

# Resettlement Plan

---

Project Number: 46391-001  
February 2017

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

# **Resettlement plan**

---

Stage of the document: Final

Project/loan number: 3161/8286-VIE

February 2017

## **Vietnam: Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City Power Grid Development Sector Project**

**EVN HA NOI: 110kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh  
Underground Cable**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of February 2017)

USD \$ 1 = VND 22,740

## 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
DPMB	Development 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 out	- Difference between energy delivered and energy sent out
kV (kilovolt)	- 1,000 volts
Load Factor demand	- Ratio of average power demand to maximum power demand
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 substations
MVA (Megavolt-ampere)	- 1,000 kVA
MW (Megawatt)	- 1,000 kW
Transmission System	- 500 kV, 220 kV, 110 kV lines

**NOTE**

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

This RP is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	3
ELECTRICAL TERMINOLOGY .....	3
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	10
1. Introduction.....	10
2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts .....	10
3. Socio-economic information.....	10
4. Information disclosure, consultation and participation .....	11
5. Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	11
6. Legal framework .....	11
7. Entitlements, assistance, and benefits .....	12
8. Relocation and resettlements .....	12
9. Income restoration and rehabilitation .....	13
10. Resettlement budget and financing plan .....	13
11. Institutional arrangement .....	13
12. Implementation plan .....	13
13. Monitoring.....	14
II. SUBPROJECT INTRODUCTION.....	14
1. Project background.....	14
2. Main Features of the Subproject.....	14
3. Mitigation measures for Subproject Impacts .....	16
3.1. Mitigation measures for land acquisition impacts during design process.....	16
3.2. Mitigation measures for land acquisition impacts during the implementation process	19
III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....	21
1. Scope of impacts .....	21
1.1. Permanently acquired land .....	22
1.2. Temporarily acquired land .....	22
1.3. Land use status .....	23
2. Impacts on houses and structures .....	23
3. Impacts on Crops and Trees.....	23
4. Impacts on Business Shop .....	23
5. Impacts on Public Properties .....	23
6. Severely affected households.....	24
7. Vulnerable households .....	24
IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE .....	24
1. Methodology Used in Socio-economic Survey .....	24
2. Subproject Area.....	24
2.1. Dong Da District .....	24
2.2. <i>Thanh Xuan District</i> .....	25
3. Socioeconomic Information of affected households .....	27
V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....	30
1. Stakeholders.....	30
2. Objectives of Consultation .....	30

4.	Information Disclosure and Public Consultation during RP Preparation .....	33
5.	Information Disclosure and Public Consultation during Project Implementation .....	34
1.5.	Public consultation and participation in updating of RP .....	35
VI.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....	36
VII.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	37
1.	Requirements of ADB Safeguard Policies.....	37
2.	Compensation and Resettlement Policy of the Government of Viet Nam.....	40
VIII.	ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS .....	47
1.	Eligibility .....	49
2.	Specific entitlements of APs.....	49
3.	Special considerations.....	56
4.	Unforeseen impacts.....	56
IX.	RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS.....	56
X.	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION .....	57
1.	Background .....	57
2.	Income Restoration Allowances.....	57
XI.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN .....	58
XII.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS .....	59
1.	Central level.....	59
2.	City level.....	60
3.	District and Ward levels .....	60
XIII.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	61
XIV.	MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	62
1.	Monitoring and reporting.....	62
2.	Internal monitoring.....	62

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Implementation schedule .....	13
Table 2: Main Features of 110kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line .....	16
Table 3: Comparison of selection of route direction for construction of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh 110kV underground cable line .....	19
Table 4: Summary of impacts .....	21
Table 5: Permanent land acquisition impacts .....	22
Table 6: Summary of affected houses .....	23
Table 7: Population by age group .....	27
Table 8. Education level of heads of households .....	27
Table 9: Occupations of the affected people by age group .....	29
Table 10: Monthly per capita income of AHs .....	29
Table 11: Participatory Consultation in the Project Cycle .....	32
Table 12. Gaps between Government policy and ADB SPS 2009 and policy for the project .....	44
Table 13: Entitlement Matrix .....	50
Table 14. Cost for restoring works and estimated cost .....	58
Table 15. Project implementation schedule .....	61

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh 110kV underground cable line (Selection option) .....	16
Figure 2: Diagram of underground cable inside cable tunnel .....	20
Figure 3: Diagram of section of underground cable line on road bed .....	21

## LIST OF ANNEXS

Annex 1: Socio-economic survey and Inventory of losses questionnaire .....	66
Annex 2: Project Information Booklet .....	76
Annex 3: Consultation minutes .....	80
Annex 4: Some survey photos .....	88

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

<b>Affected Persons (APs)</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Cut-off date</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Detailed Measurement survey (DMS)</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Displaced Persons (DPs)</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Entitlements</b>	<p>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</p>
<b>Meaningful Consultation</b>	<p>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</p>
<b>Inventory of loss</b>	<p>Is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence,</p>



	<p>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.</p>
<b>Resettlement</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Replacement cost</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Vulnerable Group</b>	<p>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.</p>

# **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **1. Introduction**

1. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the 110 kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line subproject under the Hanoi- Ho Chi Minh City Power Grid Development Sector Project financed by the ADB. The construction of the 110 kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line subproject aims to (i) ensure synchronous construction investment of electricity supply system as planning; (ii) newly install two bays of Thanh Cong 220kV Substation to serve connection of the 110kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh underground cable line; (iii) enhance stability and safety operation for electric network for the region in particular and for Ha Noi city in general; (iv) ensure safe and stable supply of electricity with reliability of high voltage supply at the present time and in the future in Ha Noi city.
2. The subproject involves the installation of 110 kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line from Thanh Cong 220 kV Substation to supply electricity for Thuong Dinh 110 kV Substation, being around 3.728 km long and passing 6 wards in Dong Da and Thanh Xuan Districts, Hanoi city.
3. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the results of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) 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 subproject's civil works will only be commenced once the final RP is endorsed and approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

## **2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts**

4. The total permanently acquired land area for the subproject is 6,988.5 m<sup>2</sup> including 6,831 m<sup>2</sup> of traffic land, 103 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land and 54.5m<sup>2</sup> of public land (under management of Trung Liet CPC). Total acquired land areas in the territory of 6 wards of two districts in Ha Noi city. Because the installation of 110kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh underground cable line mainly bases on the existing road, there is no impact on houses and structures of households living along the route. Exception of widening Thanh Cong 220 kV Substation, there are seven AHs by subproject (04 AHs who have 103 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land affected and 54.5 m<sup>2</sup> of public land are under management of Trung Liet Ward's PC and 112.5 m<sup>2</sup> of fence of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh 220kV Substation at the side of Hoang Cau road is dismantled due to construction of the subproject and 03 AHs rented shops from 04 AHs and Trung Liet CPC). From the whole AHs, there are five (05) severely AHs and no AH is vulnerable group.

## **3. Socio-economic information**

5. Cable line component: The 110kV cable line mainly runs inside roadbed (close to median strip). Terrain is quite flat. The route section crosses box culvert and passes one T-junction and three crossroads.
6. However, a total of seven (07) households are affected by the bay expansion of the 220 kV Thanh Cong SS. The average household size is 3-4 persons per household.

The proportion of male is 71% while the proportion of female is 29%; the population within 36-55 age group accounts for majority of 40%;

#### **4. Information disclosure, consultation and participation**

7. Consultation meetings were held in November 2013 with participation of the stakeholders at Ha Noi City' Department of Planning and Architecture. In April 2015, consultation meetings were held to gather opinions of wards and districts on environmental and social impacts caused by the subproject with participants, including representatives of concerned agencies, districts and wards in the subproject area. With regard to disclosure of the draft resettlement plan, key information will be 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 Ward's PC.
8. All of the participants have given their board support for the Project during the public consultations. Their primary concern and request is that the subproject will affect other underground structures.

#### **5. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

9. 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 Ward's PC, 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.

#### **6. Legal framework**

10. 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.
11. 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 No 45/2013/QH13 dated November 29 2013, providing Viet Nam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree No43/2014/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). Regulation and principle applied in the project will supplement to regulation in related Decrees with difference currently being applied in Vietnam. The regulation and principle are suitable for Decree No. 16/2016/ND-CP regulating that in case "there is a gap between regulation of National law and International treaty signed on the same issue, regulation in the International treaty will be applied" (item 1, article 51)

## **7. Entitlements, assistance, and benefits**

12. 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. Entitlements in this RP can be increased if any during the updating process, after the subproject and this RP are approved by ADB and the Government of Vietnam, and after detailed design determines the scope of ROW. Activity of updating RP will include implementation of DMS and consultations with affected persons to ensure that affected assets will be compensated in accordance with replacement cost and livelihood of people will be improved or at least to the pre-subproject. The cut-off date of eligibility will be based on the official announcement by the DCARBs in Dong Da and Thanh Xuan districts.
13. 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.

## **8. Relocation and resettlements**

14. Construction of 110kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh underground cable line does not affect house and structure of HHs living along the route and not cause land acquisition. Land acquisition and relocation are mainly caused by widening Thanh Cong 220kV substation. According to the result of DMS and SES, there are five HHs who have their houses and structures removed by construction of the project in which four HHs have house on land and one HH builds temporary house on the public land of WPC.
15. According to the consultation result with affected households, aspiration of the affected households is to be changed land by land if land fund of the locality is available. Otherwise, the project needs to conduct reasonable and satisfactory compensation payment to HHs in order for them to self - arrange and stabilize their living.

## 9. Income restoration and rehabilitation

16. 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.
17. Income restoration allowances of the subproject includes:
- Allowance for stabilizing the life of households who are entirely relocated their house...
  - Allowance for HH losing business and job.

## 10. Resettlement budget and financing plan

18. The total cost for updating and implementing resettlement plan as presented in the table below is **VND 5,884,447,932** or equivalent to **USD258,770.80**. 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.

## 11. Institutional arrangement

19. EVN Hanoi is the executing agency of the project. EVN Hanoi will establish a Hanoi DPMB 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 Ward's PC to update the resettlement plan and implement resettlement activities.

## 12. Implementation plan

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

**Table 1: Implementation schedule**

Main activities	Time-frame
<b><i>RP Preparation</i></b>	
Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired	From March to August 2016
Award contract and mobilize resettlement plan Consultants	March 2016
Public meeting and consultations with affected persons on draft resettlement plan	From March to August 2016
Finalize updated resettlement plan and submit to Hanoi DPMB for review and referral	Dec 2016
ADB no-objection to final draft resettlement plan	Feb 2017
Disclosure of approved resettlement plan	March 2017
<b><i>RP Implementation</i></b>	
DMS	March 2016
Compensation payment	August 2017
Implementation of rehabilitation measures	September 2017

Main activities	Time-frame
Site clearance	September 2017
Start of civil works	October 2017
Internal monitoring	From March 2016

### 13. Monitoring

21. 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 (6 months) on RP implementation and submit to EVN HANOI and ADB for review and upload.

## II. SUBPROJECT INTRODUCTION

### 1. Project background

22. The investment and installation of 110 kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line subproject is one of non-score subprojects of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City Power Development Sector Project funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB). Given land acquisition is required for new construction of 110 kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line subproject, Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and socio-economic survey (SES) of the subproject, in compliance with applicable laws of the Government of Vietnam (GoV) and with the 2009 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).
23. 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).
24. The subproject is implemented with the aim to:
- Ensure investment and construction of synchronous electricity supply system as the planning.
  - Newly install two bays of Thanh Cong 220 kV Substation to serve connection of the 110kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh underground cable line.
  - Enhance stability and safety operation for electric network for the region in particular and for Ha Noi city in general;
  - Improve electricity quality and enhance reliability of electricity system –Ensure supply of electricity for Hanoi City in the following years;
  - Ensure safe and stable supply of electricity with reliability of high voltage supply at the present time and in the future in Hanoi city.

### 2. Main Features of the Subproject

#### **110 kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line**

25. The 110 kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh underground cable line is 3.728 km in length (equivalent to 3,728 m), starting at busbar of Thanh Cong 110kV Substation E1.11, passing roads of Hoang Cau, Thai Thinh II (Yen Lang road), Lang, To Lich river, Nguyen Ngoc Vu, new Khuong Dinh and Khuong Dinh which are under territory of Dong Da and Thanh Xuan districts and connecting with the ending point of busbar of Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation E1.5. The route direction is as follows:

- ✚ Route section passes Hoang Cau – Thai Thinh road 2: starting from Thanh Cong 220 kV Substation, running under road bed on the right side and connecting to Hoang Cau – Thai Thinh road 2. The route section passes parallelly with Ha Dong – Thanh Cong 110kV and 220kV underground cable with the length of 981.7m.
  - ✚ Route section runs along Nguyen Ngoc Vu road – new Khuong Dinh: after passing Thai Thinh road, the section crosses Lang road and passes To Lich river at Moc bridge. After passing Nguyen Ngoc Vu road, the section crosses Nguyen Trai road and runs to new Khuong Dinh street. The section runs under road bed, close to the left of road pavement with the length of 1,092.2m.
  - ✚ Route section runs along Khuong Dinh street: after passing new Khuong Dinh street, the section runs under Khuong Dinh street which is close to the right pavement of road and then runs into alley 282 to Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation with the length of 1,543.9m.
  - ✚ Route section runs inside expanded Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation: at the expanded Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation, the route section runs inside cable ditch of the Station. Circuit 2 connects to expanded bay E09 of the Station. Circuit 1 runs inside cable ditch of the Station to existing substation and connects to bay E01. The route section has the length of 127m for circuit 1 and 26 m for circuit 2.
- ✚ **Widening of two bays of Thanh Cong 220kV Substation**
26. Thanh Cong 220kV Substation is in Trung Liet ward, Dong Da district, Ha Noi city. Currently, area of the Station is about 2,856 m<sup>2</sup> which is being operated with scale of three transformers and total capacity of 376MVA. The Station will supply electricity for Ha Dong, Giam 110kV Substation, My Dinh 110kV Substation, Thanh Xuan 110kV Substation and Phuong Liet 110kV Substation.
  27. The expanded bays of Thanh Cong 220kV Substation is constructed at the Station, in Phuong Liet ward, Dong Da district, Ha Noi city.
  28. All new installation equipments will be arranged suitably and similarly to existing equipment to ensure the beauty and safety of Station.



Figure1: Map of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh 110kV underground cable line (Selection option)

Table 2: Main Features of 110kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line

Contents	Features
<b>Voltage</b>	115kV
<b>Number of circuits</b>	2 circuits
<b>Starting point</b>	110kV Busbar of Thanh Cong 220kV Substation
<b>Ending point</b>	Circuit 1: 110kV busbar of existing Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation Circuit 2: 110kV busbar of expanded Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation
<b>Length</b>	3,728km
<b>Wire</b>	ACSR240/32 (calculate physics mechanical properties to be suitable to wire ACSR – 400).
<b>Types of cable</b>	Underground cable of 1 phase Cu/XLPE-1x1200mm <sup>2</sup> -110kV
<b>Form of installing cable</b>	Vertical three phases, running inside pipe of HDPE - Φ200, filled in cable ditch, running in cable tuy-nel
<b>Cable wire</b>	Use of non-metallic cable wire of NMOC

### 3. Mitigation measures for Subproject Impacts

#### 3.1. Mitigation measures for land acquisition impacts during design process

29. During the basic design process, the design consultant agency has conducted surveys and discussions with the Hanoi DPMB, Hanoi High Voltage Power Grid Company, Power Transmission Company N01 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, Ha Noi City's PC, districts/wards in the subproject's 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 the option of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh 110kV underground cable line;
  - ✚ Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh 110kV underground cable line mainly pass under road bed (close to the separator line) with quite plain area.
30. The selected option has been adjusted after incorporating the comments and opinions from concerned parties. Basing on the above requirements and current structure of grid system in the region, Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 4 has visited the field and selected two options of route direction expected to construct 110kV Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh underground cable line as follows:
- ✚ Option 1 (the option is conducted in accordance with general construction planning of Ha Noi city): double circuit underground cable line starts from busbar of Thanh Cong 110kV Substation E1.11, passing roads of Hoang Cau, Thai Thinh II (Yen Lang road), Lang, To Lich river, Nguyen Ngoc Vu, Le Van Luong, Hoang Dao Thuy, ring road 2.5, and Khuong Dinh which are under territory of Dong Da and Thanh Xuan districts and connecting with two bays of Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation E1.5: the route is described as follows:
    - Route section passes Hoang Cau – Thai Thinh road 2: starting from Thanh Cong 220 kV Substation, running under road bed on the right side and connecting to Hoang Cau – Thai Thinh road 2. The route section passes parallelly with Ha Dong – Thanh Cong 110kV and 220kV underground cable with the length of 981.7m.
    - Route section runs along Nguyen Ngoc Vu – Le Van Luong – Hoang Dao Thuy roads: after passing Thai Thinh road 2, the section crosses Lang road and passes To Lich river at Moc bridge and then turns right to pass Nguyen Ngoc Vu road, after that turns left to pass Le Van Luong road. The route section passes parallel with Ha Dong – Thanh Cong 110kV and 220kV underground cable, turns left to run into Hoang Dao Thuy road at cross road of Le Van Luong – Hoang Dao Thuy. Total length of the route is 1,170 m.
    - Route section runs along ring road 2.5: From Hoang Dao Thuy road, the route section runs along ring road 2.5 to Khuong Dinh street. The route section has length of 1,651m.
    - Route section runs along Khuong Dinh Street: from ring road 2.5, the route section turns right to run into Khuong Dinh Street and runs under Khuong Dinh Street which is close to the right pavement of road and then runs into alley 282 to Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation with the length of 1,543.9m.
    - Route section runs inside expanded Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation: at the expanded Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation, the route section runs inside

cable ditch of the Station. Circuit 2 connects to expanded bay E09 of the Station. Circuit 1 runs inside cable ditch of the Station to existing substation and connects to bay E01. The route section has the length of 127m for circuit 1 and 26 m for circuit 2.

- Option 2 (the proposed option): the underground cable line with double circuits starts from busbar of E1.11 Thanh Cong 110kV Station, passes roads of Hoang Cau, Thai Thinh 2, Lang, To Lich river, Nguyen Ngoc Vu, new Khuong Dinh and Khuong Dinh in Dong Da and Thanh Xuan districts and connects with two bays of E1.5 Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation. The route is described as follows:
  - Route section runs along Hoang Cau – Thai Thinh 2 road: starting from Thanh Cong 220 kV Substation, running under road bed on the right side and connecting to Hoang Cau – Thai Thinh road 2. The route section passes parallel with Ha Dong – Thanh Cong 110kV and 220kV underground cable with the length of 981.7m.
  - Route section runs along Nguyen Ngoc Vu road – new Khuong Dinh: after passing Thai Thinh road 2, the section crosses Lang road, passes To Lich river at Moc bridge and turns left to run into Nguyen Ngoc Vu street. After passing Nguyen Ngoc Vu street, the section passes Nguyen Trai road and runs to new Khuong Dinh street. The section runs under road bed which is close to the left of road pavement with the length of 1,092.2m.
  - Route section runs along Khuong Dinh street: after passing new Khuong Dinh street, the section runs under Khuong Dinh street which is close to the right pavement of road and then runs into alley 282 to Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation with the length of 1,543.9m.
  - Route section runs inside expanded Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation: at the expanded Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation, the route section runs inside cable ditch of the Station. Circuit 2 connects to expanded bay E09 of the Station. Circuit 1 runs inside cable ditch of the Station to existing substation and connects to bay E01. The route section has the length of 127m for circuit 1 and 26 m for circuit 2.

**Table 3: Comparison of selection of route direction for construction of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh 110kV underground cable line**

Comparison items	Option 1 (Option in accordance with general construction planning of Hanoi city)	Option 2 (Proposed option)
<b>Planning</b>	The option is suitable for general construction planning of Hanoi city. However, currently, ring road 2.5 has not been completed; it cannot construct cable line on the road. On the other hand, the route section running along ring road 2.5 and crossing Nguyen Trai road is within construction area of Elevated Railway Project 2.	The option is not entangled with other planning of locality.
<b>Natural condition, leveling volume, foundation construction</b>	Terrain is open, quite flat and dry; and has geological structure of clay and hard state.	Terrain is open, quite flat and dry; and has geological structure of clay and hard state.
<b>To cross existing underground structures</b>	Crossing with box culvert route along Hoang Cau and Thai Thinh 2 roads. Crossing with the existing 220kV and 110kV underground cable line before passing To Lich river. In addition, the route also crosses some pipes and drainage culverts to To Lich river.	Crossing with box culvert route along Hoang Cau and Thai Thinh 2 roads. Crossing with the existing 220kV and 110kV underground cable line before passing To Lich river. In addition, the route also crosses some pipes and drainage culverts to To Lich river.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	It is favourable for construction and operation management processes of the cable line.	It is favourable for construction and operation management processes of the cable line.
<b>Impacts on environment – compensation</b>	Impacts on environment within limit and small compensation as well as clearance.	Impacts on environment within limit and small compensation as well as clearance.
<b>Permanently acquired land area</b>	10.960m <sup>2</sup>	6.831m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Land structure</b>	Traffic land	Traffic land

31. Through comparison between the two options, it shows that the option 2 is not entangled with other planning of locality and favorable for construction activity. Especially, the route has been agreed by concerned agencies of Hanoi City's PC. Thus, the approved option 2 will mitigate land acquisition, not entangle with planning of locality and mitigate other social impact.

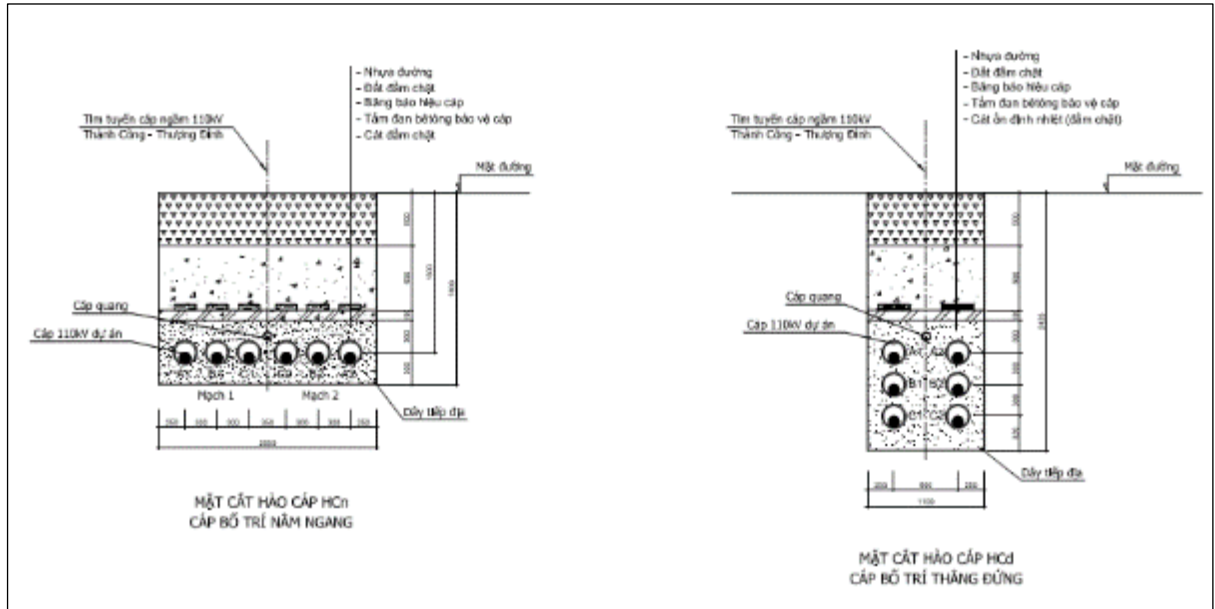
### **3.2. Mitigation measures for land acquisition impacts during the implementation process**

32. 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.

33. The implementation is complied with design drawing. Before excavating cable tunnel 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 to restore the site after construction.

**Figure2: Diagram of underground cable inside cable tunnel**



34. Excavation of cable tunnel and manhole must ensure requirements as follows:
- i. Putting cable in cable tunnel system and keeping surrounding structures;
  - ii. Cutting asphalt and size of road surface in accordance with cable tunnel (for completed road section);
  - iii. Using excavator to excavate tunnel to regulated depth and conducting handmade excavation for sections which cannot use excavator to construct;
  - iv. Using tree and deflector plate to prop up excavation wall to prevent landslide and creation of hole inside road bed where needed;
  - v. For locations crossing with drainage structures, it needs to be temporarily reinforced to prevent collapse of drainage culvert (for completed road sections). After excavating tunnel, it will conduct casting of cable protection system in accordance with design drawing and backfill to restore the site to prevent landslide.



	business from 4 Ahs residential land)			
2	Public land managed by Ward's PC (there are one households renting house for doing business from Trung Liet CPC)	1	m <sup>2</sup>	54.5
3	Traffic land (CPC)	6	m <sup>2</sup>	6,831
<b>II</b>	<b>Houses and structures</b>			
1	Grade 3 (category 1)	3	m <sup>2</sup>	83
2	Temporary house	2	m <sup>2</sup>	45
3	Built fence	1	m <sup>2</sup>	112.5

### 1.1. Permanently acquired land

38. The total permanently acquired land area to build the transmission line is 6,988.5 m<sup>2</sup> in which 6,831m<sup>2</sup> belongs to traffic land in six wards and 103m<sup>2</sup> of residential land and 54.5 m<sup>2</sup> of public land are under management of Trung Liet Ward's PC. Details of impact caused by land acquisition is presented in the table below:

**Table 5: Permanent land acquisition impacts**

Unit: m<sup>2</sup>

No.	District/ward	Total affected land area	Total permanently acquired land area		
			Traffic land	Residential land	Public land
<b>I</b>	<b>Dong Da district</b>	<b>2,285.5</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>54.5</b>
1	Trung Liet	664	506	103	54.5
2	Thinh Quang	810	810	0	0
3	Lang Ha	812	812	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Thanh Xuan district</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Nhan Chinh	722	722	0	0
2	Thuong Dinh	2,424	2,424	0	0
3	Ha Dinh	1,557	1,557	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,988.5</b>	<b>6,831</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>54.5</b>

Source: DMS 2016

### 1.2. Temporarily acquired land

39. Because construction location of underground cable line is on the main roads, it will be covered by fence during the construction process. The contractor and the client need to apply impact mitigation measures such as: construction at night from 22:00 PM to 5:00 AM to minimize effect on traffic, business and living of people and apply measures to ensure traffic safety.

40. During the construction process, the contractor is responsible for compensating for any damage/loss caused to houses, works, structures and income source of HHs living along the route. Furthermore, the contractor is also responsible for restoring or returning the borrowed land for construction activities to original condition to the land user once the construction is completed (if any). This requirement will be regulated by EVNHANOI as a term in the contract with the contractor before award of contract.

### 1.3. Land use status

41. Out of seven affected households, four households with affected residential land said that their land use right certificate, which was acquired due to the project of expanding Hoang Cau new road, has been not returned to them. Out of the three remaining households, two households rent house with house rental contract and one household rents public land managed by Trung Liet Ward's PC for doing business.

## 2. Impacts on houses and structures

**Table 6: Summary of affected houses**

District/ward	House of grade 3 (category 1)		Temporary house		Total	
	HH	m <sup>2</sup>	HH	m <sup>2</sup>	HH	m <sup>2</sup>
Trung Liet ward, Dong Da district	3	83	2	45	5	128
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>128</b>

Note: there are three more AHs renting house for doing business from these AHs and Trung Liet CPC.

42. The widening of bay of Thanh Cong 220kV Substation will affect five houses with total affected area of 128 m<sup>2</sup>; in which: 83 m<sup>2</sup> of house of grade 3 (category 1) of three HHs and 45 m<sup>2</sup> of temporary houses of two households/individual (including one individual who rents land). In addition, the widening of Thanh Cong 220kV Substation will dismantle 112.5 m<sup>2</sup> of fence of Thanh Cong 220kV substation (the fence will be rebuilt after completing widening of bay).

### 3. Impacts on Crops and Trees

43. No crop and tree is affected by the subproject

### 4. Impacts on Business Shop

44. The widening of bay of Thanh Cong 220kV Substation will affect three HHs who rent the site for opening small breakfast restaurant, fashion shop and vehicle washing service. Allowance policies on business will be proposed in the entitlement matrix of the project.

### 5. Impacts on Public Properties

45. 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.

## **6. Severely affected households**

46. According to the result of DMS, there are five HHs who have to relocate their houses and structures due to construction of the project in which four households have their houses constructed on land and one household build temporary house on public land managed by Trung Liet Ward's PC for doing business.

## **7. Vulnerable households**

47. No vulnerable household is affected by the subproject.

# **IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

## **1. Methodology Used in Socio-economic Survey**

48. Socioeconomic survey (SES) is conducted by a team of officials who are specialized in sociology from the design consulting agency. The survey is carried out in August 2016 in the subproject wards of Dong Da and Thanh Xuan district.

## **2. Subproject Area**

### **2.1. Dong Da District**

49. Dong Da district is located in the Southwest of Hanoi city, bordered by Ba Dinh district to the North, by Hoan Kiem district to the North (with boundary of Le Duan street), by Hai Ba Trung district to the East (with boundary of Le Duan street and Giai Phong road), by Thanh Xuan district to the South (with boundary of Truong Chinh and Lang roads), by Cau Giay district to the West (with boundary of To Lich river).
50. Dong Da district has a quite flat terrain. There are some large lakes such as Ba Mau, Kim Lien, Xa Dan, Dong Da and Van Chuong. There used to be many ponds but these ponds have been fulfilled due to urbanization process. There are two small rivers passing the district which are To Lich and Song Lu. There are some small mounds in the East, including Dong Da mound.
51. Dong Da district has area of 9.95km<sup>2</sup>, including 21 wards with population of more than 400,110 people.

#### **2.1.1. Trung Liet ward**

52. Trung Liet ward is an Administrative Unit of Dong Da district, Hanoi city. The ward has natural area of 0.76 km<sup>2</sup>, total population of 21,668 people and population density of 28,511 people/ km<sup>2</sup>. Main socio-economic information of the Ward is as follows:
- Power supply source: 100% of households in the ward is supplied electricity from National power grid;
  - Water supply source: 100% of households in the ward uses clean water source of the city. Water quality ensures need of living and production of people;
  - Traffic: There is one main road in the ward with many interconnecting alleys which also connect with surrounding wards. 100% of road surface in streets is asphalted and alleys are concreted. Public lighting system is being gradually completed which is favourable for travelling of people.
  - Culture – Education: currently, there is one secondary school, namely Quang Trung and one Irrigation University in the territory of ward.



### **2.1.2. Lang Ha Ward**

53. Lang Ha ward is an Administrative Unit of Dong Da district, Ha Noi city. The ward has natural area of 0.95 km<sup>2</sup>, and population of 25,369 people and population density of 26,704 people/ km<sup>2</sup>. The main socio-economic information of the Ward is as follows:

- Power supply source: 100% of households in the ward is supplied electricity from National power grid;
- Water supply source: 100% of households in the ward uses clean water source of the city. Water quality ensures need of living and production of people;
- Traffic: 100% of roads in the ward is asphalted and concreted. Public lighting system is being gradually completed which facilitates people in travelling.
- Culture-Education: there are two primary schools, two secondary schools, one high school, two universities and one college in the territory of ward.

### **2.1.3. Thinh Quang Ward**

54. Thinh Quang ward is an Administrative Unit in Dong Da district, Hanoi city. The ward has natural area of 0.46 km<sup>2</sup>, population of 17,164 people and population density of 37,313 people/ km<sup>2</sup>. Main socio-economic information of the Ward is as follows:

- Power supply system: the whole ward is supplied electricity from National power grid. 100% of household in the ward uses electricity.
- Water supply source: 100% of households in the ward uses clean water source of the city. Water quality ensures need of living and production of people;
- Traffic: 100% of roads in the ward is asphalted and alleys are concreted. Public lighting system is being gradually completed which facilitates people in travelling.
- There is a sacred pagoda, namely Phuc Khang in the ward. Annually, the pagoda attracts a thousand of people to visit and pray.

## **2.2. Thanh Xuan District**

55. Thanh Xuan is located in the southwest gateway of Hanoi city, bordered by Hai Ba Trung district to the East; by Tu Liem and Ha Dong districts to the West; by Thanh Tri district to the South; by Dong Da and Cau Giay district to the North;

56. The district's natural area is about 9.11 km<sup>2</sup>, covering 11 wards. The district population density is about 18,990 people/ km<sup>2</sup>. There are some schools, Study Institutes, Universities and Colleges such as: the University of Science, University of Social Sciences and Humanities (belonging to Ha Noi National University), Ha Noi Architectural University, Ha Noi University and Ha Noi University of Security.

57. Thanh Xuan district has many historic places such as: Go Dong Thay, Quan Nhan Village Pagoda, Khuong Dinh Pagoda; Cu Chinh Pagoda.

### **2.2.1. Thuong Dinh Ward**

58. Thuong Dinh ward is an Administrative Unit of Thanh Xuan district which is about 6 km far from the center of Hanoi city to the Southwest. The ward is bordered by Nhan Chinh ward to the North, by Ha Dinh ward to the South, by To Lich river to the East, by Thanh Xuan Trung ward to the West. The ward's natural area is 11,212 ha with

population of 21,143 people. Main socio-economic information of the Ward is as follows:

- Power supply source: 100% of households in the ward is supplied electricity from National power grid;
- Water supply source: 100% of households in the ward uses clean water source of the city. Water quality ensures need of living and production of people;
- Traffic: 100% of roads in the ward is asphalted and road in alleys are concreted. Public lighting system is being gradually completed which facilitates people in travelling.
- Economy – Society: the ward has Royal City Trade Center Complex. The Trade Centre Complex is the largest complex including trade, services and luxury apartments in the South East Asia. Daily, the Trade Centre Complex attracts hundreds of visitors to visit and go shopping which has promoted development of economy and service in the ward.
- There are BVIS International Schools including primary and secondary schools and one University in the area of Royal City.

### **2.2.2. Ha Dinh Ward**

59. Ha Dinh ward, over where To Lich river passes is located in the Southwest of Hanoi city. The ward is bordered by Khuong Dinh ward to the East, by Thanh Xuan Trung ward to the West, by Kim Giang ward, Thanh Xuan Nam ward, Tan Trieu commune (Thanh Tri district) to the South, and by Thuong Dinh ward to the North. The ward has natural area of 70.7 ha, population of more than 17,000 people, 8 residential areas and 16 residential groups. Main socio-economic information of the Ward is as follows:

- Power supply source: 100% of households in the ward is supplied electricity from National power grid;
- Water supply source: 100% of households in the ward uses clean water source of the city. Water quality ensures need of living and production of people;
- Traffic: 100% of roads in the ward is asphalted and road in alleys are concreted. Public lighting system is being gradually completed which facilitates people in travelling.

### **2.2.3. Nhan Chinh Ward**

60. Nhan Chinh Ward is an Administrative Unit of Thanh Xuan district which is about 5 km far from the centre of Hanoi city. The ward has natural area of 160.9 ha, population of 39,185 and population density of 37,313 people/ km<sup>2</sup>. Main socio-economic information of the Ward is as follows:

- Power supply source: 100% of household in the ward is supplied electricity from National power grid;
- Water supply source: 100% of household in the ward uses clean water source of the city. Water quality ensures need of living and production of people;

- Traffic: 100% of roads in the ward is asphalted and road in alleys are concreted. Public lighting system is being gradually completed which facilitates people in travelling.
- Culture – Education: Currently, there is one kindergarten school, one primary school, one University and one College in the ward.

### 3. Socioeconomic Information of affected households

#### 3.1. Demographic features

61. Among 7 surveyed households, most of them have from 3-4 persons; The average household size is 4 persons/household.
62. There are 25 persons in 7 households. The percent of male is 71% while the percent of female is 29%.
63. 40% of the population is from 36 to 55 age group; the number of people belonging to 19 to 35 age group account for 20%. Population more than 55 years old make up 4% while people in the 5 to 18 age group occupy 36%. There is no one under five years old.

**Table 7: Population by age group**

District/Ward	< 5 years old		5 – 18 years old		19 - 35 years old		36 - 55 years old		> 55 years old		Total	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Dong Da	0	0.0	9	36.0	5	20.0	10	40.0	1	4.0	25	100
Trung Liet	0	0.0	9	36.0	5	20.0	10	40.0	1	4.0	25	100
<b>Total</b>	0	0.0	9	36.0	5	20.0	10	40.0	1	4.0	25	100

Source: DMS and Socio-economic survey data (August 2016)

#### 3.2. Education level of the heads of PAHs

64. Most of the heads of households completed secondary education level, accounting for 85.7%. 14.3% of the heads of households graduated from university. See the table below for more details.

**Table 8. Education level of heads of households**

District/ward	Education level of the heads of PAHs												Total	
	No formal education		Primary		Secondary		not graduate high school		High school		University and postgraduate			
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Dong Da	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	1	14.3	7	100
Trung Liet	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	1	14.3	7	100

<b>Total</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	1	14. 3	7	1 0 0
--------------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	------	---	----------	---	-------------

Source: DMS and Socio-economic data (August 2016)

### 3.3. Occupation of affected HHs

65. The main occupational structure of the affected household is mainly from doing business and trade and working in private companies which accounts for 72.3%; the government officials account for 5.6% and pupil and student account for 22.2%. The age from 31 to 60 doing business and trade and working in companies accounts for high proportion of 61.2% in which 5.6% of them is the government officials. Detail of occupation by age is presented in the table below:

**Table 9: Occupations of the affected people by age group**

Occupations	18 - 30 years old		31 - 60 years old		Above 60 years old		Total	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Agricultural sector	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<b>0</b>	0.0
Livestock husbandry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<b>0</b>	0.0
Sale	1	5.6	1	5.6	1	5.6	<b>3</b>	16.7
Business	0	0.0	5	27.8	0	0.0	<b>5</b>	27.8
The government officials	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	<b>1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Working in private companies	0	0.0	5	27.8	0	0.0	<b>5</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Working in transport sector	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<b>0</b>	0.0
Students, pupils	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	<b>4</b>	<b>22.2</b>
Housework	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<b>0</b>	0.0
Hired labors	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<b>0</b>	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: DMS and Socio-economic data (August 2016)

### 3.4. Monthly income and expenditure of affected HHs

66. Regarding poverty line of Vietnam: The Prime Minister has issued multidimensional poverty levels for period of 2016-2020 which specifically regulates multidimensional poverty criteria applied for the period of 2016-2020; poor HH line, nearly poor HH and average HH applied for the period of 2016 - 2020. Regarding income criteria, the poverty line for rural area is the HHs who have monthly per capita income of VND 700,000; monthly per capita income of 900,000 in urban area. The nearly poor line for rural area is the HHs who have monthly per capita income of VND 1,000,000; monthly per capita income of VND 1.300.000 in urban area. Regarding criteria of lack of basic society service approach, Decision specifies that the basic social services include five services of health, education, house, fresh water, sanitation and information. The poverty line above is the base to measure and monitor the lack of income and basic social service approach of people; to identify subjects to implement policy on poverty reduce and social security; to establish socioeconomic policies in the period of 2016-2020.

67. There is no PAH having income level under the poverty line, which is VND 9000.000/person/month. Households whose have monthly per capita income from VND 7 million to VND 10 million account 14.3%. 75.7% has per capita income above VND 10 million per month. Detail of income is presented in the table below.

**Table 10: Monthly per capita income of AHs**

Unit: VND 1000

District/Ward	<7,000		7,000 to 10,000		11,000 to 20,000		More than 20,000		Total	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
<b>Dong Da</b>	0	0	1	14.3	1	14.3	5	71.4	7	100
Trung Liet	0	0	1	14.3	1	14.3	5	71.4	7	100

District/Ward	<7,000		7,000 to 10,000		11,000 to 20,000		More than 20,000		Total	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
<b>Total</b>	0	0	1	14.3	1	14.3	5	71.4	7	100

Source: DMS and Socio-economic data (August 2016)

### 3.5. Water, hygiene, sanitation and health indicators

- 68. 100% of the affected households use clean water from the water plant.
- 69. All of the PAHs use composting latrines.

### 3.6. Energy source

- 70. 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 for example it usually occurs status of overload electricity due to consumption.
- 71. For cooking, all of the PAHs use gas as main energy source.

### 3.7. Gender issues

- 72. 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 project wards, 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 Women's Union of Ward. Both men and women are involved in household decisions.

## V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 1. Stakeholders

- 73. 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.
- 74. In compliance with GOV's Land Law 2013, SPS (2009) and ADB's Public Communication Policy, 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, including (i) District Compensation Board; (ii) Ward's PC; (iii) local mass organizations; (iv) representatives of affected companies/organizations; and (iv) community living near the project area and affected households.

### 2. Objectives of Consultation

- 75. 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.

76. 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.
77. 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 Ward's PCs and DPCs during the process of the project implementation. The participation of APs will be continued later by means of requesting Wards 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.

### 3. Stages of Participatory Consultations

78. Community consultation in the affected wards is an important activity of the project. For the above objectives, DPMB will implement consultation with participation in all of the phases of the subproject's cycle related to the requirements in resettlement plan. Consultation activities are summarized in the following table:

**Table 11: Participatory Consultation in the Project Cycle**

Stages	Activities and Target Participants	Responsibility
<p><b>Project Preparation</b></p> <p>Pre-Feasibility /Feasibility Study and Drafting of Technical Design</p>	<p>Meet to discuss with officials of City, wards and residential groups and the stakeholders on technical assistance of the project, safeguard policies and activity of consultants.</p> <p>Conduct census of the DPs, IOL, social impact assessment of DPs.</p> <p>Discuss the proposed Project resettlement policy with EVN HANOI, Hanoi DPMB and DPs and solicit their feedbacks.</p> <p>Disclosure of the results of IOL to DPs and discuss the proposed minimization of impacts and solicit their suggestions and/or comments thereon, including relocation options if needed.</p> <p>Drafting of the RP and its capsulized summary in leaflet form for submission to Hanoi DPMB and EVN HANOI for review and endorsement to ADB for approval.</p> <p>Distribution of information leaflets to DPs, posting of summary RP at district and community house of residential groups.</p> <p>Posting the RP on the ADB website</p>	<p>Hanoi DPMB and Consultants</p> <p>Consultants, assisted by officials of wards/residential groups</p> <p>Consultant</p> <p>Hanoi DPMB and Consultants, assisted by officials of wards/residential groups</p> <p>Consultant</p> <p>Ha Noi DPMB</p> <p>ADB</p>
<p><b>Project implementation</b></p> <p>Finalization of Technical Design</p>	<p>Instruct compensation and resettlement boards in the City, districts and wards, conduct centerline survey and determine ROW boundaries and detailed design by the PICs.</p> <p>Conducting Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) with participation of DPs, updating unit costs (as necessary)</p> <p>Meeting with DPs to discuss and consult the results of DMS, the Project resettlement policy, entitlements and relocation options</p> <p>Updating/revision of the RP and its capsulized summary in leaflet form.</p> <p>Submission of the updated RP and project information leaflet to Hanoi DPMB and EVN HANOI for review and endorsement to ADB for approval.</p>	<p>Ha Noi DPMB and PICs</p> <p>PICs assisted by officials of wards/residential groups</p> <p>EVN HANOI and PICs assisted by officials of wards/residential groups</p> <p>PICs</p> <p>Ha Noi DPMB</p> <p>EVN HANOI and</p>



Stages	Activities and Target Participants	Responsibility
	Distribution of the updated information leaflets to DPs, posting of summary updated RP at district and ward offices.  Implementation of Updated RP.  Internal monitoring of RP implementation.	and Ha Noi DPMB assisted by PICs  PICs
<b>Post Project Implementation</b>  Appraisal of Project social safeguards objectives	Overall review of the Project completion performance and conduct interviews with the Hanoi DPMB, selected project-based stakeholders and the DPs if the Project social safeguards objectives have been met.	EVN HANOI and PICs

#### 4. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation during RP Preparation

##### 4.1. Information dissemination and community consultation

79. Two rounds of consultations have been conducted in Dong Da and Thanh Xuan districts. The first consultation round was carried out by Hanoi DPMB in cooperation with 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. During the second round, 35 participants, including 26 men and 9 women, participated in the consultation meeting in April and the end of August 2016.
80. The representatives of the Employer and Consulting Agency have informed the stakeholders with regards to the following topics.

- Project description: the selected option of underground cable line, construction location of cable connection box and the importance of these structures above, construction option, the financing source of the subproject, works items of the subproject and construction schedule.
- Compensation policies of the project;
- Mitigation measures for the impacts to minimize impacts on and losses of people.

Results are summarized as follows:

- The project should ensure entitlement of affected persons.
- People hope to be compensated land to land if land fund is arranged by the ward.
- The project needs to have fair compensation and allowance policy (according to the market price) in order for people to be confident to hand over their land to the project.
- It should directly inform affected HHs on the project's information.

- The project conducts compensation in accordance with the market price and affected HHs agree and support the project.
- In general, the project does not cause much effect on environment because the Station is closely arranged. It should take note of electrical leakage status.
- During the construction process, it should be improved road and ensured environmental sanitation for people.
- People agree and support the project but during the construction process, it should be neat and clean and the site should be restored to its original status as the pre-project to avoid affecting drainage ditch to river of people. It needs to ensure traffic safety, avoid water pipe while construction, install warning light and bridge from people house to road.
- When the project is implemented, it needs to strictly manage workers to ensure security for HHs living in the project area. Before constructing, it needs to inform local authorities in order for them to grasp information and inform residential groups. Construction materials should be gathered in regulated site to avoid affecting travelling of people.
- The contractor should take note of underground works on the route in the territory of the ward during the construction process.
- It is proposed that the contractor needs to well coordinate with the Ward's PC to deal with environmental issues if any and ensure completion of environmental document and procedure prior to construction.
- According to the consultation result with affected households, aspiration of the affected households is to be provided with land-for-land compensation if land fund of the locality is available. Otherwise, the project needs to conduct reasonable and satisfactory compensation payment to HHs in order for them to self - arrange and stabilize their living.

#### **4.2. Information dissemination before ADB approves RP**

81. Before being approved by ADB, RP has been publicized in public places. The contents of RP were discussed with the consent of the APs. Project information leaflets were prepared and distributed to affected households, in which the contents include: (i) a brief overview of the project, especially the main items to be performed and size of land acquisition; (ii) impacts on land and assets on land; (iii) the rights over the affected land and assets; (iv) detailed implementation plan for assistance, resettlement and compensation payments; (v) mechanisms for grievance redress; and (vi) the contact list of the staff of the implementing agencies and local authorities to ensure that complaints are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner.

### **5. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation during Project Implementation**

#### **5.1. Public consultation and participation in the DMS and replacement cost survey**

82. The principle of DMS is to ensure that (i) The survey is fully conducted and accurate for all land and assets on the land of affected households and communes; (ii) DMS should be fully participated by the community and the affected households, and the

participation of women is required; (iii) the results of the DMS should be publicized; and (iv) complaints and appeals related to results of DMS are resolved fully and in time before updating RP / compensation plans.

83. Before implementation of DMS, the DMS plan should be discussed and agreed between Hanoi DPMB, DCARBs, Ward's PC, heads of residential groups and 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.
84. DCARBs and Hanoi DPMB coordinate with the Ward's PC to hold various meetings with heads of residential groups, 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 is explained and clarified for households to easily complete. During the DMS, it also involves the participation of the party as the head of household, women, heads of residential groups and cadastral officials of wards, representatives of other participants. DMS outcome of each household is listed in public places (such as offices of PCs and community house) within 20 days for households to crosscheck and edit errors (if any).
85. 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 / ward. Survey results on replacement cost must be publicized to the community and those affected.

## **5.2. Public consultation and participation in updating of RP**

86. During the process of updating RP, the consultancy unit has consulted Ward's PC, CARB and DPCs in the project area. Community consultation with affected persons through community meetings, group discussion and interview with HHs through questionnaire will be implemented during the RP implementation process.
87. Project information leaflet is prepared and delivered to affected HHs. The main contents disseminated to affected HHs include: (i) general description of the project, especially implementation activities; (ii) potential impacts of the project; (iii) resettlement principles; (iv) entitlement and other assistance of affected HHs; (v) complaint redress mechanism; and (vi) contact information of in charge officials of Ha Noi DPMB and local authority. Project information leaflet will publicly posted in the office of Ward's PC and delivered to affected HHs.
88. Copies of resettlement plan by Vietnamese will be sent to Compensation and Site Clearance Board and publicly posted in the ward's office and community house of residential group.

## **5.3. Community consultation and participation in implementation and monitoring of RP**

89. 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 residential groups on detailed design of the project;
- The public consultation meetings in residential groups on the impact of the project; compensation, assistance and resettlement policies, detailed implementation plans for resettlement activities and grievance redress procedure;
- DMS of APs;
- Replacement cost survey on affected land and assets;
- Implementation of the income restoration measures to improve the livelihoods;
- Preparation and implementation and monitoring of RP.

## VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

90. 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.

91. 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: Ward Peoples' Committee (WPC)** - An aggrieved AP may lodge his/her complaint to any member of the WPC, either through residential groups or directly to the WPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon heads of residential groups to notify the WPC about the complaint. The WPC 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 WPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

**Second Stage: District 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 WPC, 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: City 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 City's PC. The City's PC has 45 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The City's PC 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 City's PC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the City's PC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the City's PC, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favour of the complainant, then City's PC will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favour of City's PC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by City's PC.

92. 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).
93. 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**

94. 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.
95. 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.

### **1. Requirements of ADB Safeguard Policies**

96. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous peoples (IP), and

environment.<sup>1</sup> 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.

97. 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 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.
98. 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

---

<sup>1</sup> The policy on environment is discussed in a separate environment report.

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 urban areas, it needs to provide them with appropriate income sources and legal as well as 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.
99. 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.
100. 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.

101. 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).

## **2. Compensation and Resettlement Policy of the Government of Viet Nam**

102. 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:

### **2.1. 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.

### **2.2. 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. 16/2016/ND-CP, dated March 16, 2016 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.

### **2.3. 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.

### **2.4. 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

## 2.5. Hanoi City's Decisions

- 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. 02/2016/QD-UBND dated 21/01/2016 by Ha Noi City's PC on promulgating new construction price for house, temporary house and material to be the base for determining compensation and assistance price when land is acquired by the State in Ha Noi City.
- Decision No. 179/QD-UBND dated 14/01/2015 by Ha Noi City's PC on promulgating land price adjustment coefficient in 2016 to be the base for determining land price in some cases of using land regulated by the law in Ha Noi City.
- 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. 7218/2015/STC-BG dated December 30, 2015 by Hanoi Department of Finance on the compensation and assistance unit prices for trees, crops, and fish yield for the purposes of land acquisition in Hanoi area in 2016.

## 2.6. Gaps between regulation of the Government of Vietnam and Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB (2009)

103. 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.<sup>2</sup> 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)

---

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 established<sup>3</sup> (Article 92, LL). Moreover, structures (land-attached assets) are not compensated based on the 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.

---

<sup>3</sup> 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.

**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.	Rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs,	Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions

Issues	Government policy	ADB Safeguard Policy (SPS 2009)	Project Policy
	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.	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.	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 PIC 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.

### **3. Project Policy Commitments**

104. 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:

#### **3.1. Prior to DMS and Updating RP**

105. 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.
106. 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.
107. Joint participatory consultations and meetings with Project-based stakeholders, APs 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 APs will be recorded and taken into account for consideration in the updating or implementation of the RP, where legally acceptable and ethically relevant.
108. 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.
109. The EVN HANOI will conduct due diligence on the ownership of affected assets, with assistance from representatives of wards and residential group, 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.
110. 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.
111. 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.
112. 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.

### **3.2. RP Implementation**

113. 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.
114. Payment of compensation to APs will not be differentiated between the male and the female household heads.
115. 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.
116. 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. AP who has no title or any recognizable legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets at replacement cost, and resettlement assistance.
117. 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 and people with incomes below the poverty line. Institutional APs are excluded from such receiving such assistance.

### **3.3. Management and Administration of RP Implementation**

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

## **VIII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

122. 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.



## 1. Eligibility

123. Eligibility is determined regarding to the cut-off date, which was officially announced by the DCARBs in Dong Da and Thanh Xuan 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.
124. 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 families<sup>4</sup>; 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 WPC. 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.
125. 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.
126. 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.

## 2. Specific entitlements of APs

127. 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 compensated but assisted as described in the entitlement matrix below.
128. 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.

---

<sup>4</sup>Must 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	Entitlement	Implementation issues
<b>A. RESIDENTIAL AND/OR NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>				
<i>A.1. Permanently Affected Residential and/or Non-Agricultural Land</i>				
<p>Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC</p>	<p>Loss of non-agricultural landholding with houses and structures built thereon.</p>	<p>(04 HHs with 103 m<sup>2</sup>)</p>	<p>APs will be entitled to one of the following options:(i) Stay and rebuild their houses/structures on the remaining land if viable, and cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area and the affected house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see D); OR</p> <p>(ii) Relocation in resettlement site with cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see D). If amount of compensation is lower than value of a standard plot or apartment in resettlement site, the difference payment is not required; OR</p> <p>(iii) Self-relocation with cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land and</p>	<p>Affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation held in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.</p>

Type of impact	Level of impact	Entitled persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
			house/structures without depreciation of salvable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (see D)); and relocation household is entitled to support by cash for preparation of housing foundation equal to the average investment value in infrastructure of a standard plot in resettlement site.	
User with lease or temporary rights	Loss of non-agricultural land	(04 HH with 103 m <sup>2</sup> )	a/ Cash compensation for the remaining value of contract, and b/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for house/structures on affected land, and c/ Package of rehabilitation assistance (see D below).	Local authorities assist APs to find alternative land.
Eligible organizations	Loss of non-agricultural land	(01 organization with 54.5 m <sup>2</sup> )	a/ No compensation for land if land use fee is unpaid or paid by state funds, otherwise cash assistance for land at replacement cost; and b/ Cash compensation for affected structures and costs of relocation if any.	
<b>B. MAIN HOUSES AND/OR SHOPS AND OTHER STRUCTURES OR PROPERTY</b>				
<i>B.1. Main Structures (Houses and/or Shops)</i>				

Type of impact	Level of impact	Entitled persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
Owners of houses/or combined house/shop	House/Structure totally affected and/or remaining portion can not be used	(04 with 83m <sup>2</sup> )	<p>a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for materials and labour for affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and</p> <p>b/ Transportation allowance and subsistence (see D, below).</p>	
Tenant	Structure partially affected and remaining portion is viable		<p>a/ Cash compensation to the structure owner for the affected portion at replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and</p> <p>b/ Repair cost to the structure owner (see D, below).</p> <p>c/ Tenant may remain with owner's agreement.</p>	Notice to tenants by owner and PMU at least two (2) weeks in advance
	Remaining structure no longer viable, OR Tenant opts to move	(05AHs)	<p>a/ Cash compensation to the structure owner for the whole affected structure at replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and</p> <p>b/ Rent allowance equivalent to 6 months' rent or the remaining value of the rental contract and</p> <p>c/ Assistance to find new, affordable rental</p> <p>d/ Relocation allowance (see D, below)</p>	

Type of impact	Level of impact	Entitled persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
<b>C. LOSS OF BUSINESSES AND INCOME SOURCES (NON-LAND BASED)</b>				
<i>C.1. Relocation or rebuilding businesses shop</i>				
Households with businesses without tax declarations, e.g., small shops  (including un-registered business owners)	Structure totally affected and must be relocated OR Structure partially affected and must be rebuilt.	Person/HH doing business (01 HHs)	a/ Cash assistance for loss of income based on the minimum wage in the respective city for the period of 3 months; and  b/ Cash compensation for affected structures at replacement costs; and c/ Cash assistance for relocation (see D1), if any	Affected businesses will be notified 2 months in advance to relocate and/or rebuild new structures, so as to be able to continue to operate businesses while resettling.
Registered business owners	Structure totally affected and must be relocated OR Structure partially affected and must be rebuilt.	03 AHs	a/ Cash assistance for loss of income equal to 30% of table revenues of one year. Average annual taxable revenues determined on basis of financial statements for the past 3 years; And  b/Cash compensation for affected structures at replacement costs. c/ Cash assistance for relocation (see D1) , if any	
<i>F.2 Employees and Hired Labourers</i>				
Employees and hired labourers	Temporary loss of employment/work while employers re-organise,	03 Employers and 10 hired labourers.	Cash compensation for lost wages or salary equal to basic wages or salary for (each day or month) they cannot work.	

Type of impact	Level of impact	Entitled persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
	relocate and/or rebuild.			
	Permanent loss of employment/work due to land acquisition or relocation of employer.		a/ Cash assistance equal of up to six months wages or salary or the value of a remaining contract, whichever is higher; and b/ Assistance to secure new employment including relevant skills training expenses if required.	
<b>D. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE</b>				
<i>D.1 Transportation assistance</i>				
All affected households have houses and structures which are dismantled and have to remove	Assistance for removing	05 AHs	Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 6 months.	Value of assistance to be determined during resettlement plan implementation.
<i>D.2 Allowance for stabilizing living and production</i>				
Loss of partial residential land combining business and relocation	Assistance to restore livelihoods and incomes after acquiring residential land combining business	Severely affected HHs whose houses combining business shops are relocated (income creating source), not distinguishing ownership status; 05 AHs	HHs who have house and residential land affected by the project are entitled to participate in free occupational training program (if they need) in accordance with current regulations of Ha Noi City's PC and the project's policy.	Income restoration programs will be designed during the project implementation process under assistance of some agencies specialized in livelihoods/labour or occupational assistance with proactive participation of affected HHs.  Eligible people will be determined during the DMS process.

Type of impact	Level of impact	Entitled persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
<b>D.3 Bonus for timely handing over land</b>				
Affected households, who lose their entire residential land and house and have to relocate, hand over the site before and on regulated date (05 HHs).	Bonus for handing over land before and on regulated date	Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Residential land and house owners eligible for compensation as stipulated who hand over land before and on time will be provided cash bonus of VND 3000,000 to VND 5000,000/household (Article 23, Item 4, Decision 23/2014/QD-UBND by Hanoi City PC).	HHs who lose their entire residential land and house.

### **3. Special considerations**

129. 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.

### **4. Unforeseen impacts**

130. 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 heads of ward or residential groups 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**

131. There are four HHs relocated and one household renting land for doing business have to remove due to expanding Thanh Cong 220kV Substation. All of the four HHs are affected by the project of expanding Hoang Cau Road and have received compensation, assistance and resettlement apartment in My Dinh urban area. According to the result of DMS and group discussion with Trung Liet Ward's PC, the remaining land area being used by households after being acquired for implementation of the project of extending Hoang Cau road is legal. By the time of conducting DMS, households were living on the remaining land area and the land was also rented by other households for opening restaurant and fashion shop. Thus, the remaining land area being used by HHs is eligible for compensation in accordance with the project's policy. However, during the consultation process, it has been recorded that after the HHs received resettlement apartment arranged by the project of expanding Hoang Cau road, they sold the resettlement apartment to self – arrange their new place to be suitable for their need and condition. For the project of expanding Thanh Cong 220 kV Substation, aspiration of the affected households is to be arranged new land if Dong Da Ward's PC and Trung Liet Ward's PC have available land fund or they will receive compensation cash to self-relocate to new place to stabilize their living. Households do not have aspiration to move to the resettlement area arranged by the project.



## **X. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

### **1. Background**

132. 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.
133. 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.
134. 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 during the RP implementation process.

### **2. Income Restoration Allowances**

135. When implementing RP, the following allowances will be applied for five (05) severely affected households:
- Allowance for stabilizing living and production within six months for those whose house is entirely dismantled. Allowance in cash for one person/month is equivalent to 30 kilogram of rice in accordance with unit price annually published by Department of Finance.
  - Bonus for site clearance progress: owner of house, residential land or non-agricultural business and production land: VND 5,000,000/owner of house and land in case of relocating and handing over the site prior to regulated date within 16 days or more; VND 4,000,000/owner of house in case of relocating and handing over the site prior to regulated date within 15 days; VND 3,000,000/owner of house in case of relocating and handing over the site on the regulated date;
  - Allowance of VND 5,000,000 (five million dong) for transportation/owner of house and residential land.

## XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

136. The resettlement plan's cost given in this resettlement plan is an estimate only based on price issued by Ha Noi PPC. 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. The actual compensation cost of the subproject will be reflected in the semi-annual report submitted to ADB.
137. The EVN Hanoi/DPMB will be responsible for allocating funds for the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to DPCs/DCARBs through the Ha Noi People's Committee or directly to Ward's PCs. DPCs/DCARBs will be responsible for delivering payment directly to affected persons with respect to affected land, structures and other allowances;
138. As shown in the table below, the overall cost of resettlement plan updating and implementation is **VND 5,884,447,932** or equivalent to **USD 258,770.80** for inclusion in the project investment. The EVN Hanoi/DPMB 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. Cost for compensation**

No.	Contents	Unit	Quantity	Rates	In cash (VND)
<b>A</b>	<b>COMPENSATION</b>				<b>4,934,186,000</b>
1	Compensation for residential land	m2	103	43,000,000	4,429,000,000
2	Compensation for house	m2	128		252,593,000
2.1	House of grade 3, category 1	m2	83	2,236,000	185,588,000
2.2	Temporary house	m2	45	1,489,000	67,005,000
<b>B</b>	<b>ALLOWANCE</b>				<b>310,420,000</b>
1	Allowance for stabilizing living	Person	13.0	2,340,000	30,420,000
2	Allowance for transportation	HH	4.0	5,000,000	20,000,000
3	Bonus for handing over the site	HH	4.0	5,000,000	20,000,000
4	Allowance for suspending business	HH	3.0	20,000,000	60,000,000
5	Allowance for losing job	Person	10.0	18,000,000	180,000,000
<b>C</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION AND SITE CLEARANCE COST 2% (A+B)</b>				<b>104,892,120</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>CONTINGENCY 10% (A+B+C)</b>				<b>534,949,812</b>
<b>Total</b>		VND			<b>5,884,447,932</b>
		USD			<b>258,770.80</b>

## **XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

139. Implementation of the resettlement plan requires the participation of relevant agencies from the Central to district and ward levels. 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.

### **1. Central level**

#### **1.1. EVN Hanoi**

140. **EVN Hanoi** is the executing agency, through DPMB to manage the resettlement issues. The DPMB 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 DPMB 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 DPMB for updating resettlement plan of the project;
- Consolidate project progress reports on land acquisition and resettlement submitted by the DPMB 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.

#### **1.2. Ha Noi Power Development Project Management Board (Hanoi DPMB)**

141. 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 Ward levels;
- Liaise with the Ha Noi city People's Committee (City PC) to facilitate the establishment of the CARB at district levels.
- Provide an orientation, to the concerned People's Committees of the city, districts, and wards and communes/town, 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.
- Responsible for allocating funds for the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to DPCs/DCARBs through the Ha Noi People's committee.

## 2. City level

142. City **People's Committee**. The main responsibilities of the CityPC 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.

## 3. District and Ward levels

143. **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.

144. **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 DPMB 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.

145. **Ward People's Committee:** The WPCs will assist the DPMB 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**

146. 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.

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

**Table 15. Project implementation schedule**

<b>Main activities</b>	<b>Time-frame</b>
<b><i>RP Preparation</i></b>	

Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired	From March to August 2016
Award contract and mobilize resettlement plan Consultants	March 2016
Public meeting and consultations with affected persons on draft resettlement plan	From March to August 2016
Finalize updated resettlement plan and submit to Hanoi DPMB for review and referral	Dec 2016
ADB no-objection to final draft resettlement plan	Feb 2017
Disclosure of approved resettlement plan	March 2017
<i>RP Implementation</i>	
DMS	March 2016
Compensation payment	August 2017
Implementation of rehabilitation measures	September 2017
Site clearance	September 2017
Start of civil works	October 2017
Internal monitoring	From March 2016

#### **XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

148. 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.

##### **1. Monitoring and reporting**

149. 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.

150. 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.

151. 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.

##### **2. Internal monitoring**

152. The DPMB 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.

153. 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

154. 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 affected HHs

No.	Full name	Residential group	Ward	District
1	Nguyen Van Dai	1B	Trung Liet	Dong Da
2	Nguyen Thi Tam	1B	Trung Liet	Dong Da
3	Hoang Thi Thien Thanh	1B	Trung Liet	Dong Da
4	Vu Van Hoan (Pho shop)	1B	Trung Liet	Dong Da
5	Nguyen Van Mieu	1B	Trung Liet	Dong Da
6	Dinh Quang Anh (Garment	1B	Trung Liet	Dong Da
7	Nguyen Quang Thao (Washing verhicle)	1B	Trung Liet	Dong Da

### Annex 2: Result of community consultation

District/ward	Feedbacks from community consultation
Trung Liet ward, Dong Da district (Consultation with leaders and affected HHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project should ensure entitlement of affected person.</li> <li>- People want to be compensated by land to land if land fund is arranged by the ward.</li> <li>- The project needs to have fair compensation and allowance policy (according to the market price) in order for people to be confident to hand over their land to the project.</li> <li>- It should directly inform affected HHs on the project's information.</li> <li>- The project conducts compensation in accordance with the market price and should get the consent of affected HHs.</li> <li>- In general, the project does not cause much effect on environment because the Station is closely arranged. It should take note of leaky status.</li> </ul>
Ha Dinh ward, Thanh Xuan district (consultation with leaders of departments and agencies )	<p>Mr: Nguyen Van Tich (Committee Secretary of Residential Group No.1), Bui Dinh Toai (Head of Front Committee)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the construction process, it should be improved road and ensured environmental sanitation for people.</li> <li>- Agree and support the project but during the construction process, it should be neat and clean and the site should be restored to its original status as the pre-project to avoid affecting drainage ditch to river of people.</li> </ul> <p>Mr: Vu Dinh Kich (Committee Secretary of Residential Group No.2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agree and support the project but it needs to ensure traffic safety, avoid water pipe while construction, install warning light and bridge from people house to road.</li> <li>- When the project is implemented, it needs to strictly manage workers to ensure security for HHs living in the project area.</li> <li>-</li> </ul> <p>Mrs: Dinh Thi Hong Tram( Official of town):</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Agree and support the project but it needs to inform local authority to grasp information to disseminate information to residential group before construction.</li><li>- It should ensure technique safety, sanitation and quick construction during the construction process.</li></ul>
--	--

**Annex 3: Socio-economic survey and Inventory of losses questionnaire**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Projects: Construction of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh 110kV Underground Cable Line**

-----  
**Questionnaire code: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Survey date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/2016**

**A-BACKGROUND INFO**

**1. Name of head of household:** .....

**Address:** Village: .....Commune/ward.....District.....City  
 .....District.....City.....

**2. Vulnerable group:** [ ] (Woman headed=1; Ethnic minority=2; Disabled=3; Poor household=4; The single elderly = 5; Social policy household=6; Addict = 7; HIV = 8; Other = 9)

**B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**

**3. Household component (including head of household)**

No.	Name	Gender	Relation to the household head	Age	Ethnicity	Main Occupation	Education level (7 and above)
		1=Male 2=Female	0=head 1=Husband/wife 2=Father/mother 3=Son/daughter 4=Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law 5=Grand child 6=Niece/ nephew 7=Others		1=Kinh 2=Thai 3=Tay 4=Nung 5=Muong 6=Tho 7=Others	1= Agriculture; 2=Livestock husbandry; 3=Selling goods; 4=Restaurant ; 5=Factory worker; 6=official; 7=private company; 8=transportation; 9=driver	0=Illiterate 1=Primary school 2=Secondary school 3=Yet graduated from high school 4=High school 5=Vocational training
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

**5 Housing facilities**

a.	Source of water – drinking / cooking: _____	1- Rain water	5- Purchased
b.	Source of water – washing / bathing: _____	2- Traditional / shallow well	6- Public tap
		3- Deep well	7- Piped water
		4- Canal, river, pond	8- Other
c.	Sanitation: _____	1- Pit latrine	3- Public toilet
		2- Toilet in house	4- None
d.	Source of energy – lighting _____	1- Electricity (from government)	6- Wood
		2- Private generator	7- Coal
e.	Source of energy – cooking: _____	3- Car battery	8- Cylinder gas
		4- Kerosene / gas	9- None
		5- Paraffin / candle	10 - Other

### 6. Access to public facilities

Facilities/Social service	1.Yes	2.No	1= under 1 km	2= from 1 to 2 km	3= from 2 to 5 km	4= over 5 km
<b>a. Health service</b>						
1. Ward's health center						
2. Hospital/General Clinic						
3. Private medical center						
4. Pharmacy						
<b>b. Market</b>						
<b>c. Kindergarden and school</b>						
5. Kindergarden						
6. Primary school						
7. Secondary school						
8. High school						
9. Community college/Vocational training						
<b>d. Other community facilities</b>						





Plot 4								
Plot 5								
Plot 6								
Plot 7								
<b>Total</b>								

## 2. Affected houses

Types of houses	Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Legal title	Impact degree		Project area	Notes (if there is home business, except for No. 7)
		1. With certificate 2. Without certificate 3. Build on agricultural land 4. Rented house	Affected floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	(Partially affected=1; Fully affected=2)	1= Main canal 2= Northern Canal 3= Southern Canal 4=Management house 5=Borrow pit 6=Disposal area 7=Others	
1. Villa 2. Grade 1 3. Grade 2 4. Grade 3 5. Grade 4 6. Temporary 7. Shop separated from house						

**NB:** A household can be impacted on several houses, thus it is necessary to fill full information of all affected houses.

### 3. Information related to houses out of the project area (if any):

- No. of houses: [ ]
- Area of houses out of the project area (m<sup>2</sup>): ..... m<sup>2</sup>

### 4. Other affected structures and facilities

(List auxiliary structures separated from affected houses listed above and facilities)

Structures/ Facilities	Types of structures	Unit	Quantity	Location 1= Transmission line 2= Station
1. Kitchen separated from the main house	1. Temporary 2. Equal to grade 4 house	m <sup>2</sup>		

2.	Livestock sheds	1. Temporary 2. Equal to grade 4 house	m <sup>2</sup>		
3.	Electricity meter		Electricity meter		
4.	Water meter and estimate of water pipeline length		Water meter		
5.	Telephone				
6.	Fence	1. Brick 2. Steel, wire or wood	Fence		
7.	Gate	1. Brick 2. Iron, steel 2. Wood, Bamboo	m <sup>2</sup>		
8.	Latrine, bathroom (separated from the main house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboo, thatch	m <sup>2</sup>		
9.	Earth grave				
a)	In cemetery		Grave		
b)	Individual				
10.	Built grave				
11.	Well	1. Drilled 2. Dug	m		
12.	Water container	1. Brick/ concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m <sup>3</sup>		
13.	Yard (only cement or tiled)		m <sup>2</sup>		
14.	Fish pond (excavated amount)		m <sup>3</sup>		
15.	Others (Name and affected area)				

#### 5. Affected trees and crops



(Only list affected perennial crops and fruit trees)

Trees and crops	Name	Unit	Amount	Location 1= Transmission line 2= Station
<b>a) Fruit tree (main)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1) Pomelo				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>b) Timber tree (main)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>c) Pot plant (main)</b>				

<b>d)</b>	<b>Crops (main)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1)	Maize				
2)	Potato				
3)	Earthnut				
4)	Bean				
5)					
<b>e)</b>	<b>Surface water area for aquaculture</b>		<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		

#### **D. CONSULTATION**

##### **1. Only for households losing productive and agricultural land**

**If agricultural or other productive lands are affected (acquired), which compensation option does your family chooses?**

- a) Land-for-land (if land fund in the commune is available) with equal type of land and area/nature
- b) Compensation in cash
- c) Not yet decided

##### **2. Only for households losing residential land**

**Is the remaining residential land area out of the project area enough for the household to rebuild house?**

- 1- Yes  2- No

##### **3. Only for households losing residential land**

**If the remaining residential land area is not viable to rebuild house (the remaining area is smaller than 40m<sup>2</sup> in the urban area or 100m<sup>2</sup> in the rural area), which relocation option does the household choose?**

- a) Self relocate to another land plot of the household
- b) Self relocate to another place decided by the household
- c) Project's resettlement site
- d) Move to the resettlement site arranged by the local authorities

e) Not yet decided

**4. What is your plan to use compensation cash?**

a) Build or repair house

b) Buy new land

c) Buy other properties  ; Specify \_\_\_\_\_

d) Invest in small business

e) Bank saving

f) Spend on children's study

g) Others  Describe \_\_\_\_\_

**5. At present does the family have plan to replace production/income from agricultural land and/or restore business?**

1. No  2. Yes:

If yes, what is the plan:

a) Buy new agricultural land for production

b) Reestablish business in the new place

c) Business

d) Open small shop

e) Handicraft

f) Look for new job

g) Others  Describe \_\_\_\_\_

**Surveyor**

**On behalf of the household**

## Annex 4: Project Information Booklet

### 1. Name of the project: Construction of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line Subproject

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 Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line Subproject?**

**Answer:** Construction of Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line Subproject 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 Thanh Cong – Thuong Dinh Underground Cable Line Subproject affects 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 subproject is constructed on the main roads from Thanh Cong 2200kV Substation to Thuong Dinh 110kV Substation. The permanently acquired land area is 6,988.5 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **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 wards 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 DPMB will ensure internal monitoring all Project activities. In addition, DPMB 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 DPMB 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 5: Consultation minutes

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

### BIÊN BẢN CUỘC HỌP

Về việc: *hướng tuyến cáp 110KV Thành Công - Thượng Đình*

Thực hiện chỉ đạo của Phó chủ tịch UBND Thành phố Nguyễn Văn Sửu tại công văn số 5576/VP-CT ngày 8/10/2013 giao Sở Quy hoạch-Kiến trúc chủ trì phối hợp các Sở, ngành và địa phương có liên quan xem xét đề nghị của Tổng công ty Điện lực Thành phố Hà Nội về hướng tuyến cáp 110KV Thành Công - Thượng Đình.

Ngày 6 tháng 11 năm 2013, Sở Quy hoạch-Kiến trúc Hà Nội tổ chức cuộc họp với các cơ quan đơn vị có liên quan để đề xuất hướng giải quyết, trên cơ sở đó tổng hợp ý kiến, báo cáo UBND thành phố Hà Nội.

#### A- Thành phần dự họp:

1/ *Sở Quy hoạch - Kiến trúc Hà Nội:*

..... Ông..... *Đào Mạnh Tâm* .....

..... Ông..... *Khâm Đức Thọ* .....

..... Ông..... *Vi Ngọc Linh* .....

2/ *Viện Quy hoạch Xây dựng Hà Nội:*

..... Ông..... *Đào Hùng* .....

3/ *Sở Công thương Hà Nội:*

..... Ông..... *Nguyễn Việt Hùng* .....

4/ *Sở Xây dựng Hà Nội:*

..... Bà..... *Thường Thu Thủy* .....

5/ *Sở Giao thông Vận tải Hà Nội:*

..... Ông..... *Tôn Quang Bình* .....

6/ *Ban quản lý đường sắt đô thị Hà Nội:*

..... Ông..... *Hồng Hà R* .....

7/ *Cục Đường sắt Việt Nam:*

..... Ông..... *Thịnh Kiên Thế* .....

8/ *UBND quận Thanh Xuân:*

..... Ông..... *Nguyễn Duy Linh* .....

9/ *UBND quận Đống Đa:*

..... Ông..... *Bùi Huy Đức* .....

10/ *Tổng công ty điện lực Thành phố Hà Nội:*

..... Ông..... *Nguyễn Danh Duyên* .....

11/ .....

#### B- Nội dung cuộc họp:

##### Kết luận cuộc họp:

Sau khi nghe ý kiến phát biểu của các đại biểu dự họp, đồng chí *Đào Mạnh Tâm*  
- Phó..... *phường*..... *TTKT* - Sở Quy hoạch-Kiến trúc Hà Nội kết luận như sau:

..... *Liên ngành*..... *thành phố*..... *phương án*..... *hướng tuyến*..... *ĐZ MCK V*.....

..... *Thành Công*..... *Thượng Đình*..... *theo*..... *phương án*..... *đề*..... *tuyến*..... *đi*..... *ngăn*.....



đi đường Hoàng Cầu đường làng, cắt qua sông Tô Lịch  
đi dọc đường phía Tây sông Tô Lịch, cắt qua quai là s  
đi dọc đường phía Tây sông Tô Lịch về T.Đ. MCKV Trưng  
Đinh.  
EUN. Hết nơi cũ, vào huyện thôn, thuyên với bản quản lý, đứng  
sử, đi từ thị trấn về ở thị trấn, thuyên, thành phố, bản  
giả, các địa an.  
Trong quá trình sản xuất ở thị trấn thuyên, EUN. Hết  
các phải lập chốt chốt, đi. Ban Quản. Sản xuất - Cơ. Đ. Đ. Đ.  
sử. Hết năm và Ban. Quản. các công, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên,  
to. Sản xuất, thuyên, an, thị, thị, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên,  
địa, thị, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên, thuyên,  
đ. Sản phẩm, Hoàng Cầu, Hết địa.

## BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ XÃ HỘI

(Xây dựng tuyến cáp ngầm 110kV Thành Công – Thượng Đình)

### I. Thời gian và địa điểm tham vấn

1. Thời gian: Ngày 23 tháng 7 năm 2016.

2. Địa điểm: Đường Phùng Việt, Quận Đống Đa, Thành phố Hà Nội.

### II. Thành phần

- Ông: Đào Hữu Dũng	Chức vụ: Chuyên Viên BQLĐT
- Ông: Lê Đức Huy	Chức vụ: Kỹ Sư Nhóm CSAT
- Ông: Nguyễn Văn Công	Chức vụ: Chủ Trì TLĐ
- Ông: Nguyễn Ngọc Bắc	Chức vụ: Chủ Trì TLĐ
- Ông: .....	Chức vụ: .....
- Ông: .....	Chức vụ: .....
- Ông: .....	Chức vụ: .....

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

Tổng số người tham dự: 12 người. Trong đó: Nam 11; Nữ 01.

Phụ nữ đơn thân 01; Thương binh 01; Hộ nghèo 01; Người già neo đơn 01.

Độ tuổi tham dự khoảng 55 - 65.

### 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 cáp ngầm 110kV Thành Công – Thượng Đình".

(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.

(iii) Tham vấn ý kiến về các vấn đề liên quan đến môi trường trong khu vực dự án.

#### 2. Nội dung

- Nhóm tham vấn giới thiệu và trình bày về dự án, mục đích và các nội dung tham vấn;
- 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

- Về các phải đầu tư bồi thường hỗ trợ của người ảnh hưởng



- ... Mong muốn được đời đời sống đời đời.
- ... Dự án cần có chính sách hỗ trợ, hỗ trợ theo đúng (theo giá thị trường) để các hộ dân yên tâm bán giao đất cho dự án.
- ... Phải thông báo trước tiếp cho các hộ ảnh hưởng dự án hỗ trợ theo giá thị trường và phải được sự đồng thuận của hộ ảnh hưởng.
- ... Sau khi thu hồi là không còn nên tất cả đều được bồi thường tốt, để giải quyết dứt điểm.
- ... Vì cần không gây tác động gì đến môi trường để được bồi thường tốt. Cần tính toán kỹ.

Dự án đầu tư xây dựng công trình "Tuyến cáp ngầm 110kv Thành Công – Thượng Đình"

b. Một số ý kiến khác:

...tổng ý kiến của thực hiện được khai tuy nhiên phải đảm bảo được quyền lợi cho các hộ dân sống

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

Xác nhận của UBND Xã/ Phường Trung Liệt



*Nguyễn Thao Hùng*  
CHỦ TỊCH  
Đại diện hộ dân

Nhóm tham vấn

*Nguyễn Văn Bằng*  
Nguyễn Văn Bằng

Đại diện tổ dân phố

*Hương Chi Chu Hà*  
Hương Chi Chu Hà

*Nguyễn Thị Tâm*  
Nguyễn Thị Tâm



**DỰ ÁN XÂY DỰNG TUYẾN CÁP NGẪM 110KV THÀNH CÔNG –  
THƯỢNG ĐÌNH VÀ MỞ RỘNG TBA 220KV THÀNH CÔNG**

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

(Tham vấn các cơ quan)

**I. Thời gian và địa điểm tham vấn**

1. Thời gian: Ngày 19 tháng 03 năm 2016.
2. Địa điểm: UBND Phường Thượng Đình ..... Thành phố Hà Nội.

**II. Thành phần tham dự**

**1. Đại diện UBND phường Thượng Đình .....**

- Ông: Phan Mạnh Tuấn ..... Chức vụ: Phó CT UBND Phường .....
- Ông/bà: Đinh Thị Hồng Loan ..... Chức vụ: Trần bộ đô thị .....
- Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....
- Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

**2. Đại diện nhóm tham vấn**

- Ông: Lê Khắc Huy ..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia tài chính .....
- Ông: Vũ Chí Công ..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia môi trường .....
- Ông: Nguyễn Văn Bằng ..... Chức vụ: Cán bộ 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 chính quyền địa phương và 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 cáp ngầm 110Kv Thành Công – Thượng Đình và mở rộng TBA 220Kv Thành Công”.

(ii) Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng của các chính quyền địa phương và 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 (nếu có).

**2. Nội dung**

- a. Nhóm tham vấn giới thiệu và trình bày về dự án, mục đích và các nội dung tham vấn;
- b. 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:**

Nguyễn Văn Bách (bí thư chi bộ thôn dân cư số 1), biên đình (tên cư dân) .....

(Tránh ban công tác một trận):

Trong quá trình thi công phải luôn đồng ý để lại vệ sinh môi trường đảm bảo cho người dân.

Đồng ý với dự án nhưng thi công phải gọn, hoàn trả hiện trạng mặt bằng như trước khi thi công, tránh ảnh hưởng tới đường thoát nước của các hộ dân ra sông.

→ Vui lòng biết (kỹ thuật chỉ báo theo dân cư sẽ ở.)

Đồng ý với thi công nhưng phải nhanh gọn, đảm bảo an toàn giao thông, chú ý tránh các đường nước, có đèn cảnh báo, có rào chắn chắn chắn chắn ra đường để lại.

Khi dự án được triển khai, cần quản lý công nhân chặt chẽ đảm bảo an ninh trật tự cho các hộ dân trong khu vực dự án.

\*) Định thị Hông Trâm (Cán bộ địa phương):

Đồng ý với dự án nhưng trước khi thi công phải có thông báo tới chính quyền địa phương để có thông tin cả thông báo tới các khu dân cư.

Thi công đảm bảo an toàn kỹ thuật, vệ sinh sạch sẽ, nhanh gọn.

Tập kết với kiến trúc quy định, tránh ảnh hưởng tới giao thông của người dân.

Nhà thầu cần lưu ý các công trình ngầm trên địa bàn tuyến trước địa bàn phường trong quá trình thi công.

Đề nghị nhà thầu phối hợp tốt với Ủy ban nhân dân phường để xử lý các sự cố môi trường nếu có, phải đảm bảo các hồ sơ, tài liệu, thủ tục về môi trường trước khi thi công.

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 Phường... Hạ Đình.....

Nhóm tham vấn



Nguyễn Văn Tiến  
Nguyễn Văn Tiến

Trần Đình Toại

Trần Đình Toại

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH  
Châu Minh Tuấn  
Châu Minh Tuấn

Le Đức Huy

## **Annex 6: Some survey photos**





Photo1: The underground cable line runs along Hoang Cau road – Trung Liet ward – Dong Da district



Photo2: Consultation meeting in Trung Liet Ward's PC – Dong Da district



Photo3: Mr. Vu Khanh Hung – Director of Hanoi HPPMU raises question in consultation meeting in Trung Liet Ward's PC – Dong Da district



Photo4: HH raises question in consultation meeting in Trung Liet Ward's PC – Dong Da district



Photo5: Underground cable line runs from beginning of Alley 282 – Khuong Dinh road to the end point of Thuong Dinh substation – Ha Dinh ward– Qthanh Xuan district



Photo6: Consultation with leaders of residential groups and representatives of Ha Dinh Ward's PC – Thanh Xuan district



Photo 7: Interview with affected HH



Photo8: Status of affected works in the area of expanding Thanh Cong 220kV substation



Photo9: Connecting area of Thanh Cong 220kV substation



Photo10: Connecting area of Thuong Dinh 220kV substation