92	72	73	62	170	634
9. Vinh Thanh								
9.1 Vinh Quang	152	-	-	7	-	-	9	168
9.2 Vinh Hiep	21	35	4	7	5	30	174	276
9.3 Vinh Son	25	37	5	9	6	31	206	319
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	198	72	9	23	11	61	389	763
10. Van Canh								
10.1 Canh Thuan	-	2	2	-	1	-	19	24
10.2 Canh Lien	-	-	-	-	9	4	9	22
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	-	2	2	-	10	4	28	46
Grand Total	5,690	1,198	1,037	760	886	638	4,953	15,162



Table 7.3.5b – Impacted Perennial Trees and others High Trees – MV System

Unit : Tree

District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack fruit	Grape fruit	Eucalyptus	Willow	Others	Total
1. An Lao										
1.1 An Hoa	164	85	90	33	25	10	-	-	631	1,038
1.2 An Quang	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	3,736	3,762
1.3 An Nghia	-	-	-	5	3	3	-	-	13,523	13,534
1.4 An Toan	-	-	25	8	7	12	-	-	12,056	12,108
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>29,946</i>	<i>30,442</i>
2. Hoai Nhon										
2.1 Hoai Xuan	232	4	4	20	3	4	-	-	39	306
2.2 Hoai Tan	49	7	20	-	13	-	-	-	11	100
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>406</i>
3. Hoai An										
3.1 An Duc	236	155	8	7	56	-	-	-	260	722
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>722</i>
4. Phu My										
4.1 My Thanh	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
4.2 My Thang	28	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	40	70
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>77</i>
5. Phu Cat										
5.1 Cat Nhon	2	4	6	4	8	1	-	-	14	39
5.2 Cat Chanh	3	3	7	3	6	2	15	-	17	56
5.3 Cat Thang	1	7	5	5	6	4	5	-	8	41
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>136</i>



6. Tuy Phuoc										
6.1 Phuoc Hung	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
7. An Nhon										
7.1 Nhon My	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	54	59
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	54	59
8. Tay Son										
8.1 Tay An	-	1	5	2	-	1	2	1	9	21
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	-	1	5	2	-	1	2	1	9	21
9. Vinh Thanh										
9.1 Vinh Quang	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	7	15
9.2 Vinh Son	25	37	5	9	6	31	-	-	219	332
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	28	37	5	13	7	31	-	-	226	347
10. Van Canh										
10.1 Canh Lien	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264	9,304	15,137	25,705
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264	9,304	15,137	25,705
Grand Total	743	308	214	101	135	69	1,286	9,305	45,763	57,904

Table 7.3.5c – Impacted Perennial Trees and others High Trees – Overall System

Unit : Tree

District/Commune	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack fruit	Grape fruit	Eucalyptus	Willow	Others	Total
1. An Lao										
1.1 An Hoa	838	166	111	135	97	34	-	-	1,679	3,060
1.2 An Quang	1	-	26	1	3	2	-	-	3,762	3,795



1.3 An Nghia	1	-	-	5	5	3	-	-	13,560	13,574
1.4 An Toan	-	-	26	11	11	12	-	-	12,063	12,123
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>31,064</i>	<i>32,552</i>
2. Hoai Nhon										
2.1 Hoai Xuan	653	4	4	45	3	4	-	-	73	786
2.2 Hoai Tan	953	142	46	43	74	30	-	-	562	1,850
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>1,606</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>2,636</i>
3. Hoai An										
3.1 An Duc	1,758	563	11	19	162	4	-	-	1,048	3,565
3.2 An Thanh	388	23	25	2	37	3	-	-	140	618
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,188</i>	<i>4,183</i>
4. Phu My										
4.1 My Cat	846	-	51	36	43	-	-	-	241	1,217
4.2 My Thanh	364	6	127	4	4	-	-	-	214	719
4.3 My Thang	140	-	12	9	14	1	-	-	127	303
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>582</i>	<i>2,239</i>
5. Phu Cat										
5.1 Cat Nhon	54	71	80	71	71	71	-	-	140	558
5.2 Cat Chanh	16	49	56	55	61	53	15	-	78	383
5.3 Cat Thang	23	78	81	53	66	40	5	-	134	480
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>1,421</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc										
6.1 Phuoc Hung	41	65	111	81	71	64	-	-	212	645
6.2 Phuoc Quang	19	26	144	53	65	74	-	-	249	630
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>1,275</i>
7. An Nhon										



7.1 Nhon Phuc	35	59	84	67	63	79	-	-	167	554
7.2 Nhon My	20	34	143	61	70	74	-	-	308	710
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>1,264</i>
8. Tay Son										
8.1 Tay An	37	62	71	39	47	34	2	1	126	419
8.2 Binh Tan	20	47	26	35	26	29	-	-	53	236
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>655</i>
9. Vinh Thanh										
9.1 Vinh Quang	155	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	16	183
9.2 Vinh Hiep	21	35	4	7	5	30	-	-	174	276
9.3 Vinh Son	50	74	10	18	12	62	-	-	425	651
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>1,119</i>
10. Van Canh										
10.1 Canh Thuan	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	19	24
10.2 Canh Lien	-	-	-	-	9	4	1,264	9,304	15,146	25,727
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>9,304</i>	<i>15,165</i>	<i>25,751</i>
Grand Total	6,433	1,506	1,251	861	1,021	707	1,286	9,305	50,716	73,086



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

District/Commune	Productive Assets Lost as a Percentage of Total Productive Assets		
	Productive land holding (m ²)	Total Productive Land Lost (m ²)	Percentage of productive land lost (%)
1. An Lao			
1.1 An Hoa	465,802	458	0.10
1.2 An Quang	264,404	1,168	0.44
1.3 An Nghia	377,630	1,062	0.28
1.4 An Toan	488,833	980	0.20
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>1,596,669</i>	<i>3,668</i>	<i>0.23</i>
2. Hoai Nhon			
2.1 Hoai Xuan	231,449	1,838	0.79
2.2 Hoai Tan	398,466	1,312	0.33
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>629,915</i>	<i>3,150</i>	<i>0.50</i>
3. Hoai An			
3.1 An Duc	639,667	2,176	0.34
3.2 An Thanh	321,371	1,148	0.36
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>961,038</i>	<i>3,324</i>	<i>0.35</i>
4. Phu My			
4.1 My Cat	944,916	428	0.05
4.2 My Thanh	374,487	982	0.26
4.3 My Thang	147,305	288	0.20
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>1,466,708</i>	<i>1,698</i>	<i>0.12</i>
5. Phu Cat			
5.1 Cat Nhon	1,037,768	1,246	0.12
5.2 Cat Chanh	775,986	824	0.11
5.3 Cat Thang	925,591	888	0.10
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>2,739,345</i>	<i>2,958</i>	<i>0.11</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc			
6.1 Phuoc Hung	603,605	1,008	0.17
6.2 Phuoc Quang	554,305	1,402	0.25
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>1,157,910</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>0.21</i>
7. An Nhon			
7.1 Nhon Phuc	534,292	736	0.14
7.2 Nhon My	816,443	1,248	0.15
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>1,350,735</i>	<i>1,984</i>	<i>0.15</i>



8. Tay Son			
8.1 Tay An	796,472	916	0.12
8.2 Binh Tan	691,577	310	0.04
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>1,488,049</i>	<i>1,226</i>	<i>0.08</i>
9. Vinh Thanh			
9.1 Vinh Quang	78,730	500	0.48
9.2 Vinh Hiep	59,034	246	0.43
9.3 Vinh Son	524,193	356	0.09
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>661,957</i>	<i>1,282</i>	<i>0.17</i>
10. Van Canh			
10.1 Canh Thuan	90,392	80	0.09
10.2 Canh Lien	2,192,222	1,408	0.06
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>2,282,614</i>	<i>1,488</i>	<i>0.07</i>
Grand Total	14,334,940	23,118	0.16

The table above shows that the percentage of affected productive land is practically minor i.e. 0.16%.

7.3.8 Quantity and Category of Other Fixed Assets Affected

Nil.

7.3.9 Temporary Damages to Productive Assets

Table 7.3.9a – Temporary Damages to Productive Land – LV System

Unit: m²

District/Commune	Temporary Damage to Productive Land		
	Rice Land	Crop Land	Total
1. An Lao			
1.1 An Hoa	-	8,418	8,418
1.2 An Quang	-	1,828	1,828
1.3 An Nghia	-	370	370
1.4 An Toan	-	90	90
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	-	<i>10,706</i>	<i>10,706</i>
2. Hoai Nhon			
2.1 Hoai Xuan	5,127	52,052	57,179
2.2 Hoai Tan	9,214	47,114	56,328
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>14,341</i>	<i>99,166</i>	<i>113,507</i>
3. Hoai An			
3.1 An Duc	2,798	39,824	42,622
3.2 An Thanh	12,656	31,027	43,683
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>15,454</i>	<i>70,851</i>	<i>86,305</i>
4. Phu My			



4.1 My Cat	-	12,849	12,849
4.2 My Thanh	3,267	22,717	25,984
4.3 My Thang	3,600	317	3,917
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>6,867</i>	<i>35,883</i>	<i>42,750</i>
5. Phu Cat			
5.1 Cat Nhon	18,921	13,484	32,405
5.2 Cat Chanh	18,480	14,912	33,392
5.3 Cat Thang	23,595	24,985	48,580
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>60,996</i>	<i>53,381</i>	<i>114,377</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc			
6.1 Phuoc Hung	13,396	13,050	26,446
6.2 Phuoc Quang	23,170	31,613	54,783
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>36,566</i>	<i>44,663</i>	<i>81,229</i>
7. An Nhon			
7.1 Nhon Phuoc	5,549	7,287	12,836
7.2 Nhon My	12,586	12,604	25,190
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>18,135</i>	<i>19,891</i>	<i>38,026</i>
8. Tay Son			
8.1 Tay An	9,484	13,182	22,666
8.2 Binh Tan	13,313	7,407	20,720
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>22,797</i>	<i>20,589</i>	<i>43,386</i>
9. Vinh Thanh			
9.1 Vinh Quang	1,486	23,771	25,257
9.2 Vinh Hiep	1,364	6,792	8,156
9.3 Vinh Son	1,090	6,757	7,847
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>3,940</i>	<i>37,320</i>	<i>41,260</i>
10. Van Canh			
10.1 Canh Thuan	-	1,756	1,756
10.2 Canh Lien	-	269	269
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,025</i>	<i>2,025</i>
Grand Total	179,096	394,475	573,571

Table 7.3.9b – Temporary Damages to Productive Land – MV System

Unit : m²

District/Commune	Temporary Damage to Productive Land		
	Rice Land	Crop Land	Total
1. An Lao			
1.1 An Hoa	-	100	100
1.2 An Quang	480	47,410	47,890
1.3 An Nghia	-	36,290	36,290



1.4 An Toan	-	31,230	31,230
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>115,030</i>	<i>115,510</i>
2. Hoai Nhon			
2.1 Hoai Xuan	7,760	22,729	30,489
2.2 Hoai Tan	4,525	7,302	11,827
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>12,285</i>	<i>30,031</i>	<i>42,316</i>
3. Hoai An			
3.1 An Duc	1,363	2,579	3,942
3.2 An Thanh	3,155	248	3,403
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>4,518</i>	<i>2,827</i>	<i>7,345</i>
4. Phu My			
4.1 My Cat	6,000	2,400	8,400
4.2 My Thang	8,987	1,382	10,369
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>14,987</i>	<i>3,782</i>	<i>18,769</i>
5. Phu Cat			
5.1 Cat Nhon	1,985	2,599	4,584
5.2 Cat Chanh	3,282	1,565	4,847
5.3 Cat Thang	4,315	1,677	5,992
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>9,582</i>	<i>5,841</i>	<i>15,423</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc			
6.1 Phuoc Hung	6,067	-	6,067
6.2 Phuoc Quang	7,070	134	7,204
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>13,137</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>13,271</i>
7. An Nhon			
7.1 Nhon Phuc	3,132	170	3,302
7.2 Nhon My	9,711	3,277	12,988
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>12,843</i>	<i>3,447</i>	<i>16,290</i>
8. Tay Son			
8.1 Tay An	4,846	1,065	5,911
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>4,846</i>	<i>1,065</i>	<i>5,911</i>
9. Vinh Thanh			
9.1 Vinh Quang	-	2,970	2,970
9.2 Vinh Son	-	24,019	24,019
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>26,989</i>	<i>26,989</i>
10. Van Canh			
10.1 Canh Lien	-	3,675	3,675
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,675</i>	<i>3,675</i>
Grand Total	72,678	192,821	265,499



Table 7.3.9c – Temporary Damages to Productive Land – Overall System

Unit : m²

District/Commune	Temporary Damage to Productive Land		
	Rice Land	Crop Land	Total
1. An Lao			
1.1 An Hoa	-	8,518	8,518
1.2 An Quang	480	49,238	49,718
1.3 An Nghia	-	36,660	36,660
1.4 An Toan	-	31,320	31,320
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>125,736</i>	<i>126,216</i>
2. Hoai Nhon			
2.1 Hoai Xuan	12,887	74,781	87,668
2.2 Hoai Tan	13,739	54,416	68,155
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>26,626</i>	<i>129,197</i>	<i>155,823</i>
3. Hoai An			
3.1 An Duc	4,161	42,403	46,564
3.2 An Thanh	15,811	31,275	47,086
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>19,972</i>	<i>73,678</i>	<i>93,650</i>
4. Phu My			
4.1 My Cat	6,000	15,249	21,249
4.2 My Thanh	3,267	22,717	25,984
4.3 My Thang	12,587	1,699	14,286
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>21,854</i>	<i>39,665</i>	<i>61,519</i>
5. Phu Cat			
5.1 Cat Nhon	20,906	16,083	36,989
5.2 Cat Chanh	21,762	16,477	38,239
5.3 Cat Thang	27,910	26,662	54,572
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>70,578</i>	<i>59,222</i>	<i>129,800</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc			
6.1 Phuoc Hung	19,463	13,050	32,513
6.2 Phuoc Quang	30,240	31,747	61,987
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>49,703</i>	<i>44,797</i>	<i>94,500</i>
7. An Nhon			
7.1 Nhon Phuc	8,681	7,457	16,138
7.2 Nhon My	22,297	15,881	38,178
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>30,978</i>	<i>23,338</i>	<i>54,316</i>
8. Tay Son			
8.1 Tay An	14,330	14,247	28,577
8.2 Binh Tan	13,313	7,407	20,720
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>27,643</i>	<i>21,654</i>	<i>49,297</i>
9. Vinh Thanh			



9.1 Vinh Quang	1,486	26,741	28,227
9.2 Vinh Hiep	1,364	6,792	8,156
9.3 Vinh Son	1,090	30,776	31,866
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>3,940</i>	<i>64,309</i>	<i>68,249</i>
10. Van Canh			
10.1 Canh Thuan	-	1,756	1,756
10.2 Canh Lien	-	3,944	3,944
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5,700</i>	<i>5,700</i>
Grand Total	251,774	587,296	839,070

7.3.10 Temporary Damages to Crops

Table 7.3.10(a) – Temporarily Impacted Crops – LV System

Unit : m²

District/Commune	HHs	Temporary Impacted Crops		
		Rice	Crop	Total
1. An Lao				
1.1 An Hoa	31	-	8,418	8,418
1.2 An Quang	7	-	1,828	1,828
1.3 An Nghia	6	-	370	370
1.4 An Toan	2	-	90	90
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>10,706</i>	<i>10,706</i>
2. Hoai Nhon				
2.1 Hoai Xuan	301	5,073	51,984	57,057
2.2 Hoai Tan	566	9,002	46,666	55,668
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>14,075</i>	<i>98,650</i>	<i>112,725</i>
3. Hoai An				
3.1 An Duc	696	2,700	39,274	41,974
3.2 An Thanh	259	12,416	30,509	42,925
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>15,116</i>	<i>69,783</i>	<i>84,899</i>
4. Phu My				
4.1 My Cat	93	-	12,849	12,849
4.2 My Thanh	392	3,159	22,365	25,524
4.3 My Thang	23	3,600	317	3,917
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>6,759</i>	<i>35,531</i>	<i>42,290</i>
5. Phu Cat				
5.1 Cat Nhon	265	18,433	13,274	31,707
5.2 Cat Chanh	197	18,232	14,866	33,098
5.3 Cat Thang	285	23,503	24,873	48,376
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>60,168</i>	<i>53,013</i>	<i>113,181</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc				



6.1 Phuoc Hung	276	12,928	12,888	25,816
6.2 Phuoc Quang	301	22,768	31,181	53,949
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>35,696</i>	<i>44,069</i>	<i>79,765</i>
7. An Nhon				
7.1 Nhon Phuc	265	5,341	7,095	12,436
7.2 Nhon My	310	12,206	12,270	24,476
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>17,547</i>	<i>19,365</i>	<i>36,912</i>
8. Tay Son				
8.1 Tay An	180	9,316	12,830	22,146
8.2 Binh Tan	125	13,313	7,313	20,626
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>22,629</i>	<i>20,143</i>	<i>42,772</i>
9. Vinh Thanh				
9.1 Vinh Quang	96	1,396	23,713	25,109
9.2 Vinh Hiep	60	1,350	6,670	8,020
9.3 Vinh Son	70	1,090	6,737	7,827
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>3,836</i>	<i>37,120</i>	<i>40,956</i>
10. Van Canh				
10.1 Canh Thuan	13	-	548	548
10.2 Canh Lien	10	-	269	269
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>817</i>
Grand Total	4,829	175,826	389,197	565,023

Table 7.3.10(b) – Temporarily Impacted Crops – MV System

Unit : m²

District/Commune	HHs	Temporary Impacted Crops		
		Rice	Crop	Total
1. An Lao				
1.1 An Hoa	2	-	100	100
1.2 An Quang	53	480	47,410	47,890
1.3 An Nghia	63	-	36,290	36,290
1.4 An Toan	64	-	31,230	31,230
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>115,030</i>	<i>115,510</i>
2. Hoai Nhon				
2.1 Hoai Xuan	221	7,546	22,667	30,213
2.2 Hoai Tan	48	4,445	7,234	11,679
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>11,991</i>	<i>29,901</i>	<i>41,892</i>
3. Hoai An				
3.1 An Duc	194	1,127	2,207	3,334
3.2 An Thanh	74	2,975	232	3,207
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>4,102</i>	<i>2,439</i>	<i>6,541</i>
4. Phu My				



4.1 My Cat	21	5,924	2,400	8,324
4.3 My Thang	25	8,899	1,382	10,281
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>14,823</i>	<i>3,782</i>	<i>18,605</i>
5. Phu Cat				
5.1 Cat Nhon	26	1,985	2,527	4,512
5.2 Cat Chanh	28	3,202	1,505	4,707
5.3 Cat Thang	30	4,215	1,653	5,868
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>9,402</i>	<i>5,685</i>	<i>15,087</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc				
6.1 Phuoc Hung	37	5,891	-	5,891
6.2 Phuoc Quang	43	6,874	206	7,080
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>12,765</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>12,971</i>
7. An Nhon				
7.1 Nhon Phuc	21	3,032	146	3,178
7.2 Nhon My	50	9,571	3,197	12,768
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>12,603</i>	<i>3,343</i>	<i>15,946</i>
8. Tay Son				
8.1 Tay An	27	4,734	1,049	5,783
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>4,734</i>	<i>1,049</i>	<i>5,783</i>
9. Vinh Thanh				
9.1 Vinh Quang	13	-	2,970	2,970
9.2 Vinh Son	83	-	23,983	23,983
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>26,953</i>	<i>26,953</i>
10. Van Canh				
10.1 Canh Lien	2	-	3,675	3,675
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,675</i>	<i>3,675</i>
Grand Total	1,125	70,900	192,063	262,963

Table 7.3.10(c) – Temporarily Impacted Crops – Overall System

Unit : m²

District/Commune	HHs	Temporary Impacted Crops		
		Rice	Crop	Total
1. An Lao				
1.1 An Hoa	33	-	8,518	8,518
1.2 An Quang	60	480	49,238	49,718
1.3 An Nghia	69	-	36,660	36,660
1.4 An Toan	66	-	31,320	31,320
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>125,736</i>	<i>126,216</i>
2. Hoai Nhon				
2.1 Hoai Xuan	522	12,619	74,651	87,270
2.2 Hoai Tan	614	13,447	53,900	67,347



<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>26,066</i>	<i>128,551</i>	<i>154,617</i>
3. Hoai An				
3.1 An Duc	890	3,827	41,481	45,308
3.2 An Thanh	333	15,391	30,741	46,132
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>1,223</i>	<i>19,218</i>	<i>72,222</i>	<i>91,440</i>
4. Phu My				
4.1 My Cat	114	5,924	15,249	21,173
4.2 My Thanh	392	3,159	22,365	25,524
4.3 My Thang	48	12,499	1,699	14,198
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>21,582</i>	<i>39,313</i>	<i>60,895</i>
5. Phu Cat				
5.1 Cat Nhon	291	20,418	15,801	36,219
5.2 Cat Chanh	225	21,434	16,371	37,805
5.3 Cat Thang	315	27,718	26,526	54,244
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>69,570</i>	<i>58,698</i>	<i>128,268</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc				
6.1 Phuoc Hung	313	18,819	12,888	31,707
6.2 Phuoc Quang	344	29,642	31,387	61,029
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>48,461</i>	<i>44,275</i>	<i>92,736</i>
7. An Nhon				
7.1 Nhon Phuc	286	8,373	7,241	15,614
7.2 Nhon My	360	21,777	15,467	37,244
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>30,150</i>	<i>22,708</i>	<i>52,858</i>
8. Tay Son				
8.1 Tay An	207	14,050	13,879	27,929
8.2 Binh Tan	125	13,313	7,313	20,626
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>27,363</i>	<i>21,192</i>	<i>48,555</i>
9. Vinh Thanh				
9.1 Vinh Quang	109	1,396	26,683	28,079
9.2 Vinh Hiep	60	1,350	6,670	8,020
9.3 Vinh Son	153	1,090	30,720	31,810
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>3,836</i>	<i>64,073</i>	<i>67,909</i>
10. Van Canh				
10.1 Canh Thuan	13	-	548	548
10.2 Canh Lien	12	-	3,944	3,944
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,492</i>	<i>4,492</i>
Grand Total	5,954	246,726	581,260	827,986



8. Implementation Arrangements

8.1 Measures for the Project Implementation

8.1.1 Announcement to DPs

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

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

8.1.2 Compensation Deadlines

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

For DPs who have to be relocated, local authorities and PC3 and its PMB shall make every effort to assist them in purchasing residential land and construction for the house and to be sure that no land clearance if these DPs have not completed their house building at new resettlement site.

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

8.1.3 Resettlement and Clearance Deadline

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

8.2 RP Implementation Process

RP and EMDP implementation will be included in 3 actions as follows.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---|
| i. | <i>General action</i> | Right from the beginning of the project preparation, implementation work. |
| ii. | <i>Separate action</i> | At several times, once for each project component. |
| iii. | <i>Continuous action</i> | Continuous action for the stages of RP implementation. |



8.3 Essential Actions

8.3.1 Action 1

Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PC3 and its PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.

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

8.3.2 Action 2

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

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

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

8.3.3 Action 3

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

8.3.4 Action 4

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

8.3.5 Action 5

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

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



The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PC3 or its Consultants in the period of RP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of DPs. The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.

(However, there are no DPs with more than 10% of their total productive land or incomes permanently affected in this project. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.14%).

8.3.6 Action 6

During the project implementation, 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 :

Schedule for PMB and Project CRC :

1. Establishment of Project CRC	(already exist)
2. Review and approval/clear of RP by the project related PCs/WB	Jul. 2006
3. Negotiation (GOV and WB)	Aug. 2006
4. Effectiveness	Sept. 2006
5. Commencement of Public information	Nov. 2006
6. Commencement of Field works (DMS)	Nov. 2006
7. Commencement of payment of compensation	Dec. 2006

Schedule for DPs :

1. Commencement of declaration of quantity and status of properties	Nov. 2006
2. Commencement of receiving compensation and ground clearance	Dec. 2006

Bidding

Commencement of bidding for equipment and civil works	Nov. 2006
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Civil works

Jan. 2007 – Jan. 2008

Monitoring

Nov. 2006 – Jun. 2008



Discussion among Consultant and PC3 PMB for the above proposed RP implementation schedule has been held, taking into consideration the number of project related communes in each district, the marginal impacts, without resettlement 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

Staffing for the RP implementation is proposed in the following table.

Table 8.5.1 – Staffing for RP Implementation

Sr No	Institutions	Number of Staff	Total Working time
1	PC3 PMB	1	3 months
2	Local PMB	1	2 months
3	Provincial CRC	1	2 months
4	District CRCs	1 × 10	2 months
5	Commune People's Committees	1 × 25	2 months
6	Consultant	10	2 months
7	Independent External Monitoring	6	5 months

Notes

PC3's PMB for RE sub-projects is already existed.

Local PMB (Rural Power Networks Management) is already existed.

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

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

The independent external monitoring agency shall dedicate their apt workforce to satisfy the external monitoring requirement of the WB with defined schedule. They shall commence their monitoring work right from the beginning of the RP implementation through its completion. The external monitoring is required to carry out the monitoring 6 months after the completion of the RP implementation for the surveying of the satisfaction level of DPs. It is estimated that 1 Inception Report, 4 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, PC3 and its Consultants and officials of local authorities are necessary. The trainings, workshops will be held by PMB with TA of the WB resettlement Officers. The objectives of trainings, workshops are to guide all relevant agencies/people for taskforces, requirement for carrying out DMS survey, and steps of RP implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation, report preparation, base line data management.

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

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

The training courses and workshops are to be organized in the project related provinces within a short course of time i.e. 1–2 days.

Table 8.5.2 – Number of Proposed Trainees

Sr No	Resettlement Organization	Number of Staff	Content
1.	Intermediate training		
1.1	PC3's PMB	2	– DMS, entitlement determination.
1.2	Local PMB	2	– Key RP policies.
1.3	Provincial CRC	2	– Mechanism for redressing the complaints/ grievances.
1.4	District CRCs	2×10	
1.5	Consultant	6	– Internal and External Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation
2	Primary training		
2.1	Officers of communes	2×25	– DMS, inventory, survey
2.2	Internal monitoring office	2×10	– Key RP policies. – Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation. – Community participation and consultation. – Complaints and Grievances

Notes

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

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



8.6 Grievance and Appeals

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

The procedures are as follows :

Stage 1 – Commune Level

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

Stage 2 – District Level

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

Stage 3 – Provincial Level

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

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

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

Stage 4 – Court Case

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

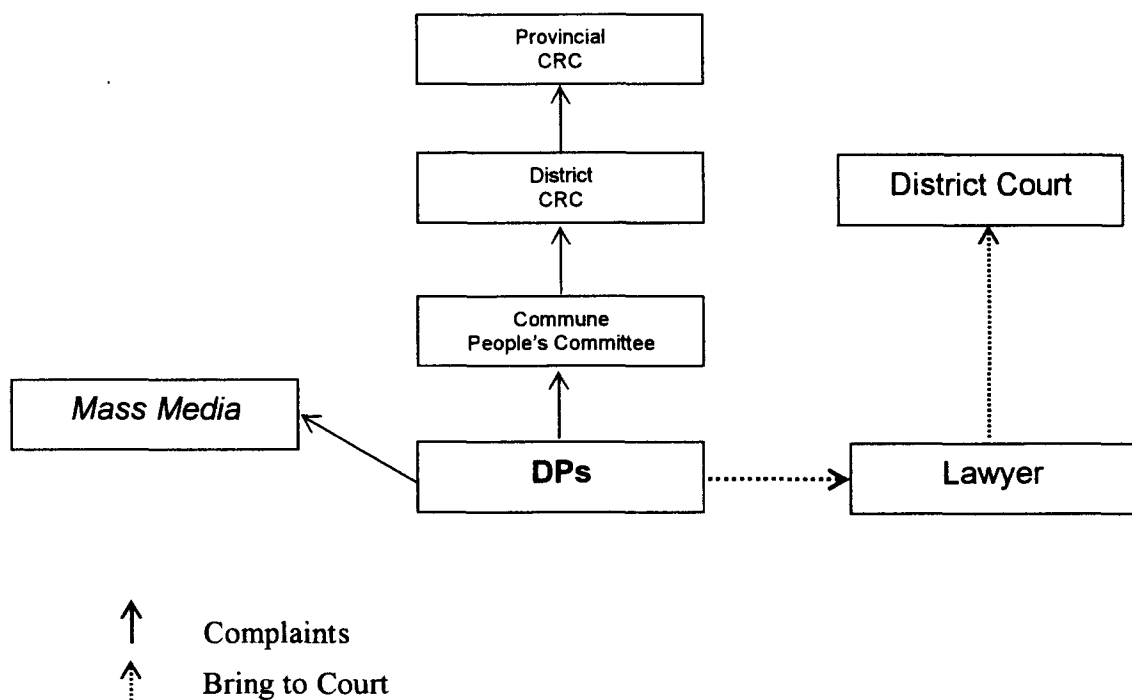


DPs can make an appeal on any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, including compensation rates being offered.

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

Please see Figure 8.6 for *Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs*.

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



8.7 Monitoring and Supervision

The implementation of RP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB in coordination with local Peoples' Committees.

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

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

8.7.1 Internal Monitoring



Internal supervision and monitoring include the following activities :

- Monitoring the population and socio-economic surveys of DP and the inventory of DP assets, status, occupation and living conditions and supervising the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation for the DP in the terms agreed by the DPs.
- Monitoring whether the implementation of resettlement and compensation tasks are carried out as provided in this 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. Such a report should be made available to appropriate GOV authorities, WB and external monitoring agencies.

8.7.2 External Monitoring

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

- At the beginning of RP implementation, review unit costs of compensation applied in RP, check at the site for ensuring that, the compensation costs are at replacement value or otherwise, recommend to PC3 and PPCs for adjusting.
- Evaluation of inventory survey (DMS) and Entitlements to DPs.
- Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the DP.
- Supervision of the implementation of RP to achieve the objectives of the RP in particular "to improve or at least maintain the incomes and living conditions of the DP after the resettlement".
- Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RP so as to achieve the objectives of this RP.
- Offering suggestions on how improve RP programs.
- Closely monitoring compensation activities and be prepared to give informed evaluation of Complaint and grievances cases.
- Write working reports to be submitted to PMB and WB every 6 months to the appropriate GOV authorities, the WB and to the representatives of the DPs.
- Produce a final document to be prepared six months after the completion of the entire resettlement program. This document shall provide detailed evaluation of



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

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

Terms of Reference (TOR) for independent monitoring will be prepared by PC3 and will be sent to WB for its concurrence prior to invitation of independent monitoring.



9. Costs and Budgets

9.1 Budgets

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

- EVN compensation for the MV system (including MV system RP preparation and DMS, overall project management, training, workshops, external monitoring)
- Binh Dinh People's Committee compensation for LV system (including LV system RP preparation and DMS)

9.2 Compensation Cost Estimate

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

- Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec. 2004
- Decision for unit costs of compensation of Binh Dinh Provincial People's Committee.
- Survey for replacement costs and market price for structures, land, trees by the Consultant in the period of carrying out impact survey (Aug. – Dec., 2005).

9.3 Compensation Unit Prices

Decisions for unit costs of compensation of Binh Dinh 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 6 project related provinces and compare them with the unit costs approved by the provincial People's Committee. It is noted that (i) the newly issued compensation unit prices for land (during January, 2005 in accordance to Art.56 of 2003 Land Law and Decision 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec., 2004 along with Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC dt 07 Dec., 2004 and Decision 188/2004/ND-CP dt. 16 Nov., 2004 along with Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC dt. 16 Nov., 2004) reflect the prevailing market prices in the project areas and, (ii) the construction prices given by contractors in the project related areas for recently structures are similar to construction price applied in this RP.



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

9.3.1 Compensation Unit Prices for Structures

There are no houses or other structures affected in this subproject in Binh Dinh 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 (during January, 2005) reflect the prevailing land prices in the project areas.

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

Table 9.3.2 – Compensation Unit Prices for Land

Binh Dinh People’s Committee Decision No.04/2005/QD-UB dt. January 06, 2005 :

Unit : VND/m²

Sr. No	District/ Commune	Garden Land	Rice Land	Crop Land	Forest Land
1	An Lao				
1	An Hoa	28,000	10,000	10,000	5,200
2	An Quang	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	An Nghia	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	An Toan	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
2	Hoai Nhon				
1	Hoai Xuan	64,000	32,000	32,000	10,000
2	Hoai Tan	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-



3	Hoai An				
1	An Duc	50,000	13,000	13,000	10,000
2	An Thanh	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Phu My				
1	My Cat	64,000	32,000	32,000	10,000
2	My Thanh	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	My Thang	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Phu Cat				
1	Cat Nhon	64,000	32,000	32,000	10,000
2	Cat Chanh	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Cat Thang	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Tuy Phuoc				
1	Phuoc Hung	64,000	32,000	32,000	10,000
2	Phuoc Quang	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	An Nhon				
1	Nhon Phuc	64,000	32,000	32,000	10,000
2	Nhon My	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Tay Son				
1	Tay An	50,000	13,000	13,000	10,000
2	Binh Tan	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Vinh Thanh				
1	Vinh Quang	28,000	10,000	10,000	5,200
2	Vinh Hiep	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Vinh Son	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Van Canh				
1	Canh Thuan	28,000	10,000	10,000	5,200
2	Canh Lien	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

Notes

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

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



On the reference of local unit prices, surveyed market prices and prices proposed by DPs are not much different.

Table 9.3.3a – Compensation Unit Prices for Crops

Binh Dinh People's Committee Decision No.98/2005/QĐ-UB dt. August 19, 2005:

<i>Unit : VND/m²</i>	
Wet Rice	Crops
1,000	1,000

Table 9.3.3b – Compensation Unit Prices for Trees

Binh Dinh People's Committee Decision No.55/2001/QĐ-UB dt. June 19, 2001:

<i>Unit : VND/Tree</i>								
Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack fruit	Grape fruit	Eucalyptus	Willow	Others
100,000	20,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	150,000	10,000	10,000	25,000

9.3.4 Flow of Fund

Fund for the implementation of RP will be from (i) EVN (compensation for the MV system including overall RP preparation/DMS, management, training/workshops, external monitoring) and (ii) Binh Dinh People's Committee (compensation for the LV system).

PC3 will transfer such budget to Provincial CRC.

Provincial CRC will transfer such budget to District CRCs.

The District CRCs are responsible for :

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

Please see Table 9.5.6 for Total Cost of RP Implementation.

9.3.5 Inflation Adjustment

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

9.4 Cost Estimates

Expenditures for RP comprising of :



Preparation

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

Survey work is carried out in two stages : Preliminary stage (for RP preparation) and Implementation stage (DMS – 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 temporary and permanently trees and crops (including the cost of cutting the trees).
- Compensation for houses and structures required to be removed from the proposed ROWs (including demolishment cost and repair cost).
- Subsidy, allowance for rehabilitation, consists of : relocating subsidy, transport allowance, training subsidy etc.

Management

- Cost for staff of PMB and CRCs includes in : physical basis, 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.
- Cost for trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

Monitoring

When carrying out the project, PMB of PC3 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

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.

PMB and Binh Dinh DOI have signed contract with the Consultant to carry out the above mentioned tasks :

The value of Contract with the Consultant :

–	for MV system	221,510,000 VND	
–	for LV system	243,060,000 VND	
			464,570,000 VND

Implementation stage – DMS

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 work, (d) negotiations with DPs and (e) finalizing the DP's compensation and rehabilitation forms and submit to district CRCs for approval.

Support Working Teams :

- (i) An Lao
4 teams (2 staffs each) for An Hoa, An Quang, An Nghia and An Toan communes
- (ii) Hoai Nhon
2 teams (2 staffs each) for Hoai Xuan, Hoai Tan, communes
- (iii) Hoai An
2 teams (2 staffs each) for An Duc and An Thanh communes
- (iv) Phu My
3 teams (2 staffs each) for My Cat, My Thanh and My Thang communes
- (v) Phu Cat
3 teams (2 staffs each) for Cat Nhon, Cat Chanh and Cat Thang communes
- (vi) Tuy Phuoc
2 teams (2 staffs each) for Phuoc Hung and Phuoc Quang communes



- (vii) An Nhon
2 teams (2 staffs each) for Nhon Phuc and Nhon My communes.
- (viii) Tay Son
2 teams (2 staffs each) for Tay An and Binh Tan communes
- (ix) Vinh Thanh
3 teams (2 staffs each) for Vinh Quang, Vinh Hiep and Vinh Son communes
- (x) Van Canh
2 teams (2 staffs each) for Canh Thuan and Canh Lien communes

Total Support Working Teams' staffs : 50 staffs × 2 months = 100 m/m

Total Implementation stage
(the estimates also include expenses on basic salary,
per diem, accommodation, traveling of staff, printing
of forms, Q&A/pamphlets, community meetings) 350,000,000 VND

Total cost of RP Preparation :

• Initial stage (preparation of RP)	464,570,000 VND
• Implementation stage (DMS)	350,000,000 VND
<i>Total</i>	<i>814,570,000 VND</i>

9.5.2 Compensation and Rehabilitation

As already mentioned in the previous chapters, there are no DP required to be relocated. Therefore, such assistances/allowances/subsidies/bonus components do not existing in the following tables.



Table 9.5.2a (1) – An Hoa Commune, An Lao District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	226	6,328,000	156	4,368,000	382	10,696,000
	Crop land	m ²	10,000	64	640,000	12	120,000	76	760,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	64	64,000	12	12,000	76	76,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	674	67,400,000	164	16,400,000	838	83,800,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	81	1,620,000	85	1,700,000	166	3,320,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	21	2,100,000	90	9,000,000	111	11,100,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	102	15,300,000	33	4,950,000	135	20,250,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	72	7,200,000	25	2,500,000	97	9,700,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	24	3,600,000	10	1,500,000	34	5,100,000
	Others	tree	25,000	1,048	26,200,000	631	15,775,000	1,679	41,975,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				130,452,000		56,325,000		186,777,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Crop land	m ²		8,418	-	100	-	8,518	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	8,418	8,418,000	100	100,000	8,518	8,518,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				8,418,000		100,000		8,518,000
	Total				138,870,000		56,425,000		195,295,000



Table 9.5.2a (2) – An Quang Commune, An Lao District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	18	504,000	4	112,000	22	616,000
	Rice land	m ²	10,000	-	-	40	400,000	40	400,000
	Crop land	m ²	10,000	10	100,000	552	5,520,000	562	5,620,000
	Forest land	m ²	5,200	-	-	544	2,828,800	544	2,828,800
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice		1,000	-	-	40	40,000	40	40,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	10	10,000	552	552,000	562	562,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	1	100,000	-	-	1	100,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	1	100,000	25	2,500,000	26	2,600,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	-	-	1	150,000	1	150,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	3	300,000	-	-	3	300,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	2	300,000	-	-	2	300,000
	Others	tree	25,000	26	650,000	3,736	93,400,000	3,762	94,050,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				<i>2,064,000</i>		<i>105,502,800</i>		<i>107,566,800</i>
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		-	-	480	-	480	-
	Crop land	m ²		1,828	-	47,410	-	49,238	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	-	-	480	480,000	480	480,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	1,828	1,828,000	47,410	47,410,000	49,238	49,238,000



	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				<i>1,828,000</i>		<i>47,890,000</i>		<i>49,718,000</i>
	Total				3,892,000		153,392,800		157,284,800

Table 9.5.2a (3) – An Nghia Commune, An Lao District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	22	616,000	52	1,456,000	74	2,072,000
	Crop land	m ²	10,000	-	-	440	4,400,000	440	4,400,000
	Forest land	m ²	5,200	-	-	548	2,849,600	548	2,849,600
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	-	-	440	440,000	440	440,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	1	100,000	-	-	1	100,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	-	-	5	750,000	5	750,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	2	200,000	3	300,000	5	500,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	-	-	3	450,000	3	450,000
	Others	tree	25,000	37	925,000	13,523	338,075,000	13,560	339,000,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				<i>1,841,000</i>		<i>348,720,600</i>		<i>350,561,600</i>
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Crop land	m ²		370	-	36,290	-	36,660	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	370	370,000	36,290	36,290,000	36,660	36,660,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				<i>370,000</i>		<i>36,290,000</i>		<i>36,660,000</i>
	Total				2,211,000		385,010,600		387,221,600



Table 9.5.2a (4) – An Toan Commune, An Lao District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	28	784,000	68	1,904,000	96	2,688,000
	Crop land	m ²	10,000	-	-	404	4,040,000	404	4,040,000
	Forest land	m ²	5,200	-	-	480	2,496,000	480	2,496,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	-	-	404	404,000	404	404,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	1	100,000	25	2,500,000	26	2,600,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	3	450,000	8	1,200,000	11	1,650,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	4	400,000	7	700,000	11	1,100,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	-	-	12	1,800,000	12	1,800,000
	Others	tree	25,000	7	175,000	12,056	301,400,000	12,063	301,575,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				<i>1,909,000</i>		<i>316,444,000</i>		<i>318,353,000</i>
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Crop land	m ²		90		31,230		31,320	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	90	90,000	31,230	31,230,000	31,320	31,320,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				<i>90,000</i>		<i>31,230,000</i>		<i>31,320,000</i>
	Total				1,999,000		347,674,000		349,673,000



Table 9.5.2a (5) – Hoai Xuan Commune, Hoai Nhon District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	824	52,736,000	616	39,424,000	1,440	92,160,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	54	1,728,000	214	6,848,000	268	8,576,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	68	2,176,000	62	1,984,000	130	4,160,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	54	54,000	214	214,000	268	268,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	68	68,000	62	62,000	130	130,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	421	42,100,000	232	23,200,000	653	65,300,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	-	-	4	80,000	4	80,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	-	-	4	400,000	4	400,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	25	3,750,000	20	3,000,000	45	6,750,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	-	-	3	300,000	3	300,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	-	-	4	600,000	4	600,000
	Others	tree	25,000	34	850,000	39	975,000	73	1,825,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				103,462,000		77,087,000		180,549,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		5,127	-	7,760	-	12,887	-
	Crop land	m ²		52,052	-	22,729	-	74,781	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	5,073	5,073,000	7,546	7,546,000	12,619	12,619,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	51,984	51,984,000	22,667	22,667,000	74,651	74,651,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				57,057,000		30,213,000		87,270,000
	Total				160,519,000		107,300,000		267,819,000



Table 9.5.2a (6) – Hoai Tan Commune, Hoai Nhon District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	472	30,208,000	32	2,048,000	504	32,256,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	212	6,784,000	80	2,560,000	292	9,344,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	448	14,336,000	68	2,176,000	516	16,512,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	212	212,000	80	80,000	292	292,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	448	448,000	68	68,000	516	516,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	904	90,400,000	49	4,900,000	953	95,300,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	135	2,700,000	7	140,000	142	2,840,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	26	2,600,000	20	2,000,000	46	4,600,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	43	6,450,000	-	0	43	6,450,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	61	6,100,000	13	1,300,000	74	7,400,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	30	4,500,000	-	0	30	4,500,000
	Others	tree	25,000	551	13,775,000	11	275,000	562	14,050,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				178,513,000		15,547,000		194,060,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		9,214	-	4,525	-	13,739	-
	Crop land	m ²		47,114	-	7,302	-	54,416	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	9,002	9,002,000	4,445	4,445,000	13,447	13,447,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	46,666	46,666,000	7,234	7,234,000	53,900	53,900,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				55,668,000		11,679,000		67,347,000
	Total				234,181,000		27,226,000		261,407,000



Table 9.5.2a (7) – An Duc Commune, Hoai An District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	50,000	744	37,200,000	176	8,800,000	920	46,000,000
	Rice land	m ²	13,000	98	1,274,000	236	3,068,000	334	4,342,000
	Crop land	m ²	13,000	550	7,150,000	372	4,836,000	922	11,986,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	98	98,000	236	236,000	334	334,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	550	550,000	372	372,000	922	922,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	1,522	152,200,000	236	23,600,000	1,758	175,800,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	408	8,160,000	155	3,100,000	563	11,260,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	3	300,000	8	800,000	11	1,100,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	12	1,800,000	7	1,050,000	19	2,850,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	106	10,600,000	56	5,600,000	162	16,200,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	4	600,000	-	-	4	600,000
	Others	tree	25,000	788	19,700,000	260	6,500,000	1,048	26,200,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				239,632,000		57,962,000		297,594,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		2,798	-	1,363	-	4,161	-
	Crop land	m ²		39,824	-	2,579	-	42,403	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	2,700	2,700,000	1,127	1,127,000	3,827	3,827,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	39,274	39,274,000	2,207	2,207,000	41,481	41,481,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				41,974,000		3,334,000		45,308,000
	Total				281,606,000		61,296,000		342,902,000



Table 9.5.2a (8) – An Thanh Commune, Hoai An District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	50,000	194	9,700,000	-	-	194	9,700,000
	Rice land	m ²	13,000	240	3,120,000	180	2,340,000	420	5,460,000
	Crop land	m ²	13,000	518	6,734,000	16	208,000	534	6,942,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	240	240,000	180	180,000	420	420,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	518	518,000	16	16,000	534	534,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	388	38,800,000	-	-	388	38,800,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	23	460,000	-	-	23	460,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	25	2,500,000	-	-	25	2,500,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	2	300,000	-	-	2	300,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	37	3,700,000	-	-	37	3,700,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	3	450,000	-	-	3	450,000
	Others	tree	25,000	140	3,500,000	-	-	140	3,500,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				70,022,000		2,744,000		72,766,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		12,656	-	3,155	-	15,811	-
	Crop land	m ²		31,027	-	248	-	31,275	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	12,416	12,416,000	2,975	2,975,000	15,391	15,391,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	30,509	30,509,000	232	232,000	30,741	30,741,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				42,925,000		3,207,000		46,132,000
	Total				112,947,000		5,951,000		118,898,000



Table 9.5.2a (9) – My Cat Commune, Phu My District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	188	12,032,000	32	2,048,000	220	14,080,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	-	-	76	2,432,000	76	2,432,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	132	4,224,000	-	-	132	4,224,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	-	-	76	76,000	76	76,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	132	132,000	-	-	132	132,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	846	84,600,000	28	2,800,000	874	87,400,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	51	5,100,000	-	-	51	5,100,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	36	5,400,000	-	-	36	5,400,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	43	4,300,000	1	100,000	44	4,400,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	-	-	1	150,000	1	150,000
	Others	tree	25,000	241	6,025,000	40	1,000,000	281	7,025,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				<i>121,813,000</i>		<i>8,606,000</i>		<i>130,419,000</i>
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		-	-	6,000	-	6,000	-
	Crop land	m ²		12,849	-	2,400	-	15,249	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,800		-	5,924	5,924,000	5,924	5,924,000
	Crops	m ²	4,000	12,849	12,849,000	2,400	2,400,000	15,249	15,249,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				<i>12,849,000</i>		<i>8,324,000</i>		<i>21,173,000</i>
	Total				134,662,000		16,930,000		151,592,000



Table 9.5.2a (10) – My Thanh Commune, Phu My District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	454	29,056,000	68	4,352,000	522	33,408,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	108	3,456,000	-	-	108	3,456,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	352	11,264,000	-	-	352	11,264,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	108	108,000	-	-	108	108,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	352	352,000	-	-	352	352,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	364	36,400,000	-	-	364	36,400,000
	Bamboo	tree	20,000	1	20,000	5	100,000	6	120,000
	Mango	tree	100,000	127	12,700,000	-	-	127	12,700,000
	Jack fruit	tree	150,000	4	600,000	-	-	4	600,000
	Grape fruit	tree	100,000	4	400,000	-	-	4	400,000
	Others	tree	25,000	212	5,300,000	2	50,000	214	5,350,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				99,656,000		4,502,000		104,158,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		3,267	-	-	-	3,267	-
	Crop land	m ²		22,717	-	-	-	22,717	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	3,159	3,159,000	-	-	3,159	3,159,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	22,365	22,365,000	-	-	22,365	22,365,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				25,524,000		-		25,524,000
	Total				125,180,000		4,502,000		129,682,000



Table 9.5.2a (11) – My Thang Commune, Phu My District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	68	4,352,000	44	2,816,000	112	7,168,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	88	2,816,000	88	2,816,000	176	5,632,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	88	88,000	88	88,000	176	176,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	112	11,200,000	-	-	112	11,200,000
	Bamboo	tree	20,000	12	1,200,000	-	-	12	1,200,000
	Mango	tree	100,000	9	1,350,000	-	-	9	1,350,000
	Jack fruit	tree	150,000	13	1,300,000	-	-	13	1,300,000
	Others	tree	25,000	87	2,175,000	-	-	87	2,175,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				24,481,000		5,720,000		30,201,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		3,600	-	8,987	-	12,587	-
	Crop land	m ²		317	-	1,382	-	1,699	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	3,600	3,600,000	8,899	8,899,000	12,499	12,499,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	317	317,000	1,382	1,382,000	1,699	1,699,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				3,917,000		10,281,000		14,198,000
	Total				28,398,000		16,001,000		44,399,000



Table 9.5.2a (12) - Cat Nhon Commune, Phu Cat District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	436	27,904,000	40	2,560,000	476	30,464,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	488	15,616,000	-	-	488	15,616,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	210	6,720,000	72	2,304,000	282	9,024,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	488	488,000	-	-	488	488,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	210	210,000	72	72,000	282	282,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	52	5,200,000	2	200,000	54	5,400,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	67	1,340,000	4	80,000	71	1,420,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	74	7,400,000	6	600,000	80	8,000,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	67	10,050,000	4	600,000	71	10,650,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	63	6,300,000	8	800,000	71	7,100,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	70	10,500,000	1	150,000	71	10,650,000
	Others	tree	25,000	126	3,150,000	14	350,000	140	3,500,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				94,878,000		7,716,000		102,594,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		18,921	-	1,985	-	20,906	-
	Crop land	m ²		13,484	-	2,599	-	16,083	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	18,433	18,433,000	1,985	1,985,000	20,418	20,418,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	13,274	13,274,000	2,527	2,527,000	15,801	15,801,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				31,707,000		4,512,000		36,219,000
	Total				126,585,000		12,228,000		138,813,000



Table 9.5.2a (13) – Cat Chanh Commune, Phu Cat District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	390	24,960,000	-	-	390	24,960,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	248	7,936,000	80	2,560,000	328	10,496,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	46	1,472,000	60	1,920,000	106	3,392,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	248	248,000	80	80,000	328	328,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	46	46,000	60	60,000	106	106,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	13	1,300,000	3	300,000	16	1,600,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	46	920,000	3	60,000	49	980,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	49	4,900,000	7	700,000	56	5,600,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	52	7,800,000	3	450,000	55	8,250,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	55	5,500,000	6	600,000	61	6,100,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	51	7,650,000	2	300,000	53	7,950,000
	Eucalyptus	tree	10,000		-	15	150,000	15	150,000
	Others	tree	25,000	61	1,525,000	17	425,000	78	1,950,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				64,257,000		7,605,000		71,862,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		18,480	-	3,282	-	21,762	-
	Crop land	m ²		14,912	-	1,565	-	16,477	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	18,232	18,232,000	3,202	3,202,000	21,434	21,434,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	14,866	14,866,000	1,505	1,505,000	16,371	16,371,000



	Sub-total 2				33,098,000		4,707,000		37,805,000
	Total				97,355,000		12,312,000		109,667,000

Table 9.5.2a (14) – Cat Thang Commune, Phu Cat District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	544	34,816,000	16	1,024,000	560	35,840,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	92	2,944,000	100	3,200,000	192	6,144,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	112	3,584,000	24	768,000	136	4,352,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	92	92,000	100	100,000	192	192,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	112	112,000	24	24,000	136	136,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	22	2,200,000	1	100,000	23	2,300,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	71	1,420,000	7	140,000	78	1,560,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	76	7,600,000	5	500,000	81	8,100,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	48	7,200,000	5	750,000	53	7,950,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	60	6,000,000	6	600,000	66	6,600,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	36	5,400,000	4	600,000	40	6,000,000
	Eucalyptus	tree	10,000		-	5	50,000	5	50,000
	Others	tree	25,000	126	3,150,000	8	200,000	134	3,350,000
	Sub-total 1				74,518,000		8,056,000		82,574,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								



Rice land	m ²		23,595	-	4,315	-	27,910	-
Crop land	m ²		24,985	-	1,677	-	26,662	-
<i>Crops</i>								
Rice	m ²	1,000	23,503	23,503,000	4,215	4,215,000	27,718	27,718,000
Crops	m ²	1,000	24,873	24,873,000	1,653	1,653,000	26,526	26,526,000
<i>Sub-total 2</i>				48,376,000		5,868,000		54,244,000
Total				122,894,000		13,924,000		136,818,000

Table 9.5.2a (15) – Phuoc Hung Commune, Tuy Phuoc District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	202	12,928,000	-	-	202	12,928,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	468	14,976,000	176	5,632,000	644	20,608,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	162	5,184,000	-	-	162	5,184,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	468	468,000	176	176,000	644	644,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	162	162,000	-	-	162	162,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	41	4,100,000	-	-	41	4,100,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	65	1,300,000	-	-	65	1,300,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	102	10,200,000	9	900,000	111	11,100,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	81	12,150,000	-	-	81	12,150,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	71	7,100,000	-	-	71	7,100,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	64	9,600,000	-	-	64	9,600,000



	Others	tree	25,000	212	5,300,000	-	-	212	5,300,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				83,468,000		6,708,000		90,176,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		13,396	-	6,067	-	19,463	-
	Crop land	m ²		13,050	-	-	-	13,050	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	12,928	12,928,000	5,891	5,891,000	18,819	18,819,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	12,888	12,888,000	-	-	12,888	12,888,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				25,816,000		5,891,000		31,707,000
	Total				109,284,000		12,599,000		121,883,000

Table 9.5.2a (16) – Phuoc Quang Commune, Tuy Phuoc District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	364	23,296,000	-	-	364	23,296,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	402	12,864,000	196	6,272,000	598	19,136,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	432	13,824,000	8	256,000	440	14,080,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	402	402,000	196	196,000	598	598,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	432	432,000	8	8,000	440	440,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	19	1,900,000	-	-	19	1,900,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	26	520,000	-	-	26	520,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	144	14,400,000	-	-	144	14,400,000



	Mango	tree	150,000	53	7,950,000	-	-	53	7,950,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	65	6,500,000	-	-	65	6,500,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	74	11,100,000	-	-	74	11,100,000
	Others	tree	25,000	249	6,225,000	-	-	249	6,225,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				<i>99,413,000</i>		<i>6,732,000</i>		<i>106,145,000</i>
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		23,170	-	7,070	-	30,240	-
	Crop land	m ²		31,613	-	134	-	31,747	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	22,768	22,768,000	6,874	6,874,000	29,642	29,642,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	31,181	31,181,000	126	126,000	31,307	31,307,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				<i>53,949,000</i>		<i>7,000,000</i>		<i>60,949,000</i>
	Total				153,362,000		13,732,000		167,094,000

Table 9.5.2a (17) – Nhon Phuc Commune, An Nhon District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	212	13,568,000	-	-	212	13,568,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	208	6,656,000	100	3,200,000	308	9,856,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	192	6,144,000	24	768,000	216	6,912,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	208	208,000	100	100,000	308	308,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	192	192,000	24	24,000	216	216,000
	<i>Trees</i>								



	Coconut	tree	100,000	35	3,500,000	-	-	35	3,500,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	59	1,180,000	-	-	59	1,180,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	84	8,400,000	-	-	84	8,400,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	67	10,050,000	-	-	67	10,050,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	63	6,300,000	-	-	63	6,300,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	79	11,850,000	-	-	79	11,850,000
	Others	tree	25,000	167	4,175,000	-	-	167	4,175,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				<i>72,223,000</i>		<i>4,092,000</i>		<i>76,315,000</i>
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		5,549	-	3,132	-	8,681	-
	Crop land	m ²		7,287	-	170	-	7,457	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	5,341	5,341,000	3,032	3,032,000	8,373	8,373,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	7,095	7,095,000	146	146,000	7,241	7,241,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				<i>12,436,000</i>		<i>3,178,000</i>		<i>15,614,000</i>
	Total				84,659,000		7,270,000		91,929,000

Table 9.5.2a (18) – Nhon My Commune, An Nhon District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	64,000	314	20,096,000	-	-	314	20,096,000
	Rice land	m ²	32,000	380	12,160,000	140	4,480,000	520	16,640,000
	Crop land	m ²	32,000	334	10,688,000	80	2,560,000	414	13,248,000
	<i>Crops</i>								



	Rice	m ²	1,000	380	380,000	140	140,000	520	520,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	334	334,000	80	80,000	414	414,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	20	2,000,000	-	-	20	2,000,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	34	680,000	-	-	34	680,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	138	13,800,000	5	500,000	143	14,300,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	61	9,150,000	-	-	61	9,150,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	70	7,000,000	-	-	70	7,000,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	74	11,100,000	-	-	74	11,100,000
	Others	tree	25,000	254	6,350,000	54	1,350,000	308	7,700,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				<i>93,738,000</i>		<i>9,110,000</i>		<i>102,848,000</i>
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		12,586	-	9,711	-	22,297	-
	Crop land	m ²		12,604	-	3,277	-	15,881	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	12,206	12,206,000	9,571	9,571,000	21,777	21,777,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	12,270	12,270,000	3,197	3,197,000	15,467	15,467,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				<i>24,476,000</i>		<i>12,768,000</i>		<i>37,244,000</i>
	Total				118,214,000		21,878,000		140,092,000

Table 9.5.2a (19) – Tay An Commune, Tay Son District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	50,000	268	13,400,000	-	-	268	13,400,000



	Rice land	m ²	13,000	168	2,184,000	112	1,456,000	280	3,640,000
	Crop land	m ²	13,000	352	4,576,000	16	208,000	368	4,784,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	168	168,000	112	112,000	280	280,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	352	352,000	16	16,000	368	368,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	37	3,700,000	-	-	37	3,700,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	61	1,220,000	1	20,000	62	1,240,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	66	6,600,000	5	500,000	71	7,100,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	37	5,550,000	2	300,000	39	5,850,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	47	4,700,000	-	-	47	4,700,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	33	4,950,000	1	150,000	34	5,100,000
	Eucalyptus	tree	10,000		-	2	20,000	2	20,000
	Willow	tree	10,000		-	1	10,000	1	10,000
	Others	tree	25,000	117	2,925,000	9	225,000	126	3,150,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				50,325,000		3,017,000		53,342,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		9,484	-	4,846	-	14,330	-
	Crop land	m ²		13,182	-	1,065	-	14,247	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	9,316	9,316,000	4,734	4,734,000	14,050	14,050,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	12,830	12,830,000	1,049	1,049,000	13,879	13,879,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				22,146,000		5,783,000		27,929,000
	Total				72,471,000		8,800,000		81,271,000



Table 9.5.2a (20) – Binh Tan Commune, Tay Son District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	50,000	216	10,800,000	-	-	216	10,800,000
	Crop land	m ²	13,000	94	1,222,000	-	-	94	1,222,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	94	94,000	-	-	94	94,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	20	2,000,000	-	-	20	2,000,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	47	940,000	-	-	47	940,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	26	2,600,000	-	-	26	2,600,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	35	5,250,000	-	-	35	5,250,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	26	2,600,000	-	-	26	2,600,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	29	4,350,000	-	-	29	4,350,000
	Others	tree	25,000	53	1,325,000	-	-	53	1,325,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				31,181,000		-		31,181,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		13,313	-	-	-	13,313	-
	Crop land	m ²		7,407	-	-	-	7,407	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	13,313	13,313,000	-	-	13,313	13,313,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	7,313	7,313,000	-	-	7,313	7,313,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				20,626,000		-		20,626,000
	Total				51,807,000		-		51,807,000



Table 9.5.2a (21) – Vinh Quang Commune, Vinh Thanh District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	300	8,400,000	52	1,456,000	352	9,856,000
	Rice land	m ²	10,000	90	900,000	-	-	90	900,000
	Crop land		10,000	58	580,000	-	-	58	580,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	90	90,000	-	-	90	90,000
	Crops		1,000	58	58,000	-	-	58	58,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	152	15,200,000	3	300,000	155	15,500,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	7	1,050,000	4	600,000	11	1,650,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	-	-	1	100,000	1	100,000
	Others	tree	25,000	9	225,000	7	175,000	16	400,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				26,503,000		2,631,000		29,134,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		1,486	-	-	-	1,486	-
	Crop land	m ²		23,771	-	2,970	-	26,741	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	1,396	1,396,000	-	-	1,396	1,396,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	23,713	23,713,056	2,970	2,970,000	26,683	26,683,056
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				25,109,056		2,970,000		28,079,056
	Total				51,612,056		5,601,000		57,213,056



Table 9.5.2a (22) – Vinh Hiep Commune, Vinh Thanh District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	110	3,080,000	-	-	110	3,080,000
	Rice land	m ²	10,000	14	140,000	-	-	14	140,000
	Crop land	m ²	10,000	122	1,220,000	-	-	122	1,220,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	14	14,000	-	-	14	14,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	122	122,000	-	-	122	122,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	21	2,100,000	-	-	21	2,100,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	35	700,000	-	-	35	700,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	4	400,000	-	-	4	400,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	7	1,050,000	-	-	7	1,050,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	5	500,000	-	-	5	500,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	30	4,500,000	-	-	30	4,500,000
	Others	tree	25,000	174	4,350,000	-	-	174	4,350,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				18,176,000		-		18,176,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		1,364	-	-	-	1,364	-
	Crop land	m ²		6,792	-	-	-	6,792	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Rice	m ²	1,000	1,350	1,350,000	-	-	1,350	1,350,000
	Crops	m ²	1,000	6,670	6,670,000	-	-	6,670	6,670,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				8,020,000		-		8,020,000
	Total				26,196,000		-		26,196,000



Table 9.5.2a (23) – Vinh Son Commune, Vinh Thanh District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	184	5,152,000	120	3,360,000	304	8,512,000
	Crop land	m ²	10,000	20	200,000	36	360,000	56	560,000
	Forest land	m ²	5,200		-	176	915,200	176	915,200
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	20	20,000	36	36,000	56	56,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Coconut	tree	100,000	25	2,500,000	25	2,500,000	50	5,000,000
	Banana	tree	20,000	37	740,000	37	740,000	74	1,480,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	5	500,000	5	500,000	10	1,000,000
	Mango	tree	150,000	9	1,350,000	9	1,350,000	18	2,700,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	6	600,000	6	600,000	12	1,200,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	31	4,650,000	31	4,650,000	62	9,300,000
	Others	tree	25,000	206	5,150,000	219	5,475,000	425	10,625,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				20,862,000		20,486,200		41,348,200
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land	m ²		1,090	-	-	-	1,090	-
	Crop land	m ²		6,757	-	24,019	-	30,776	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000		-	23,983	23,982,524	23,983	23,982,524
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				-		23,982,524		23,982,524
	Total				28,689,095		44,468,724		73,157,819



Table 9.5.2a (24) – Canh Thuan, Van Canh District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	52	1,456,000	-	-	52	1,456,000
	Crop land	m ²	10,000	28	280,000	-	-	28	280,000
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	28	28,000	-	-	28	28,000
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Banana	tree	20,000	2	40,000	-	-	2	40,000
	Bamboo	tree	100,000	2	200,000	-	-	2	200,000
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	1	100,000	-	-	1	100,000
	Others	tree	25,000	19	475,000	-	-	19	475,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				2,579,000		-		2,579,000
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Crop land	m ²		1,756	-	-	-	1,756	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	548	548,000		-	548	548,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				548,000		-		548,000
	Total				3,127,000		-		3,127,000



Table 9.5.2a (25) – Canh Lien, Van Canh District

Unit: VND/m²

Sr No	Compensation Components	Unit	Unit price	LV System		MV System		Overall System	
				Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Permanent acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Garden land	m ²	28,000	118	3,304,000	12	336,000	130	3,640,000
	Forrest land	m ²	5,200		-	1,278	6,645,600	1,278	6,645,600
	<i>Trees</i>								
	Jack fruit	tree	100,000	9	900,000	-	-	9	900,000
	Grape fruit	tree	150,000	4	600,000	-	-	4	600,000
	Eucalyptus		10,000		-	1,264	12,640,000	1,264	12,640,000
	Willow	tree	10,000		-	9,304	93,040,000	9,304	93,040,000
	Others	tree	25,000	9	225,000	15,137	378,425,000	15,146	378,650,000
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				5,029,000		491,086,600		496,115,600
2	Temporary acquisition								
	<i>Land</i>								
	Rice land			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Crop land	m ²		269	-	3,675	-	3,944	-
	<i>Crops</i>								
	Crops	m ²	1,000	269	269,000	3,675	3,675,000	3,944	3,944,000
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>				269,000		3,675,000		3,944,000
	Total				5,298,000		494,761,600		500,059,600



Table 9.5.2b – Summary of Compensation

LV System							MV System						Overall System						Unit: VND
Sr No	District/ Commune	Permanent Land Acquisition	Trees in ROW	Crops Permanent	Crops Temporary	Total	District/ Commune	Permanent Land Acquisition	Trees in ROW	Crops Permanent	Crops Temporary	Total	District/ Commune	Permanent Land Acquisition	Trees in ROW	Crops Permanent	Crops Temporary	Total	
1	An Lao						An Lao						An Lao						
	An Hoa	6,968,000	123,420,000	64,000	8,418,000	138,870,000	An Hoa	4,488,000	51,825,000	12,000	100,000	56,425,000	An Hoa	11,456,000	175,245,000	76,000	8,518,000	195,295,000	
	An Quang	604,000	1,450,000	10,000	1,828,000	3,892,000	An Quang	8,860,800	96,050,000	592,000	47,890,000	153,392,800	An Quang	9,464,800	97,500,000	602,000	49,718,000	157,284,800	
	An Nghia	616,000	1,225,000	-	370,000	2,211,000	An Nghia	8,705,600	339,575,000	440,000	36,290,000	385,010,600	An Nghia	9,321,600	340,800,000	440,000	36,660,000	387,221,600	
	An Toan	784,000	1,125,000	-	90,000	1,999,000	An Toan	8,440,000	307,600,000	404,000	31,230,000	347,674,000	An Toan	9,224,000	308,725,000	404,000	31,320,000	349,673,000	
	Sub-total 1	8,972,000	127,220,000	74,000	10,706,000	146,972,000	Sub-total 1	30,494,400	795,050,000	1,448,000	115,510,000	942,502,400	Sub-total 1	39,466,400	922,270,000	1,522,000	126,216,000	1,089,474,400	
2	Hoai Nhon						Hoai Nhon						Hoai Nhon						
	Hoai Xuan	56,640,000	46,700,000	122,000	57,057,000	160,519,000	Hoai Xuan	48,256,000	28,555,000	276,000	30,213,000	107,300,000	Hoai Xuan	104,896,000	75,255,000	398,000	87,270,000	267,819,000	
	Hoai Tan	51,328,000	126,525,000	660,000	55,668,000	234,181,000	Hoai Tan	6,784,000	8,615,000	148,000	11,679,000	27,226,000	Hoai Tan	58,112,000	135,140,000	808,000	67,347,000	261,407,000	
	Sub-total 2	107,968,000	173,225,000	782,000	112,725,000	394,700,000	Sub-total 2	55,040,000	37,170,000	424,000	41,892,000	134,526,000	Sub-total 2	163,008,000	210,395,000	1,206,000	154,617,000	529,226,000	
3	Hoai An						Hoai An						Hoai An						
	An Duc	45,624,000	193,360,000	648,000	41,974,000	281,606,000	An Duc	16,704,000	40,650,000	608,000	3,334,000	61,296,000	An Duc	62,328,000	234,010,000	1,256,000	45,308,000	342,902,000	
	An Thanh	19,554,000	49,710,000	758,000	42,925,000	112,947,000	An Thanh	2,548,000	-	196,000	3,207,000	5,951,000	An Thanh	22,102,000	49,710,000	954,000	46,132,000	118,898,000	
	Sub-total 2	65,178,000	243,070,000	1,406,000	84,899,000	394,553,000	Sub-total 2	19,252,000	40,650,000	804,000	6,541,000	67,247,000	Sub-total 2	84,430,000	283,720,000	2,210,000	91,440,000	461,800,000	
4	Phu My						Phu My						Phu My						
	My Cat	16,256,000	105,425,000	132,000	12,849,000	134,662,000	My Cat	4,480,000	4,050,000	-	8,324,000	16,930,000	My Cat	20,736,000	109,475,000	208,000	21,173,000	151,592,000	
	My Thanh	43,776,000	55,420,000	460,000	25,524,000	125,180,000	My Thanh	4,352,000	150,000	-	-	4,502,000	My Thanh	48,128,000	55,570,000	460,000	25,524,000	129,682,000	
	My Thang	7,168,000	17,225,000	88,000	3,917,000	28,398,000	My Thang	5,632,000	-	88,000	10,281,000	16,001,000	My Thang	12,800,000	17,225,000	176,000	14,198,000	44,399,000	
	Sub-total 2	67,200,000	178,070,000	680,000	42,290,000	288,240,000	Sub-total 2	14,464,000	4,200,000	164,000	18,605,000	37,433,000	Sub-total 2	81,664,000	182,270,000	844,000	60,895,000	325,673,000	
5	Phu Cat						Phu Cat						Phu Cat						
	Cat Nhon	50,240,000	43,940,000	698,000	31,707,000	126,585,000	Cat Nhon	4,864,000	2,780,000	72,000	4,512,000	12,228,000	Cat Nhon	55,104,000	46,720,000	770,000	36,219,000	138,813,000	
	Cat Chanh	34,368,000	29,595,000	294,000	33,098,000	97,355,000	Cat Chanh	4,480,000	2,985,000	140,000	4,707,000	12,312,000	Cat Chanh	38,848,000	32,580,000	434,000	37,805,000	109,667,000	
	Cat Thang	41,344,000	32,970,000	204,000	48,376,000	122,894,000	Cat Thang	4,992,000	2,940,000	124,000	5,868,000	13,924,000	Cat Thang	46,336,000	35,910,000	328,000	54,244,000	136,818,000	
	Sub-total 2	125,952,000	106,505,000	1,196,000	113,181,000	346,834,000	Sub-total 2	14,336,000	8,705,000	336,000	15,087,000	38,464,000	Sub-total 2	140,288,000	115,210,000	1,532,000	128,268,000	385,298,000	
6	Tuy Phuoc						Tuy Phuoc						Tuy Phuoc						
	Phuoc Hung	33,088,000	49,750,000	630,000	25,816,000	109,284,000	Phuoc Hung	5,632,000	900,000	176,000	5,891,000	12,599,000	Phuoc Hung	38,720,000	50,650,000	806,000	31,707,000	121,883,000	
	Phuoc Quang	49,984,000	48,595,000	834,000	53,949,000	153,362,000	Phuoc Quang	6,528,000	-	204,000	7,000,000	13,732,000	Phuoc Quang	56,512,000	48,595,000	1,038,000	60,949,000	167,094,000	
	Sub-total 2	83,072,000	98,345,000	1,464,000	79,765,000	262,646,000	Sub-total 2	12,160,000	900,000	380,000	12,891,000	26,331,000	Sub-total 2	95,232,000	99,245,000	1,844,000	92,656,000	288,977,000	
7	An Nhon						An Nhon						An Nhon						
	Nhon Phuc	26,368,000	45,455,000	400,000	12,436,000	84,659,000	Nhon Phuc	3,968,000	-	124,000	3,178,000	7,270,000	Nhon Phuc	30,336,000	45,455,000	524,000	15,614,000	91,929,000	
	Nhon My	42,944,000	50,080,000	714,000	24,476,000	118,214,000	Nhon My	7,040,000	1,850,000	220,000	12,768,000	21,878,000	Nhon My	49,984,000	51,930,000	934,000	37,244,000	140,092,000	
	Sub-total 2	69,312,000	95,535,000	1,114,000	36,912,000	202,873,000	Sub-total 2	11,008,000	1,850,000	344,000	15,946,000	29,148,000	Sub-total 2	80,320,000	97,385,000	1,458,000	52,858,000	232,021,000	
8	Tay Son						Tay Son						Tay Son						
	Tay An	20,160,000	29,645,000	520,000	22,146,000	72,471,000	Tay An	1,664,000	1,225,000	128,000	5,783,000	8,800,000	Tay An	21,824,000	30,870,000	648,000	27,929,000	81,271,000	
	Binh Tan	12,022,000	19,065,000	94,000	20,626,000	51,807,000	Binh Tan	-	-	-	-	-	Binh Tan	12,022,000	19,065,000	94,000	20,626,000	51,807,000	
	Sub-total 2	32,182,000	48,710,000	614,000	42,772,000	124,278,000	Sub-total 2	1,664,000	1,225,000	128,000	5,783,000	8,800,000	Sub-total 2	33,846,000	49,935,000	742,000	48,555,000	133,078,000	
9	Vinh Thanh						Vinh Thanh						Vinh Thanh						
	Vinh Quang	9,880,000	16,475,000	148,000	25,109,056	51,612,056	Vinh Quang	1,456,000	1,175,000	-	2,970,000	5,601,000	Vinh Quang	11,336,000	17,650,000	148,000	28,079,056	57,213,056	
	Vinh Hiep	4,440,000	13,600,000	136,000	8,020,000	26,196,000	Vinh Hiep	-	-	-	-	-	Vinh Hiep	4,440,000	13,600,000	136,000	8,020,000	26,196,000	
	Vinh Son	5,352,000	15,490,000	20,000	7,827,095	28,689,095	Vinh Son	4,635,200	15,815,000	36,000	23,982,524	44,468,724	Vinh Son	9,987,200	31,305,000	56,000	31,809,619	73,157,819	
	Sub-total 2	19,672,000	45,565,000	304,000	40,956,151	106,497,151	Sub-total 2	6,091,200	16,990,000	36,000	26,952,524	50,069,724	Sub-total 2	25,763,200	62,555,000	340,000	67,908,675	156,566,875	
10	Van Canh						Van Canh						Van Canh						
	Canh Thuan	1,736,000	815,000	28,000	548,000	3,127,000	Canh Thuan	-	-	-	-	-	Canh Thuan	1,736,000	815,000	28,000	548,000	3,127,000	
	Canh Lien	3,304,000	1,725,000	-	269,000	5,298,000	Canh Lien	6,981,600	484,105,000	-	3,675,000	494,761,600	Canh Lien	10,285,600	485,830,000	-	3,944,000	500,059,600	
	Sub-total 2	5,040,000	2,540,000	28,000	817,000	8,425,000	Sub-total 2	6,981,600	484,105,000	-	3,675,000	494,761,600	Sub-total 2	12,021,600	486,645,000	28,000	4,492,000	503,186,600	
Grand Total		584,548,000	1,118,785,000	7,662,000	565,023,151	2,276,018,151	Grand Total	171,491,200	1,390,845,000	4,064,000	262,882,524	1,829,282,724	Grand Total	756,039,200	2,509,630,000	11,726,000	827,905,675	4,105,300,875	

9.5.3 Management

Management

Cost for staff of PMB and CRCs includes in : physical basis 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.

•	PC3 PMB	1 staff × 3 months =	3 m/m
•	Local PMB	1 staff × 3 months =	3 m/m
•	Provincial CRC	1 staff × 3 months =	3 m/m
•	District CRCs	(1×10) staff × 3 months =	39 m/m
•	Communes People's Committees (1×25) staff × 3 months =		75 m/m
<i>Total</i>			<u>123 m/m</u>

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.

Total cost of Management
(including basic salary, allowances,
traveling, meetings and admin. expenses) 500,000,000 VND

Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

One intermediate training course and one primary training course are proposed to be organized right at the beginning of the RP implementation and one workshop is proposed to be held at the commencement of the actual payment of compensation. Considering the convenient for the local management of the project related localities, the training courses and workshops are proposed to be organized within a short course of time i.e. 1-2 days in Binh Dinh.

Total cost of training courses and workshops
(including TAs, documentations, admin. fees)
is estimated at 150,000,000 VND.

9.5.4 Monitoring

The independent external monitoring of RP implementation 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 external monitoring agency.

9.5.5 Contingency



The rate for contingency is estimated about 20% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation and implementation.

9.5.6 Total Cost of RP Implementation

Table 9.5.6 – Total Cost of RP Implementation

Unit : VND

Components	Total Amount	EVN	Binh Dinh People's Committee
1. Preparation of RP and DMS			
Initial state (Preparation of RP)	464,570,000	221,510,000	243,060,000
Implementation stage (DMS)	350,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>814,570,000</i>	<i>391,510,000</i>	<i>423,060,000</i>
2. Compensation and Rehabilitation			
Permanent productive land acquisition	756,039,200	171,491,200	584,548,000
Permanently affected crops/trees			
– crops	11,726,000	4,064,000	7,662,000
– trees	2,509,630,000	1,390,845,000	1,118,785,000
Temporarily affected crops	827,905,675	262,882,524	565,023,151
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>4,105,300,875</i>	<i>1,829,282,724</i>	<i>2,276,018,151</i>
3. Management			
Management	500,000,000	500,000,000	
Trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.	150,000,000	150,000,000	
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>650,000,000</i>	<i>650,000,000</i>	
4. External Monitoring = 2% of (1+2)	98,397,418	98,397,418	
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>98,397,418</i>	<i>98,397,418</i>	
5. Contingency = 20% of (1+2)	983,974,175	444,086,545	539,815,630
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>983,974,175</i>	<i>444,086,545</i>	<i>539,815,630</i>
Grand Total (1+2+3+4+5)	6,652,242,468	3,413,348,687	3,238,893,781

Notes

- Budget for RP implementation will be from the counterpart funds : EVN and Binh Dinh People's Committee.
- 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 10 districts and 25 communes of the project areas in Binh Dinh province.

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

Draft of RP has been disclosed at the office of the project related Provincial People's Committees 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 the project related provincial People's Committees.



Table 1.4 – Existing power Supply Sectors in Project Areas

Sr No	Districts/ Communes	Population		Binh Dinh PC			District Power Management			Cooperatives		
		HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	%HHs	HHs	Persons	%HHs	HHs	Persons	%HHs
1	An Lao District											
1	An Hoa	2,321	9,145	-	-	-	2,089	82,315	90.0	-	-	-
2	An Quang	248	1,038	-	-	-	199	837	80.2	-	-	-
3	An Nghia	115	562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	An Toan	106	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>2,790</i>	<i>11,335</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,288</i>	<i>83,152</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
2	Hoai Nhon District											
1	Hoai Xuan	2,516	10,027	426	1707	16.9	-	-	-	1,699	8,293	67.5
2	Hoai Tan	4,101	19,075	569	2615	13.9	-	-	-	3,490	16,269	85.1
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>6,617</i>	<i>29,102</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>4,322</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5,189</i>	<i>24,562</i>	<i>78.4</i>
3	Hoai An District											
1	An Duc	2,185	9,251	172	645	7.9	-	-	-	1,634	7,507	74.8
2	An Thanh	2,047	9,513	430	1868	21.0	-	-	-	1,515	7,169	74.0
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>4,232</i>	<i>18,764</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>2,513</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,149</i>	<i>14,676</i>	<i>74.4</i>
4	Phu My District											
1	My Cat	1,509	7,524	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,490	7,505	98.7
2	My Thanh	1,995	9,972	59	265	3.0	-	-	-	1,906	9,587	95.5
3	My Thang	2,269	11,653	139	692	6.1	-	-	-	2,006	10,907	88.4
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>29,149</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5,402</i>	<i>27,999</i>	<i>93.6</i>
5	Phu Cat District											
1	Cat Nhon	2,225	10,897	550	2657	24.7	-	-	-	1,651	8,138	74.2
2	Cat Chanh	1,410	7,200	476	2318	33.8	-	-	-	884	4,622	62.7



3	Cat Thang	1,839	9,052	514	2532	27.9	-	-	-	1,322	6,517	71.9
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>5,474</i>	<i>27,149</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>7,507</i>	<i>28.1</i>	-	-	-	<i>3,857</i>	<i>19,277</i>	<i>70.5</i>
6	Tuy Phuoc District											
1	Phuoc Hung	2,706	13,918	366	1886	13.5	-	-	0%	2,340	12,032	86.5
2	Phuoc Quang	2,621	14,322	445	2415	17.0	-	-	0%	2,176	11,907	83.0
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>5,327</i>	<i>28,240</i>	<i>811</i>	<i>4,301</i>	<i>15.2</i>	-	-	-	<i>4,516</i>	<i>23,939</i>	<i>84.8</i>
7	An Nhon District											
1	Nhon Phuc	2,512	11,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,502	11,940	99.6
2	Nhon My	2,713	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,713	13,031	100.0
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>5,225</i>	<i>25,017</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>5,215</i>	<i>24,971</i>	<i>99.8</i>
8	Tay Son District											
1	Tay An	1,300	6,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,220	5,670	93.8
2	Binh Tan	1,545	6,431	147	512	9.5	-	-	-	1,086	4,819	70.3
	<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>2,845</i>	<i>12,492</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>5.2</i>	-	-	-	<i>2,306</i>	<i>10,489</i>	<i>81.1</i>
9	Vinh Thanh District											
1	Vinh Quang	2,162	9,309	-	-	-	2,140	9,218	99.0	-	-	-
2	Vinh Hiep	640	2,816	-	-	-	608	2,675	95.0	-	-	-
3	Vinh Son	534	2,778	-	-	-	340	1,772	63.7	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>3,336</i>	<i>14,903</i>	-	-	-	<i>3,088</i>	<i>13,665</i>	<i>92.6</i>	-	-	-
10	Van Canh District											
1	Canh Thuan	538	2,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Canh Lien	424	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>4,707</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	39,736	188,366	4,146	19,600	10.4%	5,376	96,817	13.5%	27,328	135,424	68.8



Table 1.5.3 – Project Components

District/Commune	New DL (km)		Refurbished DL (km)		Poles		DSSs	Elec. Meters
	MV	LV	MV	LV	MV	LV		
1. An Lao								
1.1 An Hoa	1.52	12.92		4.99	38	282	4	935
1.2 An Quang	11.55	3.22	2.55	1.4	145	64	1	117
1.3 An Nghia	12.95	1.11			149	22	3	72
1.4 An Toan	8.2	1.37			98	27	3	77
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>34.22</i>	<i>18.62</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,201</i>
2. Hoai Nhon								
2.1 Hoai Xuan	5.23	29.262		1	81	585	4	703
2.2 Hoai Tan	2.2	24.54	0.4	1.25	37	491	6	1,193
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>7.43</i>	<i>53.802</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>1076</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1,896</i>
3. Hoai An								
3.1 An Duc	2.36	19.045	3.47	7.675	48	385	5	652
3.2 An Thanh	1.8	16.64	2.226	4.32	27	333	6	696
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>35.685</i>	<i>5.696</i>	<i>11.995</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,348</i>
4. Phu My								
4.1 My Cat	1.63	16.03	1.374	3.4	38	321	5	865
4.2 My Thanh	0.7	12.27	9.075	6.569	21	245	3	535
4.3 My Thang	1.75	8.99	0.65	-	42	180	4	755
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>37.29</i>	<i>11.099</i>	<i>9.969</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>746</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2,155</i>
5. Phu Cat								
5.1 Cat Nhon	1.5	19.35	4.0	10.25	38	520	3	728
5.2 Cat Chanh	2.75	13.95	0.7	6.4	45	393	3	586
5.3 Cat Thang	2.7	9.05	-	8.2	42	181	3	552
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>42.35</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>24.85</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>1094</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,866</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc								
6.1 Phuoc Hung	3.2	9.4		12.9	46	407	6	865
6.2 Phuoc Quang	3.6	27.1		5.05	57	624	8	892
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>36.5</i>		<i>17.95</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>1031</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1,757</i>
7. An Nhon								
7.1 Nhon Phuc	2.3	5.9		12.4	39	362	3	837
7.2 Nhon My	4.8	16.95	0.7	15.35	67	504	6	950
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>22.85</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>27.75</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,787</i>
8. Tay Son								
8.1 Tay An	2.65	12.5	0.25	3.75	35	320	3	465
8.2 Binh Tan		9	0.25		6	180		407
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>872</i>
9. Vinh Thanh								
9.1 Vinh Quang	0.5	9.91	3.69	7.6	11	239		1,330
9.2 Vinh Hiep		3.69		1.2		74	2	271
9.3 Vinh Son	11.6	6.33		1.92	158	127	3	418
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>19.93</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2,019</i>
10. Van Canh								
10.1 Canh Thuan		3		0.75		75	1	144

10.2 Canh Lien	25.9	2.3			271	46	4	190
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	25.9	5.3		0.75	271	121	5	334
Grand Total	111.39	293.83	29.33	116.37	1,539	6,987	89	15,235

Appendices

1. Project Areas
2. Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
3. Entitlement Matrix
4. Agreements on T/L Routes
5. Minutes of Community Meetings
6. Sample of 'Questionnaire'
7. Sample of 'Pamphlet'
8. Housing Categories (Vietnamese Construction Standards)
9. Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People
10. Inventory of Project Affected People
11. Details of Entitlement of Project Affected People



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Appendix 1
Project Areas



Appendix 2

Policy Framework



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

(draft)

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It is agreed that this *Policy Framework* is applicable for this Subproject with the update of the **2003 Land Law** and **Decree 197/2004/ND-CP** dt. 03 Dec., 2004 (along with **Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC** dt. 07 Dec., 2004) and **Decree 188/2004/ND-CP** dt. 16 Nov., 2004 (along with **Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC** dt. 26 Nov., 2004).

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

A. The Project

1. The overall objectives of the project is to contribute to the Government's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services like electricity. The proposed project's main development objectives are to help Government of Vietnam implement its objectives of providing electricity to about 20 million rural people through (a) repair and maintenance of the existing rural power network in about 1,000 communes; (b) conversion of existing ad-hoc local management systems in communes to local distribution utilities in legal forms like companies, cooperatives etc. and enabling mobilization of private funds; (c) expansion of community based grids in the remote and isolated areas and renewable energy projects; and (d) implementation of the national strategy for rural electrification with special focus on (a) provision of energy to the remote mountainous areas and islands, (b) capacity building in the Provinces and in EVN and (b) training. The proposed project is expected to provide energy to about 1 million households in Vietnam which includes some of the poorest communes identified in the government's special commune program.
2. There will be four major components in the proposed project: (a) rehabilitation/expansion of the Medium Voltage system to be carried out by EVN; (b) rehabilitation/expansion of Low Voltage system to be implemented by about 30 Provinces with funds being provided by MOI; (c) expansion of commune based renewable energy grids for remote areas with resources provided by the Remote Area Renewable Energy (RARE) fund operated by MOI and (d) implementation of government's rural electrification strategy by conversion the existing commune management models into local distribution utilities (LDU's) and training and capacity building in the Provinces and in EVN as part of the country's sector reform program. The project will be prepared and implemented in phases.
3. To implement for the first three project components, land acquisition will be required. However, rehabilitation/expansion of the medium and low voltage systems would not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement. For the ownership and implementation arrangements, separate RPs (for each project related province) will be prepared prior to the appraisal.
4. RPs of remaining project phases will be prepared later based on the proposed project implementation schedule and this Resettlement Policy Framework (one RP of each phase for each province).

B. Policy Framework

5. This resettlement policy framework prepared based on the PO 4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement (December, 2001) The principle objective of the Policy

1. 1. 1.

2. 2. 2.

3. 3. 3.

Framework is to ensure that all **displaced persons (DP's)** 1 will be compensated for their losses at **replacement cost** 2 and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

6. 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 (DP's)

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

8. The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12 (OP 4.12) have been adopted in preparing this Policy Framework.. In this regard the following principles and objectives would be applied:
 - (a) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible.
 - (b) All DP's residing, working, doing business or cultivating land in right of way (ROW) of transmission line (T/L), surrounding areas of tower foundation, the substation areas, in the service roads under the project as of the date of the baseline surveys are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost should not bar the 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

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- 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
- (d) 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.
 - (e) Replacement residential and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the DPs.
 - (f) 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.
 - (g) 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.
 - (h) The previous level of community services and resources will be maintained or improved.
 - (i) Financial and physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available and as where and when required.
 - (j) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RPs.
 - (k) Effective and timely supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs will be carried out.

E. Resettlement Plan (RP)

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

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

10. 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.
11. 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.

12. 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 and the Project PPC 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

13. In case more than 200 people are affected by the project, a Full Resettlement Plan (FRP) 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.
14. Each RP will include: (1) description of the project; (2) project potential impacts; (3) objective; (4) socio-economic studies; (5) legal framework; (6) institutional framework; (7) eligibility; (8) valuation and compensation for losses; (9) resettlement measures; (10) site selection, site preparation and relocation; (11) housing, infrastructure, and social services; (12) environmental protection and management; (13) participation and consultation; (14) integration with host populations; (15) grievances procedures; (16) organizational responsibilities; (17) implementation schedule; (18) cost and budget; and, (19) monitoring and evaluation.
15. 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 the EVN and the project PPC 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

16. The responsibility for preparing and implementing the Policy Framework and RP's are as follows:
- (a) The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing RP's rests with PCs under EVN; the project PPCs and their relevant Departments/Institutions. 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 DP's 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 (for Medium Voltage System) and from Project Provinces (for Low Voltage System) and budgetary requirements for economic restoration, other assistance would be either from counter part funds or from IDA.

B. Legal Framework

17. 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.
18. 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.
 - The Land Law issued on 15 October 1993, revised and adopted by the National Assembly and reissued on October 01, 2001 states:

Article 1:

Land is common property of the people and is subject to exclusive administration by the State. The State assigns the land to Government and Non-Government Organizations, households and individuals for long term stable use with or without land use charge. The State also leases land. Assignee, lessee or individual that has land use right transferred from a third party, is by this law commonly called Land User.

Article 3:

The State will protect the right and legal investments of Land User.

A State assigned household or individual Land User has a right to exchange, transfer, lease, inherit, or mortgage for a loan the Land Use Right (LUR)

- The Civil Law (CL) was approved by the National Assembly on October 28, 1995.
- Decree 22/1998/ND-CP issued by GOV on April 24, 1998 (replacing Decree 90/CP issued on 17 August 1994) regulates compensation for recovered land by GOV for defense, security, national and public interests.
- Circular No. 145-1998/TT-BTC issued 4 November 1998 by the Ministry of Finance provides guidelines to implement decree 22/CP (24/4/1998), including the method to determine the "K factor" for land compensation. 'K' is the coefficient of relative rate between the land price counted by the beneficial potential or the actual land price transfer for the land use rights and land price stipulated by the Provincial People's Committee and And cities under the Central Government.
- Decree 60/CP issued by GOV on July 5, 1994 regulates property ownership and Land Use Rights in urban areas.
- Decrees 61/CP issued by GOV on July 15, 1994 regulates dwelling house purchases, sales and business.
- Decree 88/CP issued by GOV on 17 August 1994 regulates the Management and Use of Urban Land.
- Decree 45/CP issued by GOV on 3 August 1996 regulates the Amendment of Article 10 of 60/CP (5/7/1994).
- Decree 87/CP issued by GOV 17 August 1994 sets Price Framework for Land in the whole country.

The prices for urban land herein have been calculated based on average free market price. The free market price of land varies from Province/City to Province/ City, from area to area in one City, and street front to street backside. It sets the minimum and maximum prices for among others payment of land use rights and compensation for categories of urban land recovered by the State. It establishes the organizational structure for compensation. The Province/City is responsible for determining the compensation plan, setting its own land values within the broad national range. Within this set of local values, the Province/City People's Committee also has the right to apply an

adjustment coefficient. The local District People's Committee is responsible for confirming the land and structure areas affected and the entitlements to compensation.

- Decision No. 302/TTg was issued on 13/5/1996 by the Prime Minister for adjustment of the value of the K factor of Decree 87/CP dated 17/8/1994, and gives wider range for the K factor value.
- Decree 17/1998/ND – CP was issued on 21 March 1998 by GOV for adjustment of Section 2, Article 4 of Decree 87/CP, dated 17/8/1994. It sets the method for waiving the K factor according to the K value of 87/CP.
- Law on Taxation of Land Use Right Transfer, approved by the National Assembly, on June 22, 1994.
- Law to regulate and amend some articles of the Law on Taxation of Land Use Right on December 21, 1999.
- Decree 114/CP issued by GOV on 5/9/1994 regulates the Implementation of the Law on Taxation of Land Use Right Transfer.
- Ordinance on taxation of Land and Housing issued on October 10, 1992 by State Council of Vietnam.
- Ordinance for regulation and Amendment of Ordinance on Tax of Land and Housing (1992) issued by National Assembly on January 1, 1994.
- Decree 94/CP issued by GOV on 25/8/1994 regulates the Implementation of Ordinance for Tax of Land and Housing.
- Official letter No. 2944/TC-TCT dated October 28, 1995 of Ministry of Finance regulates the tax remission of housing program.
- Law on Petition and Accusation approved by National Assembly on December 02, 1998
- Decree No. 67/1999/ND – CP, issued by GOV on 7/8/1999 regulates in detail the Law on Petition and Accusation.

19. World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (PO 4.12)

- 19.1 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.

- 19.2 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.
- 19.3 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation:
- 19.3.1 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.
- 19.3.2 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, 4** in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off dates defined in RPs. Persons who encroach on the areas after **the cut-off date 5** defined in RPs are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.*
20. Valuation of and Compensation for Losses: The methodology to be used in the valuation of losses for Bank-associated Projects is based on their replacement cost. In this Project, losses comprise land, structures and other assets. Replacement cost for land include the value of land at market price plus the cost taxes and fees to get Land Use Right Certificate (LURC). For houses and other structures, the market cost of the materials should be used to calculate the replacement cost to build a replacement structure with an area and the quality should be at least as good as those affected. For both totally and partially affected structures, compensation includes market cost of material, plus the costs of material transport, labor and contractor fees, registration and transfer taxes. Depreciation of the asset and amount saved in materials will not form a part of replacement cost.
21. Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

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

- Vietnam has a process whereby most people without legal land rights may meet conditions of legalization and receive compensation for losses.
- Permanent residents are provided with options that include relocation to an improved site, or cash, or a combination of the two.
- Resettlement sites offer not only better improved infrastructure and services but represent a higher standard of living.
- Allowances are provided to help the DPs in the transition period and there is an institutional structure through which people are informed, can negotiate compensation, and can appeal.
- Differences between the approaches and measures that need to be addressed within the program also exist. However, in this context, procedures exist within national and City governments that allow the granting of waivers of domestic law on specific projects that may be in conflict with that of the funding agency.
- On the issue of land tenure and the legal right to compensation, the Government and World Bank approaches are compatible. The government has its own process in place whereby land occupied without legal documentation can be legalized; this land, however, is compensated for at a rate equal to 100% of land price minus the taxes and fee for land use right registration from 15 October 1993 (Article 6, 7, 9, 10 of Decree 38/2000 ND-CP on the payment for the Land Use Right).

C. Required Waivers

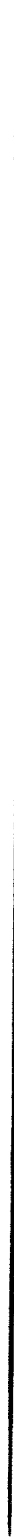
22. In order to meet the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement a number of articles in various Vietnamese laws and regulations which do not ensure compensation at replacement cost or set eligibility provisions which do not extend the right to rehabilitation and or assistance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

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

23. Eligibility to Compensation – Decree 22-CP*

- 23.1 Article 7 of Decree 22/ CP (*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 6 of this Decree or who has violated the plan already ratified by the competent level, and such violation has been announced, or who violates the corridor protecting work, or who illegally occupies land shall not receive compensation when the state recovers the land. The People’s Committee of province or City directly under the Central Government shall consider and make decisions on a case by case basis”.

* It is agreed that this *Policy Framework* is applicable for this Subproject with the update of the **2003 Land Law** and **Decree 197/2004/ND-CP** dt. 03 Dec., 2004 (along with Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC dt. 07 Dec., 2004) and **Decree 188/2004/ND-CP** dt. 16 Nov., 2004 (along with Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC dt. 26 Nov., 2004)



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

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

24. *Price of Land for Calculation of Compensation*

24.1 According to the Vietnamese regulations, calculation for land compensation will be based on Decrees 87/CP, 22/CP, 17/1998/ND-CP and Decision 302/TTg.

24.2 Article 4 of Decree 87/ CP states that compensation of land must fall within the Government’s range of minimum and maximum prices.

24.3 Article 8 of Decree 22/ CP states that the prices of land for calculation of compensation for damage shall be determined on the basis of local prices of land issued according to the provisions of the Government multiplied by a coefficient ‘K’ in order to ensure compatibility of the compensation with profitability and the prevailing land prices of the locality. The “K” coefficient of relative rate between the land price counted by the beneficial potential or the *actual land price transfer for the land use rights* and land price stipulated by the Provincial Peoples’ Committees and cities under the Central Government.

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

25. *Assistance Policy for DPs who Rent Houses from the Government – Decree 22/CP*

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

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

25.3 The Prime Minister of Vietnam and Chairpersons of the project provinces in approving/adopting (prior to the project appraisal) the policies and objectives set forth in this Policy Framework will grant the waivers to the above mentioned Articles 7, 8, 16, 17, 18 & 25 of Decree 22/cp; Article 4 of Decree 87/CP, and any other laws or regulations which contradict this Project Resettlement Policy.

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



SECTION 3 ENTITLEMENT POLICY

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

- (a) DP's 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) DP's losing residential land and house/structure
 - (i) The mechanism for compensating loss of residential land and structures will be: (1) the provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation at replacement cost according to DP's 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 DP's 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) DP's losing business
 - (i) The mechanism for compensating loss of business will be: (1) the provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the DP; (2) cash compensation for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures, without depreciation; and (3) cash compensation for the loss of income during the transition period.
 - (d) DP's will also be provided compensation at full replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials for any other fixed assets affected in part or in total by the project, such as tombs and water wells, etc.
- 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.22 of GOV. These subsidies/ allowances are as below:
 - a) Transportation allowance

According to the Article 17 of Decree 22/1998 CP, all DPs relocating within the province are entitled to a minimum allowance of 1 million VND and maximum of 3 million VND. All DP relocating out of the province are entitled to a minimum allowance of 3 million VND and maximum of 5 million VND. This subsidy allowance is for the transportation of their salvageable materials and living facilities.
 - b) Subsistence allowance for relocating

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

According to Article 26 of Decree 22/ 1998 CP, 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 Medium and Low Voltage Systems, 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, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
 - (b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
 - (c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
 - (d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.
 - (e) housing, infrastructure, and social services. Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.
 - (f) a description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

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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. The proposed form for socio-economic is attached (see Annex 3).
36. The entitlements of DPs will be calculated based on the above information. The proposed entitlement form is attached (see annex 4).

SECTION 7 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Implementation Schedule

37. A detailed implementation schedule of the various activities to be undertaken will be included in each RP. The RP implementation schedule must be developed based on the linkage to the civil work implementation schedule.
38. Payment of rehabilitation and furnishing of other restoration/assistance entitlements (in cash or in-kind), and relocation if that be the case, have to be completed prior awarding contracts for civil works.

B. Institutional Arrangement

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

C. Complaints and Grievances

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

First step

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

Second step

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

Third step

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

Fourth step

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

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

D. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

42. Implementation of RPs will be periodically supervised and monitored by the respective PC/its PMB in a close coordination with the respective Peoples' Committees at different administrative units and independent monitoring agencies. The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to EVN, PCs and Project Provincial Powers.
43. Internal monitoring and supervision will:
- (a) Verify that the baseline information of all DP's has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Policy Framework and the respective .
 - (b) Oversee that the RPs are implemented as designed and approved.
 - (c) Verify that funds for implementing the RPs are provided to the respective PMBs in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used by the respective PMB's in accordance with the provisions of .
 - (d) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.
44. Independent Monitoring: An independent agency or agencies or individual consultant will be retained by PCs of EVN to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs. The independent agencies will be academic or research institutions, non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) or independent consulting firms, all with qualified and experienced staff and terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank.
45. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of 20% of household DPs in each relevant province six months after each implementation to:
- (a) Determine whether the procedures for DPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements has been done in accordance with this Policy Framework; and
 - (b) Assess if the Policy Framework objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of DPs have been met.

- (c) Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of Project implementation on the DPs.
- (d) Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of s, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this Policy Framework.

SECTION 8 COSTS AND BUDGET

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

Annexes

1. Annex 1 Entitlement Matrix
2. Annex 2 Socio-Economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People
3. Annex 3 Inventory of Project Affected People
4. Annex 4 Entitlements 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



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Appendix 3 – Entitlement Matrix

Sr No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
1	Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW	All DPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW	DPs with/without land certificate included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to cut-off date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land. No compensation for land <u>Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 7 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price. <u>If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</u> <i>Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and Resettlement Committees (RCs).</i> <u>Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction</u> and land could be used with the restricted purposes. Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/ disseminate
2	Temporary acquisition of residential and garden land in ROW without house or structures in ROW	All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected fruit trees and trees at replacement cost. No compensation for land <u>Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 7 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. <u>If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</u> Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land



Sr No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
					<p>clearance.</p> <p><u>Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs • Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/disseminate
3	Temporary impact on residential and garden land. Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW less than 10% of total area) and the demolished area do not impact to the remaining house/building. Residential land and garden land outside of ROW is sufficient for re-organizing (more than 60 m ² in the urban area and 100 m ² in the rural area)	All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW	-do-	<p>House/building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP can opt for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or (ii) Cash compensation for the directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room . • No compensation for land. • <u>Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. • Consultation for DP's options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW. • PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials • DPs will demolish the impacted part/ room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves. • Full compensation for trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance. <u>If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</u> • Full entitlement to DPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance. • Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs • land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes. • Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/ disseminate



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Sr No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
				Tree and fruit tree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. Allowances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months. 	
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 to the remaining of house/structure. Land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m ² in the urban area and 100 m ² in the rural area).	All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW	– do –	House/building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP can opt for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; <i>or</i> (ii) Cash compensation at replacement cost for full areas of impacted house/building. • No compensation for land. • <u>Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. • Consultation for DP's options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW • PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be replacement cost at the time of payment • DPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves. • Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. <u>If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</u> • Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance. • Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs • Cleared residential could be reused with restricted purposes



Sr No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
				Tree and fruit tree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. Allowances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate
5	Temporary impact on residential and or garden land in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of ROW is not sufficient for reorganizing (less than 60 m ² in the urban area and 100 m ² in the rural area)	All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW	-do-	<p>DPs can opt for one of the followings:</p> <p>(i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; <i>or</i></p> <p>(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; <i>or</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 8 of the Government Decree 54/1999/ND-CP, July 8th, 1999 on the protection of the high voltage networks. • Consultation for DP's options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW • PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment. • Replacement land and resettlement sites development. • DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/<i>or</i> improve their houses themselves. • Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. <u>If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</u>



Sr No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
				<p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost. <p>Allowances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months • Transportation allowance for relocating DP according to the Compensation Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated Dec. 3, 2004 of GOV. • Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 10% of their incomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Full compensation for land impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance</u> • Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs • Cleared residential could be used with restricted purposes • Finance/land available for compensation/rehabilitation and well information disclose/disseminate. • PMB consults with DPs who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.
6	Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundations, substation and access roads etc.	All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substation and access roads etc	-do-	<p>For DP losing productive land</p> <p><i>a. Land loss less than 10% of their total landholdings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation for DP's options on land compensation. • PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment. • Replacement land and resettlement sites development. • DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves. • Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. <u>If DP is requested for cutting</u>



Sr No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for properties associated with land <i>b. Land loss $\geq 10\%$ of their total landholdings:</i> DP can opt for the followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) "Land for land" with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economic-viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic-viable. (ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost. Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost. Rehabilitation assistance. <p>For DP losing Residential and garden land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (more than 60 m² in the urban area and 100 m² in the rural area): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land. If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing: DP can opt for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land, <i>or</i> 	<p><u>affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work DP has right for using salvageable trees.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance. <u>No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.</u> Payment to DPs will be delivered by PMB and RCs 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.



Sr No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
				(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.	
7	DP impacted on business or other services	All DPs impacted on business and other services	-do-	<p>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services.</p> <p>Compensation for income lost in the affected time</p> <p>(b) Permanent impact on business or other services.</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. • PMB consults with DPs who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RP implementation.
8	Public Works	– Temporary impacts	All impacted institutional DPs (who directly manage and operate such impacted public works systems)	All impacted institutional DPs shall be approached in advance for cooperation in impact mitigation measures as well as measures for maintaining the normal functioning of their impacted systems by the Contractor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public works (i.e. roads, water supply, drainage systems, telephone lines etc.) • Reinstatement after the project construction. • All expenses on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems shall be born by Contractor(s).



Sr No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
		- Permanent impacts	- do -	- do -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public works (i.e. roads, water supply, drainage systems, telephone lines etc.) • All expenses on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted systems shall be born by Contractor(s).
9	Permanent impacts on rented houses	All DPs impacted on their leased houses for residential purposes	DPs with house lease contract	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.	PMB and local authorities will assist them in identifying alternative accommodation.



Appendix 4

Agreements on T/L Routes



作者簡介：王曉明，男，江蘇無錫人，南京師範大學教育學博士，現任南京師範大學教育學院教授、博士生導師。主要從事教育心理學、教育社會學、德育理論與實踐研究。發表論文60餘篇，出版專著《德育課程的價值論》（南京師範大學出版社，2007年）和《德育課程的倫理學》（南京師範大學出版社，2010年）。主持國家自然科學基金項目1項，教育部人文社會科學研究青年基金項目1項，省級教改項目2項。

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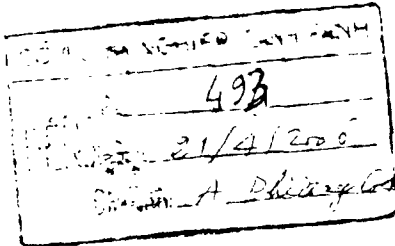
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ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
TỈNH BÌNH ĐỊNH

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Số: 1043 /UBND - CN
V/v thỏa thuận các nội dung có
liên quan đến dự án nâng
cấp năng lượng nông thôn II (RE II)

Quy Nhơn, ngày 20 tháng 4 năm 2006



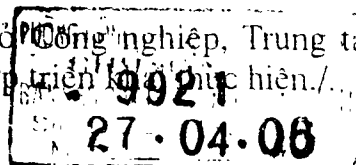
Kính gửi: - Trung tâm Thiết kế Điện (Cty Điện lực 3);
- Sở Công nghiệp.

Xét đề nghị của Trung tâm Thiết kế Điện III tại Công văn số 141/CV-
TKĐ ngày 29/3/2006 và đề nghị của Sở Công nghiệp tại Tờ trình số 09/TTr-
SCN ngày 06/4/2006 về việc thỏa thuận một số nội dung liên quan của Dự án
năng lượng nông thôn II (REII), Chủ tịch UBND tỉnh có ý kiến như sau:

1- Thống nhất quy mô đầu tư, các hướng tuyến đường dây, vị trí các trạm
biến áp và kế hoạch đền bù, tái định cư của phần nâng cấp, mở rộng lưới điện
25 xã thuộc tỉnh Bình Định như đơn vị tư vấn (Trung tâm Thiết kế Điện-Công
ty Điện lực III) đã nêu trong Dự án năng lượng nông thôn II (RE II). Nhằm đảm
bảo quyền lợi cho các hộ dân nằm trong vùng bị ảnh hưởng của dự án, trong
quá trình triển khai thực hiện, chủ đầu tư dự án cần phải vận dụng đầy đủ các
điều, khoản trong Hiệp định đã ký giữa Chính phủ Việt Nam và Ngân hàng Thế
giới và các quy định hiện hành của Nhà nước.

2- Sở Công nghiệp có trách nhiệm theo dõi và thường xuyên báo cáo tiến
độ và các vấn đề có liên quan của Dự án RE II cho UBND tỉnh theo quy định.

Yêu cầu Sở Công nghiệp, Trung tâm Thiết kế Điện III và các cơ quan
liên quan phối hợp triển khai thực hiện./.



Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;
- Chủ tịch UBND tỉnh
- Lưu VP, K6 (5b).

Minh



TRUNG TÂM THIẾT KẾ ĐIỆN
CÔNG VĂN ĐỀ

Số 496 ngày 26/4/06

KT- CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Văn Thiện

Nguyễn Văn Thiện

CÔNG CHỨNG VIÊN
THAN VĂN ĐÀU

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Appendix 5

Minutes of Community Mettings



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Hà Nội, ngày 45 tháng 2 năm 2005

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

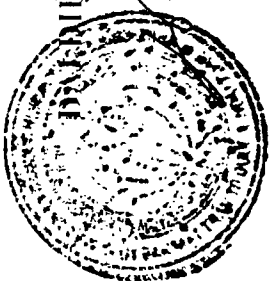

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

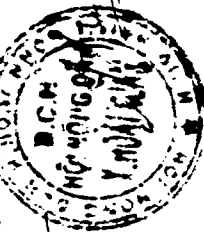


Lê Đức Thọ

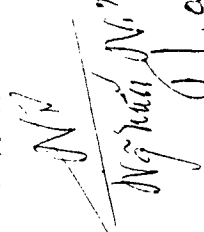

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



Nguyễn Văn Thọ

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC CƠ QUAN ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



Nguyễn Văn Thọ



Nguyễn Văn Thọ



Nguyễn Văn Thọ

HỒ NGOR SON

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI DÙNG DẦU CÁC HỘ BÀI

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI DÙNG DẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ ĐÈN BÙ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
Ông/bà: Lê Chí Mạnh... chức vụ: Chủ tịch...
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn
Ông/bà: Đoàn Minh Hoàng... chức vụ: Chủ tịch...
3. Đại diện UBND xã
Ông/bà: Trương Đình Mạnh... chức vụ: Chủ tịch...
4. Đại diện người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có)
Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Thoa... chức vụ: Bí thư Đoàn thanh niên...
5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương
 - a. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Trường... chức vụ: Chủ tịch HĐND
 - b. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Cai... chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND
 - c. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Lát... chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội CCB
 - d. Ông/bà: Đinh Thị Lát... chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội Phụ Nữ
 - e. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Đông... chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội Nông Dân
 - f. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Đức... chức vụ: Bí thư Đoàn thanh niên
6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 36 người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: 35 người.

II. Nội dung tham vấn:**1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:**

- Nội dung dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ...);
- Chính sách đền bù tái định cư (RP), chính sách về môi trường (EMP), chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP);
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch quản lý môi trường (EMP) là đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường (tự nhiên và xã hội).
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động đền bù, tái định cư (RP) là lấy ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu và hỗ trợ cho họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án.

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

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

2.2 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với môi trường (bao gồm môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hoá và sinh hoạt cộng đồng):

- Cải thiện đời sống vật chất, tinh thần của người dân.
- Tạo ra việc làm, thu nhập, cải thiện đời sống.
- Nâng cao trình độ dân trí, giảm nghèo đói.

2.3 Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt, các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường.

- Tạo ra việc làm, thu nhập, cải thiện đời sống.
- Nâng cao trình độ dân trí, giảm nghèo đói.
- Tạo ra môi trường sống tốt đẹp, an toàn.

2.4 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

At. Nghĩa, ngày 22 tháng 6 năm 2005

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

M. C. Xu
Đông Minh, Hoàng

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

Đông Minh, Hoàng

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC CƠ QUAN ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

Đông Minh, Hoàng

Đông Minh, Hoàng

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỪNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BAH

Đông Minh, Hoàng

Đông Minh, Hoàng

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỪNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ ĐÈN BÙ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
Ông/bà: Lê Văn Thanh; chức vụ: Cán bộ Ban LDA
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn
Ông/bà: Đinh Minh Hoàng; chức vụ: Chủ nhiệm đề án
3. Đại diện UBND xã
Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Lôi; chức vụ: Chủ tịch
4. Đại diện người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có)
Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Thảo; chức vụ: Chủ tịch UB MTTC
5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương
 - a. Ông/bà: Đinh Công Miền; chức vụ: Chủ tịch HĐND
 - b. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Thảo; chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBMTTC
 - c. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn An; chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội CCB
 - d. Ông/bà: Đinh Thị Rốt; chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội Phụ Nữ
 - e. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Nghi; chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội Nông Dân
 - f. Ông/bà: Đinh Văn Cui; chức vụ: Bí thư Đoàn thanh niên
6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 36 người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: 36 người.

II. Nội dung tham vấn:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ...);
- Chính sách đền bù tái định cư (RP), chính sách về môi trường (EMP), chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP);
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch quản lý môi trường (EMP) là đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường (tự nhiên và xã hội).
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động đền bù, tái định cư (RP) là lấy ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu và hỗ trợ cho họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án.

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

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

2.2 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với môi trường (bao gồm môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hoá và sinh hoạt cộng đồng):

- phát triển kinh tế, thu nhập, cải thiện đời sống, tạo việc làm, phát triển văn hóa cộng đồng
- phát triển kinh tế, thu nhập, cải thiện đời sống, tạo việc làm, phát triển văn hóa cộng đồng
- phát triển kinh tế, thu nhập, cải thiện đời sống, tạo việc làm, phát triển văn hóa cộng đồng

2.3 Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt, các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường.

- phát triển kinh tế, thu nhập, cải thiện đời sống, tạo việc làm, phát triển văn hóa cộng đồng
- phát triển kinh tế, thu nhập, cải thiện đời sống, tạo việc làm, phát triển văn hóa cộng đồng
- phát triển kinh tế, thu nhập, cải thiện đời sống, tạo việc làm, phát triển văn hóa cộng đồng

2.4 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

Đã được thực hiện... các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường... các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường... các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường...

2.5 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án (chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa, công trình, cây cối hoa màu) phải di dời tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

Nhà cửa; công trình bị ngập lụt hoặc các loại nhà cửa... công trình bị ngập lụt hoặc các loại nhà cửa... công trình bị ngập lụt hoặc các loại nhà cửa...

Cây cối hoa màu: công trình xây dựng, công trình xây dựng, công trình xây dựng, công trình xây dựng, công trình xây dựng...

2.6 Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: ...
- Hình thức đất đổi đất (Chiếm dụng vĩnh viễn): ...
- Kết hợp đền bù cả hai hình thức trên: ...

2.7 Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời không? có: ...; không: ...;

2.8 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động môi trường như: làm sạch nơi xây dựng công trình, thu gom rác thải và chất bẩn về đúng nơi quy định; cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn điện; thực hiện công tác phòng chống cháy nổ; các tai nạn do điện giật gây ra? có: ...; không: ...;

2.9 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời...) như:

- a/ Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đền bù, GPMB và tái định cư; Có
- b/ Thực hiện đúng quy trình khiếu nại; Có
- c/ Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình...): Có

2.10 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án đồng ý tham gia:

- a/ Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đền bù, tái định cư.
- b/ Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với chủ thầu trong toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình)? có: ...; không: ...

Nếu không, vì sao? ...

2.11 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có thể thực hiện công tác giám sát môi trường đối với chủ thầu trong toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình)? có: ...; không: ...

2.12 Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

III. Ý kiến đề xuất của tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đến môi trường):

- ...
- ...
- ...

At TDA ngày 25 tháng 5 năm 2005

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

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Đoàn Ninh Hằng

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

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Đoàn Ninh Hằng

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC CƠ QUAN ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

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Đoàn Ninh Hằng

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỨNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BAH

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Đoàn Ninh Hằng

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỨNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ ĐÈN BÙ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư

Ông/bà : ; chức vụ :

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông/bà : Đ. Hùng Việt ; chức vụ : Chủ tịch

3. Đại diện UBND xã An Định

Ông/bà : Đ. Văn Minh ; chức vụ : Chủ tịch

4. Đại diện người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có)

Ông/bà : ; chức vụ :

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương

a. Ông/bà : Đ. Văn Trường ; chức vụ : Chủ tịch HĐND

b. Ông/bà : Đ. Văn Việt ; chức vụ : Chủ tịch UBND

c. Ông/bà : Đ. Văn Hùng ; chức vụ : Chủ tịch Hội CCB

d. Ông/bà : Đ. Văn Huệ Hoa ; chức vụ : Chủ tịch hội Phụ Nữ

e. Ông/bà : Đ. Văn Hùng ; chức vụ : Chủ tịch hội Nông Dân

f. Ông/bà : Đ. Văn Hùng ; chức vụ : Bí thư Đoàn thanh niên

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình : 30 người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số : 0 người.

II. Nội dung tham vấn:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ...);
- Chính sách đền bù tái định cư (RP), chính sách về môi trường (EMP), chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số (EMDP);

- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch quản lý môi trường (EMP) là đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường (tự nhiên và xã hội).

- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động đền bù, tái định cư (RP) là lấy ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu và hỗ trợ cho họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án.

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

2.1 Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? có: ✓; Không: Nếu không, vì sao?

2.2 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với môi trường (bao gồm môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hoá và sinh hoạt cộng đồng):

Môi trường tự nhiên: đất đai, rừng, cây, cỏ, nước, khoáng sản, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hoá, sinh hoạt cộng đồng.

2.3 Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt, các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường.

Dự án sẽ ảnh hưởng đến địa phương như đất đai, rừng, cây, cỏ, nước, khoáng sản, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hoá, sinh hoạt cộng đồng.

2.4 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

11/11/11

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Tác động của các dự án đầu tư... không được phát huy, chính hàng nghìn lít
tàu biển hàng ngàn tấn gỗ đã bị lãng phí, đầu tư... không được phát huy, hàng ngàn tấn
bằng các chất thải khác, chất thải... (yếu kém, hàng ngàn tấn gỗ, hàng ngàn tấn...)

2.5 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án (chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa, công trình, cây cối hoa màu) phải di dời tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

Dặt lòng xây dựng quê hương đất nước, đặt những lợi ích chung của dân tộc lên trên lợi ích cá nhân, sẵn sàng hy sinh vì độc lập tự do và hạnh phúc của Tổ quốc.

Nhà cửa, công trình, Công, phố, xây, đường, đi, gần, học, sát, nước, ở, xã, nhà, công
bình, làm, phải, có, biến, pháp, lý, thế, sát, gần, thiên, anh, hương, về, công, bình, đất, nhà

Cây cối hoa màu : Cỏ, sinh, xấp, dương, địa, gia, cây, cối, hạt, màu, ..., làm, phước, hơn, che
đôi, mới, hơn, che, thấp, nhất, việc, anh, hương, đời, cây, cối, màu, thu, công, công, sinh
khí, đời, thu, hơ, hơ, mưa, xu, đi, khả, anh, hương, đời, hoa, màu,

2.6 Các hệ bị ảnh hưởng có đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đèn bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư:
- Hình thức đất dôi dất (Chiếm dụng vĩnh viễn):
- Kết hợp đèn bù cả hai hình thức trên: Đất dôi dất, đèn bù bằng tiền mặt


2.7 Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời không? có: ...; không:

2.8 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động môi trường như: làm sạch nơi xây dựng công trình, thu gom rác thải và chất bẩn về đúng nơi quy định; cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn điện; thực hiện công tác phòng chống cháy nổ; các tai nạn do điện giết gây ra? có: ...☐...; không: ...☐...

2.9 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời...) như:

a/ Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, dồn bù, GPMB và tái định cư;

b/ Thực hiện đúng quy trình khiếu nại; 6

c/ Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn diện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ..). 

2.10 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án đồng ý tham gia;

a/ Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đền bù, tái định cư.

b/ Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với chủ thầu trong toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình)? có : ... ☒ ...; không :
Nếu không, vì sao?

2.11 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có thể thực hiện công tác giám sát môi trường đối với chủ thầu trong toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình)? có: ... Có ...; không: ... Nếu không, vì sao? ...

2.12 Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

- Đi ăn, khi xây dựng cơ sở, ảnh hưởng đến nhiều người dân, nhưng không đáng kể
- Cần có chính sách để bù đắp cho họ, thích ứng.....
- Đi ăn sẽ có tác động tích cực đến việc phát triển kinh tế xã hội và góp phần nâng
cao đời sống vật chất, tinh thần của nhân dân.....
- Hướng dẫn các biện pháp sử dụng diện an toàn về biện pháp phòng chống cháy nổ
- III. Ý kiến đề xuất của tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là các giải pháp
giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đến môi trường):
- Chú ý chặt chẽ, nghiêm ngặt, xây dựng hành lang an toàn, đơn giản, sơ sài, đặc biệt
đựng các biện pháp tối ưu để giảm ảnh hưởng đến cây cối, nhà cửa.....
Tăng cường tính bền vững các cơ sở vật chất, phân phối các dịch vụ và thiết
mười nhưng khu vực sẽ chạy qua các khu vực.....

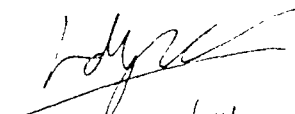
III. Ý kiến đề xuất của tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đến môi trường):

[illegible]

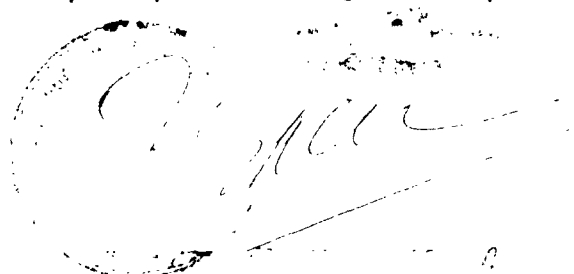
Fr. Fr. ... ngày 25 tháng 7 năm 2005

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

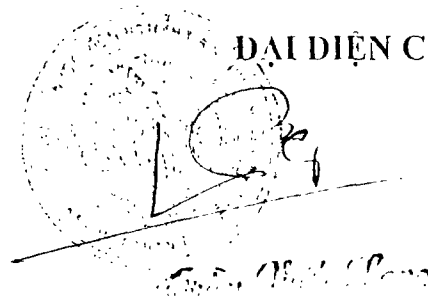
ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN


Le Đức Ngoc

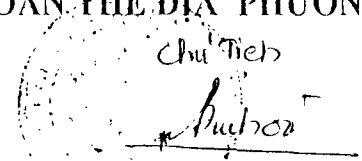
ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC CƠ QUAN ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG


Đoàn Thể Công




Chủ tịch
Phước

Đoàn Chủ Thành Công

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐÚNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BAH

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐÚNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS

Appendix 6

Samples of 'Questionnaire'



Dự án
Năng lượng Nông thôn 2

Trung tâm Thiết kế điện thuộc Công ty Điện lực 3 đang lập Báo cáo Dự án đầu tư xây dựng cho Dự án Năng lượng Nông thôn 2 (RE2) tỉnh Bình Định đề mở rộng và cải thiện hệ thống phân phối điện cho 25 xã của 10 huyện thuộc tỉnh Bình Định với nguồn tài chính của Ngân hàng Thế giới

Quy mô công trình thuộc tỉnh Bình Định bao gồm:

- Xây lắp 89 trạm phân phối (tổng công suất 15,715 kVA)
- Xây lắp 140.48 km đường dây trung thế
- Xây lắp 410.20 km đường dây hạ thế

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

Đề nghị gia đình cung cấp các thông tin theo phiếu điều tra dưới đây để 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 Phiếu

RE2 RP BINH DINH

Phiếu Vắn

Địa chỉ gia đình:

Lê Văn Giới

Số nhà

Đường phố

Ấp/Xóm/Tổ

Thôn An Mỹ

Xã

Mỹ Cát

Huyện

Phước Mỹ

Tỉnh

Bình Định

Họ và Tên người trả lời phỏng vấn

Lê Văn Giới

-

Chu hộ



-

Thành viên gia đình



I. Hộ Gia đình

TT	Họ và Tên	Quan hệ với Chủ hộ	Tuổi		Dân tộc	Giáo dục	Nghề nghiệp					Tình trạng Hộ khẩu
			Nam	Nữ			Làm nông nghiệp	Buôn bán	Thu công	Lương tháng	Khác	
Người lớn												
1	Lê Văn Giới Nguyễn Thị Đào	CH	1945	1947	Kinh	4 3	X X					1 1
2												
3												
4												
5												
Dưới 17 tuổi												
1	Lê Nay Châu	3	1982		Kinh	5					Học sinh	1
2												
3												
4												
5												

Tổng số người trong gia đình ...3..... = Tổng số người lớn .2.... + Tổng số trẻ em ...1.....

(*) Quan hệ với Chủ hộ

CH Chủ hộ

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Vợ/Chồng | 4. Cháu |
| 2. Cha/Mẹ | 5. Ông/Bà |
| 3. Con | 6. Khác |

(**) Giáo dục

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

Hộ dân tộc thiểu số thì thêm :

Số học sinh đi học							
Cấp 1		Cấp 2		Cấp 3		Đại học	
Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ

(***) Tình trạng Hộ khẩu

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Thường trú | 3. Tam vắng |
| 2. Tam trú | 4. Không đăng ký hộ khẩu |

1.1 Nghề nghiệp và thu nhập hàng tháng của các thành viên gia đình

TT	Họ và tên	Nghề nghiệp*	Thu nhập/Tháng		Tổng
			Thường xuyên	Các nguồn khác	
1	Lê Văn桂	1	400.000	82.500	482.500
2	Nguyễn Thị Đào	1	400.000	35.000	435.000
3					
4					
5					
Tổng thu nhập Gia đình			800.000	117.500	917.500

(*) Nghề nghiệp

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Làm công ăn lương | 7. Nghề không ổn định |
| 2. Hữu trí | 8. Nghề khác |
| 3. Thủ công | 9. Nôi trợ |
| 4. Làm nghề nông | 10. Di học |
| 5. Đánh bắt/nuôi 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 tương quan với thu nhập của tỉnh)

1.2 Chi tiêu thường xuyên trung bình tháng của hộ gia đình (VND)

	Thành tiền
• Thực phẩm	400.000
• Điện	30.000
• Nước	
• Thuê nhà	
• Giáo dục	50.000
• Di lại	50.000
• Quần áo	10.000
• Thuốc men	30.000
• Thuế, phí	20.000
• Khác	50.000
Tổng	670.000

1.3 Chi phí bất thường của gia đình trong năm qua (VND)

	Thành tiền
• Lễ, tết	1.500.000
• Ma chay, hiếu hỉ	250.000
• Mua sắm đồ dùng gia đình	200.000
• Sửa chữa nhà cửa	
• Sửa chữa xe máy, ghe, thuyền	50.000
• Khác	
Tổng	2.000.000

1.4 Gia đình Sở hữu các Phương tiện

- Xe máy ☒
- Ghế/suồng máy ☐
- Xe đạp ☒
- TV ☒
- Tủ lạnh ☐
- Máy giặt ☐
- Đồ điện tử ☐
- Điện thoại ☒
- Khác ☐

Tình trạng Kinh tế Gia đình

- Cao ☐
- Trung bình ☒
- Thấp ☐

(Trong tương quan với sở hữu phương tiện)

1.5 Gia đình có người Tàn tật không ?

- Có ☐
- Không ☒

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

TT	Họ và tên	Tuổi		Loại Tàn tật	Mức Tàn tật		
		Nam	Nữ		Hoàn toàn	Một phần	Nhẹ
				Mù Điếc Tâm thần Tàn tật thể trạng Khác			

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

Có ☐

Không ☒

Không biết ☐

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were not present at the meeting.

2. Sử dụng Nhà

- Chỉ để ở ☒
- Chỉ để kinh doanh ☐
- Vừa ở vừa kinh doanh ☐
- Cho thuê ☐
- Bỏ không ☐
- Khác ☐

Gia đình có :

2.1 Nhà vệ sinh

- Có ☒
 - trong nhà ☐
 - ngoài nhà ☒
- Không ☐

2.2 Bếp

- Trong nhà ☒
- Ngoài nhà ☐

2.3 Nước máy

- Có ☐
- Không ☒

Nếu 'Có' thì có đồng hồ nước không ?

- Có ☐
- Không ☐
 - Dùng 'khoán' ☐
 - Đầu nối từ hàng xóm ☐

2.4 Điện

- Có ☒
- Không ☐

Nếu 'Có' thì có đồng hồ điện không ?

- Có ☒
- Không ☐
 - Dùng 'khoán' ☐
 - Đầu nối từ hàng xóm ☐

3. Bất động sản

1 1 1

1 1 1

1 1 1



3.1 Đất Thổ cư

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

Đơn vị : m²

Tổng Đất Thổ cư Sở hữu			Tình trạng Pháp lý			
Đất làm nhà ở	Đất dùng để kinh doanh	Tổng	Đất ở		Đất kinh doanh	
			Có sở hữu	Không sở hữu	Có sở hữu	Không sở hữu
200	0	200	200	0	0	0

Đơn vị : m²

Đất Thổ cư bị Ảnh hưởng					
Vĩnh viễn			Tạm thời		
Đất làm nhà ở	Đất để kinh doanh	Tổng	Đất làm nhà ở	Đất để kinh doanh	Tổng
0	0	0	0	0	0

Ghi chú Ghi ở ô dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng : trạm, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bao trì, đường thi công, v.v.

Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất thổ cư :

giấy chứng nhận quyền sở hữu nhà ở và sử dụng đất ở (Sổ đỏ) /

Chín chín : Gìn ở ở dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng : năm, từ, trong đây, hành lang an toàn, trong bảo trì, đường thi công, v.v.

Vĩnh viễn		Tạm thời	
Tùng lùn			
Tùng mùn	0		
Lúa+Tôm			
Vườn	4+2		
Ao			
Rừng			
Tùng	6		
Tùng lùn			
Tùng mùn		80-172	
Lúa+Tôm			
Vườn			
Ao			
Rừng			
Tùng			872

2. *For the first time*

0	Trồng lúa	Tổng đất (Anh tấc) Số hùn	
1412	Trồng rau		
0	Lúa-Tôm		
200	Vườn		
1329	Ruộng Mía		
0	Áo		
2974	Tổng		
		(Số hùn	Không có
		Số hùn	Số dùng
2974			tạm thời

III. LA HIGIENE

1

• Khác				

- * Giá do hộ bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp.
 Ghi lý do bị ảnh hưởng ở dòng dưới.

	Kết cấu bị Ảnh hưởng Tạm thời			
	Loại	Kích thước	Giá*	Giấy tờ liên quan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bếp • Nhà vệ sinh • Chuồng gia súc • Bể nước • Giếng (khoan/dào) • Ao • Sân • Tường rào • Hệ thống điện • Hệ thống nước • Đường • Cầu, cống • Cống • Nhà thờ/miếu thờ • Mồ mã • Khác 				

- * Giá do hộ bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp.
 Ghi lý do bị ảnh hưởng ở dòng dưới.

4. Tái định cư

4.1 Sẵn sàng tái định cư

Có ☐

Không ☐

Nếu 'Không' thì kiến của người bị ảnh hưởng là :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

Ngôi nhà hiện hữu và mảnh đất thờ cúng hiện hữu, gia đình có cơ nhà hoặc đất ở và vườn tược không?

Có ☐
Không ☐

Nếu "Có" thì ghi rõ chi tiết (địa chỉ, diện tích, loại nhà/đất)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4.2 Chọn Phương án Dền bù Đất

- Đất đổi đất ☐
- Trả tiền cho đất ☒

4.3 Chọn Phương án Dền bù Nhà/Kết cấu

- Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn ☐
- Dền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tái định cư ☐
- Nhà độc lập do Dự án 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 tín dụng để khôi phục kinh doanh ☐
- Đề nghị khác

.....

.....

.....

.....

1

2

4.5 Ưu tiên trong Tái định cư
(Ghi thứ tự ưu tiên 1, 2, 3...)

- Dền bù đất theo giá trị thay thế và cây trái hoa màu theo giá thu mua ☐
- Đất tái định cư gần ruộng/nuông/ao hiện hữu ☐
- Tái định cư ngay trong phần đất còn lại của gia đình ☐
- Hạ tầng kỹ thuật (đường, điện, nước...) phù hợp tại khu đất tái định cư ☐
- Hạ tầng xã hội (trường học, chợ...) phù hợp tại khu đất tái định cư ☐
- Dễ làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Cộng đồng hiền hoà tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Môi trường hiền hoà tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Xây cất nhà tại khu tái định cư mà không phải nợ nần ☐
- Đào tạo và công ăn việc làm ☐
- Đề xuất khác ☐

Ngày phỏng vấn 18/08/05

Họ, Tên và Chữ ký của Lê Văn Giới *Lên*

Điều tra viên Dương Minh Hoàng

Dự án
Năng lượng Nông thôn 2

Trung tâm Thiết kế điện thuộc Công ty Điện lực 3 đang lập Báo cáo Dự án đầu tư xây dựng cho Dự án Năng lượng Nông thôn 2 (RE2) tỉnh Bình Định để mở rộng và cải thiện hệ thống phân phối điện cho 25 xã của 10 huyện thuộc tỉnh Bình Định với nguồn tài chính của Ngân hàng Thế giới.

Quy mô công trình thuộc tỉnh Bình Định bao gồm :

- Xây lắp 89 trạm phân phối (tổng công suất : 15,715 kVA)
- Xây lắp 140.48 km đường dây trung thế
- Xây lắp 410.20 km đường dây hạ thế

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

Đề nghị gia đình cung cấp các thông tin theo phiếu điều tra dưới đây để 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 Phiếu

RE2 - RP
BINH DINH

Phòng Vấn

Địa chỉ gia đình : Nguyễn Văn Ngự

Số nhà

Đường phố

Ấp/Xóm/Tổ

Xã

Huyện

Tỉnh

Họ và Tên người trả lời phỏng vấn

Nguyễn Văn Ngự

- Chủ hộ ☒

- Thành viên gia đình ☐

I. Hộ Gia đình

TT	Họ và tên	Quan hệ với Chủ hộ *	Tuổi		Dân tộc	Giáo dục **	Nghề nghiệp					Tình trạng Hộ khẩu ***
			Nam	Nữ			Làm nông nghiệp	Buôn bán	Thu công	Lương tháng	Khác	
Người lớn												
1	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc	CH	1950		Kinh	3	X					1
2	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	1		1952	Kinh	3	X					1
3	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Diễm	3		1979	Kinh	4	X					1
4	Nguyễn Minh An	3	1982		Kinh	5						1
5												
Dưới 17 tuổi												
1	Nguyễn Thị Thùy Duyên	3		1989	Kinh	5					X	1
2												
3												
4												
5												

Tổng số người trong gia đình ..5..... = Tổng số người lớn ..4..... + Tổng số trẻ em ..1.....

(*) Quan hệ với Chủ hộ

CH Chủ hộ

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Vợ/Chồng | 4. Cháu |
| 2. Cha/Mẹ | 5. Ông/Bà |
| 3. Con | 6. Khác |

(**) Giáo dục

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

Hộ dân tộc thiểu số thì thêm :

Số học sinh đi học							
Cấp 1		Cấp 2		Cấp 3		Đại học	
Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ

(***) Tình trạng Hộ khẩu

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Thường trú | 3. Tạm vắng |
| 2. Tạm trú | 4. Không đăng ký hộ khẩu |

1.1 Nghề nghiệp và thu nhập hàng tháng của các thành viên gia đình

TT	Họ và tên	Nghề nghiệp*	Thu nhập/Tháng		Tổng
			Thường xuyên	Các nguồn khác	
1	Nguyễn Văn Nguyệt	↑	300.000	150.000	450.000
2	Lê Thị Bơ	↑	300.000	.	300.000
3	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Dền	↑	300.000	50.000	350.000
4	Nguyễn Minh An	↑	900.000	100.000	1000.000
5	Nguyễn Thị Thúy Duyên	↑			
	Tổng thu nhập Gia đình		1800.000	250.000	2050.000

(*) Nghề nghiệp

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Làm công ăn lương | 7. Nghề không ổn định |
| 2. Hưu trí | 8. Nghề khác |
| 3. Thủ công | 9. Nội trợ |
| 4. Làm nghề nông | 10. Đi học |
| 5. Đánh bắt/nuôi 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 tương quan với thu nhập của tỉnh)

1.2 Chi tiêu thường xuyên trung bình tháng của hộ gia đình (VND)

	Thành tiền
• Thực phẩm	600.000
• Điện	90.000
• Nước	
• Thuê nhà	50.000
• Giáo dục	50.000
• Di lại	
• Quần áo	
• Thuốc men	50.000
• Thuế, phí	30.000
• Khác	50.000
Tổng	860.000

1.3 Chi phí bất thường của gia đình trong năm qua (VND)

	Thành tiền
• Lễ, tết	1.500.000
• Ma chay, hiếu hỉ	150.000
• Mua sắm đồ dùng gia đình	50.000
• Sửa chữa nhà cửa	
• Sửa chữa xe máy, ghe, thuyền	50.000
• Khác	100.000
Tổng	1.850.000

1.4 Gia đình Sở hữu các Phương tiện

- Xe máy ☒
- Ghế/suồng máy ☐
- Xe đạp ☒
- TV ☒
- Tủ lạnh ☐
- Máy giặt ☐
- Đồ điện tử ☐
- Điện thoại ☐
- Khác ☒

Tình trạng Kinh tế Gia đình

- Cao ☐
- Trung bình ☒
- Thấp ☐

(Trong tương quan với sở hữu phương tiện)

1.5 Gia đình có người Tàn tật không ?

- Có ☐
- Không ☒

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

TT	Họ và tên	Tuổi		Loại Tàn tật	Mức Tàn tật		
		Nam	Nữ		Hoàn toàn	Một phần	Nhẹ
				Mù Điếc Tâm thần Tàn tật thể trạng Khác			

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

81

1

2 Su dụng Nhà

- Chỉ để ở ☒
- Chỉ để kinh doanh ☐
- Vừa ở vừa kinh doanh ☐
- Cho thuê ☐
- Bỏ không ☐
- Khác ☐

Gia đình có :

2.1 Nhà vệ sinh

- Có ☐
 - trong nhà ☐
 - ngoài nhà ☒
- Không ☐

2.2 Bếp

- Trong nhà ☒
- Ngoài nhà ☐

2.3 Nước máy

- Có ☐
- Không ☒

Nếu 'Có' thì có đồng hồ nước không ?

- Có ☐
- Không ☐
 - Dùng 'khoán' ☐
 - Đầu nối từ hàng xóm ☐

2.4 Điện

- Có ☒
- Không ☐

Nếu 'Có' thì có đồng hồ điện không ?

- Có ☒
- Không ☐
 - Dùng 'khoán' ☐
 - Đầu nối từ hàng xóm ☐

3. Bất động sản

100

100

100

comp. v. v.

(Chữ cũ) Ghi ở dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng : tằm, ru, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bảo vệ, đường thi

Tổng đất Canh tác bị Ảnh hưởng					
Vinh viên			Tạm thời		
		Tổng lúa			
		Trồng màu			
		Lúa+Tôm			
		Vườn			
		Ao			
		Rừng			
		Tổng			
		Trồng lúa			
		Trồng màu			
		Lúa+Tôm			
		Vườn			
		Ao			
		Rừng			
		Tổng			

$$f) \text{ von } V_j : m_2$$

2050	Trồng lúa	Tổng đất (Anh tíc Sô hân)	Số nguyên Sô hân	Không có quyền sô hân	Số diện tạm thời
2848	Trồng nam				
0	Lúa+Tôm				
300	Vườn				
0	Rừng				
0	Áo				
5227	Tông				
5227					

— 111 — *La illo /*

3.3 Cây lâu năm và Cây vụ bị Ảnh hưởng

Cây lâu năm và cây vụ bị ảnh hưởng

Đơn vị : Cây

	Vĩnh viễn	Tạm thời		Vĩnh viễn	Tạm thời
• Bạch đàn			• Nhân		
• Xoan			• Sầu riêng		
• Tre			• Tiêu		
• Sồi			• Điều		
• Cam			• Cà phê		
• Thốt nốt			• Mít	2 + 0	
• Vú sữa			• Bưởi	1 + 0	
• Dừa	6 + 0		• Vải		
• Chôm chôm			• Mãng cụt		
• Táo			• Khác	45 + 0	
• Khác	15 + 0		• Măng cụt	1 + 0	

Cây vụ bị ảnh hưởng

Đơn vị : m²

	Vĩnh viễn	Tạm thời		Vĩnh viễn	Tạm thời
• Lúa			• Ngô		
• Mía			• Dứa (thơm)		
• Đậu			• Hoa màu khác		
• Sắn (mì)			•		

3.3 Nhà

Đơn vị : m²

Cấp nhà	Nhà hiện hữu					
	Giấy phép Xây dựng		được xây dựng trên		Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng	Tổng diện tích sàn xây dựng
	Có	Không	đất sở hữu	đất lấn chiếm		
Cấp 1						
Cấp 2						
Cấp 3						
Cấp 4						
'Tạm'						

Đơn vị : m²

Nhà bị Ảnh hưởng Vĩnh viễn						
Cấp nhà	Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng			Tổng diện tích sàn xây dựng		
	đất sở hữu	đất lấn chiếm	Tổng	đất sở hữu	đất lấn chiếm	Tổng
Cấp 1						
Cấp 2						

Cấp 3						
Cấp 4						
'Tạm'						

Ghi chú Ghi ở ô dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng : trạm, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bao trì, đường thi công, v.v.

Đơn vị : m²

Nhà bị Ảnh hưởng Tạm thời						
Cấp nhà	Tổng diện tích <i>nền</i> xây dựng			Tổng diện tích <i>sàn</i> xây dựng		
	đất sở hữu	đất lấn chiếm	Tổng	đất sở hữu	đất lấn chiếm	Tổng
Cấp 1						
Cấp 2						
Cấp 3						
Cấp 4						
'Tạm'						

Ghi chú Ghi ở dòng dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng : trạm, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bao trì, đường thi công, v.v.

3.4 Kết cấu khác bị Ảnh hưởng

Kết cấu bị Ảnh hưởng Vĩnh viễn				
	Loại	Kích thước	Giá*	Giấy tờ liên quan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bếp Nhà vệ sinh Chuồng gia súc Bể nước Giếng (khoan/dào) Ao Sân Tường rào Hệ thống điện Hệ thống nước Đường Cầu, cống Cổng Nhà thờ/miếu thờ Mỏ mả 				

1000

1000

1000

1000

* Giá do họ bị ảnh hưởng ước tính.
 Ghi lý do bị ảnh hưởng ở dòng dưới.

	Kết cấu bị Ảnh hưởng Tầm thời	Cây tờ liên quan	Bếp Nhà vệ sinh Chường gia súc Bể nước Giếng (khoan/dào) Ao Sân Tường rào Hệ thống điện Hệ thống nước Dưỡng Cầu, cống Cống Nhả thô/miếu thô Mò mã Khác	
		Gia*		
		Kích thước		
		Loại		

դոր ճործ օ ճոռով Կառ իզ օր ճի Կիւ)
Կիւ յօր ճոռով Կառ իզ օր օր Եւ) *

					• Race
--	--	--	--	--	--------

Ngoại ngôi nhà hiện hữu và mảnh đất thoả cư hiện hữu, gia đình con có nhà hoặc đất ở xã huyện tỉnh thành :

Có ☐
Không ☐

Nếu 'Có' thì ghi rõ chi tiết (địa chỉ, diện tích, loại nhà/đất)

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

4.2 Chọn Phương án Dền bù Đất

- Đất bồi đất ☐
- Trả tiền cho đất ☐

4.3 Chọn Phương án Dền bù Nhà/Kết cấu

- Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn ☐
- Dền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tái định cư ☐
- Nhà độc lập do Dự án 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 tín dụng để khôi phục kinh doanh ☐
- Đề nghị khác

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

4.5 Ưu tiên trong Tái định cư
(Ghi thứ tự ưu tiên 1, 2, 3...)

- Đền bù đất theo giá trị thay thế và cây trái hoa màu theo giá thị trường ☐
- Đất tái định cư gần ruộng/nương/ao hiện hữu ☐
- Tái định cư ngay trong phần đất còn lại của gia đình ☐
- Hạ tầng kỹ thuật (đường, điện, nước...) phù hợp tại khu đất tái định cư ☐
- Hạ tầng xã hội (trường học, chợ...) phù hợp tại khu đất tái định cư ☐
- Dễ làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Cộng đồng hiền hoà tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Môi trường hiền hoà tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Xây cất nhà tại khu tái định cư mà không phải nợ nần ☐
- Đào tạo và công ăn việc làm ☐
- Đề xuất khác

Ngày phỏng vấn

Họ, Tên và Chữ ký của

Điều tra viên

Nguyễn Văn Nguyệt
Trần Đức Chung

Dự án
Năng lượng Nông thôn 2

Trung tâm Thiết kế điện thuộc Công ty Điện lực 3 đang lập Báo cáo Dự án đầu tư xây dựng cho Dự án Năng lượng Nông thôn 2 (RE2) tỉnh Bình Định đề mở rộng và cải thiện hệ thống phân phối điện cho 25 xã của 10 huyện thuộc tỉnh Bình Định với nguồn tài chính của Ngân hàng Thế giới

Quy mô công trình thuộc tỉnh Bình Định bao gồm:

- Xây lắp 89 trạm phân phối (tổng công suất : 15,715 kVA)
- Xây lắp 140.48 km đường dây trung thế
- Xây lắp 410.20 km đường dây hạ thế

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

Đề nghị gia đình cung cấp các thông tin theo phiếu điều tra dưới đây để 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 Phiếu

RE2 RP BINH DINH

Phòng Vấn

Địa chỉ gia đình : Đinh Văn Quai

Số nhà

Đường phố

Ấp/Xóm/Tổ làng Kà Nâu

Xã Cánh Lớn

Huyện Vân Canh

Tỉnh Bình Định

Họ và Tên người trả lời phỏng vấn
Đinh Văn Quai

-- Chu hồ ☒

-- Thành viên gia đình ☐

I. Hộ Gia đình

TT	Họ và tên	Quan hệ với Chủ hộ *	Tuổi		Dân tộc	Giáo dục **	Nghề nghiệp					Tình trạng Hộ khẩu ***
			Nam	Nữ			Làm nông nghiệp	Buôn bán	Thu công	Lương tháng	Khác	
Người lớn												
1	Đinh Văn Quai	CH	1997		Việt	3	X					
2	Đinh Thị Thuận	1		1960	-	3	X					
3	Đinh Thị Thuận	3		1984	-	3	X					
4	Đinh Thị Bút	3		1986	-	3	X					
5												
Dưới 17 tuổi												
1	Đinh Văn Thạch	3	1999		Ba Na	4						
2												
3												
4												
5												

Tổng số người trong gia đình ...5..... = Tổng số người lớn ...4..... + Tổng số trẻ em ...1.....

(*) Quan hệ với Chủ hộ

CH Chủ hộ

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Vợ/Chồng | 4. Cháu |
| 2. Cha/Mẹ | 5. Ông/Bà |
| 3. Con | 6. Khác |

(**) Giáo dục

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

Hộ dân tộc thiểu số thì thêm :

Số học sinh đi học							
Cấp 1		Cấp 2		Cấp 3		Đại học	
Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ	Nam	Nữ
1	1						

(***) Tình trạng Hộ khẩu

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Thường trú | 3. Tạm vắng |
| 2. Tạm trú | 4. Không đăng ký hộ khẩu |

1.1 Nghề nghiệp và thu nhập hàng tháng của các thành viên gia đình

TT	Họ và tên	Nghề nghiệp*	Thu nhập/Tháng		Tổng
			Thu nhập thường xuyên	Các nguồn khác	
1	Đinh Văn Quai	4	95 000	25 000	
2	Đinh Thị Hương	4	95 000	25 000	
3	Đinh Thị Thuần	4			
4	Đinh Thị Bút	4			
5	Đinh Văn Thạc	10			
	Tổng thu nhập Gia đình		70 000	50 000	120 000

(*) *Nghề nghiệp*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Làm công ăn lương | 7. Nghề không ổn định |
| 2. Hưu trí | 8. Nghề khác |
| 3. Thủ công | 9. Nội trợ |
| 4. Làm nghề nông | 10. Di học |
| 5. Đánh bắt/nuôi 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 tương quan với thu nhập của tỉnh)

1.2 Chi tiêu thường xuyên trung bình tháng của hộ gia đình (VND)

- Thực phẩm
- Điện
- Nước
- Thuê nhà
- Giáo dục
- Đi lại
- Quần áo
- Thuốc men
- Thuế, phí
- Khác

Thành tiền

40 5527

Tông

10 C502

2000

1.3 Chi phí bất thường của gia đình trong năm qua (VND)

- Lễ, tết
- Ma chay, hiếu hì
- Mua sắm đồ dùng gia đình
- Sửa chữa nhà cửa
- Sửa chữa xe máy, ghe, thuyền
- Khác

Thành tiền

2050 0562

50 500

50 51

50 0520

20 000

Tong

370 6677

1.4 Gia đình Sở hữu các Phương tiện

- Xe máy ☒
- Ghế/xuồng máy ☐
- Xe đạp ☐
- TV ☐
- Tủ lạnh ☐
- Máy giặt ☐
- Đồ điện tử ☐
- Điện thoại ☐
- Khác ☐

Tình trạng Kinh tế Gia đình

- Cao ☐
- Trung bình ☐
- Thấp ☒

(Trong tương quan với sở hữu phương tiện)

1.5 Gia đình có người Tàn tật không ?

- Có ☐
- Không ☒

1.6 Nếu mục 1.5 là ‘Có’ thì Chi tiết về Người Tàn tật như sau :

TT	Họ và tên	Tuổi		Loại Tàn tật	Mức Tàn tật		
		Nam	Nữ		Hoàn toàn	Một phần	Nhẹ
				Mù Điếc Tâm thần Tàn tật thể trạng Khác			

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

2

10

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1.

1

2. Sử dụng Nhà

- Chỉ để ở ☒
- Chỉ để kinh doanh ☐
- Vừa ở vừa kinh doanh ☐
- Cho thuê ☐
- Bỏ không ☐
- Khác ☐

Gia đình có :

2.1 Nhà vệ sinh

- Có ☒
 - trong nhà ☐
 - ngoài nhà ☒
- Không ☐

2.2 Bếp

- Trong nhà ☐
- Ngoài nhà ☒

2.3 Nước máy

- Có ☐
- Không ☒

Nếu 'Có' thì có đồng hồ nước không ?

- Có ☐
- Không ☐
 - Dùng 'khoán' ☐
 - Đầu nối từ hàng xóm ☐

2.4 Điện

- Có ☐
- Không ☒

Nếu 'Có' thì có đồng hồ điện không ?

- Có ☐
- Không ☐
 - Dùng 'khoán' ☐
 - Đầu nối từ hàng xóm ☐

3. Bất động sản

CONG. V.V.

Dầu Thổ cư bị ảnh hưởng					
Vinh viên			Tạm thời		
Dầu làm nhà ở	Dầu dễ kinh doanh	Tổng	Dầu làm nhà ở	Dầu dễ kinh doanh	Tổng
0	0	0	0	0	0

$$f(\omega) : m^2$$

Tỉnh trưởng Pháp lý		Tông Đắc Thủ cư Sở hữu	
Đất o		Đất dụng dễ	
Đất o		Tông	
Đất kinh doanh	Không sở hữu	Có sở hữu	Không sở hữu
Đất kinh doanh	Có sở hữu	Không sở hữu	Có sở hữu
Đất kinh doanh	Có sở hữu	Không sở hữu	Có sở hữu
Đất kinh doanh	Có sở hữu	Không sở hữu	Có sở hữu

III. LA HOGUE

Կարգադրողը պետք է լինի մեծահասակ և առնվազն 18 տարեկան:

3.2 Đất Canh tác

Đơn vị : m²

Tổng đất Canh tác Sở hữu							Có quyền Sở hữu	Không có quyền sở hữu	Sử dụng tạm thời
Trồng lúa	Trồng màu	Lúa+Tôm	Vườn	Rừng	Ao	Tổng			
900	1500		300	3650		6350			6350

Đơn vị : m²

Tổng đất Canh tác bị Ảnh hưởng													
Vĩnh viễn							Tạm thời						
Trồng lúa	Trồng màu	Lúa+Tôm	Vườn	Ao	Rừng	Tổng	Trồng lúa	Trồng màu	Lúa+Tôm	Vườn	Ao	Rừng	Tổng
			2										
			Tru										

Ghi chú Ghi ở ô dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng : trạm, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bao trì, đường thi công, v.v.

Các giấy tờ hợp pháp liên quan đến đất canh tác :

giấy chứng nhận quyền sử dụng nhà và quyền sử dụng đất
giấy giao rừng của xã
giấy chứng nhận quyền sử dụng đất

3.3 Cây lâu năm và Cây vụ bị Ảnh hưởng

Cây lâu năm và cây vụ bị ảnh hưởng
Đơn vị : Cây

Vinh viên	Tam thoi	Vinh viên	Tam thoi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bach dan Xoan Tie Soi Cam Thot not Vu sua Dua Chom chom Tao 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nhan Sau tieung Tieu Dieu Ca phe Mit Buoi Vai Nang cut Khac 	

Cây vụ bị ảnh hưởng
Đơn vị : m²

Vinh viên	Tam thoi	Vinh viên	Tam thoi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lua Mia Daui San (mi) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngô Dua (thom) Hoa mau khac 	

3.3 Nhà

Đơn vị : m²

Cấp nhà	Nhà hiện hữu			
	Giấy phép Xây dựng		được xây dựng trên	
	Có	Không	đất sở hữu	đất lần chiếm
Cấp 1				
Cấp 2				
Cấp 3				
Cấp 4				
'Tam'				

Đơn vị : m²

Nhà bị Ảnh hưởng Vinh viên					
Cấp nhà	Tổng diện tích nền xây dựng			Tổng diện tích sàn xây dựng	
	đất	đất	Tổng	đất	Tổng
	sở hữu	lần chiếm		sở hữu	lần chiếm
Cấp 1					
Cấp 2					

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

2.

3.

4. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

Cấp 3						
Cấp 4						
'Tạm'						

Ghi chú Ghi ở ô dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng : trạm, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bao trì, đường thi công, v.v.

Đơn vị : m²

Nhà bị Ảnh hưởng Tạm thời						
Cấp nhà	Tổng diện tích <i>nền</i> xây dựng			Tổng diện tích <i>sàn</i> xây dựng		
	đất sở hữu	đất lấn chiếm	Tổng	đất sở hữu	đất lấn chiếm	Tổng
Cấp 1						
Cấp 2						
Cấp 3						
Cấp 4						
'Tạm'						

Ghi chú Ghi ở dòng dưới lý do bị ảnh hưởng : trạm, trụ, đường dây, hành lang an toàn, đường bao trì, đường thi công, v.v.

3.4 Kết cấu khác bị Ảnh hưởng

	Kết cấu bị Ảnh hưởng Vĩnh viễn			
	Loại	Kích thước	Giá*	Giấy tờ liên quan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bếp Nhà vệ sinh Chuồng gia súc Bể nước Giếng (khoan/đào) Ao Sân Tường rào Hệ thống điện Hệ thống nước Đường Cầu, cống Cổng Nhà thờ/miếu thờ Mồ mã 				

Ngoại ngôi nhà hiện hữu và mảnh đất thờ cúng hiện hữu, gia đình còn có nhà hoặc đất ở xa hiện hữu không?

Có ☐
Không ☐

Nếu "Có" thì ghi rõ chi tiết (địa chỉ, diện tích, loại nhà/đất)

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4.2 Chọn Phương án Đền bù Đất

- Đất đổi đất ☐
- Trả tiền cho đất ☒

4.3 Chọn Phương án Đền bù Nhà/Kết cấu

- Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn ☐
- Đền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tái định cư ☐
- Nhà độc lập do Dự án bố trí ☐
- Phương án khác

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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 tín dụng để khôi phục kinh doanh ☐
- Đề nghị khác

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4.5 Ưu tiên trong Tái định cư
(Ghi thứ tự ưu tiên 1, 2, 3...)

- Dền bù đất theo giá trị thay thế và cây trái hoa màu theo giá thị trường ☐
- Đất tái định cư gần ruộng/nuông/ao liên hữu ☐
- Tái định cư ngay trong phần đất còn lại của gia đình ☐
- Hạ tầng kỹ thuật (đường, điện, nước...) phù hợp tại khu đất tái định cư ☐
- Hạ tầng xã hội (trường học, chợ...) phù hợp tại khu đất tái định cư ☐
- Dễ làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Cộng đồng hiền hoà tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Môi trường hiền hoà tại khu tái định cư ☐
- Xây cất nhà tại khu tái định cư mà không phải nợ nần ☐
- Đào tạo và công ăn việc làm ☐
- Đề xuất khác ☐

Ngày phỏng vấn 29/8/2015

Họ, Tên và Chữ ký của Đinh Văn Quai Quai

Điều tra viên Lê Công Vũ Vũ

Appendix 7

Samples of 'Pamphlet'



Q & A on RP

PC3 covers 8 project related provinces in central Vietnam.

Investment structure :

- EVN construction and installation of distribution stations and medium/low voltage T/Ls
- Provincial People's Committee RP/EMDP implementation
- HHs household connections

1. *Project Affected Household ?*

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

2. *Who will define the affected areas and affected properties ?*

- RE2 PMB (PC3) and Provincial PMB (Low Voltage Power Networks Project) will supply the District and Commune Compensation Committees with the layouts of medium voltage T/Ls, low voltage T/Ls along with locations of step-down transformer stations.
- The District and Commune Compensation Committees are responsible for defining the affected areas and carrying out the surveys and inventory of affected properties.
- Affected areas are areas lying within the safety corridor of the aerial T/L. Such safety corridor is defined by distance from the outer most cable to each side at the static state (Govt. Decree No.54/1999/ND-CP dt. 8 July 1999) :
 - 2 m applicable to 15–22 kV
 - 1 m applicable to 0.4 kV

3. *Types of Impacts ?*

- Permanent Impact Land, houses, structures, other properties and trees (higher than 4m) lying in the safety corridor of T/L and transformer stations

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- Temporary Impact Trees, crops and other properties affected during the construction works.

4. *Land in the safety corridor of T/L and transformer stations will be taken for the project ?*

No. But such land use is limited to cultivation of crops and trees not higher than 4 m.

5. *Who will be compensated and who will not be compensated ?*

- All families, institutions, individuals who have properties (land, houses, structures, trees, crops) affected by the project and who could legally claimed their land use rights and ownership of their properties prior to the cut-off date will be compensated and assisted.
- Encroached land and/or structures erected after the cut-off date will not be compensated. Such properties shall be removed by their owners.

6. *Compensation tariff ?*

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

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

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

7. *In case of houses partly affected ?*

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

8. *When DPs will receive the compensation and move ?*

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



- DPs with affected trees, crops only shall be compensated at least 1 month prior to construction.

9. *Are there other entitlements apart from compensation for DPs required to be resettled?*

Yes.

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

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

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

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

Nobody is authorized to collect or withhold any amount from DPs' compensation and other entitlements.

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

12. *Who will inform DPs of the time-schedule for compensation, land acquisition, ground clearance and other related information?*

PMB, Provincial Compensation Committee, District Compensation Committee are responsible for the information to DPs' entitlements, RP, compensation policy and tariff, time-schedule for payment of compensation, land acquisition, ground-clearance and construction.

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

- ① Lodge their complaint to the Commune People's Committee.
- ② In case DPs disagreed with the settlement of the Commune People's Committee, lodge their complaint to the District People's Committee where settlement should be processed within 15 days.
- ③ In case DPs disagreed with the settlement of the District People's Committee, such case will be brought to court.

Administrative fees are exempted at all levels.



14. *Who will supervise the compensation ?*

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

An independent external monitoring agency will be contracted by PMU to carry out the external monitoring of RP.

15. *DPs' responsibilities ?*

- Participate in all related community meetings and read all related information;
- Be ready with all related papers i.e. LURC, residential registration, ownership of other properties...;
- Read and thoroughly understand all related forms i.e. socio-economic survey, DMS, property inventory, compensation and resettlement commitment... and participate in all such activities.
- Timely resettlement or ground-clearance after receiving full compensation and other entitlements.

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

HHs affected by medium voltage T/L

- Provincial Power Company
- RE PMU

HHs affected by low voltage T/L

- Provincial Department of Industry
- Provincial PMU (Low Voltage Networks Project).



Illustrations with brief explanations/instructions on safeguarding the power networks and prevention of electricity related accidents.



Appendix 7 – Classification of Civil Structures

Category of Houses and Structures	Quality of Structures				
	Using Period	Grade of Fire Resistance	Level of Facilities	Level of Surfaces Finishes	Level of Power and Water Supply
Cat. 1	More than 100 yrs.	I or II	with bed rooms, dinning room, drawing room, kitchen and attached bathrooms in the same level of the apartment	With high grade finish/ decoration materials	With high grade of power and water supply and sanitation facilities
Cat. 2	50 – 100 yrs.	III	with bed rooms, dinning room, drawing room, kitchen and attached bathrooms in the same level of the apartment	With a few finish/ Decoration materials	With good power and water supply and sanitation facilities
Cat. 3	20 – 50 yrs.	IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with bed rooms, drawing room and kitchen in the same level of the apartment • shared bathroom which may be in other level 	Average	With power and water supply of medium materials
Cat. 4	Less than 20 yrs.	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with shared 1–2 room(s) • shared kitchen and bathroom 	Masonry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electricity for light only • water supply to kitchen and shared bathroom • low grade materials

Temporary

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

Source : Vietnam Construction Standards – Chapter 8 ‘General Specification on Civil and Industrial Projects’



Appendix 8

Housing Categories
(Vietnamese Construction Standards)



