

Resettlement Plan

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VIE: Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City Power Grid Development Sector Project

Resettlement plan

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VIE: Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City Power Grid Development Sector Project

**EVN HANOI: 110kV Thuong Tin - Thanh Oai Transmission Line
subproject**

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of March 2016)

USD \$ 1 = VND \$22,250

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| CARB | Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board |
| CityPC | City People's Committee |
| DCARB | District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board |
| DMS | Detailed Measurement Survey |
| DPC | District People's Committee |
| EMA | External Monitoring Agency |
| EVN Hanoi | Ha Noi City Power Corporation |
| EVN | Electricity of Viet Nam |
| HNC | Ha Noi City |
| HPPMB | Ha Noi City Power Projects Management Board |
| IOL | Inventory of losses |
| km | kilometer |
| LURC | Land use rights certificate |
| PC | Power Corporation |
| PDP | Power Development Plan |
| PIB | Public information booklet |
| PIC | Project Implementation Consultant |
| RoW | Right-of-Way |
| SES | Socio-Economic Survey |
| SPS | Safeguard Policy Statement |
| VWU | Viet Nam Women's Union |
| WPC | Ward People's Committee |

ELECTRICAL TERMINOLOGY

| | |
|--|---|
| Electrical Losses | - Difference between energy delivered and energy sent out |
| kV (kilovolt) | - 1,000 volts |
| Load Factor demand | - Ratio of average power demand to maximum power |
| Low Voltage Distribution (LV) | - 400/230 V distribution and service lines |
| Medium Voltage Distribution (MV) substations | - 35 kV, 22 kV or 10 kV lines supplying distribution |
| MVA (Megavolt-ampere) | - 1,000 kVA |
| MW (Megawatt) | - 1,000 kW |
| Transmission System | - 500 kV, 220 kV, 110 kV lines |

NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Affected Persons (APs)** - Refers any person or persons, household, firms, or public or private institutions who on account of a development project would have their; (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. DPs therefore include; i) persons affected directly by the right-of-way or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees, standing crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project impact; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the project.
- Cut-off date** - This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as DP. In this Project, the cut-off date will coincide with the date of land acquisition announcement conducted by local authorities based on approved detailed design documents. Persons not covered in the project area before the cut-off date not eligible for compensation and other entitlements.
- Detailed Measurement survey (DMS)** - With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
- Displaced Persons (DPs)** - Per ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement, displaced persons in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such land that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.
- Entitlements** - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
- Meaningful Consultation** - A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues

- Inventory of loss** - Is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (ROW) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.
- Resettlement** - means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.
- Replacement cost** - The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
- Vulnerable Group** These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households, and (vi) ethnic minorities with severe impact.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the 110 kV Thuong Tin-Thanh Oai Transmission Line (TL) Subproject under the Hanoi- Ho Chi Minh City Power Grid Development Sector Project financed by the ADB. The construction of the 110 kV Thuong Tin-Thanh Oai TL Subproject aims to (i) improve the supply of electricity for the region, ease the burden on Ha Dong – Van Dinh 110kV transmission line; (ii) ensure the reliable supply of electricity and its quality; and (iii) be consistent with grid development under the approved Planning of Hanoi city by 2015 with vision to 2020.
2. The subproject involves in the installation of 110kV transmission line from Thuong Tin 500/200kV Substation to Thanh Oai 110kV Substation to supply electricity for 110 kV Thanh Oai Substation, being around 10.119km long and passing 9 communes/towns in Thuong Tin and Thanh Oai Districts, Hanoi city.
3. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the results of the Inventory of Losses (IOL) for affected assets of the affected households (AHs) of the Subproject. The results of public consultation, participation and information dissemination to affected people and stakeholders during RP preparation are also included. The RP may need to be updated during subproject implementation following the completion of the detailed design and the detailed measurement survey (DMS) if there is a significant change in technical design leading to change in scope of impacts. The subproject's civil works will only be commenced once the final RP is endorsed and approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

4. The total acquired land area for the subproject is 6,147 m², including 5,686 m² owned by 50 households (made up of 168 people) and 461 m² under management of 3 Commune People's Committees (CPCs). There is no impact on houses and structures of AHs, thus no household has to relocate. The project only causes impacts on trees and crops. The total area of temporarily affected agricultural land is 3,792 m², all of which are annual crop land. This type of land will be restored immediately after construction.
5. In addition, there is around 169,661 m² within the ROW owned by 615 households which will be affected by restrictions on land use. For this area, people can still use to plant crops; houses are allowed to exist within the ROW in accordance with the ROW safety regulations (Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP dated 26th February 2014). However, if trees affect the electricity safety, they will be cut down and some types of trees are only allowed when their branches are trimmed and height is limited.
6. A total of 04 trees of different types will be affected and 5,686 m² of rice and kohlrabi are also affected due to land acquisition and construction.
7. 8 households are severely affected as they will lose from 10% to 30% of their productive landholdings. The survey reveals that there are neither vulnerable households affected by the subproject nor those who might be poorer under the subproject's impacts.

C. Socioeconomic Information

8. A total of 50 households affected by land acquisition were surveyed. The average household size is 3.36 persons per household. The proportion of male is 47.02% while the proportion of female is 52.98%. The population within the 35 to 55 age group accounts for majority with 44.64%.

9. Most of the heads of household have finished the secondary school level, accounting for 84.00%. The majority of the affected households, 98%, is engaged in agricultural sector and only 2% are government officials.

10. There is no household whose income is under poverty line (below VND 750,000/person/month)¹. 3 households, accounting for 6.0% have the monthly income level from VND 1 million to 3 million/person. Most of the households (60.0%) have the per capita income from VND 3 million to 5 million per month and 34% of households have the monthly per capita income level more than VND 5 million. The primary sources of income of these affected households are from handicraft, livestock husbandry and workers. No household is classified as poor according to the standard established by Hanoi city PC.

11. 100% of the affected households use water from drilled well and then filter water by primitive methods at home; 100% of the households use composting latrines and 100% of them use national grid.

12. There is no ethnic minority household as well as vulnerable household in the project area.

D. Information disclosure, consultation, and participation

13. Consultation meetings were held in June 2015 in 9 communes/towns with 70 participants, including 50 representatives of AHs and 20 CPCs' officials. The participants include representatives of the affected households, local authorities. With regard to disclosure of the draft resettlement plan, key information has already been provided to the affected households and organizations during the public consultation meetings. The following information contained in the Public Information Booklet (PIB) distributed include: (i) a brief background of the project, specifically the civil works to be undertaken and the adverse social impacts; (ii) IOL results; (iii) basis used for asset valuations; (iv) the entitlements; (v) timing of payments and the schedule of displacement; (vi) grievance redress mechanism; and (vii) contact persons at the PMB and concerned CPCs.

14. All of the participants have given their board support for the Project during the public consultations. Their primary concern and request is that compensation rates for affected land should be close to the market prices.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

15. In order to ensure that all affected persons' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to affected persons to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism has been established. All affected persons can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Affected persons are not ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court. Complaints will pass through stages such as CPC, District People's Committee (DPC), and Ha Noi People's Committee before they can be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

F. Legal framework

16. This Project is financed by ADB; therefore, the ADB's SPS 2009 and some other policies will be applied in accordance with the principle of policy harmonization with those of other donors as well as the recipient country with the aim to ensure mitigation of adverse impacts caused by land acquisition and to enhance the effectiveness of the project implementation.

¹Decision No.01/2011/QĐ-UBND by Hanoi city PC issuing poverty and near-poverty standards of Hanoi city for the 2011-2015 period.

17. The project resettlement policy and entitlements have been developed from the laws of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (GOV), principally the Constitution (2013) that confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house; Land Law N° 45/2013/QH13 dated November 29 2013, providing Viet Nam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree N°43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15 2014 guiding implementation of some articles of the Land Law 2013; Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15 2014 on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State; Decree No 44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15 2014 on land prices; and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS June 2009) guided by Operations Manual on Involuntary Resettlement (OM Section F1/OP, on 3 March 2010). Provisions and principles adopted in this project will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with Decree N°38/2013/ND-CP which provides that in case of *"discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance (ODA), to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence"* (Article 46, Item 1).

G. Entitlements, assistance, and benefits

18. The project entitlements adopted are based on ADB's SPS (2009) that have been harmonized with the existing GOV laws, Ha Noi People's Committee's Decisions on land acquisition, resettlement and assistance. The cut-off date of eligibility will be based on the date when DPCs issue the project investment announcement prior to the conduct of DMS.

19. One of key policy objectives of the project is to replace or compensate lost assets. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. Compensation and provision of assistance will be provided and income restoration allowances will be put in place prior to displacement of affected households from their houses, land, and other assets, such that they will be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project, and the poorest affected households and vulnerable groups are assisted to help improve their socio-economic status.

H. Relocation and resettlements

20. No household has to relocate

I. Income restoration and rehabilitation

21. In order to assist affected persons to restore livelihoods and income levels, the project will provide income restoration allowances tailored to the needs and situation of the affected persons as determined in the SES. The affected persons covered by the income restoration allowances are identified in the entitlement matrix.

22. Income restoration allowances of the project include:

- Allowance in cash for permanently acquired agricultural land, and allowance cash for job changing and creation, applying for affected households with permanently acquired agricultural land.
- Allowance in cash for economic rehabilitation package applying for affected HHs who lose more than 10% of productive land.

J. Resettlement budget and financing plan

23. The total cost for resettlement is estimated at **VND 5,704,881,930** (or equivalent to **USD 261,212.54**). This proposed budget includes compensation and allowances, cost for resettlement implementation for DCARBs (2% cost of compensation and allowances) and contingency. EVN Hanoi/PMB will ensure the timely provision of counterpart funds for

resettlement to meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget estimates in order to satisfy resettlement requirements and objectives.

K. Institutional arrangements

24. EVN Hanoi is the executing agency of the project. EVN Hanoi will establish a Hanoi Power PMB at its headquarters to oversee the overall administrative and financial aspects of the project. The Hanoi DPMB will coordinate the consultants and closely cooperate with Ha Noi People's Committee, DPCs, DCARBs and CPCs to update the resettlement plan and implement resettlement activities.

L. Implementation plan

25. Table below summarizes the steps involved in the implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the project.

Table 1. Implementation Schedule

| Main activities | Time-frame |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Preparing RP</i> | |
| Inventory of Losses | May-June 2015 |
| Public meeting and consultations with affected persons on resettlement plan | May 2015 |
| Resettlement Plan preparation | December 2015-February 2016 |
| ADB no-objection to final draft resettlement plan | April 2016 |
| <i>Implementing RP</i> | |
| DMS | May-July 2016 |
| Updating of resettlement plan and submit to ADB for review and upload before bid awarded | July-August 2016 |
| Compensation payment | August-September 2016 |
| Site clearance | September-October 2016 |
| Start of civil works | October 2016 |

M. Monitoring

26. Hanoi DPMB will be responsible for the overall monitoring activities. With assistance of the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC), Hanoi DPMB will prepare biannual internal monitoring reports on RP implementation and submit to EVN HANOI and ADB for review and upload.

II. SUBPROJECT INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

27. The investment and installation of Thuong Tin – Thanh Oai 110kV Transmission Line (TL) is one of non-core subprojects of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City Power Grid Development Sector Project funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB). Given land acquisition is required for the construction of 110 kV Thuong Tin-Thanh Oai TL, this Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on results of inventory of losses (IOL) and socio-economic survey (SES) conducted for affected households under the Subprojects, including public consultation with affected communities, in compliance with applicable laws of the Government of Vietnam (GoV) and with the 2009 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

28. The Hanoi City Power Corporation (EVN HANOI) is the Project executing agency (EA) while the Hanoi Power Development Project Management Board (Hanoi DPMB) is the implementing agency (IA).

29. The subproject is implemented with the aim:

- To improve the supply of electricity for locality, reduce pressure for Ha Dong-Van Dinh 110kV transmission line;
- To ensure supply of good quality and safe electricity of EVN Hanoi.

B. Main Features of the Subproject

30. 110 kV Thuong Tin – Thanh Oai TL is 10.119km in length, starting at 500/220kV Thuong Tin Substation and terminating at 110 kV Thanh Oai Substation. This transmission line is constructed on paddy land in Thuong Tin and Thanh Oai districts in Hanoi City. The main features of the TL are presented as follows:

Table 2. The main features of 110 kV Thuong Tin-Thanh Oai TL

| Contents | Features |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Voltage | 110kV |
| Number of circuits | 2 circuits and 4 circuits - From starting point to -G1: 2 circuits (G1 tower is for 4 circuits). - Section G1-G2: 2 circuits tower on 4-circuit tower (reserve 2 circuits for 110kv transmission Thuong Tin – Quat Dong – Tia). - From G2-ending point: 2 circuits tower on double circuit tower (G2 tower is for 4 circuits). |
| Starting point | 110kV bay at 500/220kV Thuong Tin SS |
| Ending point | 110kV bay at 110kV Thanh Oai SS. |
| Length | 10.119km |
| Wire | ACSR240/32 (calculate physics mechanical properties to be suitable to hang wire ACSR – 400). |
| Lightning protecting wire | Optic cables combined lightning OPGW-70 |
| Insulation | Use insulation made of glass or silicon type 70kN for supported chain and 160kN for anchor chain. |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Tower | Use hot-dip galvanized steel towers assembled with bolts, tower with 2 circuits and tower with 4 circuits |
| Foundation | Use foundation made of reinforced concrete cast in situ. |
| Lightning rod | Type made of galvanized round steel. |

C. Mitigation Measures for Subproject Impacts

1. Mitigation measures for land acquisition impacts during design process

31. During the basic design process, the design consultant agency has conducted surveys and discussions with the Hanoi DPMB, power company branches in districts and stakeholders in order to develop the best solution to minimize land acquisition impacts. Specifically:

- Conducted field trip;
- Used different techniques to consult with project's stakeholders;
- During the project preparation, the Design Consultant has consulted with the Department of Planning and Architecture of Hanoi City, the districts/communes in the project area and other relevant agencies to agree upon the construction plan in order to minimize land acquisition impacts;
- After studying the general plans and field survey, the Consultant calculated effectiveness of alignment options and gathered comments of functional agencies and then selected Thuong Tin – Thanh Oai 110kV transmission line.
- The transmission line will pass through plain area and paddy land.

32. The selected option has been adjusted after incorporating the comments and opinions from concerned parties.

2. Mitigation measures for land acquisition impacts during implementation process

33. The mitigation measures for land acquisition impacts during the project implementation process have been taken into consideration. The design consultant has proposed suitable construction methods in order to minimize land acquisition impacts as well as impacts on local communities.

34. The implementation is complied with design drawing. Before excavating foundations of towers in general and locations of earthwork in particular, it is necessary to choose the centreline in accordance with designed location and then conduct site levelling.

35. Tower foundation excavation and earthwork must ensure requirements as follows:

- i. Excavating with sufficient size to conduct joining of formwork (or arranging water collection ditch around the area where there is groundwater).
- ii. Keeping surrounding structures.
- iii. Conducting excavation for tower foundations of the TL, manual excavation methods are used for work items with small volume.
- iv. Excavated materials are dumped neatly around the foundation (about 0.5m from the foundation); the height of soil pile depending on type of soil.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

36. An inventory of losses (IOL) that include a census of all affected persons (APs), was conducted in June 2015 by the consultant team hired by Hanoi DPMB, and with assistance from local cadastral offices.

A. Affected households

37. The subproject is implemented in the area of 5 communes in Thuong Tin district and 4 communes/towns in Thanh Oai district.

About 715 households will be affected by the subproject, of which, 50 households with 168 persons will be affected by permanent land acquisition, 50 HHs will be temporarily affected land, and 615 HHs are restricted land use within the ROW. Details of affected households by category are summarized in the following table.

Table 3. Number of AHs by category

| Type of impact | AHs | AHs losing 10% | Relocated AHs | Business AHs | EM AHs | Vulnerable AHs | Total AHs | Total APs |
|----------------|-----|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Permanent | 50 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 168 |
| Temporary | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 168 |
| Restriction | 615 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 615 | 2152 |
| Total | 715 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 715 | 2488 |

Source: IOL and SES data, May 2015

B. Impacts on Land

38. The construction of the 110 kV Thuong Tin-Thanh Oai TL requires permanent land acquisition for the tower foundations. In addition, the other types of land impact caused by the connection TL is associated with the safety restrictions imposed on the continued use of land inside the ROW of the connection line and temporary impacts on land due to construction activities. Of the total 179,600 m² of land affected by the subproject, of which 6,147 m² are permanently acquired, while 169,661 m² are subject to safety restrictions and 3,792 m² will be temporarily affected during the construction process.

1. Permanently acquired land

39. The total area of permanently acquired land to build the transmission line is 6,147 m², in which 5,686 m² belonging to 50 households and 461 m² public land is under management of People Committees of Van Phu, Tam Hung and Thanh Van Communes. All of the permanently acquired area from households is annual crop land, with 2,711 m² in Thuong Tin district and 2,975 m² in Thanh Oai district.

Table 4. Permanent land acquisition impacts on households

| No. | District/ Commune | Annual cropland (m ²) | No. of AHs |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| I | Thuong Tin Dist. | 2,711 | 18 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | 1,018 | 5 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Van Phu | 847 | 6 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | 68 | 1 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | 778 | 6 |
| II | Thanh Oai Dist. | 2,975 | 32 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | 277 | 2 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | 1,158 | 12 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | 1,200 | 13 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | 340 | 5 |
| | Total | 5,686 | 50 |

Source: IOL data, May-June, 2015

40. A total of 50 households have their land permanently acquired in Thuong Tin and Thanh Oai district including 32 households in Thanh Oai district and 18 households in Thuong Tin district. 48 out of 50 households have LURCs and 2 out of 50 households used land with legal documents but belonging to the planning of industries zone in town, so the local authority has not issued LURCs to them.

41. Among 50 households whose productive land is permanently affected, 42 households lose less than 10% of their landholding while 8 households are affected from 10% to 30% of their productive landholdings in Tu Nhien commune (01 household), Van Phu commune (01 household), Hien Giang (03 households), Kim Bai (01 household) and Tam Hung (02 households).

Table 5. Detailed impacts on public land

| No. | District/commune | Type of affected public land | Owned by | Public land area (m ²) |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| I | Thuong Tin | | | 121 |
| 1 | Van Phu | Channels and canals | CPC | 121 |
| II | Thanh Oai | | | 340 |
| 1 | Tam Hung | Annual crop land | CPC | 196 |
| 2 | Thanh Van | Cemetery land | CPC | 144 |
| | Total | | | 461 |

Source: IOL data, May-June, 2015

42. The table shows that 461 m² of public land are affected by the project, including 121 m² of canal and channel land in Van Phu commune (Thuong Tin); 196 m² of annual crop land managed by Tam Hung CPC (Thanh Oai); and 144 m² cemetery land in Thanh Van commune (Thanh Oai) .

2. Restricted use of land within the TL ROW

43. In addition, the total area of land with limited use within the ROW is 169,661 m² belonging to 615 households. All of the area under restriction on land use is annual crop land (rice and cash crop). For this area, people can still use to plant crops; houses are allowed to exist within the ROW in accordance with the ROW safety regulations. With regards to trees and crops under the ROW, according to Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP dated February 26, 2014 of the Government detailing the implementation of the Electricity Law regarding electricity safety. APs can still use the area under the ROW to grow crops and trees provided that the vertical clearance between the treetop and the sag of the power cable is not less than 3.0 m for a 110 kV TL. However, if trees affect the electricity safety, they will be cut down and some types of trees are only allowed when their branches are trimmed and height is limited.

Table 6. Restriction of land use within TL ROW by commune

| No. | District/ Commune | Annual cropland | No. of AHs |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| I | Thuong Tin Dist. | 55,941 | 228 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | 4,670 | 20 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | - | - |
| 3 | Van Phu | 18,621 | 95 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | 15,850 | 15 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | 16,800 | 98 |
| II | Thanh Oai Dist. | 113,720 | 387 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | 8,200 | 21 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | 30,700 | 146 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | 42,570 | 149 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | 32,250 | 71 |
| | Total | 169,661 | 615 |

Source: IOL data, May-June, 2015

3. Temporarily acquired land

44. This type of impacts occurs during subproject implementation due to the requirement for temporary access of vehicles that will deliver pre-fabricated steels, equipment, cables, utilities, etc. during the construction of the substation and during the construction and stringing of the towers. According to the IOL results, a total 3,792 m² shall be affected temporarily due to construction activities. All of these areas are annual croplands, including 2,565 m² in Thanh Oai District and 1,227 m² in Thuong Tin District. The details of temporary impacts on land are presented in the table below.

Table 7. Detailed impacts caused by temporary land acquisition

| No. | District/ Commune | Temporarily affected land (m ²) |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| I | Thuong Tin Dist. | 1,227 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | 312 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | - |
| 3 | Van Phu | 411 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | 82 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | 422 |
| II | Thanh Oai Dist. | 2,565 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | 123 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | 946 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | 1,086 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | 410 |
| | Total | 3,792 |

Source: IOL data, May-June, 2015

45. The civil works contractor will pay for any damaged crops or income loss arising from the inability of AHs to plant their crops during the temporary use of their lands, in addition to restoring those temporarily affected lands to their original conditions before returning to the landowners. EVN HANOI will ensure that this condition is stipulated in the contract of the civil works contractors.

4. Land tenure status

46. Almost of affected households have the LURCs for their affected land and their land are being used stability in long time ago, while only two (2) households who have no LURCs for their land because their land are located at the planning position of Kim Bai town.

C. Impacts on Houses and Structures

47. No houses or structures are affected by the Subproject.

D. Impacts on Crops and Trees

48. Trees and crops in the project area will be affected by land acquisition for the tower foundations. During the IOL, crops growing on the 5,686 m² of 50 households to be permanently acquired include rice and other seasonal crops. To the extent possible, standing crops on any affected land would be harvested prior to the start of civil works by informing AHs at least 6 months in advance of the schedule for handing-over of project-recovered land. However, it is assumed that one cropping of rice on the 5,686 m² permanently acquired land will be affected by the project and for which an amount for compensation is earmarked. In addition, the IOL has counted four (04) trees (bead and eucalyptus trees) belonging to two (02) households within the ROW to be cut down.

49. With regards to trees and crops under the ROW, according to Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, APs can still use the area under the ROW to grow crops and trees provided that the vertical clearance between the treetop and the sag of the power cable is not less than 3.0 m for a 110 kV TL.

E. Impacts on Business Shops

50. The Subproject does not cause any impact on business shops.

F. Impacts on Public Properties

51. Besides the impacts as described above, the Subproject does not cause any impact on public assets as well as historic and cultural sites and sensitive areas including national parks or natural reserves.

G. Severely affected households

52. According to the survey result, there are eight (08) households losing from 10% to 30% of their productive landholdings in which Thuong Tin district has one HH in Tu Nhien commune, one HH in Van Phu commune and three HHs in Hien Giang commune; Thanh Oai district has one HH in Kim Bai town and two HHs in Tam Hung commune. According to the survey result, living source of HHs mainly bases on handicraft and business so that their living source is not much based on agriculture production. On the other hand, average productive land area of each HH is small which does not mainly affect their living.

H. Vulnerable households

53. There is no vulnerable household affected by the Subproject.

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Methodology Used in Socioeconomic Survey

54. Socioeconomic survey (SES) is conducted in parallel with the inventory of losses by a team of officials who are specialized in sociology from the design consulting agency. The survey is carried out from May to June 2015 in communes in Thuong Tin and Thanh Oai district. 100% of the affected households identified have participated in this survey.

B. Subproject Area

1. Thuong Tin District

55. Thuong Tin is a district of Hanoi city, bordered by Thanh Tri district to the North, by Phu Xuyen district to the South, by the Red River to the East, and by Thanh Oai district to the West.

56. The district's natural area is 127.59 km², covering 28 communes and 01 town. The district population is about 230,000 (2010), density of population is 1,167 people/km².

57. At the southern gateway of the capital, Thuong Tin district is a region which has great cultural tradition and known as the "area of hundred profession" with 126 trade villages scattered all around the district. This is one of the important elements to foster the socioeconomic development of district in particular and of Hanoi in general.

2. Thanh Oai district

58. Thanh Oai, the rural district, is located at western gateway of Hanoi, bounded by Ha Dong district to the North and Northwest, by Chuong My district to the West, by Ung Hoa district to the Southeast, by Phu Xuyen district to the South, by Thuong Tin to the East and by Thanh Tri to the Northeast.

59. The district consists of 21 communes and town with total natural area of 132.2 km². The district population is about 184,400 (2012) and the population density is 1,396 people/km².

C. Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Households

1. Demographic features

60. The 50 surveyed households are made up of 168 persons, equivalent to an average household size of 3.36. Out of which, the proportion of households with 3 to 4 members accounts for 89.79%; the households with small size from one to two persons account for 10.20%; and none of household has five to six persons.

61. Among 168 persons in 50 households, the percentage of male members is 47.02% while the percentage of female members is 52.98%.

62. 44.64% of the population is from 36 to 55 age group; the number of people belonging to 19 to 35 age group account for 23.21%. Population more than 55 years old make up 11.9% while people in the 5 to 18 age group occupy 19.05%. The population under 5 years old account for 1.19%.

Table 8. Population by age group

| # | District/ Commune | < 5 years old | | 5 – 18 years old | | 19 - 35 years old | | 36 - 55 years old | | > 55 years old | | Total | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | ⌘ | % | ⌘ | % | ⌘ | % | ⌘ | % | ⌘ | % | ⌘ | % |
| I | Thuong Tin | 1 | 1.67 | 13 | 21.67 | 12 | 20.00 | 29 | 48.33 | 5 | 8.33 | 60 | 100 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 7.69 | 2 | 15.38 | 8 | 61.54 | 2 | 15.38 | 13 | 100 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Van Phu | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 25.00 | 3 | 15.00 | 11 | 55.00 | 1 | 5.00 | 20 | 100 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 50.00 | 2 | 50.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 100 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | 1 | 4.35 | 7 | 30.43 | 5 | 21.74 | 8 | 34.78 | 2 | 8.70 | 23 | 100 |
| II | Thanh Oai | 1 | 0.93 | 19 | 17.59 | 27 | 25.00 | 46 | 42.59 | 15 | 13.89 | 108 | 100 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | 1 | 16.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 50.00 | 2 | 33.33 | | 0.00 | 6 | 100 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 7.14 | 15 | 35.71 | 16 | 38.10 | 8 | 19.05 | 42 | 100 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 22.73 | 8 | 18.18 | 20 | 45.45 | 6 | 13.64 | 44 | 100 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 37.50 | 1 | 6.25 | 8 | 50.00 | 1 | 6.25 | 16 | 100 |
| | Total | 2 | 1.19 | 32 | 19.05 | 39 | 23.21 | 75 | 44.64 | 20 | 11.90 | 168 | 100 |

Source: SES data, May-June, 2015

2. Education level of the heads of AHs

63. Most of the heads of households completed secondary education level, accounting for 84,00%. The percentage of household heads who completed high school level is 10,00% and 6,00% attained primary school level. None of household head completed vocational training or above.

Table 9. Education level of the heads of AHs

| No. | District/ Commune | Education level of the heads of AHs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | No formal education | | Primary | | Secondary | | not graduate high school | | High school | | Training | | University | | | |
| | | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % |
| I | Thuong Tin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5,56 | 16 | 88,89 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5,56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 100 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Van Phu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 100 |
| II | Thanh Oai | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6,25 | 26 | 81,25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12,50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 100 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8,33 | 10 | 83,33 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8,33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 100 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7,69 | 11 | 84,62 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7,69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 100 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 |
| Total | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6,0 | 42 | 84,0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 100 |

Source: SES data, May-June, 2015

3. Occupations of affected HHs

64. The occupational structure of the affected household is quite diversified. Although most of AHs are engaged in agricultural sector, they have other jobs as to earn more income for the households such as services, workers, handicraft at Hien Giang commune, and making blankets, pillows and cushions at Tien Phong commune.

65. 140 affected people are above 18 and 65.7% of them are involved in agricultural sector (cultivation and livestock husbandry). 5.7% of them are public officials and 5.0% are working in the private companies. 10.0% are workers in factories and 11.4% are pupils/students. The proportion of affected people engaged in small businesses and services is 0.7%. There is no AP above 18 who involved in transport sector, do housework or as hired labors.

Table 10. Occupations of the affected people by age group

| Occupations | 18 - 30 years old | | 31 - 60 years old | | Above 60 years old | | Total | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Person | % | Person | % | Person | % | Person | % |
| Agricultural sector | 2 | 4.5 | 84 | 94.4 | 6 | 85.7 | 92 | 65.7 |
| Livestock husbandry | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.4 |
| Shop/store | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 |
| Restaurant | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Workers | 13 | 29.5 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 10.0 |
| Public officials | 6 | 13.6 | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 14.3 | 8 | 5.7 |
| Working in private companies | 7 | 15.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 5.0 |
| Working in transport sector | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Students, pupils | 16 | 36.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 11.4 |
| Housework | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hired labors | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 44 | 100 | 89 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 140 | 100 |

Source: SES data, May-June, 2015

4. Monthly income and expenditure of affected HHs

66. The poverty line of Vietnam is set by the government, which is applied nationwide with the differences between urban and rural areas. The poverty line for the rural area is the households who have monthly per capita income less than VND 400,000. However, the government allows the provinces, depending on the specific conditions of each province, to

adjust their corresponding poverty line. As for Hanoi, Hanoi City PC has issued the Decision No. 01/2011/QĐ-UBND dated January 10 2011 promulgating poverty line and near-poverty line in Hanoi city area. Accordingly, in the urban area, the households whose per capita income is less than VND 750,000 per month, and in the rural area, households whose per capita income is less than VND 550,000 per month, are classified as poor.

67. There is no AH having income level under the poverty line, which is VND 550.000/person/month. Households whose have monthly per capita income from VND 3 million to VND 5 million account 60.0%. 34.0% have per capita income above VND 5 million per month and only 6.0% have monthly income from VND 1 million to VND 3 million.

68. The sources of income of the AHs are from farming, livestock husbandry and from working as workers in the factories. In addition, handicrafts also contribute greatly to the household incomes. The sculpted craft is popular in Hien Giang commune, and the blankets, pillows and cushions making are in Tien Phong commune. These occupations provide main income sources for households in 2 communes.

69. Some vegetables and beans are also grown in the affected area under ROW of the transmission line. Most vegetables and beans are grown for selling at the market, which provides income for households.

70. Livestock activities of household is additional income source. Affected households with members who are workers and public officials often get higher and more stable income.

Table 11. Monthly per capita income of AHs

| TT | District/ Commune | <1.000.000 | | 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 | | 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 | | > 5,000,000 | | Total | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % |
| I | Thuong Tin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 72.22 | 5 | 27.78 | 18 | 100 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Van Phu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 83 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 100 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 50 | 6 | 100 |
| II | Thanh Oai | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9.38 | 17 | 53.13 | 12 | 37.50 | 32 | 100 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8.3 | 5 | 41.7 | 6 | 50 | 12 | 100 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 69.2 | 4 | 30.8 | 13 | 100 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 40 | 5 | 100 |

| TT | District/ Commune | <1.000.000 | | 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 | | 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 | | > 5,000,000 | | Total | |
|----|----------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % |
| | Total | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 6.0 | 30 | 60.0 | 17 | 34.0 | 50 | 100.0 |

Source: SES data, May-June, 2015

5. Water, hygiene, sanitation and health indicators

71. 100% of the affected households in Thanh Oai and Thuong Tin district use water from drilled well and then water is filtered by primitive methods at home. None of household uses water from dug well.

72. All of the AHs use composting latrines.

6. Energy sources

73. With regards to energy use, 100% of the households use national grid for lighting and operating appliances such as fridge, air conditioner, television, and so on; however, the quality of electricity is not good due to many reasons.

74. For cooking, all of the AHs use gas as main energy source.

D. Gender Issues

75. Apparently, there are no gender issues in the subproject area. Per results of the SES and interview of representatives from the Women's Union in subproject communes, the level of equality between women and men was relatively high. Women are involved not only in domestic chores but also in income generation and in local association's activities, including activities organized by the commune Women's Union. Both men and women are involved in household decisions.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Objectives of information disclosure and public consultation

76. Disclosure and dissemination of information are not only the requirements of international donors but also regulations of the Government of Vietnam in Article 48, 67 and 69, Law on Land (2013), and Article 28 (item 2) of Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP.

77. In compliance with GOV's Land Law 2013, SPS (2009) and ADB's Public Communication Policy: Disclosure and Exchange of Information (2011), the Hanoi DPMB, as representative of EVN HANOI, promotes the active participation of the Project-based stakeholders. They have been identified during the series of disclosures and public consultations at commune and village levels, involving stakeholders such as the (i) District Compensation Board; (ii) CPCs; (iii) local mass organizations; (iv) representatives of the affected companies/organizations; and (v) Non-AP residents as well as APs in the project area.

78. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS 2009) requires that in line with ADB's Public Communications Policy, ADB is committed to working with the borrower/client to ensure that relevant information (whether positive or negative) about social and environmental safeguard issues is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and to other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation. The disclosure of information, with the consultation and participation of all APs and relevant stakeholders, will minimize the risk of disputes and Project delay. This also facilitates the Project to design resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program that meets the needs, preferences and social benefits of the project investment.

79. Public consultation is of a significant importance, respecting to the disadvantaged, the vulnerable and especially to people living under poor levels. The consultation shall:

- start early and throughout the project cycle, including stages of project preparation, implementation and monitoring;
- provide timely, relevant and necessary information which is easily understandable and accessible to affected persons;
- be done voluntarily;
- tailor the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups;
- allow the integration of all relevant opinions of affected persons and other stakeholders into the decision-making process, such as project design, mitigation measures, sharing of benefits and changes that the project brings.

80. Key objectives and principles of public information and consultation program with the APs are:

- to ensure that local authorities as well as all APs will be presented in the planning and decision making process. Hanoi DPMB will keep the dialogue with the PPCs and DPCs during the process of the project implementation. The participation of APs will be continued later by means of requesting districts to invite their representatives to the resettlement activities (asset valuation, compensation, resettlement and supervision);
- to fully share information about the components and operation of the Project with APs in order that this process will be transparent;
- to collect information on the needs and priorities of all APs as well as information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities;
- to ensure that all APs are fully informed about the decisions that will affect their income and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in the activities and decision making on the issues that will directly affect them. Inform APs regarding entitlements, grievance redress arrangements, consultation and

communication arrangements as well as resettlement plan preparation and implementation arrangements;

- to get the cooperation and participation of all APs and communities on activities necessary for the development and implementation of the resettlement plan in a bottom-up manner;
- to ensure the transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

B. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation during RP Preparation

81. Two rounds of consultations have been conducted in Thuong Tin and Thanh Oai district. The first consultation round was carried out by the Design Consulting Agency in November 2013 and the second round was organized with the participation of Hanoi DPMB and Social and Environmental Consultant Group.

82. 70 people participated in the consultations including 50 representatives (38 males and 12 females) of the AHs and 20 officials of 9 communes/towns have attended and contributed opinions to the project.

83. The representatives of the Employer and Consulting Agency have informed the public with regards to the following topics.

- Project description: the alignment of the line, location of the substations and the importance of these structures above, the financing source of the project, its objectives and components.
- Compensation policies of the project;
- Mitigation measures for the impacts to minimize impacts on and losses of people.

84. The feedbacks received are summarized as follows:

- Following the guidelines of the Party and Government, the local authorities of communes/towns in project area have agreed with the subproject "*Construction of 110kV transmission line from the 500/200kV Thuong Tin Substation to the 110kV Thanh Oai Substation*". During the construction process, the investor and contractor should comply with the regulations on environmental protection as well as make compensation payment satisfactorily;
- Households are willing to hand over the site in order to not impact on the overall progress of subproject. The local people also expect that the subproject will be implemented soon;
- Request the subproject to coordinate with the local authority; information dissemination for AHs should be carried out during the implementation of the subproject;
- Request to compensate for AHs within ROW due to restriction of usability;
- Measures must be taken to ensure safety for households under ROW;

- Households have no comment on the subproject, however it should inform to households before constructing in order to cultivate or harvest timely. The time of construction should be after harvesting to not impact on cultivation as well as construction;
- The project should be widely disseminated to the local people; and it should consult with local authorities and local people during the implementation of project;
- The project is located far from the residential area, so environmental impacts are not significant. During the construction process, waste materials must be removed from households' paddy land. It should have location for collecting waste materials;
- During the construction process, transportation of materials, it should compensate to temporary affected households.

C. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation during Project Implementation

1. Public consultation and participation in the DMS and replacement cost survey

85. The principle of DMS is to ensure that (i) The survey was fully conducted and accurate for all land and assets on the land of affected households and communes; (ii) DMS must be fully participated by the community and the affected households, and the participation of women is required; (iii) the results of the DMS must be publicized; and (iv) complaints and appeals related to results of DMS must be resolved fully and in time before updating RP / compensation plans.

86. Before implementation of DMS, the DMS plan must be discussed and agreed between Hanoi DPMB, DCARBs, CPCs, village chiefs, representatives of local organizations and affected households and then disclosed on audio media. Women are encouraged to participate in all activities of DMS such as inventory on affected land and assets, participating in meetings to disseminate information to complete and announce the results, concerns over inventory.

87. DCARBs and Hanoi DPMB coordinate with the CPC to hold various meetings with village chiefs, representatives of mass organizations and all those affected to provide inventory form for the affected people to fill in themselves. The content of the inventory form are explained and clarified for households to easily complete. During the DMS, also involves the participation of the party as the head of household, women, heads of villages and cadastral officials, representatives of the CPC and others. DMS outcome of each household is listed in public places (office of People Committee, the Cultural house of Village) within 07 days for households to crosscheck and edit errors (if any).

88. Replacement cost surveys are conducted to ensure that (i) the compensation for affected land and assets on land at replacement cost; and (ii) the replacement cost survey should be carried out with the participation of those affected, the affected communities and relevant agencies at city/ district / commune. Survey results on replacement cost must be publicized to the community and those affected.

2. Public consultation and participation in the process of updating RP

89. In the process of updating RP, consultant agency should consult DPCs, DCARBs, and CPCs in the project area. Public consultation with affected people through community meetings, focus group discussions and interviews the household by questionnaire will be conducted during the implementation of the RP.

90. Project information leaflet is prepared and distributed to those affected. The main content is disseminated to those affected include: (i) describe the general information of the project, particularly the activities undertaken to restrict social activities; (ii) potential project impacts; (iii) resettlement principles; (iv) entitlements and other assistances of affected people; (v) the grievance redress mechanism; and (vi) contacts of relevant people responsible of Hanoi DPMB and local authorities. The leaflet will be publicized at the CPC office and delivered to affected people;

91. Copies of the resettlement plan in Vietnamese will be sent to the compensation and site clearance committee, and are publicized at the office and at home CPC village chief.

3. Public consultation and participation in implementation and monitoring of uRP

92. The general principle of the project, as mentioned above is to ensure participation of all affected people and local community in all activities and all phases of the project. Affected households and communities can participate in the following activities:

- Public consultation in the hamlet on detailed design of the project;
- The public consultation meetings in hamlets on the impact of the project; compensation policies, assistance and resettlement, detailed implementation plans for resettlement activities and grievance redress procedure;
- Detailed inventory of affected assets of APs;
- Replacement cost survey on affected land and assets;
- Implementation of the income restoration measuresto improve the livelihoods;
- Preparation and implementation and monitoring of RP.

D. Post-project implementation

93. The EVN Hanoi will inform the ADB following the Project completion. As part of the appraisal, all aspects of the Project such as technical, finance, economics, environment and RP shall be evaluated if their respective objectives have been met as to their relevance, efficacy, efficiency and sustainability. The Hanoi DPMB will coordinate with the commune and village officials to inform the APs to participate in the consultations and interviews that shall be conducted by the EVN HN and PIC.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

94. In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory

manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition and grievance redress. APs are exempted from any fee for procedures associated with seeking grievance redress.

95. A grievance redress mechanism is established based on Complaint Law No. 2/2011/QH13 and Decree No.75/2011/ND-CP guiding implementation the complaint law as follows:

- **First Stage: Commune Peoples' Committee (CPC)** - An aggrieved AP may lodge his/her complaint to any member of the CPC, either through the Chairperson or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and maximum of 45 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or distance, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- **Second Stage: District/Town People's Committee (DPC)** - If after thirty (30) days or 45 days (depending on complicated cases) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of DPC or the DRC. The DPC in turn will have thirty (30) days or maximum of 70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping files of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DCARB of any determination made and the DCARB is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.
- **Third Stage: Provincial People's Committee (PPC)** - If after thirty (30) days to 45 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC secretariat is also responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- **Final Stage: People's Court** - If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved AP does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favor of the complainant, then PPC will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favor of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

96. Where complaints about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management are settled for the first time by the presidents of the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or provincial towns, but the complainants disagree with the settlement decisions, they are entitled to initiate lawsuits at people's courts or continue to complain with presidents of the provincial/municipal People's Committees. Since Hanoi City is municipality, when complaining with municipal People's Committee presidents, the decisions of the municipal People's Committee presidents shall be the final ones (According to clause 3, Article 203, Land Law 2013).

97. The above Grievance Redress Mechanism will be disseminated and discussed with the APs in the process of preparing and implementing RP to ensure people understand the procedure. Hanoi DPMB and the DCARBs will be responsible for following up the grievance process from the APs. Records of the complaints will be recorded and monitored by the project and the PIC.

VII. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

98. The project is funded by the ADB, therefore, the Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 of ADB on involuntary resettlement will be applied in combination with relevant policies of Viet Nam on compensation, assistance and resettlement.

99. The EVNHANOI has reconciled the provisions of the 2009 SPS on involuntary resettlement and other cross-cutting policy themes of ADB, and the relevant laws of the GOV, from where the legal and policy framework for the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of DPs were formulated. The framework is consistent with the governing policies of the RF concurred by ADB and EVN HANOI that will be applied for all core and non-core projects of this Power Grid Development Sector Project.

A. ADB Policies

100. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous peoples (IP), and environment.² The objectives of the IR policy are to (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where possible, (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives, (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels and (iv) improve living standards of poor and vulnerable households. The IP policy objectives are to (i) design and implement projects that fosters full respect for IP's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihoods systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the IP themselves and (ii) ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.

101. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (a) involuntary acquisition of land, or (b) involuntary restrictions on

² The policy on environment is discussed in a separate environment report.

land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result to displacement. This occurs in cases where (i) lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.

102. Projects financed by ADB, including associated facilities that are financed by the government or other sources, are expected to observe the following policy principles:

- Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the project especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation, assistance at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation, assistance at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women head of households, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognisable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or programme. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

103. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair current market value at the time of compensation, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, depreciation of structures will not be taken into account. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

104. Persons or households without formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to compensation for their loss of assets other than land if they have been created before the cut-off date, and resettlement assistance.

105. The **ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006)** adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in, and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for, development activities. The new safeguard policy also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive project benefits. Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) **Public Communications Policy (2011)**, and (ii) **Accountability Mechanism (2012)**.

B. Compensation and Resettlement Policy of the Government of Viet Nam

106. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) confirms that ownership and protection of ownership of citizens of their houses. Besides, the Government has issued a number of law, decrees, and regulations to form the legal framework for land acquisition, assistance, compensation, and resettlement. Primary documents include:

1. Law

- Land Law (2013) No. 45/2013/QH13 approved by the National Assembly, dated November 29, 2013.
- Electricity Law (2004) No. 28/2004/QH11 approved by the National Assembly, dated December 3, 2004 and Law No. 24/2012/QH13 dated November 20, 2012 of the National Assembly amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Electricity Law.
- Complaint Law (2011) No. 02/2011/QH13 approved by the National Assembly, dated November 11, 2011.

2. Government's decrees

- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 guiding the implementation of Land Law 2013.
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government on the evaluation of land prices.
- Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 by the Government providing the collection of land use levies.
- Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government providing the collection levies on land lease, water surface lease.
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 by the Government on compensation, assistance, and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State.
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP, dated April 23, 2013 on the management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors.
- Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP, dated February 26, 2014 by the Government detailing the implementation of the Electricity Law regarding electricity safety.
- Decree No 75/2012/ND-CP dated October 03 2012, by the Government provision detail some articles of the Complaint Law.

3. Circulars

- Circular No. 23/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE regulating Land Use Right Certificate (LURC), right to ownership of housing and other assets attached to land.
- Circular No. 24/2014/BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE regulating cadastral dossiers.

- Circular No. 25/2014/BTNMT, dated May 19, 2014 by MONRE, regulating cadastral maps.
- Circular No. 28/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating land statistic and inventory and development of current land use map.
- Circular No. 29/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating details of making and amending land use planning.
- Circular No. 30/2014/BTNMT, dated June 2, 2014 by MONRE regulating dossiers of handing over land, leasing land, converting land use purpose, and land acquisition.
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated June 30, 2014 on land pricing method; compilation of and adjustment to land prices; determination of specific land prices and consultancy on land pricing.
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated June 30, 2014 on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State.
- Circular No. 76 dated June 16, 2014 by MoF guiding some articles of Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP on land use levy collection.
- Circular No. 77 dated June 16, 2014 by MoF guiding Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP on collection of land rental water surface.
- Circular No. 02/2015/TT-BTNMT, dated January 27, 2015 by MONRE detailing a number of articles of Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 by the Government.

4. Decisions of the Government

- Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-TTg, dated November 17, 2009 by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural workers to 2020.
- Decision No. 63/2015/QD-TTg dated December 10, 2015 of the Prime Minister on policy on assistance in vocational training and job search for workers whose land is withdrawn by the State

5. Hanoi City PC's Decisions

- Decision No. 22/2014/QD-UBND, dated June 20, 2014 by Hanoi City PC promulgating the jurisdiction of the City PC in accordance with the 2013 Land Law and government's decrees on land allocation quota, land use rights, minimum size and area of land for household separation in Hanoi area.
- Decision No. 23/2014/QD-UBND dated June 20, 2014 by Hanoi City PC promulgating the jurisdiction of the City PC in accordance with the 2013 Land Law and government's decrees on compensation, assistance and resettlement upon land recovery by the state in Hanoi area.
- Decision No. 74/2014/QD-UBND dated October 2, 2014 by Hanoi City PC promulgating the jurisdiction of the City PC in accordance with the 2013 Land Law and government's

decrees and circulars by the MONRE and MOF in determining specific land prices in Hanoi area.

- Decision No. 95/2014/QD-UBND dated December 25, 2014 by Hanoi City PC promulgating the prices of new construction of houses, temporary houses, and structures as basis for determination of compensation and assistances upon land recovery by the state in Hanoi area/
- Decision No. 96/2014/QD-UBND dated December 29, 2014 by Hanoi City PC promulgating the land prices in Hanoi from January 1 2015 to December 31 2019.
- Announcement No. 7756/STC-BG dated December 30, 2014 by Hanoi Department of Finance on the compensation and assistance unit prices for trees, crops, and livestock, and surface water for the purposes of land acquisition in Hanoi area.
- Announcement No. 4079/STC-QLCS by Hanoi Department of Finance dated June 30, 2014 on rice price as the basis for life stabilization allowance upon land recovery by the state in Hanoi City.

C. Gaps Analysis and Project Principles

107. Since 1 July 2014, the Land Law of 2013 and its implementing decrees and circulars provide the overall framework for involuntary resettlement in Viet Nam.³ There are several aspects of the 2013 Land Law that are similar to the policy objectives and principles of the ADB safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement as provided by the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). There is basic congruence between Viet Nam's laws and the SPS especially with regard to the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. Existing legislation provides guidance for the following: (i) determining market/replacement rates and payment of compensation, assistance for various types of affected assets; (ii) options for land-for-land and cash compensation assistance; (iii) provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during the transition period; (iv) provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure; (v) additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households; (vi) assistance for livelihood restoration and training; and (vii) notification/disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms. However, the following differences remain:

- SPS requires that displaced persons without titles (legal rights) to land be provided with resettlement assistance and compensated for loss of non-land assets (constructed before the cut-off date). On the other hand, the Land Law does not allow compensation of land-attached assets that are illegally established⁴ (Article 92, LL). Moreover, structures (land-attached assets) are not compensated based on the

³ The Land Law of 2013 replaces the Land Law of 2003. Decrees 43, 44 and 47 supersede previously issued decrees related to land acquisition including Decrees 181/2004, 188/2004, 197/2004, 17/2006, 84/2007, 123/2007, 69/2009, 88/2009, 59/2011, and 189/2013.

⁴ There are 3 types of illegally established land-attached assets: (i) those constructed on illegal land, (ii) illegally constructed structures (not based on the approved land use purpose) on legal land, and (iii) structures constructed after land acquisition announcement.

value of a new structure, except for structures used for residential purposes (Article 89.2, LL).

- SPS requires exploring additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. This is not required under the Land Law.
- SPS requires conducting social impact assessment to identify poor and other vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by land acquisition for the purpose of implementing measures to assist them. The Land Law does not clearly require projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups that are impacted by a development project and to implement measures to assist them. However, in case the amount of compensation and support is not enough to buy the minimum plot in a resettlement site, the State will shoulder the balance.
- The level of detail and information required for resettlement planning under SPS differs from what is required by the Land Law. The Land Law does not require the preparation of a resettlement plan or general compensation plan prior to the conduct of DMS.
- SPS requires payment of compensation and other applicable entitlements to affected persons before displacement. This requirement is not explicitly stated as a condition under the Land Law. The Land Law does require payment of compensation within 30 days since the effective date of a land acquisition decision and to subsequently adjust amount in case of delay in payment (Article 93, LL).
- SPS requires compensation to include interest accrued. However, under the Land Law the amount is kept in an escrow account in State Treasury without interest in case the AP refuses the proffered compensation.
- SPS requires regularly conducting internal monitoring on implementation of resettlement activities. For project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, an external monitoring agency is required. In the Land Law, monitoring and evaluation is required in a more general term and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law (Article 200, LL). There is also no requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts.

Table 12. Gaps between Government policy and ADB SPS 2009 and policy for the project

| Issues | Government policy | ADB Safeguard Policy (SPS 2009) | Project Policy |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Severely affected persons | Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3: APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures. | The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). | Losing 10% or more of the household's productive assets shall be considered as threshold. |
| APs without LURC | Land Law 2013, Article 77, item 2 and article 92: Persons who has used land before 1st July 2004 and directly be involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC or illegalizable will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. But no compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, clause 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the Land Law 2013; the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works. | Those APs without legal title to land will be included in consultations. Ensure that APs without titles to land, or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets including dwellings, structures and other improvements to land such as crops, irrigation, at full replacement cost, if created before cut-off date. | Project affected people, without legal or recognisable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels. |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Compensation for structures | Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1: houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. Decree 47, article 9: Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure. | Rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments and without deduction of salvageable materials. | Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments |
| Monitoring | No monitoring indicators indicated | Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on RP and EMDP implementation | The EA must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor, it is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization. |
| Third-party validation of consultation related to land donations | Not required. | The borrower is required to engage an independent third-party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. | In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the LIC will verify and report on the negotiation and settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached in the report. |

D. Project Policy Commitments

108. Except for the absence of legal title to the land as an issue in compensation, there are no longer issues between the GOV and ADB on their respective social safeguards policy. In so doing, the EVN HANOI has reconciled the general policies of the GOV and ADB and commits itself that it will comply and implement the following in transparent manner:

1. Prior to DMS and Updating RP

- a. No land acquisition or site clearing will be done for the ROWs and towers ahead of Project implementation. Land acquisition or clearing of the ROWs will only be undertaken upon completion of payment for compensation based on updated RP duly approved by ADB drawn from detailed design of the Project.
- b. Permanent or temporary acquisition and/or clearing of lands that will result to physical and/or economic displacements of persons or households will be avoided or minimized, as much as possible, by identifying feasible alternatives in Project engineering design, alignment of ROWs, access roads, and work stations.
- c. Joint participatory consultations and meetings with Project-based stakeholders, DPs and community organizations will be carried out prior to DMS, during the updating and implementation of the RP. Women, disabled, the elderly and ethnic minorities will be invited to participate in the consultations and meetings. The comments and suggestions of the DPs will be recorded and taken into account for consideration in the updating or implementation of the RP, where legally acceptable and ethically relevant.
- d. APs will be systematically informed and consulted about the Project, the rights and options available to them, the proposed mitigation measures, special assistance measures to vulnerable groups and the need for the preparation of RP. The RP will be disclosed in Vietnamese to APs and APs will be involved in decision-making process concerning their resettlement issues.
- e. The EVN HANOI will conduct due diligence on the ownership of affected assets, with assistance from representatives of the commune or village government, and identify 100% of the APs who are severely and marginally affected by land restriction and/or land acquisition. Severely affected APs refer to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets and/or (ii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject; and/or (iii) have to relocate while marginally affected APs are those who lose below 10% of the same.
- f. DMS will use a survey tool that will enable to segregate important data on APs by gender as the basis for updating the compensation and assistance due them.
- g. The authority that should declare the cut-off date of eligibility of the APs who are eligible to receive compensation and assistance will be vested on the respective district resettlement and compensation committee.

- h. Replacement cost surveys will be carried out as bases for compensation of APs, based on replacement costs, in compliance with the compensation policy of the GOV and ADB.

2. RP Implementation

- a. Compensation on the affected properties of APs will be based on replacement cost, without deduction of the following: (i) stamp, duties, fees or other payments in case of land; and (ii) depreciation and salvage value of construction materials in case of houses and other structures.
- b. Payment of compensation to APs will not be differentiated between the male and the female household heads.
- c. APs residing, working, cultivating land and/or doing business during the DMS for the update of the RP are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at market prices prevailing at the time of compensation.
- d. All APs whose names are included in the list of APs before the cut-off date established by the district compensation and resettlement committee are entitled to receive compensation. DP who has no title or any recognizable legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets at replacement cost, and resettlement assistance.
- e. Special assistance measures will be provided to the severely affected APs who shall become vulnerable due to the project, with particular attention to women, children without means of support, disabled, the elderly and landless as well as ethnic minorities and people with incomes below the poverty line. Institutional APs are excluded from such receiving such assistance.

3. Management and Administration of RP Implementation

- a. Effective institutional arrangements and human resources for consultation, liaison, land acquisition, resettlement and monitoring will be established to ensure the efficient implementation of RP.
- b. Effective mechanism for arbitration of grievance redress will be established with their members from the project-based stakeholders, APs, women representatives.
- c. Adequate budgetary support for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement will be committed and timely released by EVN HANOI to APs during RP implementation.
- d. Reliable and efficient database system will be established through the internal monitoring of RP implementation.

VIII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Principles on Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement

109. In order to harmonize the above-mentioned gaps between the regulations of GoV and ADB's SPS 2009, the Article 87 of the Land Law 2013 requires that *“For projects using loans from international or foreign organizations for which Vietnam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support and resettlement, that*

framework policy shall apply". The regulations of the Project in this RP are based on the approved Resettlement Policy Framework of the project. Details are as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- Compensation and assistance will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of implementation.
- Severely affected household is considered when they are losing 10% or more of the household's assets shall be considered as threshold.
- Displaced persons without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost and resettlement assistance.
- Residential and agricultural land for replacement should be close to the previous places as much as possible and be suitable to displaced persons.
- Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the displaced persons and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the affected persons and communities will be taken into account.
- The resettlement plan will be disclosed to affected persons in a form and language(s) understandable to them.
- Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
- Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.
- Resettlement transition stage should be minimized. Restoration measures will be provided to displaced persons before the expected starting date of construction in the specific location.
- Budget for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during project implementation and by the provinces.
- Independent assessment of the duration and results of the land recovery should be carried out.
- The EVN HANOI will not issue notice of proceed to contractors until the EVN HANOI are officially confirmed in writing with ADB that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the displaced persons and rehabilitation measures are in place; (ii)

already-compensated, assisted displaced persons have handed over the affected area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.

B. Eligibility

110. Eligibility is determined regarding to the cut-off date, which was officially announced by the DCARBs in Thuong Tin and Thanh Oai districts. The affected persons will be informed of the cut-off date, and any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and/or assistance under the project.

111. In case of persons that the DCARB may declare as eligible persons after the cut-off date, such as: (i) person who is occupying or using the land or assets before the cut-off date but who was not in the list of APs; (ii) households separating from large families⁵; and (iii) household who bought the affected land or property after the cut-off date. Their eligibility will be declared after verification and certification by the CPC. On the other hand, there are also people who shall be provided assistance after the cut-off date, such as, (a) newly born child, (b) people who have retired from military service and (c) people who have just returned from school to live with the affected household.

112. Any person, who encroached in the ROW after the cut-off date, will not be entitled to compensation and assistance from the Project. They will be informed in advance and required to remove the houses and/or structures before Project implementation. If all actions of diplomacy with the encroacher have been exhausted, compulsory eviction will be the solution.

113. In addition, the extent of eligibility for compensation with regard to land is determined by legal rights to the land concerned. There are three types of affected persons: (i) persons with LURCs to land lost in entirety or partially; (ii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under national laws; or (iii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. Affected persons included under (i) and (ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. Affected persons included under (iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate.

C. Specific entitlements of APs

114. Households or individuals with sufficient legal rights for compensation will be compensated for affected land and structure at replacement cost. Those without sufficient legal rights will not be compensated but assisted as described in the entitlement matrix below.

115. The unit price for compensation and assistance outlined in the following matrix can be updated during the updating RP to reflect actual conditions at the time of implementation. However, entitlements of APs in the updated RP cannot be downgraded compared with the original ones.

⁵Must be done before the cut-off date or met criteria for separating but not done before the cut-off date.

Table 13. Entitlement Matrix

| Type of Impact | Level Of Impact | Entitled Persons | Entitlements | Implementation Issues |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| A. AGRICULTURAL LAND | | | | |
| A.1: Temporarily Affected Agricultural Land | | | | |
| Temporary impacts on productive land | Loss of use of the land for a period less than 1 year | <p>Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC</p> <p>AND public organizations</p> <p>(50 households)</p> | <p>No compensation for land; however, the Subproject will:</p> <p>a/ Pay the rent in cash, which will be no less than the net income that would otherwise have been derived from the affected property during disruption period..</p> <p>b/ Compensation for standing-crops (if any) on the borrowed land at the market price;</p> <p>/ Restore of land within 1 month after using to its previous or better quality OR pay full replacement cost to the land owner if it fails to restore the affected land within 1 month after use of land</p> | <p>Subproject is responsible to restore the borrowed land within 1 month after use of land or negotiate with APs to restore or pay for them PPMBs and EMA are in charge of monitoring on restoration of the affected land.</p> <p>Full payment for AHs at least 03 months before site clearance.</p> <p>Calculation of income lost is based on the highest productivity of one crop over the last three years multiplied with current market price of the crop and duration of land use</p> |
| A.2 Permanently Affected Agricultural Land | | | | |
| Permanently affected agricultural land | More than 10 percent or more of total productive landholding affected | <p>Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC AND public organizations</p> <p>(08 HHs)</p> | <p>a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for acquired land;</p> <p>b/ Compensation for standing-crops (if any) on the affected land at the market price; and</p> <p>c/ Economic rehabilitation package (see C, below);</p> <p>Or, if APs opts,</p> <p>a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land; and,</p> <p>b/ Compensation for standing-crops (if</p> | <p>If remaining land holding is not economically viable i.e. is too small to be economically cultivated, the Subproject will acquire the entire land holding and not just the affected portion. The size of the entire holding will be the basis for providing replacement land or cash compensation. The economic value of remaining land area will be identified by DCARC for each case.</p> <p>DCARCs will determine whether the</p> |

| Type of Impact | Level Of Impact | Entitled Persons | Entitlements | Implementation Issues |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | any) on the affected land at the market price; and c/ Economic rehabilitation package (see C, below). | remaining holding can be viable or not and take care of this issue during DMS implementation. Full payment for AHs is made before site clearance |
| | Less than 10 percent of total productive landholding affected; OR No suitable replacement land available | Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC (42 HHs) | Cash compensation for affected area at replacement cost and provision of rehabilitation assistance package (see part C). | Implemented by DCARCs If remaining holding land parcel is not viable, cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for entire parcel landholding. Decided by DPCs |
| Eligible organizations | Any impacted items | | a/ No compensation for affected land but support equivalent with 70% of compensation value of the affected land; and b/ Cash compensation at current market prices for all non-land affected assets on the affected land and allowance for transfer assets, If any. | The compensation amount must be paid to account of affected commune and used for infrastructure improvement of the commune |
| A.3 Restriction to Use of Productive Land within RoW | | | | |
| Restrictions on productive land use within ROW | Partially impact or totally impact | All AHs with productive land within RoW (615 HHs) | a/ No compensation for land but support for restriction to use of land, equal to a maximum of 30% of compensation value of the affected land. AHs can still use land for production but they are not allowed to grow plant higher than 4m. b/ Compensation for fruit trees and others at market price. | EVN HANOI and Hanoi DPMB guide the AHs to use land in ROW, ensuring safety for people and construction, consistent with the Decree No.14/2014/ND-CP. Affected land in RoW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction and land in RoW could be used with the restricted purposes (Decree 14, 2014, Article 19). |

| Type of Impact | Level Of Impact | Entitled Persons | Entitlements | Implementation Issues |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | Affected households can be required to cut affected trees; project will pay for this work. |
| B. Annual and Perennial Crops, Fruit and Timber Trees and Tree/Plant Fence | | | | |
| Loss of annual crops | Affected annual crops and rain-fed crops, aquaculture | Owners of crops (50 AHs) | If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation of un-harvested crops at market values based on the average production over past 3 years. | A minimum of 2 months' notice to harvest crops; Owners of crops and/or trees are entitled to compensation regardless of whether they possess land use rights. |
| Impacts on trees and crops growing within ROW | Trees are allowed to grow under ROW | Owners of trees and crops | The owner/grower of perennial crops and trees under ROW that must be trimmed will be supported at 30% of the average market price of fruit trees based on the average annual volume and/or replacement cost applicable to perennial crops. Owner/grower of rain-fed crops affected under the ROW will be compensated based on annual average volume and seasonal affected. | Full payment for affected households at least 01 months before site clearance |
| C. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| <i>C.1. Economic Rehabilitation Package</i> | | | | |
| Loss of 10 percent or more of productive landholding | Assistance to restore livelihoods and incomes following acquisition of agricultural land or other productive assets | Severely affected APs, displaced from housing or losing 10 percent or more of their productive land (income generating) | AHs directly cultivate on the affected land to be entitled: (i) Losing from 10 to less than 30% of agricultural land holding: Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months; (ii) Losing 30% or more of total | Value of in kind assistance to be determined during RP implementation. Income Restoration allowances will be designed during subproject implementation with the assistance of an agency specialized in livelihoods/labour or vocational |

| Type of Impact | Level Of Impact | Entitled Persons | Entitlements | Implementation Issues |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | irrespective of tenure status. 8 households are severely affected as they will lose from 10% to 30% of their productive landholdings) | productive landholding. Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 6 months;AND (iv) In-kind assistance to be decided in consultation with eligible APs. Forms of assistance may include, but are not limited to, agricultural extension assistance, and training for non-agricultural occupations. | assistance and with the active involvement of the AHs. RP shall be updated following the needs assessment of the APs during the RP implementation. |
| | Assistance for job changing and creation. | 50 households who will be affected their productive land | Cash assistance equal to (i) 5 times of compensation value for affected land area for the affected households and individuals who have not received cash assistance for job changing and creation, and have not allocated with commercial land, residential land or apartment; and (ii) 3.5 times for those who have already been approved to receive cash assistance for job changing and creation and been allocated with commercial land, residential land or apartment. The cash assistance must not exceed 5 (five) times of land quota in locality. (Article 22, Decision 23/2014/QD-UBND by Hanoi City PC). If affected person has demand for training, he/she will be entitled to a free training course | Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS. |
| C.2. Bonus for timely handing over land | | | | |
| Affected households losing agricultural land | Bonus for timely handing over land | Owners with LURC, owners in | Agricultural land owners eligible for compensation as stipulated who timely | |

| Type of Impact | Level Of Impact | Entitled Persons | Entitlements | Implementation Issues |
|----------------|-----------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| | | process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC | hand over land will be provided cash bonus of VND 3,000 per square meter but not exceed a total of VND 3,000,000 per land owner. (Article 23, Item 4, Decision 23/2014/QD-UBND by Hanoi City PC). | |

D. Special considerations

116. Between the periods after the cut-off dates were established in each district towards the implementation of the updated resettlement plan, some unfortunate developments could happen to any affected persons. One example is the passing away of the households who was recorded in the IOL or DMS. In such a case, the spouse will receive the compensation on behalf of the spouse who passed away before the payment of compensation. In case of death of both spouses, compensation shall be received by any of the children with written permission from his/her siblings.

E. Unforeseen impacts

117. If after the DMS and during construction when additional adverse social impacts are identified and/or additional affected households and affected persons are found after the cut-off date, they are also entitled to receive subproject entitlements as the others on condition that it can be certified by communes or village chiefs that they have actually been in the subproject RoW even before the cut-off dates for eligibility. Likewise, new affected persons that will emerge due to changes in subproject design or alignment prior to or during construction works are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other affected persons.

IX. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

118. According to the surveys carried out in June, 2015, the Project does not cause impacts on houses and/or relocation.

X. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Background

119. In order to assist affected persons to restore livelihoods and income levels, the project will provide income restoration allowances tailored to the needs and situation of the affected persons as determined in the socio-economic surveys. The affected persons covered by the income restoration allowances are identified in the entitlement matrix.

120. The scope of the entitlements includes an allowance to cover living costs during a period of reduced income while affected persons restore current livelihood and income-generating activities or make a transition to new income-generating activities. In-kind assistance to strengthen or initiate income-generating activities will also be provided.

121. In-kind assistance to strengthen or initiate income-generating activities will be decided in consultation with local authorities and affected persons eligible for the income restoration.

B. Income Restoration Allowances

122. Eight (08) severely affected household are identified during IOL process. When RP is implemented, the following regulations will be applied for severely affected households:

- Cash allowance for permanently acquired agricultural land as assistance for change of job: it is estimated as 5 times of land unit price for affected land but not exceed land quota in locality.
- In addition, the affected households are entitled to participate in a vocational training with exemption from the tuition fee and other supports for income-generating activities including appropriate technical support, assistance in small business planning, financial planning and to access and utilize credit, and other measures to promote existing or new income-generating activities.
- Subproject-related employment whereby priority will be given to severely affected for work on construction.

XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

123. The resettlement plan's cost given in this resettlement plan is an estimate only. During the resettlement plan's implementation stage, a full replacement cost survey will need to be conducted by DCARBs to ensure that compensation for land and assets are made at replacement costs.

124. The EVN Hanoi/HPPMB will be responsible for channelling funds for the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to DPCs/DCARBs through the Ha Noi People's Committee or directly to DPCs. DPCs/DCARBs will be responsible for delivering payment directly to affected persons with respect to affected land, structures, crops and trees.

125. As shown in the table below, the overall cost of resettlement plan updating and implementation was estimated at **VND 5,704,881,930** or equivalent to **USD 261,212.54** for inclusion in the project investment. The EVN Hanoi/HPPMB will ensure the timely provision of funds and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to meet the social safeguards objectives under the project. The financing of which can be drawn from the equity funds of EVN Hanoi.

Table 14. Estimated compensation, assistance, and resettlement costs

| No. | Category | Unit | Quantity | Rates (average) | In cash (VND) |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| A | Compensation for land | | | | 957,210,000 |
| I | Annual crop land | | 9,478 | | 957,210,000 |
| 1 | Thuong Tin district | VND/m ² | 3,938 | 108,516 | 427,335,000 |
| 2 | Thanh Oai district | VND/m ² | 5,540 | 95,645 | 529,875,000 |
| B | Compensation for trees | | 4 | | 380,000 |
| 1 | Thuong Tin district | VND/tree | 2 | | 180,000 |
| 2 | Thanh Oai district | VND/tree | 2 | | 200,000 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| C | Compensation for crops | | 9,379 | | 66,325,000 |
| 1 | Thuong Tin district | VND/m ² | 3,839 | 7,175 | 27,545,000 |
| 2 | Thanh Oai district | VND/m ² | 5,540 | 7,000 | 38,780,000 |
| D | Allowances | | | | 4,060,650,000 |
| 1 | Life stability support | | | | 75.600.000 |
| 2 | Assistance for job changing | | | | 3.838.050.000 |
| 3 | Bonus for timely land handing over | | | | 147.000.000 |
| E | Subtotal (A+B+C+D) | | | | 5,084,565,000 |
| G | Compensation, assistance, resettlement implementation cost 2% | % | 2 | | 101,691,300 |
| H | Subtotal (I+J) | | | | 5,186,256,300 |
| I | Contingency cost (10% of G) | % | | | 518,625,630 |
| K | Total (VND) | | | | 5,704,881,930 |
| | Total (USD) | | | | 261,212.54 |

Exchange rate: 1 USD=21,840VND

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

126. Implementation of the resettlement plan requires the participation of relevant agencies from the Central to province, district, and commune level. The executing agency has the overall responsibility for implementation of the resettlement plans. District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Boards (DCARBs) will be established at district level according to Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.

A. Central level

1. EVN Hanoi

127. **EVN Hanoi** is the executing agency, through HPPMB to manage the resettlement issues. The HPPMB is the implementing agency that is mandated for the overall management and supervision of projects funded by ODA. For the management of a particular project, the EVN Hanoi creates the HPPMB within its organization that is supported by full-time qualified and experienced social safeguard specialist to manage the resettlement related issues. EVN Hanoi will:

- Provide overall management and coordination of the project;
- Liaise with IAs to carry out the project;
- Coordinate with ADB in providing resettlement consultant services for the project;
- Support the HPPMB for updating resettlement plan of the project;

- Consolidate project progress reports on land acquisition and resettlement submitted by the HPPMB for relevant ministries and ADB; and
- Recruit and supervise PIC for internal resettlement monitoring if this is considered necessary by the ADB; and
- Responsible for resettlement budget.

2. Ha Noi Power Development Project Management Board (Hanoi DPMB)

128. The Hanoi DPMB will:

- Actively participate in the resettlement plan updating and implementation activities in collaboration with the concerned organization at the Province, District and Commune levels;
- Liaise with the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) to facilitate the establishment of the CARB at the provincial/city and district levels.
- Provide an orientation, to the concerned People's Committees of the province/city, districts, and wards and communes, the DCARB and related groups on the project, its Resettlement Policy, process flow, and on the specific tasks of these groups relative to the updating and implementation of the district-level resettlement plan;
- Take the lead in the public disclosure of the project resettlement plan in coordination with the concerned People's Committees, and participate in project information dissemination and holding of consultation meetings with affected households and other stakeholders;
- Monitor grievances related to the project and calls the attention of concerned government offices where complaints have remained outstanding beyond prescribed action periods;
- Design and implement an internal monitoring system that shall capture the overall progress of the resettlement plan updating and implementation; and prepare semi-annual progress reports for submission to EVN Hanoi and ADB.
- Hire and closely coordinate with a Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) that shall perform a third-party monitoring and evaluation of the RP-if considered necessary by the ADB even for the core subprojects- updating and implementation.

B. City level

129. **City People's Committee.** The main responsibilities of the City PC include: (i) establishment and mobilization of City Compensation and Resettlement Board; (ii) organization and mobilization of all organizations and individuals concerning compensation, support and resettlement policies and ground clearance according to the land recovery decisions of competent State bodies; (iii) updating the unit costs to reflect the replacement cost of project-affected private and public assets; (iv) planning resettlement arrangements, job change training plans according to their assigned competence; (v) authorizing the DPC to approve compensation, assistance support to affected persons; (vi) providing guidance to

concerned agencies on the neutral settlement of citizens' complaints, denunciations related to compensation, support and resettlement; (vii) authorizing the DPC to apply coercion to cases of deliberately failing to abide by the State's land recovery decisions; and (viii) responsible for the resettlement budget.

C. District and commune levels

130. ***District People's Committee*** the DPC will be responsible for the following: (i) extension of support for updating and preparation as well as implementation of the resettlement plan; (ii) review and submit resettlement plan to CityPC as endorsed by DCARBs; (iii) review the accuracy of and validate the cost estimates for compensation and assistance; (iv) acquisition of Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) for households and individuals who have lands and/or houses entirely-recovered; (v) adjustment of LURCs for households and individuals whose lands and houses have been partially affected; (vi) assist in the redress of complaints and grievance from affected persons; (vii) concurrence with the schedule of resettlement plan implementation and monitor the progress thereon; (viii) mobilization of the respective DCARBs that will appraise the compensation and assistance to affected persons; as well as (ix) the provisions of lands to affected persons.

131. ***District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB)***: The responsibilities of the DCARB will be the following: (i) organize and carry out resettlement activities in the district on behalf of the DPC; (ii) assist in the DMS, public consultations and disclosure activities; (iii) review and submit to DPC proposed compensation, assistance and resettlement alternatives; (iv) assist in the identification and allocation of land for the affected persons; (v) along with the WPC, assist HPPMB in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to affected persons; and (vi) assist in the resolution of complaints and grievances:

- The dissemination of the PIB and other publicity material; ensuring that affected persons are aware of the land acquisition and resettlement process.
- Planning and carrying out the DMS and the disbursement of compensation payments.
- The identification of vulnerable affected persons and the planning and implementation of rehabilitation measures for these affected persons.
- Help identify any resettlement sites and new farming land for affected persons who cannot remain in their present location.
- Assist in the resolution of affected persons' grievances.

132. ***Ward/Commune People's Committee***: The WPCs will assist the HPPMB and the DCARBs in the following tasks: (i) remind the affected persons about the compensation plan and the process of delivery and land clearance requirements based on the approved resettlement plan; (ii) maintain the list of eligible affected persons that will be provided after the DMS has been conducted; (iii) assign commune officials to extend assistance in the update and/or preparation as well as the implementation of the resettlement plan; (iv) identify replacement lands for the affected persons; (v) sign the Agreement Compensation

Forms along with the affected persons; and (vi) assist in the resolution of grievances and in other related-resettlement activities and concerns.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

134. The proposed resettlement plan implementation schedule is as follows:

Table 15. Project implementation schedule

| Main activities | Time-frame |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Preparing RP</i> | |
| Inventory of Losses | May-June 2015 |
| Public meeting and consultations with affected persons on resettlement plan | May 2015 |
| Resettlement Plan preparation | December 2015-February 2016 |
| ADB no-objection to final draft resettlement plan | April 2016 |
| <i>Implementing RP</i> | |
| DMS | May-July 2016 |
| Updating of resettlement plan and submit to ADB for review and upload before bid awarded | July-August 2016 |
| Compensation payment | August-September 2016 |
| Site clearance | September-October 2016 |
| Start of civil works | October 2016 |

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

135. The implementation of resettlement will be monitored regularly to help ensure that the resettlement plan is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done by Hanoi DPMB.

A. Monitoring and reporting

136. The project will establish an internal monitoring and evaluation systems. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation programme is to ensure that resettlement and acquisition of land and properties has been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the resettlement plans.

137. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation programme are to (i) ensure that the standard of living of affected persons is restored or improved; (ii) monitor whether the

time lines are being met; (iii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures and social development support programmes are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential problems; and (v) identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

138. The Hanoi DPMB shall submit semi-annual reports to EVN HANOI unless either request more frequent reports. One post-subproject assessment survey will be undertaken by the EVN after completion of compensation and resettlement activities.

B. Internal monitoring

139. The HPPMB will conduct the internal monitoring of resettlement plan implementation for EVN Hanoi to identify as early as possible the activities achieved and the cause(s) of problems encountered so that arrangements in resettlement plan implementation can be adjusted. Related information will be collected monthly from the field to assess the progress of resettlement plan implementation and will be consolidated every quarter.

140. An initial key indicator will be, as per assurances to the ADB, the payment of compensation, relocation to new sites, and rehabilitation assistance being in place before award of civil contracts and these will be monitored under each of the civil contracts. The other main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:

- Payment of compensation to all affected persons in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in the resettlement plan.
- Delivery of technical assistance, relocation, payment of subsistence and moving allowances.
- Delivery of income restoration and social support entitlements.
- Public information dissemination and consultation procedures.
- Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management's attention.
- Priority of affected persons regarding the options offered.
- Coordination and completion of resettlement activities and award of civil works contract

141. The EVN Hanoi will incorporate the status of resettlement plan implementation in the overall project progress report to ADB. Internal monitoring report should be prepared and submitted to ADB in semi-annual basis.

Annex 1: List of Interviewed Officials

| No. | Full name | Position | Address | Date |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| I | THUONG TIN DISTRICT | | | |
| 1 | Vu Thanh Binh | Commune chairman | Hien Giang | 28/5/2015 |
| 2 | Bui Trung Kien | Cadastral | Hien Giang | 28/5/2015 |
| 3 | Vu Van Dang | Vice president | Hoa Binh | 29/5/2015 |
| 4 | Nguyen Hong Tien | Commune chairman | Van Phu | 26/5/2015 |
| 5 | Nguyen Van Nang | Cadastral | Van Phu | 26/5/2015 |
| 6 | Nguyen Van Han | Cadastral | Van Phu | 26/5/2015 |
| 7 | Pham Xuan Thinh | Commune chairman | Tien Phong | 24/5/2015 |
| 8 | Nguyen Minh Thanh | Cadastral | Tien Phong | 24/5/2015 |
| 9 | Nguyen Xuan Quy | Commune chairman | Tu Nhien | 24/5/2015 |
| 10 | Nguyen Xuan Phien | Vice president | Tu Nhien | 24/5/2015 |
| 11 | Nguyen Van Cuong | Cadastral | Tu Nhien | 24/5/2015 |
| II | THANH OAI DISTRICT | | | |
| 1 | Ha Sy Lam | Vice president | Kim Bai | 27/5/2015 |
| 2 | Vu Thi Long | Cadastral | Kim Bai | 27/5/2015 |
| 3 | Kieu To Hieu | Vice president | Tam Hung | 27/5/2015 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|
| 4 | Bui Duc Vang | Cadastral | Tam Hung | 27/5/2015 |
| 5 | Bui Van Bui | Village heads Van Khe | Tam Hung | 27/5/2015 |
| 6 | Nguyen Huy Oanh | Vice president | Thanh Van | 28/5/2015 |
| 7 | Hoang Van Hoa | Cadastral | Thanh Van | 28/5/2015 |
| 8 | Nguyen Duc Tue | Vice president | Thanh Thuy | 23/5/2015 |
| 9 | Dang Thi Bam | Deputy village Du Du | Thanh Thuy | 23/5/2015 |

Annex 2: List of interviewed affected HHs

| No. | Full name | Commune | District |
|-----|------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Nguyen Van Vang | Tu Nhien | Thuong Tin |
| 2 | Tran Van Binh | Tu Nhien | Thuong Tin |
| 3 | Bui Van Van | Tu Nhien | Thuong Tin |
| 4 | Nguyen Minh Nhat | Tu Nhien | Thuong Tin |
| 5 | Nguyen Van Lich | Tu Nhien | Thuong Tin |
| 6 | Nguyen Thi Kiem | Hien Giang | Thuong Tin |
| 7 | Tran Thi Linh | Hien Giang | Thuong Tin |
| 8 | Hoang Thi Phuong | Hien Giang | Thuong Tin |
| 9 | Tran Thi Phuong | Hien Giang | Thuong Tin |
| 10 | Ung Quoc Sinh | Hien Giang | Thuong Tin |
| 11 | Vu Thi Hoa | Hien Giang | Thuong Tin |
| 12 | Tran Van Ngoan | Van Phu | Thuong Tin |
| 13 | Nguyen Van Tu | Van Phu | Thuong Tin |
| 14 | Nguyen Van Deo | Van Phu | Thuong Tin |
| 15 | Nguyen Van Pham | Van Phu | Thuong Tin |
| 16 | Tran Van Tuong | Van Phu | Thuong Tin |
| 17 | Dao Thi Luyen | Van Phu | Thuong Tin |
| 18 | Nguyen Van Suu | Tien Phong | Thuong Tin |
| 19 | Tran Dinh Hung | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 20 | Ngo Thi Kim Anh | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 21 | Nguyen The Long | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 22 | Nguyen Thi Tam | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 23 | Dam Van Tu | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 24 | Do Huu Thong | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 25 | Dam Van Hai | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 26 | Tran Van Duong | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 27 | Tran Dinh Thanh | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 28 | Bui Van Quang | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 29 | Nguyen Huy Than | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 30 | Tran Dinh Kiem | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 31 | Dinh Van Luyen | Thanh Van | Thanh Oai |
| 32 | Dam Van Du | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| 33 | Dam Van Nam | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 34 | Le Van Tuyen | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 35 | Dao Thi Thao | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 36 | Nguyen Cong Chien | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 37 | Nguyen Van Binh | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 38 | Nguyen Van Quang | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 39 | Dao Gia Tuoc | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 40 | Le Tien Loi | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 41 | Nguyen Van Tuan | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 42 | Bui Quang Ngu | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 43 | Nguyen Van Tinh | Tam Hung | Thanh Oai |
| 44 | Nguyen Van Thieu | Thanh Thuy | Thanh Oai |
| 45 | Nguyen Van Vu | Thanh Thuy | Thanh Oai |
| 46 | Ngo Van Quynh | Thanh Thuy | Thanh Oai |
| 47 | Nguyen Duy Thuan | Thanh Thuy | Thanh Oai |
| 48 | Pham Van Thong | Thanh Thuy | Thanh Oai |
| 49 | Le Thi Ninh | Kim Bai | Thanh Oai |
| 50 | Tao Thi Hien | Kim Bai | Thanh Oai |

Annex 3: Summary of public consultation results

| No. | District/ Commune | Feedbacks of public consultation |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | Kim Bai town, Thanh Oai district (Consult with local leaders and AHs) Mr. Ha Sy Lam – Vice Chairman | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the policy of the Party and Government for the local authority, the local leaders totally agreed with the project “Construction of 110kV transmission line from the 500/200kV Thuong Tin Substation to the 110kV Thanh Oai Substation”. During construction, request the Client and the Contractor to comply strictly with environmental and social regulations. <p><u>Consultation with AHs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs agreed with the project “Construction of 110kV transmission line from the 500/200kV Thuong Tin Substation to the 110kV Thanh Oai Substation”. They are always ready to hand over the site to the project in order to not affect on the general progress of the project. They said that it should have the construction measures to avoid impacting to their cultivation. |
| 2 | Tam Hung commune, Thanh Oai district (Consult with local leaders and AHs) Mr. Kieu To Hieu – Vice | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They agreed with the project because of frequent black-out in Thanh Oai district, especially when electricity consumption has increased in summer. |

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| | Chairman | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request the project to coordinate with the local authority to disseminate information to AHs as well as HHs living under the transmission line during the process of project implementation. Request the project to compensate for HHs living within ROW due to restriction of usability. <p><u>Consultation with AHs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have no opinions about the project, however, the time of construction need to be informed in advance. The time of construction should be after harvesting in order to not impact to cultivation. When they cultivate under the transmission line, especially in rainy season, it should have measures to ensure safety for them. |
| 3 | <p>Thanh Van commune, Thanh Oai district (Consult with local leaders and AHs)</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Huy Oanh – Vice Chairman and Mr. Hoang Van Hoa – Land management Official</p> | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should be disseminated to the local people as well as consulted with the local authority and people during the project implementation. The procedures should be conducted openly and democratically. During construction and material transportation, the project should compensate to temporary affected households. The transmission line is constructed far away the residential area, so the environment would be not impacted significantly. There is location for constructing the pole at Go Ma Ca, it should note to avoid affecting to surrounding graves. <p><u>Consultation with AHs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They supported to the project and expected the project to be implemented soon in order to meet the demand of using electricity of the local people. It should compensate to AHs under the transmission line, within ROW. It should have the safety measures when they cultivate under the transmission line. |
| 4 | <p>Hien Giang commune, Thuong Tin district (Consult with local leaders and AHs)</p> <p>Mr. Vu Thanh Binh – Chairman and Mr. Bui Trung Kien – Land management Official</p> | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, site clearance for the project should be disseminated to the local people clearly and openly. The procedures should be conducted openly and democratically. At the location for constructing the pole, it should compensate to AHs sastisfly because they would face some difficulties later. The local authority agreed and supported with the project. According to the field survey, location for the 15th pole is within the planning of Nam Vang company, recommend to move this pole to |

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| | | <p>near the river in order to not impact to the planning later.</p> <p><u>Consultation with AHs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many graves near the pole, recommend to not impact on these graves during construction. • Agree and support the project, but the project should prepare the construction plan and inform about time of execution in advance. <p>The transmission line pass 5% area, recommend to compensate because AHs may build their houses on these land later.</p> |
| 5 | <p>Vam Phu commune, Thuong Tin district (Consult with local leaders and AHs)</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Hong Tien_Chairman</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Van Nang_Land Management Official</p> | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should coordinate with the local authority and people, the location for pole should be agreed by the local authority to not in the local planning. • The procedures should be conducted openly and democratically. • Compensate for affected land, trees and crops (if any) according to the regulations. • The land is located at corner of the field and not used, recommend the project to fully acquire. • According to the design map, the location of the 6th pole is in the cannal, recommend to adjust (towards the pond of Mr.Thoang at Village 1) in order to not affect on the local water regulation. <p><u>Consultation with AHs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHs agreed and supported to the subproject “Construction of 110kV transmission line from the 500/200kV Thuong Tin Substation to the 110kV Thanh Oai Substation”. • The subproject should inform and disseminate the CARP as well as consult with AHs to facilitate the project implementation and avoid mistakes later. • It should have measures to ensure electric safety during cultivation of the local people. • The subproject need to compensate for AHs if their crops would be affected by stretching wire. |
| 6 | <p>Thanh Thuy commune, Thanh Oai district (Consult with local leaders and AHs)</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Duc Tue_Vice Chairman</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Van Nang_Land Management Official</p> | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local authority and people in project area should be informed and disseminated information during the project implementation. • Request the agency related to executing the project to discuss and work with the local authority, then the local authority gets out of the situation and informs to households to avoid complaints later. • The project has to ensure household within ROW and along the transmission safety. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental issues of the project: Environment would be not impacted significantly because scope of the project is small. The waste materials need to be moved out of the fields of households and it should have area for collecting waste. <p><u>Consultation with AHs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should disseminate information to households in the project area to they know and understand about the project. Households under the ROW should be compensated because they would be limited access capacity. The project should be constructed after harvesting, about in September or October of the lunar calendar. |
| 7 | <p>Hoa Binh commune, Thuong Tin district (Consult with local leaders and AHs)</p> <p>Mr. Vu Van Dang_Vice Chairman</p> | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map of the pole location provided by the project, the entire land for executing poles is owned by households in Tu Nhien commune. The project is for national purpose and economic development, so the local people agreed and supported to the project. The placement and distance of poles should be calculated to ensure technical safety and aesthetics. |
| 8 | <p>Tien Phong commune, Thuong Tin district (Consult with local leaders and AHs)</p> <p>Mr. Pham Xuan Thinh_Chairman</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Minh Thanh_Land Management Official</p> | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project goes through the Tien Phong craft village, recommend the project to prepare measures, solutions to not impact on the planning of craft village area. The “Lo” area at village No.6 is expected to be resettlement area later, recommend the stakeholders to closely coordinate with the local authority during the project implementation. Environmental issues should be paid attention because there are many households living in the craft village area. The project would mainly acquire agricultural land, so the site clearance is advantage, the local authority agreed and supported the project. <p><u>Consultation with AHs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should calculate height of the transmission line and prepare the measures to ensure safety because the transmission line would be stretched near the craft village and parallel with the 500kv transmission line. Information dissemination should be fully during the project implementation. The waste materials should be collected and moved out of the field to avoid affecting on cultivation. |

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| 9 | <p>Tu Nhien commune, Thuong Tin district (Consult with local leaders and AHs)</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Xuan Quy_Chairman</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Xuan Phien_Vice Chairman</p> <p>Mr. Nguyen Van Cuong_ Land Management Official</p> | <p><u>Consultation with local leaders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquired land is mainly owned by households in Hoa Binh commune, but households in Tu Nhien commune cultivated on such land, recommend the project to closely coordinate with the local authority during the project implementation. The affected people should be disseminated and consulted fully together with the project progress. Environmental issues should be paid attention because there are many households living in the craft village area. The local authority totally supported to the project and agreed with the design of the project. <p><u>Consultation with AHs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs live away their fields, so the project should disseminate information during the project implementation. The construction plan should be prepared to avoid affecting on cultivation process. Construction time should be after harvesting. The waste materials should be collected and moved out of the field to avoid affecting on cultivation. Compensation and allowance should be satisfactory in accordance with the state regulations. |
|---|--|---|

Annex 4: Summary of compensation

Table 1.1. Permanent compensation (m²)

| No. | District/ Commune | Unit | Quantity | Unit cost | Cost |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| I | Thuong Tin | | 2,711 | | 365,985,000 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | VND/m ² | 1,018 | 135,000 | 137,430,000 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | VND/m ² | - | 135,000 | - |
| 3 | Van Phu | VND/m ² | 847 | 135,000 | 114,345,000 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | VND/m ² | 68 | 135,000 | 9,180,000 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | VND/m ² | 778 | 135,000 | 105,030,000 |
| II | Thanh Oai | | 2,975 | | 401,625,000 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | VND/m ² | 277 | 135,000 | 37,395,000 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | VND/m ² | 1,158 | 135,000 | 156,330,000 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | VND/m ² | 1,200 | 135,000 | 162,000,000 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | VND/m ² | 340 | 135,000 | 45,900,000 |
| | Total | | 5,686 | | 767,610,000 |

Table 1.2. Temporary compensation (m²)

| NO. | District/ Commune | Unit | Quantity | Unit cost | Cost |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| I | Thuong Tin | | 1,227 | | 61,350,000 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | VND/m ² | 312 | 50,000 | 15,600,000 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | VND/m ² | - | 50,000 | - |
| 3 | Van Phu | VND/m ² | 411 | 50,000 | 20,550,000 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | VND/m ² | 82 | 50,000 | 4,100,000 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | VND/m ² | 422 | 50,000 | 21,100,000 |
| II | Thanh Oai | | 2,565 | | 128,250,000 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | VND/m ² | 123 | 50,000 | 6,150,000 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | VND/m ² | 946 | 50,000 | 47,300,000 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | VND/m ² | 1,086 | 50,000 | 54,300,000 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | VND/m ² | 410 | 50,000 | 20,500,000 |
| | Total | | 3,792 | | 189,600,000 |

Table 1.3: Compensation for trees

| NO. | District/ Ward/ Commune | Unit | Quantity | Unit cost | Total (VND) |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| I | Thuong Tin | | 2 | | 180,000 |
| 1 | Hien Giang commune | | 2 | | 180,000 |
| | "Xoan" tree | VND/ tree | 2 | 90,000 | 180,000 |
| II | Thanh Oai | | 2 | | 200,000 |
| 1 | Thanh Van commune | | 2 | | 200,000 |
| | "cu" tree | VND/ tree | 2 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| | Total | | 4 | | 380,000 |

Table 1.4: Compensation for crops

| NO. | District/ Commune | Don vi | Quantity | Unit cost | Total (VND) |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| I | Thuong Tin | | 3,839 | | 27,545,000 |
| 1 | Tu Nhien | | 1,330 | | 9,310,000 |
| | Rice | VND/m ² | 1,330 | 7,000 | 9,310,000 |
| 2 | Hoa Binh | | - | | - |
| | Rice | VND/m ² | - | | - |
| 3 | Van Phu | | 1,159 | | 8,785,000 |
| | Rice | VND/m ² | 1,159 | 7,000 | 8,113,000 |
| | Kohlrabi | VND/m ² | 84 | 8,000 | 672,000 |
| 4 | Tien Phong | | 150 | | 1,050,000 |
| | Rice | VND/m ² | 150 | 7,000 | 1,050,000 |
| 5 | Hien Giang | | 1,200 | | 8,400,000 |

| NO. | District/ Commune | Don vi | Quantity | Unit cost | Total (VND) |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Rice | VND/m ² | 1,200 | 7,000 | 8,400,000 |
| II | Thanh Oai | | 5,540 | | 38,780,000 |
| 1 | Kim Bai town | | 400 | | 2,800,000 |
| | Rice | VND/m ² | 400 | 7,000 | 2,800,000 |
| 2 | Tam Hung | | 2,104 | | 14,728,000 |
| | Rice | VND/m ² | 2,104 | 7,000 | 14,728,000 |
| 3 | Thanh Van | | 2,286 | | 16,002,000 |
| | Rice | VND/m ² | 2,286 | 7,000 | 16,002,000 |
| 4 | Thanh Thuy | | 750 | | 5,250,000 |
| | Rice | VND/m ² | 750 | 7,000 | 5,250,000 |
| | Total | | 9,379 | | 66,325,000 |

Table 1.5: Allowances

| No. | Item | Unit | Quantity | Unit cost | Cost |
|------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Total | | | | 4,060,650,000 |
| A | Thuong Tin district | | | | 1,942,665,000 |
| I | Tu Nhien commune | | | | 705,930,000 |
| 1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood and production | | | | |
| 1.1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Acquiring with from 10% to <30% (or from 30% to <70%) of their total agricultural land use | Head | 3 | 1,260,000 | 3,780,000 |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | Head | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Acquiring more than 70% of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Assistance for stabilizing the production | | | | |
| | <i>Private household received compensation in agricultural land</i> | | | | |
| 2 | Assistance for training job, changing jobs and employment | VND/m² | 1,018 | 675,000 | 687,150,000 |
| 3 | Assistance for vulnerable group | | | | |
| a | <i>Poor households</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| b | <i>Single female headed HHs</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| c | <i>Other vulnerable groups</i> | VND/HH | - | | - |
| 3 | Bonus for timely handover of land | VND/HH | 5 | 3,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| II | Van Phu commune | | | | 593,025,000 |
| 1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood and production | | | | |
| 1.1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood | | | | |

| No. | Item | Unit | Quantity | Unit cost | Cost |
|------------|--|--------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1.1.1 | Acquiring with from 10% to <30% (or from 30% to <70%) of their total agricultural land use | Head | 5 | 1,260,000 | 6,300,000 |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | Head | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Acquiring more than 70% of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Assistance for stabilizing the production | | | | |
| | <i>Private household received compensation in agricultural land</i> | | | | |
| 2 | Assistance for training job, changing jobs and employment | VND/m ² | 847 | 675,000 | 571,725,000 |
| 3 | Assistance for vulnerable group | | | | |
| a | <i>Poor households</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| b | <i>Single female headed HHs</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| c | <i>Other vulnerable groups</i> | VND/HH | | | - |
| 4 | Bonus for timely handover of land | VND/HH | 5 | 3,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| III | Tien Phong commune | | | | 86,700,000 |
| 1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood and production | | | | |
| 1.1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Acquiring with from 10% to <30% (or from 30% to <70%) of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | - |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | Head | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Acquiring more than 70% of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Assistance for stabilizing the production | | | | |
| | <i>Private household received compensation in agricultural land</i> | | 30 | 1,260,000 | 37,800,000 |
| 2 | Assistance for training job, changing jobs and employment | VND/m ² | 68 | 675,000 | 45,900,000 |
| 3 | Assistance for vulnerable group | | | | |
| a | <i>Poor households</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| b | <i>Single female headed HHs</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| c | <i>Other vulnerable groups</i> | VND/HH | | | - |
| 4 | Bonus for timely handover of land | VND/HH | 1 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| IV | Hien Giang commune | | | | 557,010,000 |
| 1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood and production | | | | |

| No. | Item | Unit | Quantity | Unit cost | Cost |
|------------|--|--------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1.1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Acquiring with from 10% to <30% (or from 30% to <70%) of their total agricultural land use | Head | 11 | 1,260,000 | 13,860,000 |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | Head | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Acquiring more than 70% of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Assistance for stabilizing the production | | | | |
| | <i>Private household received compensation in agricultural land</i> | | | | |
| 2 | Assistance for training job, changing jobs and employment | VND/m ² | 778 | 675,000 | 525,150,000 |
| 3 | Assistance for vulnerable group | | | | |
| a | <i>Poor households</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| b | <i>Single female headed HHs</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| c | <i>Other vulnerable groups</i> | VND/HH | | | - |
| 4 | Bonus for timely handover of land | VND/HH | 6 | 3,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| B | Thanh Oai district | | | | 2,117,985,000 |
| I | Kim Bai Town | | | | 198,015,000 |
| 1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood and production | | | | |
| 1.1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Acquiring with from 10% to <30% (or from 30% to <70%) of their total agricultural land use | Head | 4 | 1,260,000 | 5,040,000 |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | Head | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Acquiring more than 70% of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Assistance for stabilizing the production | | | | |
| | <i>Private household received compensation in agricultural land</i> | | | | |
| 2 | Assistance for training job, changing jobs and employment | VND/m ² | 277 | 675,000 | 186,975,000 |
| 3 | Assistance for vulnerable group | | | | |
| a | <i>Poor households</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| b | <i>Single female headed HHs</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| c | <i>Other vulnerable groups</i> | VND/HH | | | - |
| 4 | Bonus for timely handover of land | VND/HH | 2 | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000 |

| No. | Item | Unit | Quantity | Unit cost | Cost |
|-------|--|--------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| II | Tam Hung commune | | | | 826,470,000 |
| 1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood and production | | | | |
| 1.1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Acquiring with from 10% to <30% (or from 30% to <70%) of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | - |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | Head | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Acquiring more than 70% of their total agricultural land use | Head | 7 | 1,260,000 | 8,820,000 |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Assistance for stabilizing the production | | | | |
| | <i>Private household received compensation in agricultural land</i> | | | | |
| 2 | Assistance for training job, changing jobs and employment | VND/m ² | 1,158 | 675,000 | 781,650,000 |
| 3 | Assistance for vulnerable group | | | | |
| a | <i>Poor households</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| b | <i>Single female headed HHs</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| c | <i>Other vulnerable groups</i> | VND/HH | | | - |
| 4 | Bonus for timely handover of land | VND/HH | 12 | 3,000,000 | 36,000,000 |
| III | Thanh Van commune | | | | 849,000,000 |
| 1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood and production | | | | |
| 1.1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Acquiring with from 10% to <30% (or from 30% to <70%) of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | - |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | Head | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Acquiring more than 70% of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Assistance for stabilizing the production | | | | |
| | <i>Private household received compensation in agricultural land</i> | | | | |
| 2 | Assistance for training job, changing jobs and employment | VND/m ² | 1,200 | 675,000 | 810,000,000 |
| 3 | Assistance for vulnerable group | | | | |
| a | <i>Poor households</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| b | <i>Single female headed HHs</i> | VND/HH | | | |

| No. | Item | Unit | Quantity | Unit cost | Cost |
|-------|--|--------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| c | <i>Other vulnerable groups</i> | VND/HH | | | - |
| 4 | Bonus for timely handover of land | VND/HH | 13 | 3,000,000 | 39,000,000 |
| IV | Thanh Thuy commune | | | | 244,500,000 |
| 1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood and production | | | | |
| 1.1 | Assistance for stabilizing the livelihood | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Acquiring with from 10% to <30% (or from 30% to <70%) of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | - |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | Head | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Acquiring more than 70% of their total agricultural land use | Head | | | |
| a | <i>Do not have to move house</i> | | | | |
| b | <i>Have to move house to new place</i> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Assistance for stabilizing the production | | | | |
| | <i>Private household received compensation in agricultural land</i> | | | | |
| 2 | Assistance for training job, changing jobs and employment | VND/m ² | 340 | 675,000 | 229,500,000 |
| 3 | Assistance for vulnerable group | | | | |
| a | <i>Poor households</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| b | <i>Single female headed HHs</i> | VND/HH | | | |
| c | <i>Other vulnerable groups</i> | VND/HH | | | - |
| 4 | Bonus for timely handover of land | VND/HH | 5 | 3,000,000 | 15,000,000 |

Annex 6: Project Information Booklet

1. Name of the project: Construction of Thuong Tin – Thanh Oai 110 kV transmission line

2. Executing agency: Hanoi City People's Committee and Electricity of Vietnam

3. Representative of the executing agency: Hanoi Power Project Management Board

Question 1: What is the Construction of 110kV transmission line from the 500/200kV Thuong Tin Substation to the 110kV Thanh Oai Substation project?

Answer: The Construction of 110kV transmission line from the 500/200kV Thuong Tin Substation to the 110kV Thanh Oai Substation project is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Vietnam with the aim to supply sufficient electricity to Ha Dong district, improve power network, and minimize electricity losses in the area.

Question 2: How the Construction of 110kV transmission line from the 500/200kV Thuong Tin Substation to the 110kV Thanh Oai Substation project affect local communities?

Answer: According to the Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP dated 26/02/2014 on the safety protection of high voltage power grid, the subproject will cause the following impacts:

- Permanent loss of houses and structures due to construction of tower foundation for power line and structures serving living (if any);
- Permanently cut down trees on the affected land area;
- Restriction to the use of land area/house/structure in the RoW.

Details of impacts:

- The project will affect 50 HHs. The permanently affected land area is 5.686m² for constructing tower foundation of power line route.

Question 3: What is the main objective of resettlement plan?

- **Answer:** The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure that all APs will be at least as well-off, if not better-off, than they would have been in the absence of the Project.

Question 4: What if my land is affected by the project?

Answer: (i) In case the subproject acquires more land of the households, you will be offered a choice of replacement land as priority of equal area and productive capacity at a location acceptable to you OR cash compensation at replacement value at current market prices if communal land fund is not available.

(ii) In case the affected land is leased land, the value of land shall not be compensated but the investment costs in land will be compensated.

Question 5: Do we need to have a land title in the order to be compensated?

Answer: No, lack of formal legal rights to land does not prevent any APs from receiving compensation, allowances and rehabilitation assistance. Those APs who possess a land use rights certificate (LURC) or any other form of written agreement to utilise the land are entitled to compensation for the lost land as well as assets on the land. Those APs who do not have legal/legalisable or temporary/lease rights for affected land will be compensated for the assets on affected land.

Question 6: Is the compensation applied for affected houses and structures?

Answer: Yes. Compensation will be applied for all affected assets including houses, stores, wells, and fences as well as other fixed assets at replacement value at current market prices without any deductions for building depreciation or salvageable building materials. This will ensure that the Affected Persons are able to reconstruct houses and other structures of better or at least the same quality as before.

Question 7: What about affected crops and trees?

Answer: (i) Permanently affected crops and trees will be compensated in cash at current market prices.

(ii) As for trees and crops temporarily affected during construction period:

- Compensation for non-harvested crops will be based on the time of impacts and the average production in the past 3 years.
- Trees and crops will be compensated at market prices at the time of land acquisition.

Question 8: Besides the compensation, how can the project help?

Answer: In addition to compensation for loss of land and other assets, the Project will provide rehabilitation assistance to eligible APs to ensure that their standard of living is maintained or improved after the Project. Eligible APs for rehabilitation assistance include:

- Affected households: these households losing more than 10% of their productive landholdings will receive the following assistances: (i) life stabilization allowances; (ii) income restoration allowances and provision of technical assistance and agricultural extension techniques to improve output in the remaining area, existing credit programs or employments related to the project;
- Households that relocate shall receive (i) relocation allowances; (ii) assistances to mobilize life during transition period; (iii) rental allowances at market prices. Assistance levels are identified clearly in the project policies.
- Business owners that lose income while they relocate or rebuild their shops/businesses: Households with small, unregistered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to the provincial minimum wage for three months. Owners of registered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to 30% of their taxed income of one year. The annual taxed income is determined in the financial reports of the previous three years.
- Employees and hired labors who lose their jobs: will receive cash compensation for lost salary/wages for each month they cannot work, if the loss is temporary; or, if

the loss is permanent, cash compensation equivalent to the provincial minimum wage for six months or cash compensation for remaining contract period whichever is higher.

- Job changing allowances: As for the affected households who have or have not registered for LURC after resettlement and do not have job, if you are in the working age, you can participate in a vocational training in the area without tuition fee.

Question 9: Does that mean that anybody in our community can claim for compensation?

Answer: No. Entitled APs are those persons or households that will lose land or property based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) that will be conducted following completion of the final designs for the subproject. Affected communes and local authorities will be informed of the cut-off date (the date of DMS) for the subproject.

Question 10: If there are any disagreements or problems about land acquisition, compensation or other general disputes during project implementation, do APs have the right to voice their complaints?

Answer: Yes, APs can voice their complaints (in verbal or written form) to responsible local authorities and resettlement committees. Their complaints can be filed first at the ward or commune level, and can be elevated to the district and provincial level and taken to provincial court if the APs are not satisfied with the decision of lower levels. APs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees. All complaints of APs on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and implementation will be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner.

Question 11: How will APs be consulted and informed?

Answer: A consultation and public information program will be organized in your commune to ensure that APs receive complete and timely information about the Project. APs will be provided information on project components, impacts, their rights and entitlements, grievance mechanism, rights of participation and consultation, resettlement activities, responsibilities of institutions and implementation schedule. APs will participate in resettlement planning and implementation and they will also be consulted on the following issues: a) resettlement options according to their entitlement, b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations, c) other project aspects.

Question 12: As a resident in the project area, how can I help?

Answer: We would like you to participate in all consultation meetings and other subproject related activities in order to ensure that you are fully informed and consulted. Your active participation during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and implementation will allow us to determine measures to mitigate impacts, to identify problems or potentials problems and to identify ways of responding immediately to solve these problems.

Question 13: How will you know if the objectives of this project are met?

Answer: EVN through HPPMB will ensure internal monitoring all Project activities. In addition, HPPMB will engage an independent external monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring

of resettlement activities during Project implementation. Every 6 months, the independent monitoring agency will submit a report to HPPMB and ADB on resettlement implementation progress. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will assess whether negative impacts have been mitigated adequately and pre-project standards of living of APs have been restored as a result of resettlement and the Project. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS –**

Please contact the DCARBs where you live:

Provincial Compensation, Assistance Resettlement Board (PCARB) of ... District;
Address:.....

Person in charge:.....Tel.....

District Compensation, Assistance Resettlement Board (DCARB) of ... District;
Address:.....

Person in charge:.....Tel.....

Annex 6: Minutes of the public consultation

DỰ ÁN XÂY DỰNG TUYẾN ĐƯỜNG DÂY 110KV TỪ TBA 500/220KV THƯỜNG TÍN ĐẾN TBA 110KV THANH OAI

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

(Tham vấn các cơ quan/hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng)

I. Thời gian và địa điểm tham vấn

1. Thời gian: Ngày 28 tháng 05 năm 2015.
2. Địa điểm: ... UBND xã Thanh Văn, H. Thanh Oai, Thành phố Hà Nội.

II. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện UBND xã/phường ... Thanh Văn

- Ông: Nguyễn Huy Sinh Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch
- Ông: Hoàng Văn Khoa Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch
- Ông: Chức vụ:
- Ông: Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng (BAH)

Tổng số người tham dự họp: 13 người.
Trong đó: Nam 10; Nữ 3; Số người dân tộc thiểu số người: 0;
Phụ nữ đơn thân 0; Thương binh 1; Hộ nghèo 0; Người già neo đơn 0
Độ tuổi tham dự khoảng 18 - 60

3. Đại diện nhóm tham vấn

- Ông: Lê Đức Huy Chức vụ: Trưởng đoàn
- Ông: Lê Chí Cường Chức vụ: Chuyên gia môi trường
- Ông: Nguyễn Văn Đông Chức vụ: Cố vấn hỗ trợ
- Ông: Chức vụ:

III. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn

1. Mục đích

(i) Giới thiệu và phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường, hỗ trợ; yêu cầu và mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch Bồi thường và hỗ trợ cho Dự án "Xây dựng tuyến đường dây 110KV từ TBA 500/220KV Thường Tín đến TBA 110KV Thanh Oai". Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và Kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ;

(ii) Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng của các hộ dân liên quan đến bồi thường, hỗ trợ, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, và tham vấn các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng.

2. Nội dung

- a. Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- b. Đại diện UBND xã/phường ... Thanh Văn phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự, nội dung họp tham vấn;
- c. Nhóm tham vấn giới thiệu và trình bày về dự án, mục đích và các nội dung tham vấn;

d. Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tham vấn.

3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự

a. Các câu hỏi và các ý kiến thảo luận:

⊕ Tham vấn lịch đạo địa phương
Đã có câu tuyên truyền rằng lợi cho người dân
bớt. Cũng như tham vấn chính quyền địa phương
và người dân trong suốt quá trình thực hiện dự án.

- Nội dung các thủ tục công khai dân chủ đối với
người dân.

- Trong quá trình thi công vận chuyển vật liệu xây dựng
hàng ngàn chuyến, xây dựng móng cột, cần bãi thường
cho các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng tạm thời trong quá trình
thi công.

- Về vấn đề môi trường do tuyến nam xa khu dân
cư nên tác động môi trường ít bị.

- Có 1 trụ chôn cột tại gò má cây lùn ở trong
quá trình thi công không làm ảnh hưởng đến các hộ
xung quanh.

⊕ Tham vấn hộ dân:
- Chúng tôi hoàn toàn lắng nghe dự án đã mong chờ của
người khai sấm đất đáp ứng như cầu sử dụng của
quần thể dân cư.

- Cần bãi thường cho những hộ nằm ở phía đường
đây, năm 2017 hàng lang an toàn bãi đất.

- Cần có biện pháp đảm bảo an toàn khi chúng tôi cần
tác động đường này thêm.

b. Một số ý kiến khác:



Biên bản kết thúc cùng ngày và đã được cuộc họp nhất trí thông qua.

Xác nhận của UBND Xã/ Phường... *Thanh Văn*.....



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Huy Cảnh

Nhóm tham vấn

Nguyễn Văn Bình

**DỰ ÁN XÂY DỰNG TUYẾN ĐƯỜNG DÂY 110KV TỪ TBA
500/220KV THƯỜNG TÍN ĐẾN TBA 110KV THANH OAI**

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

(Tham vấn các cơ quan/hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng)

I. Thời gian và địa điểm tham vấn

1. Thời gian: Ngày 28 tháng 05 năm 2015.
2. Địa điểm: Xã Hòa Cường, Huyện Thường Tín, Thành phố Hà Nội.

II. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện UBND xã/phường Hòa Cường

- Ông: Vũ Thanh Bình Chức vụ: Chủ tịch
- Ông: Đại Hưng Kiên Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch
- Ông: Chức vụ:
- Ông: Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng (BAH)

Tổng số người tham dự họp: 6 người.
Trong đó: Nam 1; Nữ 5; Số người dân tộc thiểu số người: 0;
Phụ nữ đơn thân 0; Thương binh 0; Hộ nghèo 0; Người già neo đơn ...
Độ tuổi tham dự khoảng 16 - 55

3. Đại diện nhóm tham vấn

- Ông: Lê Đức Huy Chức vụ: Trưởng Đoàn
- Ông: Vũ Chí Cường Chức vụ: Chủ tịch gia đình
- Ông: Nguyễn Văn Bình Chức vụ: Ủy ban
- Ông: Chức vụ:

III. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn

1. Mục đích

(i) Giới thiệu và phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường, hỗ trợ; yêu cầu và mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch Bồi thường và hỗ trợ cho Dự án "Xây dựng tuyến đường dây 110KV từ TBA 500/220KV Thường Tín đến TBA 110KV Thanh Oai". Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và Kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ;

(ii) Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng của các hộ dân liên quan đến bồi thường, hỗ trợ, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, và tham vấn các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng.

2. Nội dung

- a. Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- b. Đại diện UBND xã/phường Hòa Cường phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự, nội dung họp tham vấn;
- c. Nhóm tham vấn giới thiệu và trình bày về dự án, mục đích và các nội dung tham vấn;



d. Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tham vấn.

3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự

a. Các câu hỏi và các ý kiến thảo luận:

① Tham vấn kỹ thuật địa phương

- Việc đầu tư, quản lý, phân bổ ngân sách cho chi phí cầu phôi được rõ ràng, công khai đến người dân
- Những vi phạm về chi phí cầu phôi thường thấy là sau này họ tìm việc sẽ khó khăn hơn so với các hộ khác
- Hội đồng chính quyền địa phương nhận thu và ứng hộ chi phí
- Theo khảo sát hiện trường và vi phạm chi phí cầu phôi xây dựng trên địa bàn xã có vi phạm 15 năm trong quy hoạch của Quy hoạch vùng, đề nghị dịch sát chi phí là gần mức sống không làm ảnh hưởng đến quy hoạch sau này.

② Tham vấn hộ dân BHH

- gần vi phạm chi phí cầu phôi như mức xung quanh mức ý trong quá trình thi công không làm ảnh hưởng đến các phần mở này
- Hoàn toàn ứng hộ chi phí, tuy nhiên chi phí cầu có biện pháp thi công rõ ràng và phải thông báo thời gian thi công để người dân được biết
- Đồng ý chi trả chi phí 5% của chúng tôi, đồng ý chi trả chi phí cho chúng tôi và sau này chúng tôi không thể xây dựng nhà của

b. Một số ý kiến khác:



Biên bản kết thúc cùng ngày và đã được cuộc họp nhất trí thông qua.

Xác nhận của UBND Xã/ Phường.....*Hiên Giang*.....



[Signature]
CHỦ TỊCH
Vũ Thanh Bình

Nhóm tham vấn

[Signature]
Nguyễn Văn Bông

**DỰ ÁN XÂY DỰNG TUYẾN ĐƯỜNG DÂY 110KV TỪ TBA
500/220KV THƯỜNG TÍN ĐẾN TBA 110KV THANH OAI**

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

(Tham vấn các cơ quan/hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng)

I. Thời gian và địa điểm tham vấn

1. Thời gian: Ngày 27 tháng 5 năm 2015.
2. Địa điểm: Xã Tam Hưng, Huyện Thanh Oai, Thành phố Hà Nội.

II. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện UBND xã/phường Tam Hưng

- Ông: Châu Tô Hùng Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch
- Ông: Bùi Đức Hằng Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch
- Ông: Tô Chu Bảo Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Lê Dương
- Ông: Bùi Văn Đỗ Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Văn Khê

2. Đại diện các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng (BAH)

Tổng số người tham dự họp: 25 người.
Trong đó: Nam 14; Nữ 11; Số người dân tộc thiểu số người: 1;
Phụ nữ đơn thân 1; Thương binh 1; Hộ nghèo 1; Người già neo đơn 1.
Độ tuổi tham dự khoảng 15 - 55.

3. Đại diện nhóm tham vấn

- Ông: Lê Đức Huy Chức vụ: Trưởng đoàn
- Ông: Vũ Chí Công Chức vụ: Chuyên gia môi trường
- Ông: Nguyễn Văn Bách Chức vụ: Ủy ban xã
- Ông: Chức vụ:

III. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn

1. Mục đích

(i) Giới thiệu và phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường, hỗ trợ; yêu cầu và mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch Bồi thường và hỗ trợ cho Dự án "Xây dựng tuyến đường dây 110KV từ TBA 500/220KV Thường Tín đến TBA 110KV Thanh Oai". Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và Kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ;

(ii) Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng của các hộ dân liên quan đến bồi thường, hỗ trợ, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, và tham vấn các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng.

2. Nội dung

- a. Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- b. Đại diện UBND xã/phường Tam Hưng phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự, nội dung họp tham vấn;
- c. Nhóm tham vấn giới thiệu và trình bày về dự án, mục đích và các nội dung tham vấn;



d. Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tham vấn.

3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự

a. Các câu hỏi và các ý kiến thảo luận:

① Chính quyền địa phương
Chúng tôi bàn toàn nhất tại ủy hộ địa phương
hình này khu vực thanh cai văn thường xuyên xảy
ra một điều do lượng dân trên địa phương những
ngày lễ tăng rất

đó nội địa có phải hợp chất chế với chính
quyền địa phương, công tác phổ biến thông tin cho
các hộ dân hướng dẫn tập cũng như các hộ sản
sống, cách thức xử lý, đúng đây tại địa phương
đặt hàng rất quá mức thuế tiền địa phương
đó nội bộ thường cho các hộ dân dưới
hình lập an toàn lại theo do hạn chế lãnh
đạo sẽ đúng

② Tham vấn hộ dân
+ Việc xây dựng địa chỉ chúng tôi có thể
đi tay như khi xây dựng cần thông báo sớm
cho chúng tôi được biết

- Vấn đề thời điểm thì công bố từ các địa
phương xong mùa vụ, không gây ảnh hưởng đến quá
trình sản xuất

- Có các biện pháp đảm bảo an toàn thì chúng tôi
cách thức xử lý đúng đây địa phương từ vào những
ngày mùa

b. Một số ý kiến khác:

Biên bản kết thúc cùng ngày và đã được cuộc họp nhất trí thông qua.



Xác nhận của UBND Xã/ Phường..... Tam Hưng.....

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Hiền Bô Hiền

HAW
TÔI TÀI BẢO

Đại diện hộ dân

Bien
Bian Van Bo

Nhóm tham vấn

Nguyễn Văn Bằng

