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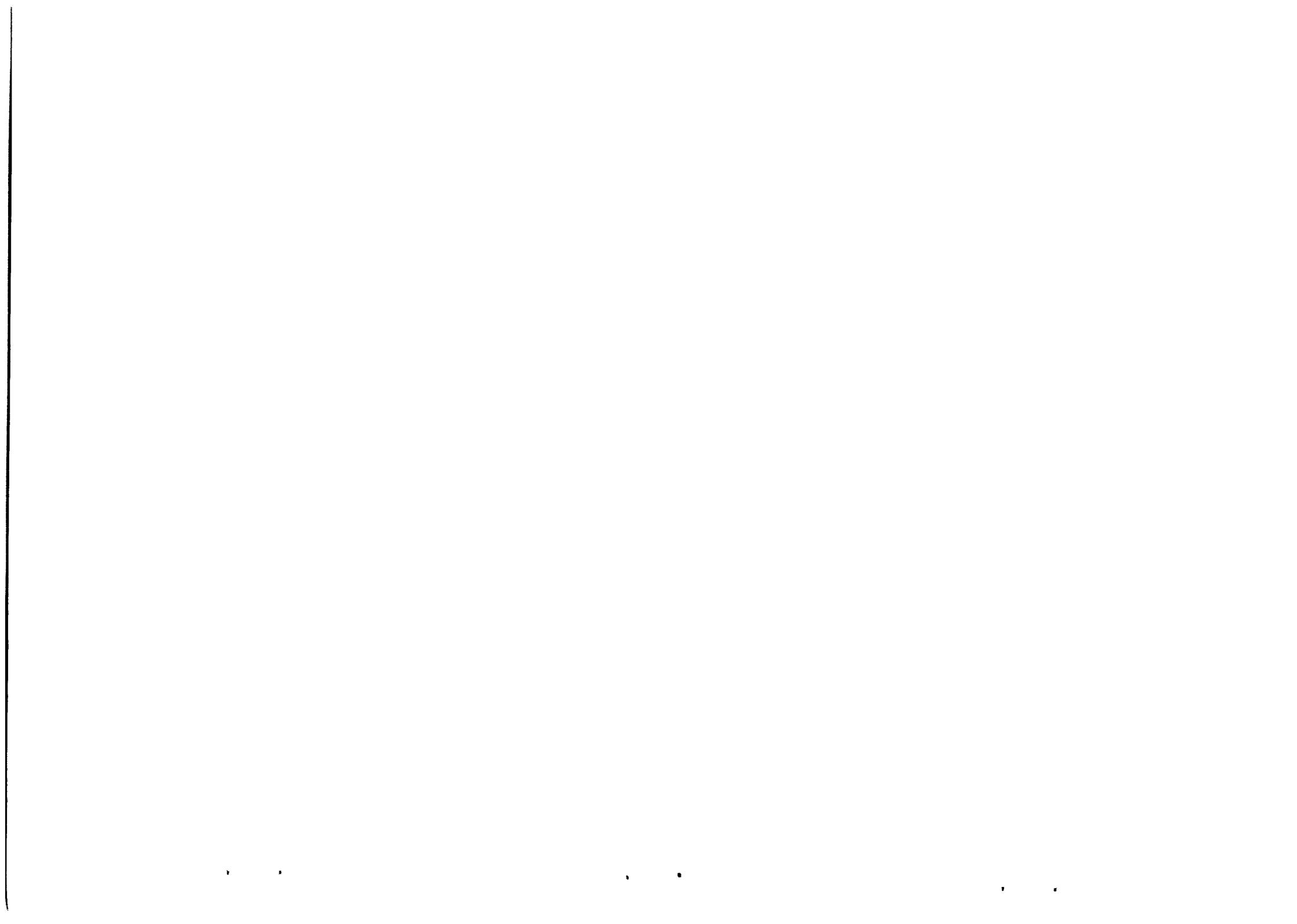
**RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT**  
**QUANG TRI PROVINCE**

**RP606**  
VOL. 8

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**  
**(RP)**

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**HA NOI - 2007**



VINH THANH CONSULTANT & CONSTRUCTION JOINT-STOCK COMPANY

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**RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT  
QUANG TRI PROVINCE**

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN  
(RP)**

Project manager: Le Van Dinh



VINH THANH CONSULTANT & CONSTRUCTION  
JOINT-STOCK COMPANY



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

*Nguyễn Thành Nhân*

**HA NOI- 2007**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### 1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND WAIVER PROVISIONS

2. *Principles and objectives*
3. *Project impacts*
4. *Entitlement policy*
5. *Public participation and consultation*
6. *Complaint and grievances*
7. *Institutional arrangements*
8. *Schedule*
9. *Cost estimate*
10. *Disclosure*

#### CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. *Policy Framework*
- 1.2. *Objectives and suggestion*
- 1.3. *The Subproject*
- 1.4. *Project impacts*

#### CHAPTER 2 : LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

- 2.1. *Legal framework*
- 2.2. *Definition of eligibility and limitation to eligibility*
- 2.3. *Resettlement and compensation principles*
- 2.4. *Eligibility to compensation entitlement*
- 2.5. *Compensation policy*
- 2.6. *Impact categories and entitlement policy*

#### CHAPTER 3 : MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND LOSSES

- 3.1. *Consultation and participation*
- 3.2. *Impact mitigation measures in design stage*
- 3.3. *Impact mitigation measures in construction stage*
- 3.4. *Result of mitigation measures*

#### CHAPTER 4: PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

- 4.1. *Community Meetings*
- 4.2. *Socio - economic Surveys*
- 4.3. *Objectives of Information Campaign and Consultation Program*
- 4.4. *Phase 1*
- 4.5. *Phase 2*
- 4.6. *Resettlement Information Booklet*

#### CHAPTER 5 : SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To continue the Government's program of electrification throughout the country and contribute to the poverty alleviation program in rural areas by providing electricity - a basic infrastructure service, the state Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) has decided to use World Bank financial resources for the investment of the "Rural Distribution Project" (RD project) in. It is targeted that at the project's completion, one million more rural households which includes some of the poorest communes identified in the Government's special commune program will be provided with electricity.

The project proposes using a WB's fund for rehabilitation and expansion of rural local power systems in 30 provinces.

The Rural Distribution project (the Project) focus on rehabilitating and increasing the capacity of existing distribution lines and sub-stations and standardizing them to 110.35 and 22kV to meet growing demand on electricity more efficiently, provide better quality and quantity of electric power for productive uses, and reduce power system loss.

The Quang Tri RD sub-project covers 43 rural communes of 6 districts and 1 town namely, Huong Hoa, Gio Linh, Cam Lo, Hai Lang, Dak Rong, Trieu Phong and Dong Ha town of Quang Tri province with the following components:

- |                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| • Installation/replacement of DSSs | 66 units    |
| • Construction of MV D/L           | 33.88 km    |
| • Refurbishing of MV D/L           | 88.26 km    |
| • Installation of MV poles         | 1,221 units |

Implementation of this sub-project will require some land acquisition. However, rehabilitation/expansion of the medium and low voltage systems would not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement. This RP is prepared to deal with compensation for all losses related to and rehabilitation of the people affected by Quang Tri sub-project.

### 1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND WAIVER PROVISIONS

The RP for Quang Tri sub-project is based on the *Policy Framework* for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation prepared for the RD Project According to the policy framework, eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation entitlement includes all displaced persons, households and institutions with or without legal title on their assets included in the RP inventory prior to the RP cut-off date (the 26<sup>th</sup> of May of 2007)

### 2. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

This RP has been prepared on the basis of the OP 4.12 of the WB on involuntary resettlement adopted in the *Policy Framework*<sup>\*</sup>. The principle objective of the *Policy*

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

*Framework* is to ensure that all DPs will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

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

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

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

### 3. PROJECT IMPACTS

The project will impact on:

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

The survey results are shown as follows:

- There will be a total of 330 affected households (2,277 persons), of which:
  - + There are no DPs who will have to be relocated to other places.
  - + There are 32 HHs having more than 10% of their total agricultural lands holdings affected.
  - + There are no impacts on natural preserving zones, vestiges, and pagodas or sensitive areas.

Through consultation, DPs opted for cash compensation for their impacted assets at replacement costs or market rates.

### 4. ENTITLEMENT POLICY

The cut-off date (the date of the census completed) is 26<sup>th</sup> of May of 2007. Compensation costs will be based on replacement/market costs - compensation at replacement cost for land, houses, other structures and perennial trees; compensation at market price for annual crops.

All DPs, who will be resettled, will be entitled to (i) transport allowance; (ii) relocating subsidy; and (iii) trainings or other restoration measures. Those DPs who loses

more than 10% of land holding, will be entitled to (iv) rehabilitation assistance and/or training. In Quang Tri sub-project, there are 32 DPs losing more than 10% of land, but no DPs who have to be resettled or have to move their business to a new site.

So far, at the Pre- Feasibility Study, results of surveys and inventory of losses do not show any severe impacts on DPs, communities nor on public properties, thus there no need for economic resoration measures is required. However, in project's implementation stage, if any severe adverse impacts on DPs and communities will be envisaged due to design changes/adjustments, then respective responsibilities should be taken by the concerned parties to ensure that the DPs able to restore their previous productive capacity and income level.

## **5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION**

The consultation with DPs in getting their feedback will limit contradiction and avoid delays in project implementation. The RP is developed in close consultation with local authorities and DPs in order to maximize their participation in resettlement planning and implementing and the socio-economic benefits of DPs to the project. Local authorities and DPs were consulted on line alignments, resettlement policy, RP implementation, grievance mechanism, and monitoring and evaluation on the restoration of DPs' livelihoods after the project implementation.

## **6. COMPLAINT AND GRIEVANCES**

During the project implementation, DP's complaints and grievances will be dealt with according to the regulations of Vietnamese laws. DPs raising complaints will be treated fairly and guided by related agencies on the order, procedures and complaints of RP, in addition no fee will be paid for their complaints.

The implementation of RP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB and Local People's Committees. Moreover, an independent consulting agency will be entrusted with independent monitoring task. The independent consulting agency selected by PCU or PMB will make a contract just after RP approval and will begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase.

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

## **7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Power Companies 3 assigned by ENV and assisted by their respective PMB will be responsible for, implementation this project, including RP implementation. Both PMB of PC3 and QT's PMU will be assisted by provincial, district and commune authorities and all other relevant institutions.

## **8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

The proposed RP implementation schedule is as follows:

- RP review and approval - March to May 2008
- Establish resettlement committees at local levels and hire an independent monitoring agency-- January to June 2009;

- DMS - July 2008 - February 2009:
- Compensation payment and land clearance for the project construction-- July to September 2009;
- Independent and internal monitoring--throughout RP implementation; and
- Start of civil work of the project from onward: June 2009

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

## 9. COST ESTIMATE

Total compensation cost is estimated about **2,463,019,060 VND**. In the RP cost estimate, the cost for inventory, supervision, management, internal monitoring, and independent monitoring are included. 20% of cost estimate is for contingency. Total cost estimate for the resettlement program is about: **3,164,979,492VND (or 191,817 USD)**

## 10. DISCLOSURE

The draft RP has been disclosed at the office of Provincial People's Committees and at Vietnam Development and Information Center (VDIC) of the World Bank office in Hanoi. VinhThanh..JSC will make copies of entitlement matrix for sending to all project district authorities. All feedback from local authorities and DPs are integrated in the RP.

As the project could only cause small scale impacts on local population, and it is envisaged not to involve relocation of DPs as well as impacts on common properties, some sections of the RP, such as Site selection, Site preparation, and Relocation, are dropped out from this RP.

## Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. POLICY FRAMEWORK

The RD Project has prepared an overall Resettlement Policy Framework. This policy framework follows the World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) and legislation on lands acquisition of GOV. The principle objective of the Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation is to ensure that all project displaced persons (DP's) will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

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

### 1.2. OBJECTIVES AND SUGGESTION

The overall objective of RP is to define resettlement and compensation programs for the project in such away as to limit as much as possible the number of project displaced persons (DPs) and their affected properties. This RP provides the provisions that all the households and institutions affected by the project (DPs) shall be compensated and assisted in such a way as to warrant the improvement or at least the maintenance of their pre-project living standard conditions.

The compensation and resettlement program in RP will mitigate the adverse impacts and ensure DPs to be restored with their living standards.

The RP preparation has been carried out with consultation and participation of DPs.

This RP will be valid after GOV's and WB's approval.

In order to ensure that this RP's objectives are met, compensation prices will be established at rates warranting compensation at market rates/ or replacement costs. The Project Developer, Compensation Committees and Provincial People's Committees, independent monitoring agency are responsible to check and adjust (if necessary) for compensation unit costs at the time of RP implementation for ensuring that, the compensation unit costs are at the replacement values.

### 1.3. THE SUB-PROJECT

**The Quang Tri sub-project consists of two main physical components:**

- *Distribution Substations:*
  - Total new substations to be built: 36 substations with total capacity of 5,860 KVA.
  - Total existing substations to be upgraded: 30 substations with total capacity 4,990 KVA
  - Voltage types include followings: 35/0.4KV; 22(10)/0.4KV; 10/0.4KV; 6/0.4KV.
  - Substations include following capacities: 50; 100; 160; 200; 250; and 320 KVA.

- *MV transmission lines:*
  - Total length of the MV transmission lines: **122,14 Km**
  - Of which: New MV transmission lines 22 KV: **88,26 Km**
  - Upgrading MV transmission lines 22KV: **33,88 Km**

## 1.4. PROJECT IMPACTS

### 1.4.1 The displaced Persons (DPs)

Project impacted individual, household or institution (here in after called "DPs") which are affected by the project temporality or permanently are owners of land and properties, land and house renters in ROW of T/L. in proposed areas for tower foundation, substations and temporary service roads.

By census and inventory, the results are as below:

The project will impact on 330 households (2.277persons) in total of these:

- 330 households affected permanently due to permanent loss of parcels of land and trees/crops:
  - There are no households affected temporarily due to temporary loss of parcels of land with trees/crops attached:
    - 1,403 households have to restrict the purpose of land use for certain part of their affected land which are located within ROW of the proposed power networks
    - 8 CPCs will permanently lose a part of their office land for construction of substations or tower foundations.
- There are no DPs who loses residential land with house built thereon, it means that no DP will have to rebuild house on remaining land or have be relocated to other places.
- There are 32 households (124 persons) lose more than 10% of their agricultural land holdings.
- There are no households having business or commercial services to be affected.
- There are no impacts on natural preserving zones, vestiges, and pagodas or sensitive areas.

### 1.4.2 Impacts on land and properties:

The project will recover about 1.221.400 m<sup>2</sup> of land in total for developing physical infrastructure, including substations, tower foundations, and access roads and/or for temporary use during project construction.

#### 1.4.2.1 Permanent impacts

Land acquired permanently for the project includes of :

- Trees and crops in the proposed substation and tower foundation areas.
- All trees in tower foundation areas and high trees in ROW of T/L that to be cut (from the tops trees to the conductors are less than 3 m and all trees out of ROW but it is supposed to touch to the conductors in the case of fallen).
- Structures, trees to be affected by the project construction.

#### 1.4.2.2 Temporary impacts :

- Land is temporarily acquired in the period of the project construction

- Trees, crops, structures along the strips in ROW of T/L, of 2 m wide along the central line for a medium voltage transmission line and 1m for a low voltage transmission line, will be acquired for conductor pulling and tension. affected by conductor extension.
- All trees and crops surround the tower foundation and substation areas and temporary serviced road.

## Chapter 2 : LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

### 2.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Both OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement of the World Bank and Viet Nam laws on Compensation and resettlement are applied.

#### 2.1.1. Vietnamese Laws

##### Compensation and Resettlement

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

- The Constitution of Vietnam, 1992 confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.
- The Land Law issued on 15 October 1993, revised and adopted by the National Assembly and reissued on December 10, 2003.
- Decree 181/2004/ND-CP issued on October 29, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Land Law revised 2003.
- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued on December 3, 2004 on compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the state.
- Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC issued on December 7, 2004 guiding the implementation of compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- Decree 188/2004/ND-CP issued on November 16, 2004 on methods to determine land prices and assorted land price brackets.
- Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC issued by November 26, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Government's decree No 188/2004/ND-CP
- Decree 17/2006/ND-CP dated January 27, 2006 on revision and supplementation of some regulations in decrees guiding the implementation of the Land Law.
- Decree 84/2006/ND-CP dated May 25, 2007 on revision of issuing LURC, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedure for compensation, resettlement when land acquired by State and grievance redress.
- Decree 106/2005/ND-CP issued on 17 August 2005 by GOV, Revising and supplementing Decree 54/1999/NĐ-CP: Detail regulation and specific guidance on the implementation of some articles under the Law on Electricity (re. Ensuring safety for HV power systems)
- Decisions No 83/2006/QĐ-UBND 22nd December, 2006 of Quang Tri Provincial People's Committees on the applicable unit prices for compensation for land.
- Decisions No 308/QĐ-UBND 14th February, 2007 of Quang Tri Provincial People's Committees on the applicable unit prices for compensation for trees.

#### 2.1.2. *The guideline OP 4.12 of WB dated December 2001*

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

All DPs, which are included in the RP inventory list, are entitled to compensation for their affected properties. The households, which are squatters/encroachers into the proposed

affected area after the cut-off day, are illegal and therefore, not entitled to compensation and rehabilitation.

Also for compliance with World Bank OP 4.12, compensation rates will be provided at replacement cost for land, houses, buildings, trees and at market rates for crops.

### **2.1.3. Required waivers**

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

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

#### Eligibility to compensation

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

Article 18 (item 3.4) and Article 20 (item 2b, c) (*Principle for compensation of lost property*): (i) Houses and structures on non-eligible for compensation land, which have not violated announced land use plan or right out way will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost; (ii) Houses and structures on non-eligible for compensation land, which have violated announced land use plan or right out way will not be assisted. If necessary, PPC will consider on the case by case basic.

Article 28 (item 1.2) and Article 29 (item 1) of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (*Assistance Policy for rehabilitation*): DPs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitle to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance.

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

#### Price of land for calculation of compensation

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

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

#### *Article 7*

This article states that the Ministry of Finance is responsible for the establishment of a number or overall new land price framework to submit to the Government for adjustment when prevailing price of transfer of land use rights in the market in respect of a number or all

types/categories of land listed in the land price framework continuously fluctuated that causes large differences in land prices.

*Article 9*

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

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

This Decree promulgates the methodologies to define land price and, at the same time, set forth the land price framework (min. and max. unit price for various types of land) GOV's range of minimum and maximum prices).

*Article 2*

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

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

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

Assistance policy for DPs who rent houses from the government

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

*Article 21*

This article states that DPs (Project Affected Persons) who rent government houses and do not want to continue to do so shall be entitled to compensation at a rate equal to 60% of the cost of the rented house and 60% of the cost the land.

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

Government Commitment – Decree 131/2006/ND-CP dt. Nov 9<sup>th</sup> 2006 on guiding the ODA management (revision of Decree 19/2001/ND-CP dt May 4<sup>th</sup> 2001) and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup> 2004

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

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

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

#### **2.1.4. Legality of resettlement policy documents:**

The Prime Minister of Vietnam in approving the policies and objectives set forth in the RF will grant the waivers to the above mentioned Articles 7, 9, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29 of Decree 197/2004/CP-ND: Article 2 of Decree 188/2004/CP-ND.

*The waivers will be approved by Viet Nam Prime Minister in the decision of project investment before negotiation.*

*The Project Provincial People Committees will approve the respective RP for their subproject prior to the project negotiation.*

#### **2.1.5. Compatibilities of GOV and WB Approaches**

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

- Viet nam has a process whereby most people without legal land rights may meet conditions of legalization and receive compensation for losses.
- Permanent residents are provided with options that include relocation to an improved site, or cash, or a combination of the two.
- Resettlement sites offer not only better improved infrastructure and services but represent a higher standard of living.
- Allowances are provided to help the DPs in the transition period and there is an institutional structure through which people are informed, can negotiate compensation, and can appeal.
- On the issue of land tenure and the legal right to compensation, the Government and World Bank approaches are compatible. The government has its own process in place whereby land occupied without legal documentation can be legalized; this land, however, is compensated for at a rate equal to 100% of land price minus the taxes and fee for land use right registration from 15 October 1993.
- Compensation at *replacement cost* is ensured in Art.6 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec. 2004 that "...people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is many differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash" and, Art. 19 of the same Decree that "... houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of the new house, structures of similar technical standard..."

## **2.2. DEFINITION OF ELIGIBILITY AND LIMITATION TO ELIGIBILITY**

The Displaced Persons (DPs) are those:

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

### **2.3. RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION PRINCIPLES :**

Principles and objectives of this RP are defined in accordance with Vietnamese laws and Operational Policies 4.12 of WB. Vietnamese legislation and WB Policies have been adapted to fit the specific conditions of the project as defined below :

1. Resettlement and compensation programs must be designed so as to follow the improvement or at least the maintenance of the DP's pre-project living standards.
2. Both Resettlement and land acquisition must be minimized as much as possible
3. Resettlement distant must be minimized if the agricultural replacement land needs to be given. it should be as close as possible to the land that was lost.
4. Cash compensation for land, houses/or structures, trees shall be given at the replacement costs without depreciation and deduction of salvage construction materials, while cash compensation for crops shall be given at market price rates.
5. Resettlement transition period must be minimized and the compensation should be provided to DPs before beginning the construction activities affecting them. No land clearance if the full compensation have not been done.
6. All DPs residing/or cultivating land within the project area before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for their losses or assistance and to income rehabilitation.
7. Resettlement and land acquisition plans and all the replacement alternatives should be carried out following consultation with the affected population. The plans are required to be approved by local authorities.
8. Resettlement and compensation programs must provide adequate institutional arrangements to warrant effective and timely implementation and proper monitoring.
9. Financial and technical resources for the resettlement, land compensation and subsidies should be available when and where required.
10. The previous level of community services and resource should be maintained or improved in the new sites.
11. Once approved by the Government of Vietnam what stipulated in the Project's RF will be enforceable as an official legal document. The local authorities (PPCs) will approve RPs for their, respective, subprojects, following provisions given by the RF.

### **2.4. ELIGIBILITY TO COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT :**

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

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

The cut-off date for the project was fixed as the day of census began, the 26<sup>th</sup> of May of 2007. The cut-off date was declared officially by the competent local authorities.

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

Displaced persons covered under (a) and (b) are entitled to compensation for the land and other assets they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (c) *are entitled to resettlement assistance, in lieu of compensation, for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy*, if they occupy the project area prior to the defined cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the areas after the *cut-off date* are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. The same applies to DPs whose incomes are affected by the project.

## 2.5. COMPENSATION POLICY:

DPs will be entitled to the following types of rehabilitation and assistance measures:

- (a) DPs losing agricultural/productive land and crops, trees
  - (i) if the portion of the land to be lost represents 10% or less of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is still a viable economic holding, cash compensation, at full replacement cost for the acquired area may be provided to the DP
  - (ii) if the portion of the land to be lost more than 10% of the total area of the landholding and/or the remaining area of affected plot/s is not viable then the project will acquire the entire plot/s and provide "land for land" arrangements of equal productive capacity, acceptable to the DP. However, if the DP prefers to receive cash instead of land, then cash compensation at replacement cost is applied.
  - (iii) DPs will be compensated for the loss of standing crops at market price, productive trees will be compensated at replacement cost.
  - (iv) DPs whose land is temporarily taken by the works under the project will be compensated for their loss of income, standing crops and for the cost of soil restoration and damaged infrastructure. Land will be rehabilitated after the project construction by each PC and its PMB.
- (b) DPs losing residential land and house/structure
  - (i) The mechanism for compensating loss of residential land and structures will be: (1) cash compensation for the affected area at replacement cost if the residential land is marginally affected or the remaining land is viable for using; (2) the provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, acceptable to the DP or cash compensation at

- replacement cost according to DPs' choice, if the remaining land is not sufficient for the DP's reorganizing, and (2) cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials or compensate in kind according to DPs' options.
- (ii) If residential land is only partially being affected by the project but the remaining area is not sufficient for reorganizing DP's house then at the request of the DP, the entire residential land will be acquired at full replacement cost in form of "land for land" acceptable to the DP or in cash according to his/her choice.
  - (iii) If house/other structure is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not convenient to using, the house/ structure will be acquired at full replacement cost, without depreciation.
  - (iv) Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three months rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.
- (c) DPs losing business: The mechanism for compensating loss of business will be: (1) the provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, acceptable to the DP; (2) cash compensation for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures, without depreciation; and (3) cash compensation for the loss of income during the transition period.
  - (d) DPs will also be provided compensation at full replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials for any other fixed assets affected in part or in total by the project, such as tombs and water wells, etc.
  - (e) In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems is damaged, the PPC of the project provinces and EVN will ensure that these would be restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community.

Besides the direct compensation for the losses, DPs also will be entitled to additional assistance (subsidies/allowances) as stipulated in the Decree 197/2004/ND-CP. These subsidies/ allowances are as below:

a) Transportation allowance

According to the Article 27 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, all DPs relocating within the province are entitled to a maximum allowance of 3 million VND. All DP relocating out of the province are entitled to a maximum allowance of 5 million VND. This specific allowance depend on set province people's committee.

b) Subsistence allowance for relocating

According to Article 28 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, all relocating DP shall, for a period of six months receive a cash allowance equal to 30 kg of rice of average price per month per family member. If DP have to be relocated to another province and the impact is severely, this subsidy period could be for one year.

c) Restoration allowance

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

d) Relocation bonus

According to Article 30 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, a bonus of maximum 5 million will be awarded to DP who dismantle their houses and vacate their premises in accordance with the resettlement schedule will get a maximum bonus of 5,000,000 VND/ HH.

## 2.6. IMPACT CATEGORIES AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

There are two main types of resettlement impacts as follows:

### 2.6.1 Temporary Impact:

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

Category 1: DP has garden, productive and of special uses lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.

Category 2: DP losing trees, crops which are attached to the land to be affected temporarily by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.

### 2.6.2 Permanent Impact :

It includes all the DPs owning lands and properties attached, which will be permanently acquired for construction and maintenance of the project, including for the tower foundations, the substation areas, the permanent access roads and all DPs have secondary structures or high trees in ROW, which need to be demolished or cut. Impact on cleared residential, garden and/or agricultural/other lands in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes

Category 3 DP has productive, residential and/or homestead garden land and land of special uses which will be acquired permanently for the project, including the land acquired for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project. There are four sub-categories of DPs losing land permanently:

#### *Agricultural/productive land:*

- (a) acquired productive land areas is more than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.
- (b) acquired productive land areas is less than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.

#### *Residential-garden land:*

- (c) The remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 60 m<sup>2</sup> (in urban areas) and 100 m<sup>2</sup> (in rural areas).
- (d) The remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 60 m<sup>2</sup> (in urban areas) and 100 m<sup>2</sup> (in rural areas)

Category 4: PAP has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the

dismantled areas are less than 10% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the PAP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.

Category 5: PAP has house, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 10% of total areas or even less than 10% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.

Category 6: PAP has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But PAP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at least 60 m<sup>2</sup> for urban areas and 100 m<sup>2</sup> for rural areas.

Category 7: PAP impacted on business or other services

- (a) Temporary impact on business or other services.
- (b) Permanent impact on business or other services.

By the nature of the project impacts as described above and based on the survey of the DPs, so far there have been identified four categories of project impacts on land and properties, including categories 1, 2, 3 (agricultural and residential land) There no HH losing residential land with houses built thereon or with business/shops

The proposed matrix for entitlements is (shown in appendix 2)

## Chapter 3 : MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND LOSSES

### 3.1. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION:

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

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

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

### 3.2. IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES IN DESIGN STAGE :

#### 3.2.1. *Substation location :*

The substations are designed to be located on un-constructed/ bare land and of low economic value or public land which under managed by Communes. For the investigation and design of substations, the efforts were made to completely avoid passing markets, densely populated areas, villages, and pagodas, historic and cultural assets.

The substations are designed to be located nearby the existing roads, and therefore, access roads, if envisaged, are short.

At least two alternatives of substation locations have been studied and the optimum alternatives from the viewpoints of minimum adverse environmental impacts were selected.

#### 3.2.2. *Route selection :*

The investigation and design of route have tried to completely avoid passing the market, densely populated areas, villages, pagoda, protection forests, natural preserved areas, historic and cultural assets etc.... The T/L will not run near or parallel with communication system, gasoline and weapon storages.

To avoid or mitigate impacts, the direction of the routes has been selected so thus they only either run within the ROW along existing roads, or pass agricultural land or homestead garden land. There are applied the turning angles of the routes, in some cases the turning direction angles are up to 35°-85°. In the case necessary, the angles may be about 90°. With this solution, the routes will pass through the road in several times to avoid impacts to the houses/ structures.

The selected T/L will be no exceeding 1km far from the axis of existing national roads. Therefore, limiting to build new roads for construction but using the axis of existing national roads.

For each sub-project, at least 02 - 03 alternatives of route locations are studied and the optimum alternative is selected.

### **3.2.3. The technical solutions :**

Application of average tower distance is 90-100 m for MV and 40m for LV system. Tower sites will preferably be located on empty land.

Application of different dimensions for tower foundation to be suitable with the selected position. Area of foundation size will vary from 3 m<sup>2</sup> for L.V tower and 7.5 m<sup>2</sup> for MV tower.

To mitigate impacts, temporary service roads would be built mainly in the area of ROW (along the route).

The predominantly applied technical option of the out-door, hanging on pole-mounted substation type, besides of others, also contribute to reducing extent of project land acquisition.

### **3.3. IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES IN CONSTRUCTION STAGE :**

There will be newly built 66 substations and the total length of transmission lines of 132.215 km will be going along the areas of 43 communes of 6 districts and 1 town.

Suitable measures and optimum arrangements for the project construction have been considered, such as construction would be started after the harvest of crops and terminated before the next sowings. In order to meet this target, some working shifts in days will be scheduled for shortening the temporary affected time.

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

### **3.4. RESULT OF MITIGATION MEASURES**

During the subproject preparation, at least 02 - 03 alternatives have been studied for routes and substation locations in order to select a minimum impacted option.

Total affected land areas are is 159,860 m<sup>2</sup>; of which 65,538 m<sup>2</sup> land affected permanently, making up 5.21 % of total land holding. There are 94,322 m<sup>2</sup> land affected temporarily. The land area of annual crops is 20,920 m<sup>2</sup>, area of fruit trees and perennial trees is 6,660 m<sup>2</sup>, the remaining area is mainly bare land. There are 32 affected houses losing more than 10% of their productive land holding, counting for 9.85% of the total DPs. There are no HHs having houses or business impacted.

No impacts on natural preserving zones, vestiges, and pagodas.

With the extent of impacts, mostly marginal, all the DPs opt for cash compensation for their impacted land and assets at replacement costs. Development of resettlement sites are not required.

## Chapter 4: PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 COMMUNITY MEETINGS

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

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

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

The prevailing opinion of DPs in the project areas:

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

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

(Pls. see Appendix 6 for samples of *Minutes of Community Meetings*).

### 4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

The drafts of RP *Entitlement Matrix* have been copied and communicated by PC3 to the relevant bodies i.e. Quang Tri PPC, provincial and related district CRCs, related communes People's Committees (also for display at the offices of the communes People's Committees), Chiefs of district and commune NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Farmers' Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veterans etc.), Chiefs of related Villages and DPs' representatives.

### 4.3 OBJECTIVES OF INFORMATION CAMPAIGN AND CONSULTATION PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Draft RP have been sent by PC3 to the Quang Tri provincial People's Committee and provincial Compensation and Resettlement Committee in Aug, 2007 for review and comments.

Draft of RP's *Entitlement Matrix* have been sent by PC3 to the project related district People's Committees, district Compensation and Resettlement Committees, commune

People's Committees, commune Women Unions, Fatherland Fronts, Peasant Associations.

PC3 has requested PPC and other related local authorities to carefully review the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RP. PPC's opinion and their comments will be sent to EVN within Nov., 2007.

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

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

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

#### Activity 1

##### *Information and discussion with related local authorities on the line routes*

After studying maps and visiting the sites, the Consultant had envisaged a preliminary route on 1/50,000 scale map. Such map of all locations passed by the line was sent to relevant local authorities. The local authorities have agreed on the project line routes. These activities took place during April – May 2007.

#### Activity 2

##### *Impact survey and statistics*

Based on the agreed line routes, survey teams had realized the routes at sites coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of DPs affected on land, houses and crops. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered to 100 % of affected households. These activities took place during April – May 2007

#### Activity 3

##### *Meetings with DPs' representatives*

When the survey finished, Consultant in coordination with the commune officials held meetings with DPs having land and other assets in ROWs and with hamlet representatives. In these meetings, the Consultant officially informed the participants of the project purposes; presented the project impacts on land and crops in detail; introduce on the objective of RP, the principles and policies of compensation and required people not to build new structures in the affected areas. DPs were consulted on the entitlement and compensation policy. DPs had also been asked for their options for compensation modes, most of them preferred cash for land and other assets. They have requested that compensation must be at replacement cost and full compensation have to be paid before land clearance. They also requested to be clearly informed about the project implementation schedule. These activities took place during April – May 2007.

#### Activity 4

##### *Meetings with the Project related Provincial People's Committees*

After the first survey of stage 1, the Consultant had worked with relevant agencies of the project-involved provincial and district People's Committees, explained the project purposes clearly to PPC and district People's Committees; at the same time,

discussed with the local officials on the aims and principles of ground clearance, on the proposed policies of RP, legal and illegal issue, gaps between 197/2004/ND-CP of GOV and OP 4.12 of WB, complaint mechanism. Consultant also collected the local applicable compensation rates for land, structures and trees, crops.

The above activities were carried out by Consultant's survey teams during April - May 2007. A meeting between PC3, Consultant and project-involved provincial and district People's Committees was held. Relating issues such as agreement on the criteria for commune to be selected for the project, project financial sources including cost for compensation were discussed. The Consultant's representatives had presented the baseline data and policies of RP to these People's Committees and obtained their comments/suggestions.

#### Activity 5

*Sending draft RP and entitlement policy to provincial and district People's Committees for review and disclosure*

The Consultant has made copies of *Entitlement Matrix* and sent to all project related district and commune authorities during May, 2007.

Draft RP will be sent by PC3 to the Quang Tri provincial People's Committee and district People's Committees in May, 2007 for review and comments. PC3 and Consultant have requested the provincial and district People's Committees and other local authorities to carefully review for the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RP.

The drafts of RP have also been disclosed at the offices of Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet Nam.

### **4.5 Phase 2 – Information Campaign and Consultation during Resettlement Implementation**

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

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

#### Activity 1

*Establishment of CRC's, Information dissemination and training for CRC's*

After the signing of the loan agreement, the first resettlement activity is to establish PRC's and DRC's by the provincial PPC. Then PC3 will provide local RC's at all levels the final RP, training their staff on RP contents and steps of RP implementation. Disseminating RIB to all DPs. This activity is expected to take place in about May, 2007.

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

### Activity 2

#### *Distribution DMS and entitlement forms to DPs*

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

After distribute RIB and compensation, entitlement forms to DPs, district CRCs and all commune local authorities will organize meetings in each commune to clearly inform/explain the policy of RP to DPs. In these meetings, DPs can raise their questions on any resettlement issues. This activity is proposed to be done by about April - May 2007

### Activity 3

#### *Meeting with DPs on compensation payment*

After getting statistics on lost assets by the project, CRCs and communes will organize meetings with DPs to introduce the compensation rates for different impacted assets.

Table of compensation rates will be posted in the offices of commune people's committees.

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

Besides, DPs will be informed of times, locations and process of compensation payment for the lost assets. The meetings are scheduled by late April - May 2007.

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

### Activity 4

#### *Information to local authorities on implementation schedule*

PC3 will inform commune authorities and DPs about construction schedule and procedures as well as schedule of RP implementation. This activity is scheduled by late May 2007.

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

## **4.6 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)**

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

The RIB will contain information on the followings:

### **BASIC FEATURES**

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

### **Specific Entitlements of DP**

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

## Chapter 5 : SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

### 5.1. SOURCES OF DATA:

This RP has been based on census and land acquisition surveys for 100% of DPs affected by the Quang Tri sub-project, which proposes to include development of rural MV systems at 43 communes of 6 districts and one town of the province. The VinhThanh..JSC in conjunction with local authorities have conducted the inventory of land and properties affected and census of DPs in April – May 2007. Land acquisition and resettlement requirements were estimated based on detailed land use data in each subproject's components, and on technical designs. New census and detailed measurement surveys will be necessary during the implementation phase to precisely identify households affected by the Project, following which the RP will be updated to reflect the current information.

Socio-economic information has come from several sources: (i) household socio-economic questionnaire survey of 20% affected HHs, conducted by the VinhThanh..JSC. (ii) group interview surveys and stakeholder consultation at all levels: and, (iv) review of secondary data/literature on subproject areas.

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

Specific resettlement group interviews with DPs were conducted to collect data on (i) specific resettlement needs of severely affected farmers and vulnerable groups: (ii) concerns and preferences of affected families, and (iii) measures to reduce impacts.

### 5.2. POPULATION

According to Quang Tri statistics, to the end of 2004, the total population of Quang Tri is of 518,904 people, of whom the male counts for 49.5 % and female 50.5 %. Average of population density is 132 pers/km<sup>2</sup>. Quang Tri still is predominantly a rural society, where 80 % of its population live in rural area and only 10.2% - in the urbans.

### 5.3. ECONOMY

During the last 5 years, after the separation from the former Binh Tri Thien, Quang Tri province has performed a very high economic growth by the most of its economic indicators: The GDP grew at 7.53 % per annum for the period 2001-2005, the growth rate of industry was 22 % , and commercial services was 5.1 % for the period 2001-2005, compared to the year 2000. Agriculture and forestry has grew at 4.9 % per annum and the production of grain food increased at 5%/year in average per capita GDP in province was 5.09 mln.VND/person (or 310 USD)

### 5.4. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays overall crucial role in the economy of the province. Up to the year 1998, it produced more than 43.77 % of the GDP of the province and currently still absorbs the predominant part of the provincial active labors working in the sector.

During the last decade, especially in the last 4-5 years, the agriculture of Quang Tri has developed at high growth, experiencing remarkable structural changes and the common tendency of diversification and modernization.

Agriculture surface of province is 100.000 ha. The cultivation contribute the most portion of the gross value of agriculture and the main crops include rice, maize, peanuts, other industrial as rubber, coffee, pepper, mulberry and fruit trees ... Its production satisfies the local demand for stable food and providing raw materials for the local handicraft, processing industry and exporting.

Regardless of low per capita by arable land and the increasing conversion of annual crops land to other uses, the food production in the province has been continuously increased: the production of stable food converted to the rice in 2002 reached 345 kg/person.

Livestock: The animal husbandry of Quang Tri tends to developed both in quantity and quality. The main animals include buffalos, cows, pigs and poultry. All of them have the stocks grown at rates of from more than 3% to 6% /year. Production of meat, eggs and milk to supply foods for province and other cities becomes increasingly important direction of the sub-sector.

The area of water surface used for aquaculture, fishery increase remarkably during the last years. Water surface about 8.400 km<sup>2</sup> with many high value seafoods as lobster, squid, holothurian... and contributed to improvement of the diet for the local population.

## 5.5. FORESTRY

According to the inventory data of Quang Tri in 2001, its forestry land is of 306.400 ha, making up 67% of the total natural area of the province. Traditionally, forests of Quang Tri have a number of valuable and special woods (about 8million m<sup>3</sup>), artificial forest is of 31.572 ha, in this 40% of pine forest.

## 5.6. INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFT

Focus on industry and handicraft development is requested in tranfer process of economic structure. It involves construction, processing and production of consumer goods. The latter count for 13.6% of the gross value of the provincial industry.

## 5.7. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF DPS

The socio-economic survey is carried out for 20% of the total DPS. Features of surveyed households are as below :

- Average of family size is 3.56 person. In which, woman is 50.5 %, man is 49.5 %, and children aged under 15 counts up 36.7% of the total population.
- Most of heads of HHs are men, counted for 82.7 % of the total heads surveyed, while female headed HHs make up 17.3%. The average education of the affected household heads surveyed is 11.7%.
- Occupation : 80.4% of the total DPS are making living mainly by farming, 19.5% the active labors surveyed are working in state sector.

## Chapter 6 : INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

EVN of MOI, on behalf of the Government, is the executing agency for the RD Project. EVN is the investor of the local MV system. EVN has responsible for overall implementation of the Quang Tri sub-project, including implementation of respective (MV ) resettlement components of the RP. The co-ordination between the project developers and local authorities/agencies will be made closely in order to implement RP smoothly and effectively and to avoid the delay of RP implementation.

### 6.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The following institutions/agencies will be involved in implementing the RP:

- Electricity of Viet Nam (EVN)
- Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee (PPC)
- Project Management Board (PMB) Power Company No.3 (PC3)
- Provincial Steering Committee (PSC)
- People's Committees of 6 affected districts and one town. (DPC's)
- District Resettlement Committees (DRCs)
- Consultant Companies (Consultant)
- Quang Tri Provincial Power Company (QT'sPC)
- Provincial/district Price - Financing Departments
- Provincial/district Departments of Industry (DOI)
- Competent institutions/agencies of the province.
- Land offices and industrial offices of the above project districts.
- People's Committees of 1 communes.
- DPs and their representatives, including EM elders.

### 6.2. THE FUNCTIONS, TASKS FORCES AND RESPONSIBILITY

As the project involves investment of Medium Voltage and subsystems which under management of executing bodies, namely EVN, the overall responsibilities for resettlement implementation, management unit of project respective, MV and subsystems. Meanwhile, they might resettlement committees or mobilize different resettlement committees to fulfill compensation, land acquisition and other resettlement activities for their respective component

Successful updating and implementation of the RP will require close cooperation between EVN, PCs, local authorities, Resettlement Committees and other agencies. Resettlement capacity with one or two staff will be developed within PMBs of PCs to coordinate all resettlement activities with assistance of consultants. Similar capacity will be developed for PMU Quang Tri and other relevant agencies involving in project resettlement implementation for each project component.

### **6.2.1 Electricity of Viet Nam (EVN)**

Electricity of Viet Nam is the executing agency of the project. A Central Steering Committee (CSC) will be established at the national level, at EVN, and will convene if requested, by any of its members to discuss common problems affecting project implementation. It will consist of one senior official from the Ministry of Industry (MOI) or EVN as chairperson, project's Regional Power Companies and Project provinces as its members. Specific tasks pertaining to resettlement include:

Speedy resolution of resettlement issues amongst subproject provinces

### **6.2.2. Central Project Coordination Unit (PCU):**

To assist EVN and CSC in overall project coordination, a Central Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established. The PCU comprise of two fulltime professional staff, with proficiency in English language, together with administration and support staff. The PCU is responsible for overall project coordination, including liaison between the Government with PCs, subproject PPCs and the WB. They are specifically responsible for the following resettlement activities:

- (i) Consolidate project progress reports on land acquisition and resettlement for relevant ministries and WB. Approved RPs from Project provinces will be forwarded to WB for concurrence.
- (ii) Consolidate project accounts, and reviewing audited accounts
- (iii) Recruit and supervise of consultants, including the external independent organization for resettlement monitoring.
- (iv) Assist resettlement trainings to implementing agencies, including PMBs and RCs to carry out Detail Measurement Surveys (DMSs) and RP activities.

### **6.2.3. Project Management Board (PMB-PC3) :**

A Project Management Board (PMB) will be established at the PC3, - the MV developer, for implementing investment of the MV system. PMB is also responsible for overall implementation of resettlement activities and land acquisition for their respective MV component of the RP. Key resettlement responsibilities of the PMB are follows:

- Providing overall planning, coordination and supervision of the resettlement program for the MV components of the RP.
- Carry out own updating the MV component of the RP, and sign contracts with local Resettlement Committees on implementing resettlement activities of the project respective components.
- Integrate civil works with land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- Instigate information campaigns, including the public information booklet (PIB), and stakeholder consultation with the DPs in accordance with established Project guidelines. This includes prime responsibility for letters, forms and other relevant documents, which may be delegated as required; Cooperate with local authorities and resettlement committees to held public meetings, disseminate DMS and Entitlement forms to all DPs.
- Coordinate with other departments for effective implementation of the RP approved under the subproject, and in compliance with the WB resettlement principles and objectives. Ensure proper implementation of rehabilitation measures and supporting activities:
  - Develop the mechanisms through which resettlement disbursements and compensation payments for DPs will be made. Prepare any relevant documents that may be required:

- Supervision/monitor for compensation payment, land acquisition and land clearance for the MV component.
- Ensure timely resettlement budget flow for delivery of compensation payments and rehabilitation of DPs for the MV component.
- Implement subproject accounting and auditing for resettlement implementation of the MV component.
- Prepare and submit regular progress reports to EVN and WB on civil works and status of RP activities for MV component.

#### **6.2.4 Provincial People's Committee (PPC) :**

- The Quang Tri PPC is responsible for committing on accepting the RF, which is approved by the Prime Minister, as a condition to participate the Project. Quang Tri PPC also is of the highest administrative level the body responsible for approving RP for its (sub)project and making decisions related to project's resettlement issues, including compensation rates and rehabilitation assistances measures for DPs.

- Delegate resettlement responsibilities to their relevant competent institutions for implementing the RP.

- After detailed engineering designs will be available, the number of DPs and affected assets will be revised, based on DMS, and compensation unit rates and allowances will be updated for all categories of DPs and lost assets, based on replacement cost surveys taken during project implementation. Following approval by the WB of the updated RP, the PPC will be responsible for directing and supervising RP implementation, including making speedy resolution of any grievances voiced by DPs or town/district authorities.

#### **6.2.5. Provincial Price – Financing Department, Construction Department and Land division of Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD):**

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

Quang Tri Power Company will assist PC3 and its PMB in liaison with local authorities and RCs for smooth implementation of resettlement activities of the MV component.

#### **6.2.6. Provincial Steering Committee:**

A Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) will be established at provincial level to assist the Quang Tri PPC in directing and supervising implementation of resettlement activities within its administrative boundaries, according to the approved Schedule. The PSC consists of the PPC chairperson/vice-chairperson; directors of provincial line departments including departments of Industry, Construction, Finance, Planning and Investment, Land use management, Environment; chairpersons/vice-chairpersons of project's DPCs, chairperson of the Provincial Women's Union, and manager of the Project Management Board (PMB). Key resettlement responsibilities of the PSC includes follows, not limited to:

- (i) Assist the PPC review to approve the updated by the PMB respective components (MV ) of the RP with revised compensation rates based on a replacement cost survey:

- (ii) Advise PPC to issue decisions on acquisition and allocation of land required for development of subproject components, including allocation of land to poor and vulnerable DPs;
- (iii) Advise PPC to review and approve resettlement documents submitted by the PMB for their approval; and
- (iv) Advise PPC and PMB on ways to redress and resolve any DPs grievances that have been appealed to the PPC, and refer all DPs grievances to the appropriate channels.

#### **6.2.7. Districts People's Committees**

The district People Committees are responsible for identification of land and structures and appointing members of the DRCs and assigning functional tasks for the DRCs.

#### **6.2.8. District Resettlement Committees**

Resettlement committees will be established in project districts, according to provision of the Decree 197 C P. Its membership will include the DPC's chairperson or vice-chairperson, who will act as chairperson of the resettlement committee, and representatives from district departments, including construction, planning and investment, land use management, urban management unit, members of mass organization, representative of DPs, and other members as required. The director of the PMB will be the vice-chairpersons of the resettlement committees, unless otherwise requested. The resettlement committee will be responsible for resettlement issues. Key responsibilities of DRC are follows, not limited to:

- (i) planning and implementation of for all resettlement activities in their districts;
- (ii) Cooperating with PMB to implement project information dissemination, and stakeholder consultation with the DPs in accordance with established Project guidelines.
- (iii) responsible for carrying out DMS, application unit compensation prices to affected assets and properties, finalizing compensation forms, preparing compensation charts to submit to the PPC for approval and paying compensation directly to each DPs after receiving the funds;
- (iv) establishing inspectors to redress DPs grievances on resettlement policies and entitlements;
- (v) paying special attention to the needs and demands of specific groups (ethnic minority groups) and vulnerable people (children, the elderly, woman/single headed households);
- (vi) cooperating fully with the external monitoring organization

#### **6.2.9. Commune People's Committees**

People's Committees of communes will be responsible for:

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

### **6.2.10. Project Displaced Persons (DPs)**

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

## **6.3. TRAINING AND WORKSHOP**

In order to carry out RP implementation smoothly and effectively, prior to RP implementation, organizing trainings, workshops for social safeguard staff of EVN, PC3 and officials of local authorities are necessary. The trainings, workshops will be held by PMB with Technical Assistance of the WB resettlement Officers. The objectives of trainings, workshops is to guide for all relevant agencies/people for taskforces, requirement for carrying out DMS survey, and steps of RP implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation, report preparation, data base management.

*Proposed topics of training:*

- Project resettlement policies and principles
- Objectives of RP and procedures for preparing RP
- Census and inventory survey (DMS)
- Entitlement determination, including entitlements for compensation and rehabilitation measures/assistances
- Database management and financial management
- Consultation and Information dissemination methods
- Implementation steps, procedures and schedule
- Complaint and redressal mechanism
- Supervision and monitoring.

## Chapter 7 : IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

### 7.1. ANNOUNCEMENT TO DPS

All DPs shall be thoroughly informed on the RP , including eligibility, entitlement policy, modes and rates of compensation, schedules, rights and procedures for complaints and grievances. A Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be prepared by PMB and then will be delivered to all DPs or informed at the meetings with DPs in districts and communes: hangs on in public places such as administration headquarters of communes, cultural and information centers, markets...

Public announcement tasks shall be implemented immediately after GOV and WB approval of project is obtained. The Resettlement RIB consists of :

- I) The Project Background
- II) Project impacts and entitlement policy
- III) Eligibility to compensation and resettlement.
- IV) Implementation organization for compensation, resettlement
- V) Responsibility of related parties in implementing RP.
- VI) Grievances and complaint mechanism.

### 7.2. COMPENSATION DEADLINES :

Compensation payment for agricultural land, trees and crops and all allowances will be paid at least 01 month before land acquisition date.

Compensation payment for residential land, houses and other structures will be paid at least 03 months before the date of land acquisition by the project.

### 7.3. RESETTLEMENT AND CLEARANCE DEADLINE:

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

### 7.4. RP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS:

RP and EMDP implementation will be included in 3 kinds of actions as bellows :

- a) General action : Just at once when beginning the project implementation work.
- b) Separate action : at several times, once for each component of the project.
- c) Continuous action: Continuous action for the stages of RP implementation.

#### **Action 1: Establishing resettlement capacities**

Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, the project will establish management units - a PMB at PC3, under EVN. The PMB will have a resettlement division to carry out daily resettlement responsibilities for their respective MV component.

#### **Action 2: Hiring Independent Monitoring Agency**

PC3 and Quang Tri PPC will jointly hire a qualified agency with specialization on social sciences or anthropology for independent monitoring of the whole subproject or independently for their respective components.

**Action 3: Arranging budget for resettlement implementation**

The PMB under PC3 is required to provide Resettlement Committees with full resettlement budget for compensation and resettlement implementation for their respective components and declare the tasks for RP implementation.

**Action 4: Training for resettlement staff**

With technical assistance of WB's resettlement officers in Hanoi, the PMB will carry out training for all the local staff involved in resettlement implementation of the PSC, DRCs and project communes.

**Action 5: Project Information Campaign**

Just after the project agreement, the PMB will provide local authorities with more detailed information on project and its planned schedule. Within the first months of project implementation, the PMB/PMU in cooperation with local resettlement committees and authorities will carry out a project information campaign in all project areas to inform the general public and affected communities about the project, its activities and plans. Specific resettlement information will be provided to affected communities, DPs, in more focused manners, in accordance with planned schedule of resettlement implementation.

**Action 6: Census, Inventory and evaluation of losses**

Resettlement Committees carry out the Detail Measurement Surveys of affected land and assets and Baseline Survey on socio-economic conditions of the DPs.

Along with DMS, the independent monitoring together with related agencies will carry out the evaluation of the applied unit rates in RP and propose to PPCs for readjusting/updating the unit prices if it is necessary to ensure that DPs are compensated at replacement costs at the time of RP implementation.

**Action 7: Determination of DPs entitlements and application of compensation options**

Results of DMS will serve as a final basis for determination of DPs' entitlements and application of compensation unit rates to all affected assets and resettlement assistance measures to different categories of DPs, completing compensation options for DPs.

**Action 8: Consultation with DPs on their compensation options**

RCs will deliver to DPs a copy of and consult with DPs on their compensation options at public meetings, reach their agreement with signing on the forms and redress any DPs grievance emerged on their entitlements.

**Action 9: Preparation of Rehabilitation Program**

Besides of compensation, for severely impacted DPs will also be assisted through Rehabilitation Program to at least restore or improve their productive capacity and living standards.

At time of RP implementation, the PMB or their consultant, in close cooperation with RCs, local authorities and relevant organizations, will prepare rehabilitation program to assist severely affected people. Preparation of Rehabilitation Program will base on:

- a. Listing DPs eligible to economic restoration
- b. Review economic programs with local authorities and DPs
- c. Consultation and participation of DPs and key stakeholders on local problems, needs, priorities and identification of prioritized proposals
- d. Preparation of proposals for program, which includes:
  1. Objective of proposal
  2. Overview of recent and on-going programs in the locality
  3. Consultation of DPs, and listing participants for each course or program
  4. Results of consultation with local authority, training centers and relevant institutions on program
  5. Proposals for program
  6. Implementation arrangement
  7. Cost and budget
  8. Monitoring and evaluation

The proposals will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence

#### **Action 10: Payment of compensation and delivery of assistance measures**

The PMB with support of DRCs, CPCs will give compensation payment for land, crops, trees and other properties to DPs.

DPs losing more than 10% of total productive land or incomes will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance. They will be assisted for the training or TA on agriculture/husbandry or non-land based program. The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PC3 or its consultants in the period of RP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of DPs. The proposal also include the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.

#### **Action 11: Monitoring and Evaluation**

During the project implementation, the PMB and Independent Monitoring Institution will supervise/ monitor all actions of RP implementation and rehabilitation programs.

**Table 6-1 : Resettlement implementation arrangement**

No	Tasks/actions	Resettlement responsibility	Target date	Project main activities
1	Establishing resettlement division at PMB. Establishment of District RCs	PC3, Quang Tri PPC	Within a month after the project started implementation June 2009	Establishment of PMB under PC3. PSC under QT's PPC June 2009
2	Arranging budget for resettlement implementation	PC3, PMB, Quang Tri's PPC	Within a month after the project started. June 2009	

No	Tasks/actions	Resettlement responsibility	Target date	Project main activities
3	Hiring resettlement consultant and Independent Monitoring Agency/ies	PMB under PC3	Within two months after the start of the project January-June 2009.	Engineering investigation and design January-June 2009.
4	Training for resettlement staff	Consultant, PMB,	After recruitment of resettlement Consultant and IMA January-June 2009.	
5	Project Information Campaign	Consultants, PMB, Local authorities and RCs	January-June 2009.	Call of contractors for tendering contracts for project's components.
6	Census, Inventory and evaluation of losses	Resettlement Committees PMB	July-September 2009	For MV: IV/2004 The Third Quarter of 2009
7	Determination of DPs entitlements and application of compensation options	DRCs, CPCs	July-September 2009	Review of contractor's tendering proposals for both MV: The First Quarter of 2009
8	Consultation with DPs on their compensation options	DRCs, CPCs, PMB	July-September 2009	
9	Preparation of Restoration program	PC3, PMB, PPC, DRCs and CPCs, IMA and Consultants	July-September 2009	
10	Payment of compensation and delivery of assistance measures	PMB and RCs, CPCs	October 2009-October 2010	Awards of contracts to contractors For both MV: The Third Quarter of 2010
11	Monitoring and Evaluation	PMB, IMA	Quarterly Monitoring reports and from 6 months to 12 months Post-Evaluation	Throughout the project implementation

## 7.5. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

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

Project implementation schedule :

- 1) The convention of credit and project signed by : March - May 2008
- 2) Preparation work, definition for scope and amount of project investment : July 2008 -- February 2009.
- 3) Establishing Resettlement Committees and hiring an independent monitoring agency: January -- June 2009.
- 4) Detailed Measurement Surveys and Census of DPs : July 2008 -- February 2009.
- 5) Application of compensation unit prices and rehabilitation measures to compensation forms: July -- September 2009.
- 6) Compensation Payment land clearance for the project construction: October 2009 -- October 2010.
- 7) Delivering Rehabilitation Program: December 2010.
- 8) Independent and internal monitoring : throughout of RP implementation.
- 9) Civil work of the project: June 2009

**Table 6-2: Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No	Activities	Target date
1	Convention of Credit and project signing	April -- May 2007
2	Preparation work, definition for scope and amount of project investment	July 2008 -- February 2009.
3	Establishment of resettlement division at PMB, DRCs	January -- June 2009.
4	Detailed Measurement Surveys and Census of DPs	July 2008 -- February 2009.
5	Application of compensation unit prices and rehabilitation measures to compensation forms:	July -- September 2009.
6	Compensation Payment land clearance for the project construction	October 2009 -- October 2010.
7	Delivering Rehabilitation Assistances	December 2010.
8	Independent and internal monitoring	throughout of RP implementation
9	<b>Start of Civil work of the project</b>	June 2009

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

## 7.6. GRIEVANCE AND APPEALS:

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

The procedures are as follows:

Stage 1-Commune Level

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

Stage 2- District Level

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

Stage 3- Provincial Level

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

Stage 4-Court Case

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

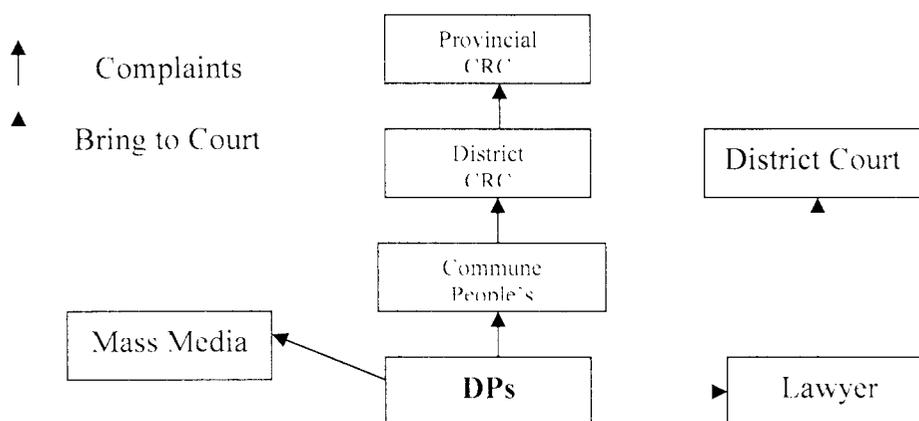
DPs can make an appeal on any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, including compensation rates being offered.

Detailed procedures for redress of grievances and process shown publicized among the DPs during participation meetings and also in the offices of RBs.

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

Please see Figure 7.6 for *Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs*

**Figure 7.6-Grievance Redress Administrative and Juridical Structures Available to DPs**



## Chapter 8: ECONOMIC RESTORATION

Compensation alone to DPs for lost properties in many cases is far from enough to help them rehabilitate their previous standards of living. Income restoration measures have been designed to assist severely affected farmers, shopkeepers and other vulnerable DPs to restore their pre-project earning capacity and productive levels, or improve living standards, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. Assurances for economic restoration may include followings:

### 8.1. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION (AE)

Severely affected farmers, who loses more than 10% of their total productive land holdings, will be entitled to agricultural extension assistance to increase productivity on their remaining land or develop/improve their animal husbandry. Such assistance would include cultivation and/or animal raising techniques for new high-yielding varieties, hybrids... This measure could help restore future income losses so that the AP will be in a position to produce the same level of income from the next season's harvest. The implementing agencies - PMB and RCs with assistance of communes authorities, Farmers' and/or Women's Unions will consult with the DPs and coordinate with the Agricultural Extension Centers of DARD to prepare proposal for the training program and facilitate the provision of agricultural extension services to all severely affected farmers. An estimated VND from 1,500,000 - 3,000,000 will be provided per household for agricultural extension purposes.

The program includes following activities:

#### *Activity 1: Assessment of needs for agricultural extension*

After the DMS will be completed, the PMB and RCs will establish a list of DPs eligible for agricultural extension assistance program. The Commune's authorities will assist these units holding meetings to consult with severely affected farmers on topics and times for agricultural extension trainings, and quantify the demand for the service. It is preferable to be taken between April - May 2007.

#### *Activity 2: Preparation of proposal for AE.*

Based on results of training need assessment, the PMB in consultation with local AEC, will prepare proposal for the AE training program and submit it to PC3 and PPC for approval and financing. The proposal should include:

1. Objectives of the program
2. Beneficiaries of the program
3. Consultation of DPs and establish lists of participants for each topics
4. Consultation with local authority and AECs on the program
5. Proposal for program
6. Implementation arrangement
7. Schedule
8. Cost and budget
9. Monitoring and evaluation

This activity should be done between May - September 2007.

#### *Activity 3: Implementation of AE program*

After the proposal for the AE program being approved, the PMB will transfer the training budget to assigned AECs for training of registered farmers. The AE activity can be taken in one or several times during the RP implementation, based on needs of the DPs. The PMB,

commune's authorities and local mass organizations will monitor the program implementation.

## 8.2. TRAINING ASSISTANCE:

For each DP, who has their income source severely affected, including those who have to change their occupation as a result of resettlement, will be given training/retraining assistance in form of job training or cash combined with respective technical assistance (e.g., agricultural extension). The Project will also provide a training subsistence allowance for each entitled trainee during 3 months of training course. The total value of the rehabilitation assistance will D3.000.000 per household.

To implement this program, similar actions and procedures as for AF will be applied

## 8.3. ACCESS TO CREDIT

Lack of access to credit often leads to lack of equipment and inputs and lack of capacity to optimize the use of agricultural land or to difficulties in creating new enterprises. In order for the poor and other vulnerable groups including severely affected farmers to gain fully from these new opportunities, further credit avenues will be explored prior to the finalizing the RPs for severely affected and vulnerable DPs.

**Action 1:** Attaining the PPC's approval and the BSP's agreement on provision of fund for the credit proposed program.

At approval of the RP, the PC3 with its PMB will discuss with the PPC and the Bank for Social Policies on the proposed credit program to reach their support and BSP's commitments to provide the credit service. They also discuss with the BSP to define organizational model for implementation and the mechanism for channeling flow of fund.

**Action 2:** Dissemination of information on credit proposed program

The PMB with technical assistance of the BSP staff will prepare information documents on the credit proposed program for public dissemination, describing objectives of the program, eligibility, procedures, regulations, interest rates, terms of credits and repayment conditions. The commune authorities with local mass organizations, including Women's, Farmers' Union, will organize meetings to inform about the program to DPs and distribution of available leaflets...

**Action 3:** Identification of participants of the credit program

The communes will investigate demand of the eligible DPs for credits and, with assistance of the BSP staff, will assess ability to repay of DPs

**Action 4:** Preparation of credit proposal

The PMB with assistance of BSP specialist will prepare proposal for small scale credit program and submit it to the PPC then to BSP for approval. It will also discuss with BSP on implementation arrangement and credit procedures.

The proposal will contains the followings:

1. *Objectives of credit program*
2. *Beneficiaries of the program:* The targeted borrowers are income severely impacted households.

3. *Mechanism for channeling of fund:* The BSP will provide a fund for the credits through its existing network, based on the approved proposal for the credit program. The flow of fund will go from the VP's provincial BSP to the District's BSP, from where the credits may be directly given to the eligible DPs or through trusted organizations. Concrete forms for channeling the fund will be identified at early time of the project implementation.
4. *Repayment:* The proposal should provide brief information about main characteristics and economic status of borrowers, their willingness and ability to repay the loans and their proposed saving plans.
5. *Terms of credits:* The eligible borrowers are severely affected farmers who lose more than 10% of their total productive land holding and willing to take a loan. It need to clearly indicate the proposed sizes of loans, purpose of loans, duration of loans, interest rates, terms of repayment (by one time or by installments, how many times, when, to whom and how much each installment to repay...)
6. *Implementation arrangement:* The PMB will be involved at the beginning as intermediates to connect the BSP with their concerned DPs into the program. After that, to get credit the eligible DPs will directly communicate with the Bank's credit system, where loan's procedures will follow its regulations. Specific implementation responsibilities for management of the fund will be identified later by the Bank in consultation with the DPs and local organizations.
7. *Cost and budget:* The total cost of the credit program includes two components: (i) Cost for preparation, facilitating and monitoring the program; and, (ii) Credit management cost. The Project Central Counterpart Budget will pay for the first component, while the credit operation and management cost will strictly follow the Bank's regulations and be included in the cost of loans.
8. *Monitoring and evaluation:* The PMB will be responsible for internal-, while the EMA for external monitoring of the program implementation and assist to resolve any emerged issues.

**Action 5:** Training the program's eligible participants on application, use and management of loans.

#### **8.4. Project-Related Job Opportunities.**

Severely affected persons will also have priority to be employed in the works linked to the Project where possible.

**Action 1:** the PMB under PC3 will discuss with contractors on possible employment and require them to give priority providing project's linked jobs to severely impacted persons. Such action is done during the time of appraisal and awarding project's civil works contracts to contractors, which is planned to be done in the second Quarter of 2005.

**Action 2:** Commune's authorities and RC's will investigate demand for jobs of severe DPs and inform this to the PMB . It is expected to be done after completion of DMS, during time of civil works contract proceedings.

**Action 3:** Realization by awarded contractors of employment provision to prioritized severely affected persons during civil works.

PMB, IMA and communes organization will monitor jobs creation for the concerned DPs.

### **8.5. SEVERANCE OF COMMUNITIES AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

During the participatory detailed design every effort will be made to avoid severance of communities and technical infrastructure, such as irrigation and drainage system, roads... Technical consultant has primary responsibility for adopting, during design process, technical alternative mitigating adverse impacts on communities and local productive infrastructure. During construction period, the contractors are required to make all efforts to reduce impacts on environment, communities and public properties.

So far results of surveys and inventory of losses do not show any severe impacts on DPs, communities and public properties, thus there no need for economic resoration measures to be done. However, in project's implementation stage, if any severe adverse impacts on DPs and communities will be envisaged, the respective responsibilities should be observed by concerned parties to ensure that the DPs able to restore their previous productive capacity and income level.

## Chapter 9: COST AND BUDGETS

### 9.1. Budgets

Budget for RP implementation will be the counterpart funds. EVN will provide resettlement budget for the RD component.

### 9.2. Compensation cost estimate compensation cost estimate for temporary and permanently impacted house, structure, agricultural land, forestry land, cultivated land, trees and crops have been based on :

- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued on December 3, 2004 .
- Decree 181/2004/ND-CP issued on October 29, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Land Law revised 2003.
- Decree 188/2004/ND-CP issued on November 16, 2004 on methods to determine land prices and assorted land price brackets.
- Decree 17/2006/ND-CP dated January 27, 2006 on revision and supplementation of some regulations in decrees guiding the implementation of the Land Law.
- Decree 84/2006/ND-CP dated May 25, 2007 on revision of issuing LURC, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedure for compensation, resettlement when land acquired by State and grievance redress.
- Decisions No 83/2006/QD-UBND 22nd December, 2006 of Quang Tri Provincial People's Committees on the applicable unit prices for compensation for land.
- Decisions No 308/QD-UBND 14th February, 2007 of Quang Tri Provincial People's Committees on the applicable unit prices for compensation for trees.

Preliminary assessment of replacement costs and market price for land, structures, trees conducted by VinhThanh..JSC in the period of carrying out inventory of losses survey.

According to results of rapid replacement cost assessment made by consultants in 43 communes, discussed, there likely doesn't exist land market in locality. It is very rare that someone transfer land use rights. It is also hardly to see the case that farmer give land for rent and if it happens then the term is just for one or two harvests. The yields of local crops and related to them land profitability are very low too due to poor quality of soils and poor irrigation conditions. Nevertheless, land transfer prices of those scarce cases as well as profitability of crops production, generally are very low too. Comparing to the compensation prices for land, crops and other assets, which are regulated by Quang Tri PPC issued decisions, it could say that the compensation prices issued by QT's PPC for land and different properties are equal or even a little bit higher than the "market" prices or transfer rates. Since the project implementation may be delayed, while currently applied compensation prices for properties may be outdated, at the time of RP implementation it need to check again all applied prices and that should be adjusted if necessary. The evaluation of unit cost at the time will be done by independent monitoring agency, Pricing Department of provinces. This activity will be required in TOR for Independent Monitoring later. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be also carried out by Resettlement Committees at the very beginning of project implementation or early before implementation of each physical component, when detailed technical designs will be defined, to precisely record all details of losses for DPs.

### 9.3. COST ESTIMATE

i) Cost for RP consists of: Preparation work :

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

Survey work is carried out in two stages : Preliminary stage (for RP preparation) and Detailed Measurement Survey (at the early time of project and RP implementation)

#### ii) Compensation and rehabilitation cost

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

- Compensation for permanent land acquisition
- Compensation for trees and crops affected due to the temporary and/or permanent loss of land (including the cost of cutting the trees)
- Rehabilitation assistance to severely affected farmers losing more than 10% of land holdings
- Compensation for other/secondary structures in ROW.

#### iii) Administrative/Management cost consists of :

- Cost for staff of PMB and Compensation Committees includes in: physical base, salary and allowance for administration organization, full-time and/or part time resettlement staff.
- Cost for trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.
- Management cost has not yet breakdown in the detailed:

#### iv). Monitoring cost

When carrying out the project, PMB of PC3 will signed a contract with independent monitoring institution(s). Because cost of monitoring work has not yet the detailed norms of Government, it is estimated at about 3.5% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation. The interested independent monitoring institutions will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent monitoring.

#### v) Contingency cost

It is learned from the implemented projects and from the conservative side, the rate for contingency is estimated about 20% of total cost of compensation and RP preparation.

### 9.4. TOTAL COST FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

Total estimated cost for resettlement of the project is **3,164,979,492VND (or 191,817 USD)** comprising of followings:

<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation cost</b>	<b>2,463,019,060</b>	<b>VND</b>
	- Compensation cost for land:	1,987,151,460	VND
	- Compensation for trees and crops:	469,267,600	VND
	- Cost of DMS and Census (20,000VND/HH):	6,600,000	VND
<b>2</b>	Administrative management cost 5% x (1):	123,150,953	VND
<b>3</b>	Monitoring Cost = 3.5% x (1):	86,205,667	VND
<b>4</b>	Contingency cost = 20% x (1):	<b>492,603,812</b>	<b>VND</b>
	<b>Total resettlement cost:</b>	<b>3,164,979,492</b>	<b>VND</b>
		<b>or</b>	<b>191,817 USD</b>

The details of cost estimate for each sub-components are attached (see Appendix 4)

## Chapter 10 : PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

### 10.1 OBJECTIVES OF INFORMATION CAMPAIGN AND CONSULTATION PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

This phase consisted of line route selection, census and inventory of affected people, affected assets, and identification of strategies for compensating, rehabilitating and relocating. During the census and inventory of DPs, their lost land, assets, survey teams had conducted consultation with local authorities of all project affected communes and districts and took focus group discussions with DPs in the number of impacted communes to attain their comments on the route alignments, potential of adverse impact, their comment on unit cost of land, local agricultural productivity, land transfer rate etc. Commune local authorities had also been consulted on availability of public land that can be used for compensation option "land for land"

Draft RP will be sent to PPC, relevant agencies and other authorities for review and comments. PC3 and PMU will request PPC and other local authorities to carefully review for the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RP. PPC will review and their comments will be sent to PC3 within August 2007,

The draft RP will also be disclosed at the office of PPC, at VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet Nam,

All feedback from local authorities and relevant agencies are integrated in RP.

**Phase II:** During RP implementation

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

**10.2 INFORMATION CAMPAIGN, DPS, EM & AGENCY CONSULTATION DURING RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND RP PREPARATION**

During phase I. (RP preparation), the following activities were carried out sequentially :

**Phase I-Activity 1:** Information & discussion with local authorities on the line routes.

After studying maps and visiting the site. VinhThanh.,JSC had envisaged a preliminary route on 1/50,000 scale map. This map was sent to all locations passed by the line and relevant local authorities. The local authorities have agreed on the project line routes. These activities took place in April - May 2007

**Phase I - Activity 2:** Inventory of losses and statistics

Based on the agreed line routes, survey teams had realized the routes at sites and coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of DPs affected on land and assets. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered to 20 % of affected households. These activities took place in April - May 2007

**Phase I - Activity 3 :** Meetings with DPs' representatives

When the survey finished. VinhThanh.,JSC in coordination with the commune officials held meetings with DPs having land and other assets impacted and with village representatives. The consultation was made in April – May 2007, in all the project communes. In these meetings, VinhThanh.,JSC informed the participants about the project, purposes; presented the project activities, components and possible impacts on land and crops and other properties; explained the objective of RP, policies for compensation and informed people not to build new structures or plant trees in the affected areas. DPs were also asked for their priority for compensation modes The result was that the most of them would prefer cash for land and for other assets as the scale of loss was marginal.

**Phase I - Activity 4: Sending draft RP and entitlement policy to PPC and districts for review and disclosure,**

Draft RP will be sent by PC3 to the PPC for review and comments. PC3 and VinhThanh.,JSC will request PPC and other local authorities to carefully review for the requirements on waivers, eligibility to compensation, proposed entitlement policy, RP cost, taskforces, mechanism for complaint and applied unit costs in draft RP. PPC will review and their comments will be sent to PC3 and EVN by the end of August 2007

The draft RP will also be disclosed at the office of PPC, at VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet Nam.

### 10.3 INFORMATION CAMPAIGN & CONSULTATION DURING RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

**Phase II - Activity 1 :** Establishment of RCs. Information dissemination and training for RCs :

After the signing of the loan agreement, the first resettlement activity is to establish PSC and DRC by Quang Tri PPC and PMB by PC3. Then PC3 will provide local RCs at all levels the final RP, training their staff on RP contents and steps of RP implementation. Disseminating RIB to all DPs. This activity will take place in January-June 2009.

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

RCs will carry out DMS and disseminate DMS's and entitlement forms to all DPs. The list of DPs, their affected assets and entitlements will be posted at commune office. This activity are proposed to be done in July 2008-February 2009.

RCs will calculate entitlements and disseminate entitlement compensation forms to all DPs. The entitlements compensation forms will be posted at commune office. This activity is proposed to be done by about July 2008-February 2009.

Each time after distribution of RIB and compensation, entitlement forms to DPs, DRCs and all commune local authorities will organize meetings in each commune once again to clearly explain the policy of RP to DPs. In these meetings, DPs can raise their questions on any resettlement issues.

#### **Phase II - Activity 3 :** Meeting with DPs on compensation payment.

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

At the meeting, DPs can comment on the proposed compensation rates. Disagreement on compensation rates will be noted down and collected for consideration.

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

At a later meeting, DPs will be informed of times, locations and procedures of compensation payment for the lost assets. The meetings are scheduled by October 2009-October 2010.

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

PC3 will inform commune authorities and DPs about construction schedule and procedures as well as schedule of RP implementation.

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

#### 10.4 RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET (RIB)

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

The RIB will contain information on the followings:

##### *Compensation and Resettlement*

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

## Chapter 11: GRIEVANCE AND APPEALS

To ensure that the DPs have avenues for redressing their grievances related to any aspect of compensation and resettlement, detailed procedures of redresses of grievances have been established for the project. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the DPs speedily and in a transparent manner. By resolving grievances at the project level, the progress of the project would be more effectively ascertained.

The procedures are as follows

**Stage 1-** Complaints from DPs on any aspect of the resettlement program, or losses previously having not been addressed, shall first be lodged verbally or in written form to the people's committee at commune level. In case an oral complaint is made, it will be written on paper by the commune and processed. The people's committee at commune level will be responsible for resolving the issue within 15 days from the day it is lodged.

**Stage 2** - If no understanding or amicable solution cannot be reached, or if no response from the people's committee at commune level is received by the DPs within 15 days of registering the complaint, he/she can appeal to the District Resettlement Committee. The DRC will provide a decision within 1 month of the registering of the appeal.

**Stage 3** - If the DP is not satisfied with the decision of the DRC or its representative, or, in the absence of any response by the DRC, the DP can appeal to the Provincial People's Committee or PSC. The Provincial People's Committee together with the representative of PSC will provide a decision on the appeal within 30 days from the day it is lodged with the PPC.

**Stage 4** - If the DP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PPC or PSC on appeal, or in absence of any response from the PPC within the stipulated time, the DPs as a last resort, may submit his/her case to a relevant civil court, in accordance with the "Civil Procedure Act".

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

Detailed procedures for redress of grievances and appeal process publicized among the DPs during participation meetings and also in the offices of RCs,

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

## Chapter 12: MONITORING & EVALUATION

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

An independent consulting agency (IMA) will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks. The selection of such agency will be submitted to the approval of PC3/PPC and WB.

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

### 12.1, INTERNAL MONITORING

Internal supervision and monitoring include the following activities :

- a) Monitoring the population and socio-economic surveys of DPs and the inventory of DPs' assets, status, occupation and living conditions and supervising the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation for the DPs in the terms agreed by the DPs.
- b) Monitoring whether the implementation of resettlement and compensation tasks are carried out as provided in this RP.
- c) Monitoring the availability and quality of replacement land
- d) Monitoring the timely and sufficient deployment of resettlement and compensation funds for this RP.
- e) Investigate and fairly assess each case of complaint and grievance.
- f) Internal monitoring agencies will prepare a quarterly report detailing the progress of RP implementation. Such a report should be made available to appropriate GOV authorities, WB and external monitoring agencies.

### 12.2, EXTERNAL MONITORING

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

- (i) At the beginning of RP implementation, review unit costs of compensation applied in RP, check at the site for ensuring that, the compensation costs are at replacement value or otherwise, recommend to PC3, its PMB and Quang Tri PPC for adjusting.
- (ii) Evaluation of inventory survey (DMS) and Entitlements to DPs
- (iii) Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the PAP,
- (iv) Supervision of Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule: the completion of land acquisition and resettlement activities for any component should be completed prior to award of the civil works contract for that component.
- (v) Supervision of provisions of income restoration assistance to severely affected HHs .

- (vi) Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RP so as to achieve the objectives of this RP.
- (vii) Offering suggestions on how improve RP programs
- (viii) Closely monitoring compensation activities and be prepared to give informed evaluation of Complaint and grievances cases.
- (ix) Evaluate the level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the RP
- (x) Throughout the implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.
- (xi) Produce a final document to be prepared from six months to one year after the completion of the entire resettlement program. This document shall provide detailed evaluation of the RP and its implementation, documenting both by means of interviews with the DPs the situation and the opinions of them after they have been resettled and compensated.

Monitoring will be on a sample basis. The sample size should be 20% of severely affected Households and at least 10% of other DPs. The sample survey should be conducted twice a year.

The IMA will be required to submit the findings of the periodical monitoring every 6 months, or any other agreed period. These monitoring reports shall be submitted at the end of each quarter of monitoring activity to the PMB, which in turn will submit these reports to WB as an annex of its progress report.

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

On the bases of the RP implementation experience the Final Evaluation document shall provide suggestions both to help reinforce local RP expertise and to improve for future resettlements.

Terms of Reference (TOR) for independent monitoring will be prepare by PMB under PC3. TOR will clearly figure out the task for RP and be sent to WB for its concurrence prior to invitation of independent monitoring.

## SECTION 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Project

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

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

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

#### B. Policy Framework

4. This resettlement policy framework prepared based on the PO/BP 4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement (December, 2001), The principle objective of the Policy Framework is to ensure that all **displaced persons (DP's)** 1 will be compensated for their losses at **replacement cost** 2 and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

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

#### C. The Displaced Persons (DPs)

6. The DP's include the following persons to be identified by the baseline information collected for each Resettlement Plans (RPs):
  - (e) persons whose houses are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the project;
  - (f) persons whose residential and premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;

- (g) persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the project: and
- (h) persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project.

#### D, Principles and Objectives

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

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

- (i) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of RPs.
- (j) Effective and timely supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs will be carried out.

### **E, Resettlement Plan (RP)**

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

#### **Abbreviated Resettlement Plan**

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

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

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

#### **Resettlement Plan**

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

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

14. Each RP will be completed by no later than six months prior to the estimated date for commencement of the works. Each RP will be furnished to the World Bank for consideration by

*no later than three months prior to the actual initiation of the works under the Project.* Rehabilitation and assistance activities will only commence after the World Bank has found acceptable the respective RP and EVN has approved it. Rehabilitation and assistance activities will be completed before awarding contracts of civil works under each sub-project.

## SECTION 2

### INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

#### A, Institutional Framework

25. The responsibility for preparing and implementing the Policy Framework and RPs are as follows:
- (a) The overall responsibility for enforcement of the Policy Framework and for planning and implementing RPs rests with PCs under EVN. The PCs and their Project Provincial Powers (PPPs) are responsible for carrying out census, socioeconomic survey and inventories and preparing RPs and for the day-to-day implementation thereof within their respective jurisdiction. The people's committees at the district and commune levels will participate in the RP preparation and implementation. These administrative units will also ensure the active and effective participation of the DPs in the RP preparation and implementation. In order to have RPs acceptable to the World Bank and to implement RP smoothly, PCs under EVN are responsible for i) hiring qualified consultants to prepare RPs; ii) appointing qualified social safeguard staff at each PC and its Project Management Board (PMB) and Compensation and Resettlement Committees at provincial and district levels.
  - (b) Funds for compensation will be from EVN and budgetary requirements for economic restoration, other assistance would be either from counter part funds or from IDA.

#### B, Legal Framework

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

25. The Legal Framework of the Government of Vietnam: The key national laws, decrees governing land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in Vietnam consists of the following:
- The Constitution of Vietnam, 1992 confirms the right of citizens to own a house and to protect the ownership of the house.

- The Land Law 2003 issued on December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2003.
- Decree 181/2004/ND-CP issued on October 29, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Land Law revised 2003.
- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP issued on December 3, 2004 on compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the state.
- Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC issued on December 7, 2004 guiding the implementation of compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- Decree 188/2004/ND-CP issued on November 16, 2004 on methods to determine land prices and assorted land price brackets.
- Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC issued by November 26, 2004 guiding the implementation of the Government's decree No 188/2004/ND-CP
- Decree 17/2006/ND-CP dated January 27, 2006 on revision and supplementation of some regulations in decrees guiding the implementation of the Land Law.
- Decree 84/2007/ND-CP dated May 25<sup>th</sup> 2007 on revision of issuing LURC, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedure for compensation, resettlement when land acquired by State and grievance redress.

## 18. World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)

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

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

- Consulting with potential Project-affected people on feasible measures for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Providing Project-affected persons with options for resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Enabling their participation in planning and selecting these options;

- Providing compensation at full replacement cost for losses;
- Choosing relocation sites that provide, at a minimum, the same benefits and services as the sites they replace;
- Providing allowances, training and income support to assist in making a smooth transition;
- Identifying vulnerable groups and providing special assistance to these groups; and,
- Establishing an institutional and organizational structure that supports this process to a successful end.

### 18.3 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation:

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

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

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

### 25. Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

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

- Vietnam has a process whereby most people without legal land rights may meet conditions of legalization and receive compensation for losses.
- Permanent residents are provided with options that include relocation to an improved site, or cash, or a combination of the two.

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

### C, Required Waivers

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

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

#### 22. Eligibility to Compensation Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. Dec 3<sup>rd</sup> 2004

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

22.2 Article 18 (item 3,4) and Article 20 (item 2b, c) (*Principle for compensation of lost property*): (i) Houses and structures on non-eligible for compensation land, which have not

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

22.3 Article 28 (item 1.2) and Article 29 (item 1) of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (*Assistance Policy for rehabilitation*): DPs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitle to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance.

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

### **23, Price of Land for Calculation of Compensation:**

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

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

23.3 Article 2 of Decree 188/2004/ND-CP dt, Nov 16<sup>th</sup> 2004:: This article states that the land price shall be defined by the Provincial People's Committee and/or cities directly under the central government.

23.4 To ensure that the objectives of the project resettlement policy are met, unit price for land compensation established by Project Provincial/cities People's Committee will be adjusted to meet the replacement cost.

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

### **24, Assistance Policy for DPs who Rent Houses from the Government - Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt, Dec 3<sup>rd</sup> 2004**

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

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

25. Government Commitment Decree 131/2006/ND-CP dt, Nov 9<sup>th</sup> 2006 on guiding the ODA management (revision of Decree 19/2001/ND-CP dt May 4<sup>th</sup> 2001) and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup> 2004

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

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

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

### SECTION 3

#### ENTITLEMENT POLICY

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

- (a) DPs losing agricultural/productive land and crops
  - (i) if the portion of the land to be lost represents 10% or less of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is still a viable economic holding, cash compensation, at full replacement cost for the acquired area may be provided to the DP
  - (ii) if the portion of the land to be lost more than 10% of the total area of the landholding and the remaining holding is not viable then the project will acquire the entire landholding and provide "land for land" arrangements of equal productive capacity, satisfactory to the DP, However, if the DP prefers to receive cash instead of land, then cash compensation at replacement cost is applied,
  - (iii) DP's will be compensated for the loss of standing crops at market price, productive trees will be compensated at replacement cost,
  - (iv) DP's whose land is temporarily taken by the works under the project will be compensated for their loss of income, standing crops and for the cost of soil restoration and damaged infrastructure, Land will be rehabilitated after the project construction by each PC and its PMB,
- (b) DPs losing residential land and house/structure
  - (i) The mechanism for compensating loss of residential land and structures will be: (1) the provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP or cash compensation at replacement cost according to DPs' choice; and (2) cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the house/structures, without deduction

for depreciation or salvage materials or compensate in kind according to DPs' options.

- (ii) If residential land is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not sufficient for reorganizing DP's house then at the request of the DP, the entire residential land will be acquired at full replacement cost.
- (iii) If house/other structure is only partially being affected by the project and the remaining areas are not convenient to using, the house/ structure will be acquired at full replacement cost. without depreciation.
- (iv) Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of six months rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

(c) DPs losing business

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

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

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

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

a) Transportation allowance

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

b) Subsistence allowance for relocating

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

who relocating to areas of socioeconomic difficulty shall be receive cash allowance equal to 30 kg of rice per month in uninterrupted 12 months.

c) Restoration allowance

DPs, who are permanently affected more than 10 % of productive land or incomes, will be entitled to trainings or other economic restoration programs at about VND 1,500.000 for household.

d) Relocation bonus

A bonus of maximum 5 million will be awarded to DP who dismantle their houses and vacate their premises in accordance with the resettlement schedule of will get a maximum bonus of 5,000.000 VND/ HH.

29. By the nature of the project impacts, the potential impacted categories are classified into seven (07) categories. The entitlement matrix is attached (see Appendix 2)

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

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

The above procedure will also be clearly guided in Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

#### SECTION 4: SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION, AND RELOCATION

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

- (a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- (b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
- (c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- (d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

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

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

## **SECTION 5 PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION**

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

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

## **SECTION 6 BASELINE INFORMATION**

### **A, Census and Inventory**

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

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

**B, Resettlement Plan**

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

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

**SECTION 7  
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS****A, Implementation Schedule**

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

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

**B, Institutional Arrangement**

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

**C, Complaints and Grievances**

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

**First step:**

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

**Second step:**

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

**Third step:**

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

**Fourth step:**

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

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

**D, Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

43. Internal monitoring and supervision will:

- (a) Verify that the baseline information of all DP's has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Policy Framework and the respective .
- (b) Oversee that the RPs are implemented as designed and approved.
- (c) Verify that funds for implementing the RPs are provided to the respective PMBs in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used by the respective PMB's in accordance with the provisions of .
- (d) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

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

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

- (a) Determine whether the procedures for DPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements has been done in accordance with this Policy Framework; and
- (b) Assess if the Policy Framework objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of DPs have been met.
- (c) Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of Project implementation on the DPs.

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

## SECTION 8 COST AND BUDGET

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

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

### Annexes

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Appendix 2*

**Entitlement Matrix**

## APPENDIX 2: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR THE SECOND RURAL ENERGY PROJECT

Rural DISTRIBUTION project

Entitlement Matrix

ANNEX I

N°	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
1	Temporary acquisition of productive land in ROW	All DPs have trees, crops, other assets in ROW	DPs with/without land certificate included in the inventory or able to prove land occupancy prior to cut-off date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected trees at the replacement cost plus cost for cutting trees, crops at market price. Number of crop patterns to be compensated based on the time of temporarily acquired of land,</li> <li>- No compensation for land</li> <li>- Rehabilitate land after the project construction,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.</li> <li>- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost and for crops at the market price. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PCs or Provinces will pay money for this work. DP has right for using salvageable trees.</li> <li>- Full compensation at least 01 month before land clearance. Payment to DPs will be delivered by PC and/or District Resettlement Committees (DRCs).</li> <li>- Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction and land in ROW could be used with the restricted purposes.</li> <li>- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/ disseminate to DPs and key stake holders.</li> </ul>

N <sup>o</sup>	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
2	Temporary acquisition of <b>residential and garden land</b> in ROW <b>without house or structures</b> in ROW	All DPs with orchards or trees in ROW	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected fruit trees and trees at replacement cost.</li> <li>- No compensation for land</li> <li>- Rehabilitate land after the project construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees have to be cut are regulated by Article 5 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks.</li> <li>- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation for trees will be at the replacement cost. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PC or Provinces will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees.</li> <li>- Full compensation to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. Affected land in ROW will be rehabilitated by contractors after the project construction</li> <li>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs</li> <li>- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/ disseminate to DPs and key stake holders.</li> </ul>

N <sup>o</sup>	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
3	Temporary impact on <b>residential and garden land</b> . Partial house/building within ROW (area in ROW <b>less than 10%</b> of total area) and the demolished area does not impact to the remaining house/building. Residential land and garden land outside of ROW is sufficient for re-organizing (not less than 60 m <sup>2</sup> ).	All DPs have house/building and trees/fruit trees in ROW	-do-	<p><b>House/ building:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DP can opt for : i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106 2005/ND-CP dt,Aug 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation for the directly affected rooms at the replacement cost and cost for demolishing an affected room.</li> <li>- No compensation for land,</li> <li>- Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tree and fruit tree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost,</li> </ul> <p><b>Allowances:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 5,6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt,Aug 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks,</li> <li>- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be paid at the replacement cost, without deduction for salvageable materials,</li> <li>- DPs will demolish the impacted part/ room and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves,</li> <li>- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PC or project provinces will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees,</li> <li>- Full entitlement payment to DPs impacted on house/building at least 03 months before land clearance,</li> <li>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and/or DRCs</li> <li>- Land in ROW could be used with restricted purposes,</li> <li>- Finance available for compensation and well information disclose/ disseminate to DPs and all key stake holders,</li> </ul>
4	Temporary impact on	All DPs have	-do-	<b>House/ building:</b>	- House and building have to be demolished or could be

N <sup>o</sup>	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
	<p><b>residential and or garden land.</b> Impact <b>more than 10%</b> of total house/building area but the demolished area will impact to the <b>remaining of house/structure.</b> Land outside of ROW is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m2).</p>	house/building and tree fruit trees in ROW		<p>- DP can opt for : i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building; or ii) Cash compensation at replacement cost for full areas of impacted house/building and demolish DP's house in ROW,</p> <p>- No compensation for land,</p> <p>- Rehabilitate land after the project construction by contractors.</p> <p><b>Tree and fruit tree</b></p> <p>- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost.</p> <p><b>Allowances:</b></p> <p>- Relocation allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six months,</p>	<p>existed are regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks,</p> <p>- Consultation for DP's options on remains their house in ROW or move out of ROW,</p> <p>- PCs and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be replacement cost at the time of payment,</p> <p>- DPs will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves,</p> <p>- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PMB will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees,</p> <p>- Full compensation payment for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 03 months before land clearance,</p> <p>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs</p> <p>- Cleared residential could be reused with other restricted purposes,</p> <p>- Finance available for compensation/ rehabilitation and well information disclose/ disseminate</p>

N°	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
5	Temporary impact on <b>residential and or garden land</b> in ROW. Full or partial house/building impacted and land outside of is <b>not sufficient for reorganizing</b> (less than 60 m2)	All DPs have house/building and trees, fruit trees in ROW	-do-	<p>DPs can opt for one of the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Remain their houses or building in ROW with the conditions regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks, Subsidy allowance for fireproof materials and lightning arrestors for the existing house/building or</li> <li>ii) Cash compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land at replacement cost, Impacted land will be obtained by local authorities; or ii) "Land for land" with the same area which DP occupied and cash at replacement cost for the affected assets associated with land, Land occupied by DP will be obtained by local authorities,</li> </ul> <p>- Compensation for affected trees and fruit trees at the replacement cost,</p> <p><b>Allowances:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relocating allowance of 30 kg of rice equivalent per person per month in six</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- House and building have to be demolished or could be existed are regulated by Article 6 of the Government Decree 106/2005/ND-CP dt.Aug 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005 on the protection of the high voltage networks,</li> <li>- Consultation for DP's options on remain their house in ROW or move out of ROW</li> <li>- PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment,</li> <li>- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development</li> <li>- DPs receive compensation will demolish the impacted house areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves,</li> <li>- Full compensation payment for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance, If DP is requested for cutting affected trees, PCs or project provinces will pay money for this work, DP has right for using salvageable trees,</li> <li>- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance,</li> <li>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRCs</li> <li>- Cleared residential could be used with other restricted</li> </ul>

N°	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
6	Permanent acquisition of land for <b>tower foundations</b> , substation and access roads etc.	All DPs occupied land and properties associated with land permanently impacted by towers foundations, substation and access roads etc.	-do-	<p>months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transportation allowance for relocating DP according to the Compensation Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated Dec 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2004 of GOV.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation assistance if DPs permanently losing business or more than 10% of their incomes.</li> <li>- Incentive for relocating in a timely manner: maximum 5,000,000 VND/HH</li> </ul> <p><b>For DP losing productive land:</b></p> <p><i>a. Land loss less than 10% of their total land holdings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for the lost area if the remaining plot is still economically viable,</li> <li>- Cash compensation for the whole impacted plot if the remaining plot is not economically viable,</li> <li>- Cash compensation for properties associated with land</li> </ul> <p><i>b. Land loss equal or more than 10% of</i></p>	<p>purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finance/ land available for rehabilitation and restoration and well information disclose/ disseminate to DPs and key stake holders.,</li> <li>- PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration programs for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RAP implementation.</li> <li>- Consultation for DP's options on land compensation.</li> <li>- PMB and local authorities determine and ensure that compensation will be at replacement cost at the time of payment,</li> <li>- Replacement land, and resettlement sites development.</li> <li>- DPs receiving compensation will demolish the impacted areas and reconstruct/or improve their houses themselves.</li> <li>- Full compensation for trees and fruit trees to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance. If DP is requested for cutting affected trees. PMB will pay money for this work, DP has</li> </ul>

N <sup>o</sup>	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
				<p><i>their total landholdings:</i></p> <p>DP can opt for the followings:</p> <p>i) "Land for land" with the same area and productive of impacted area if the remaining plots are still economic viable and for the whole impacted plots if the remaining plots are not economic viable</p> <p>ii) Cash for land at the replacement cost,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for trees and affected fruit trees at the replacement cost,</li> <li>- Rehabilitation assistance.</li> </ul> <p><b>For DP losing Residential and garden land:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If remaining land is sufficient for reorganizing (not less than 60 m<sup>2</sup>): Cash compensation for lost area and assets associated with land.</li> <li>- If remaining land is not sufficient for reorganizing:</li> </ul> <p>DP can opt for i) cash compensation at replacement cost for land and assets on land,</p>	<p>right for using salvageable trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full compensation for impacted house and allowances to DPs at least 05 months before land clearance,</li> <li>- No award civil work contract before completion of compensation and reorganizing houses or relocation.</li> <li>- Payment to DPs will be delivered by PCs and DRC's</li> <li>- Finance/ land available for compensation/ rehabilitation and well information disclose/ disseminate.</li> <li>- PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to restoration for their options and prepare proposal for restoration programs in the period of RAP implementation,</li> <li>- DPs will be granted with Land Use Right Certificate without payment of administrative fees.</li> </ul>

N°	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
7	DP impacted on business or other services	All DPs impacted on business and other services	-do-	<p>or ii) "land for land" compensation for the whole residential area which DP occupied (not only for the impacted areas) and properties associated with occupied land. For affected house and building, the same entitlement to DP of categories 3 or 4 or 5.</p> <p>(a) Temporary impact on business or other services, Compensation for income lost in the affected time</p> <p>(b) Permanent impact on business or other services, Rehabilitation assistance,</p>	<p>- Full compensation for incomes lost to DPs at least 01 month before land clearance.</p> <p>- PCs and local authorities will consult with DP who are eligible to rehabilitation for their options and prepare proposal for rehabilitation programs in the period of RAP implementation.</p>
8	Public Work  Temporary Impacts	All impacted institutional DPs (who directly manage and	All impacted institutional DPs shall be approached in	Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line ect)	Contract (s) with Contractor (s) should bear one article on this specific responsibility of the contractor (s)  Approach for institutional DPs for cooperation

N°	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
		operate such impacted public work system)	advance for cooperation for impact mitigation measure as well as measure for maintaining the normal functioning of their impacted system by the Contractor (s)	Reinstatement after the project construction  All expense on alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system shall be born by Contractor (s)	Arrange and pay the expenses for te alternative measures to maintain the normal functioning of the impacted system to the satisfaction of the institutional DPs.
	Permanent Impacts	-do-	-do-	Alternative measures to maintain the normal functional of the public work (i.e road, water supply, drainage system, telephone line ect)	-do-  Complete the work for "alternative solution" prior to commencement of the project work,

*Appendix 3*  
**Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri  
province.**

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri Province.

Table 1: STATISTICAL DATA OF DISTRICTS

	Districts
Number of districts town Project	43 Communs
Number of communes for lost in Project	330 Hills
Number of affected households	2,277 Pers
Number of affected person	

Sr. No.	Name of district	No. of person in Hill	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops			Tempo. Affected Land (m2)			
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total	Rice land	Crops land	
1	Huong Hoa district	182	198 570	-	18 000	-	3 140	3 025	13.17%	1	-	-	-	-	71 576	
2	Gio Linh district	219	195 718	5 710	-	420	-	5 680	6.03%	29	5 710	420	6 130	5 491	385	
3	Cam Lo district	140	113 400	-	-	1 010	-	278	3.78%	-	-	1 010	4 010	-	3 790	
4	Hai Lang district	671	522 516	-	-	550	-	17 850	3.94%	-	-	7 750	7 750	-	10 139	
5	Dakrong district	102	72 990	-	-	1 630	-	-	2.23%	-	-	1 630	1 630	-	1 560	
6	Dong Ha town	87	91 000	1 056	-	68	-	-	1.20%	-	1 056	68	1 124	1 016	68	
7	Tren Phong district	87	60 117	276	-	-	-	1 645	3.20%	-	276	-	276	264	-	
Grand Total			1,518	1,257,371	7,042	18,000	13,878	3,140	23,478	5.21%	38	7,042	13,878	20,920	6,504	87,518

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri Province.  
Table 2: STATISTICAL DATA OF DISTRICTS

Sr. No.	Name of commune/district	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land lost (m <sup>2</sup> )						Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops			Tempo. Affected Land	
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land	Coconut		Rice (m <sup>2</sup> )	Crops (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total	Rice land	Crops land
<b>1</b>	<b>Huong Hoa district</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>198,570</b>	-	<b>18,000</b>	-	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>12.17%</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>71,576</b>
1.1	Han Lap commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	Han Thanh commune	13	7,700	-	-	-	-	480	6.23%	2	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	Tan Lien commune	71	52,100	-	-	-	-	2,521	4.84%	2	-	-	-	-	-
1.4	Han Hop commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5	Huong Linh commune	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6	Huong Phung commune	98	138,770	-	-	-	3,110	-	2.26%	-	-	-	-	-	71,576
<b>2</b>	<b>Gio Linh district</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>195,748</b>	<b>5,710</b>	-	<b>420</b>	-	<b>5,680</b>	<b>6.03%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>385</b>
2.1	Gio An commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Gio Vuoi commune	8	1,500	-	-	-	-	300	20.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3	Gio Phong commune	8	5,100	-	-	-	-	8	0.16%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	Trape Chang commune	39	20,900	-	-	-	-	1,710	8.18%	6	-	-	-	-	-
2.5	Gio Linh town	83	64,700	3,310	-	120	-	3,320	10.25%	17	3,310	420	3,730	3,186	366
2.6	Gio Mien commune	39	37,552	110	-	-	-	313	2.25%	-	110	-	530	102	-
2.7	Gio Thanh commune	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	-	-
2.8	Trung Han commune	66	61,380	2,290	-	-	-	-	3.73%	6	2,290	-	2,290	2,206	-
2.9	Gio Binh commune	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.10	Gio Quang commune	6	4,620	-	-	-	-	29	0.63%	-	-	-	-	-	19
<b>3</b>	<b>Cam Lo district</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>113,400</b>	-	-	<b>4,010</b>	-	<b>278</b>	<b>3.78%</b>	-	-	<b>4,010</b>	<b>4,010</b>	-	<b>3,790</b>
3.1	Cam Thuy commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Cam Thanh commune	6	6,600	-	-	900	-	270	17.73%	-	-	900	900	-	876
3.3	Cam Hanh commune	79	66,400	-	-	1,940	-	-	2.92%	-	-	1,940	1,940	-	1,816
3.4	Cam Nhin commune	55	10,400	-	-	1,170	-	-	2.90%	-	-	1,170	1,170	-	1,098
<b>4</b>	<b>Hai Lang district</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>522,546</b>	-	-	<b>7,750</b>	-	<b>12,850</b>	<b>3.94%</b>	-	-	<b>7,750</b>	<b>7,750</b>	-	<b>10,139</b>
4.1	Hai Son commune	161	118,140	-	-	3,120	-	-	2.89%	-	-	3,120	3,120	-	3,201
4.2	Hai Chanh commune	114	78,570	-	-	-	-	2,980	3.79%	-	-	-	-	-	2,902
4.3	Hai An commune	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4	Hai Dong commune	160	151,500	-	-	910	-	2,810	2.16%	-	-	910	910	-	832
4.5	Hai Tho commune	68	53,200	-	-	-	-	7,060	12.79%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.

Table 2: STATISTICAL DATA OF DISTRICTS

Sr. No.	Name of commune/district	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops				Tempo. Affected Land	
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Crops				Rice land	Crops land
										Cocunut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
4.6	Hai Lang Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7	Hai Traong commune	168	119.120	-	-	3.420	-	-	2,87%	-	-	3.420	3.420	-	3.204
<b>5</b>	<b>DakRong district</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>72.990</b>	-	-	<b>1.630</b>	-	-	<b>2,23%</b>	-	-	<b>1.630</b>	<b>1.630</b>	-	<b>1.560</b>
5.1	Mo O commune	102	72.990	-	-	1.630	-	-	2,23%	-	-	1.630	1.630	-	1.560
<b>6</b>	<b>Dong Ha town</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>94.000</b>	<b>1.056</b>	-	<b>68</b>	-	-	<b>1,20%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.056</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1.124</b>	<b>1.046</b>	<b>68</b>
6.1	Dong Thanh precinct	87	94.000	1.056	-	68	-	-	1,20%	5	1.056	68	1.124	1.046	68
<b>7</b>	<b>Trieu Phong district</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60.117</b>	<b>276</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.645</b>	<b>3,20%</b>	-	<b>276</b>	-	<b>276</b>	<b>264</b>	-
7.1	Trieu Ai commune	38	27.017	156	-	-	-	909	3,94%	-	156	-	156	144	-
7.2	Trieu Long commune	49	33.100	120	-	-	-	736	2,59%	-	120	-	120	120	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.518</b>	<b>1.257.371</b>	<b>7.042</b>	<b>18.000</b>	<b>13.878</b>	<b>3.140</b>	<b>23.478</b>	<b>5,21%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7.042</b>	<b>13.878</b>	<b>20.920</b>	<b>6.804</b>	<b>87.518</b>

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.

Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops			Tempo. Affected Land (m2)		
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Trees	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total	Rice land	Crops land
1	Huong Hoa district	182	198,570	-	18,000	-	3,140	3,025	12.17%	4	-	-	-	-	71,576
1.1	Tan Lap commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.1	UBND xã	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	UBND xã	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	Tan Thanh commune	13	7,700	-	-	-	-	480	6.23%	2	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Đoàn Viết Thái	4	2,400	-	-	-	-	180	7.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Nguyễn Thị'Brien	5	3,100	-	-	-	-	120	3.87%	2	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.3	Võ Phước	4	2,200	-	-	-	-	180	8.18%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	Tan Lien commune	71	52,100	-	-	-	-	2,521	4.84%	2	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.1	Nguyễn Hữu Đại	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2	Nguyễn Phúc	5	4,000	-	-	-	-	130	3.25%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.3	Nguyễn Thị Bạt	4	2,800	-	-	-	-	115	5.18%	2	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.4	Nguyễn Văn Minh	6	4,600	-	-	-	-	160	3.48%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.5	Nguyễn Thị Dòn	3	1,900	-	-	-	-	120	6.32%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.6	Lê Vĩnh	4	2,700	-	-	-	-	140	5.19%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.7	Lê Quang Thái	5	4,100	-	-	-	-	180	4.39%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.8	Nguyễn Thị Lành	3	1,800	-	-	-	-	170	9.44%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.9	Nguyễn Thị Phương	6	4,700	-	-	-	-	160	3.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.10	Phạm Bà Chi	7	4,900	-	-	-	-	100	2.01%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.11	Lê Quang Mân	4	2,500	-	-	-	-	130	5.20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.12	Lê Quang Thuận	5	3,800	-	-	-	-	190	5.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.  
Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops			Tempo. Affected Land (m2)		
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total	Rice land	Crops land
1 3 13	Lê Quang Hiếu	3	1 900	-	-	-	-	180	9,17%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 3 14	Lê Quang Tôn	5	4 200	-	-	-	-	120	2,86%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 3 15	Lê Quang Anh	6	4 300	-	-	-	-	300	6,98%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 3 16	Lê Quang Ngõ	5	3 900	-	-	-	-	280	7,18%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 3 17	Đài ruộng (UBND xã)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 4	Tan Hiep commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 4 1	UBND xã	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 5	Huong Linh commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 5 1	UBND xã	-	-	-	18 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 6	Huong Phuong commune	98	138 770	-	-	-	3 140	-	2,26%	-	-	-	-	-	71 576
1 6 1	Hò Văn Lang	5	3 500	-	-	-	120	-	3,43%	-	-	-	-	-	116
1 6 2	Hò Pa Tha	8	5 620	-	-	-	160	-	2,85%	-	-	-	-	-	156
1 6 3	Hò Văn Giang	5	3 230	-	-	-	140	-	4,33%	-	-	-	-	-	136
1 6 4	Hò Văn Nhàn	1	1 850	-	-	-	40	-	2,16%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 6 5	Hò Pa Mỹ	5	3 220	-	-	-	110	-	3,42%	-	-	-	-	-	106
1 6 6	Hò Pa Hùng	6	4 100	-	-	-	120	-	2,93%	-	-	-	-	-	116
1 6 7	Hò Pa Mới	5	3 320	-	-	-	30	-	0,90%	-	-	-	-	-	86
1 6 8	Hò Miú Mơi	1	1 630	-	-	-	90	-	5,52%	-	-	-	-	-	86
1 6 9	Hò Pa Sĩ	7	3 490	-	-	-	110	-	3,15%	-	-	-	-	-	106
1 6 10	Hò Văn Miên	3	2 130	-	-	-	70	-	3,29%	-	-	-	-	-	66

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.

Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops			Tempo.		
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total	Affected Land (m2)	Crops land
1.6.11	Hồ Pa Nua	7	1.810	-	-	-	110	-	2.29%	-	-	-	-	106	
1.6.12	Hồ Mu Nua	2	1.920	-	-	-	50	-	2.60%	-	-	-	-	56	
1.6.13	Hồ Ông Bè	3	2.190	-	-	-	60	-	2.71%	-	-	-	-	16	
1.6.14	Hồ Văn Ra Dê	3	2.380	-	-	-	50	-	2.10%	-	-	-	-	66	
1.6.15	Hồ Pa Sóc	4	2.780	-	-	-	70	-	2.52%	-	-	-	-	112	
1.6.16	Hồ Pa Ao	8	5.420	-	-	-	120	-	2.21%	-	-	-	-	122	
1.6.17	Hồ Pa Thàng	7	4.770	-	-	-	130	-	2.73%	-	-	-	-	106	
1.6.18	Hồ Pa Sáng	7	4.690	-	-	-	110	-	2.35%	-	-	-	-	112	
1.6.19	Hồ Ông Phút	7	4.810	-	-	-	120	-	2.49%	-	-	-	-	122	
1.6.20	Hồ Pa Ngoc	4	2.910	-	-	-	130	-	4.47%	-	-	-	-	69	
1.6.21	Nông trường Tân Lâm	-	70.000	-	-	-	1.200	-	1.71%	-	-	-	-	840	
<b>2</b>	<b>Gio Linh district</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>195.748</b>	<b>5.710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.680</b>	<b>6.03%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5.710</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>6.130</b>	<b>5.494</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Gio An commune</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.1.1</b>	<b>UBND xã</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.1.2</b>	<b>UBND xã</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Gio Viet commune</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>20.00%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.2.1</b>	<b>Ngũ Sơn Văn Sát</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>18.57%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.2.2</b>	<b>Lê Văn</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>17.50%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.2.3</b>	<b>Nguyễn Thị Linh</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Gio Phong commune</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5.100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.16%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.

Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops			Tempo. Affected Land (m2)		
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total	Rice land	Crops land
2.3.1	Nguyễn Đức Kinh	8	5.100	-	-	-	-	8	0,16%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Trung Giang commune</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20.900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.710</b>	<b>8,18%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2.4.1	Nguyễn Nam	6	3.500	-	-	-	-	120	3,43%	4	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.2	Dương Đức Thế	6	2.100	-	-	-	-	210	10,00%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.3	Nguyễn Minh	4	1.900	-	-	-	-	190	10,00%	2	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.4	Nguyễn Vũ	5	4.200	-	-	-	-	230	5,48%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.5	Hồ Sỹ Bắc	7	3.500	-	-	-	-	360	10,29%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.6	Nguyễn Thanh Thi	6	3.600	-	-	-	-	320	8,89%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.7	Trương Cảnh Dương	5	2.100	-	-	-	-	280	13,33%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.8	UBND xã	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.9	Đài Nhà thờ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2.5</b>	<b>Gio Linh town</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>64.700</b>	<b>3.310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.320</b>	<b>10,25%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3.310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.310</b>	<b>3.186</b>	<b>-</b>
2.5.1	Nguyễn Đức Phúc	5	3.500	-	-	-	-	320	9,14%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.2	Lê Đình Nam	4	2.700	-	-	-	-	410	15,19%	10	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.3	Nguyễn Thị Lan	3	1.900	-	-	-	-	500	26,32%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.4	Trần Thị Sương	2	2.100	-	-	-	-	390	18,57%	7	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.5	Nguyễn Thị Lan	1	3.600	-	-	-	-	510	14,17%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.6	Nguyễn Sinh	1	2.100	-	-	-	-	140	5,83%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.7	Trần Hoàng	6	400	-	-	-	-	170	42,50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.8	Lê Xuân	5	1.100	-	-	-	-	190	4,63%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.9	Nguyễn Phúc	6	5.100	-	-	-	-	210	4,12%	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.**

**Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops				Tempo. Affected Land (m2)	
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Crops				Rice land	Crops land
										Coconut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
2.5.10	Nguyễn Thọ	7	6.300					130	2,06%		-	-	-		
2.5.11	Lê Thị Phương	3	2.900					230	7,93%		-	-	-		
2.5.12	Hoàng Văn Thanh	4	2.800					120	4,29%		-	-	-		
2.5.13	Nguyễn Đức Vĩnh	4	2.700	430					15,93%		430	-	430	422	
2.5.14	Nguyễn Đức Hằng	6	4.500	510					11,33%		510	-	510	502	
2.5.15	Hoàng Xuân Phong	3	3.100	490					15,81%		490	-	490	402	
2.5.16	Nguyễn Đức Thanh	4	4.100	520					12,68%		520	-	520	516	
2.5.17	Hoàng Xuân Lạc	4	3.900	410					10,51%		410	-	410	406	
2.5.18	Hoàng Xuân Lương	4	4.100	630					15,37%		630	-	630	622	
2.5.19	Tạ Đông	5	4.500	320					7,11%		320	-	320	316	
2.5.20	UBND xã										-	-	-		
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Gio Mai commune</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37.532</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2,25%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>366</b>
2.6.1	Nguyễn Văn Lão	4	4.765	50		43			1,95%		50	43	93	46	39
2.6.2	Trần Đại Nghĩa	5	4.542	60		52			2,47%		60	52	112	56	48
2.6.3	Phạm Văn Anh	3	2.820			76		42	4,18%		-	76	76		72
2.6.4	Ngô Quang	6	4.670			20		37	1,22%		-	20	20		20
2.6.5	Phan Bắc	4	4.200			35		47	1,95%		-	35	35		31
2.6.6	Nguyễn Danh	3	2.700			47		45	3,41%		-	47	47		43
2.6.7	Nguyễn Quốc	3	2.400			53		36	3,71%		-	53	53		49
2.6.8	Nguyễn Quý	4	4.250			22		32	1,27%		-	22	22		22
2.6.9	Nguyễn Càng	4	4.340			15		35	1,15%		-	15	15		11
2.6.10	Ngô Thành	3	2.220			35		39	3,33%		-	35	35		31

**Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.**

**Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops				Tempo. Affected Land (m2)	
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Crops			Rice land	Crops land
											Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
2 6 11	Nhà thơ họ Trần		625			22			3,52%		-	22	22		
<b>2.7</b>	<b>Gio Thanh commune</b>	-	<b>8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 7 1	UBND xã		8												
<b>2.8</b>	<b>Trung Hai commune</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61.380</b>	<b>2.290</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3,73%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.290</b>	-	<b>2.290</b>	<b>2.206</b>	-
2 8 1	Ngô Công Sứ	6	4.800	220					4,58%	1	220	-	220	212	
2 8 2	Hoàng Á	5	4.720	210					4,45%		210	-	210	202	
2 8 3	Hoàng Dây	5	4.630	180					3,89%	2	180	-	180	172	
2 8 4	Hoàng Hồng	4	4.900	120					2,45%		120	-	120	112	
2 8 5	Hoàng Dũng	5	4.540	190					4,19%		190	-	190	182	
2 8 6	Ngô Mẫn	5	4.720	170					3,60%		170	-	170	162	
2 8 7	Ngô Nghiệp	6	4.350	210					4,83%		210	-	210	202	
2 8 8	Võ Lịch	4	4.860	160					3,29%		160	-	160	152	
2 8 9	Võ Phước	5	4.720	150					3,18%		150	-	150	162	
2 8 10	Ngô Nhiêm	4	4.930	170					3,45%		170	-	170	162	
2 8 11	Nguyễn Đan	6	4.720	160					3,39%		160	-	160	152	
2 8 12	Nguyễn Vinh	6	4.640	170					3,66%		170	-	170	162	
2 8 13	Ngô Dung	5	4.850	180					3,71%		180	-	180	172	
<b>2.9</b>	<b>Gio Binh commune</b>	-	<b>8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 9 1	UBND xã		8												

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.

Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops			Tempo. Affected Land (m2)		
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Trees	Crops	Total	Rice land	Crops land	
2.10	Gio Quang commune	6	4,620	-	-	-	-	29	0,63%	-	-	-	-	-	19
2.10.1	Hoang Dinh Tuan	6	4,620	-	-	-	-	29	0,63%	-	-	-	-	-	19
3	Cam Lo district	140	113,400	-	-	4,010	-	278	3,78%	-	4,010	4,010	-	-	3,790
3.1	Cam Thuy commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1	TRND xã	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Cam Thanh commune	6	6,600	-	-	900	-	270	17,73%	-	900	900	-	-	876
3.2.1	Dinh ho Nguyễn	6	1,800	-	-	900	-	270	15,00%	-	-	-	-	-	876
3.2.2	Nguyễn Đình Thừa	6	4,800	-	-	900	-	-	18,75%	-	900	900	-	-	876
3.3	Cam Thanh commune	79	66,400	-	-	1,940	-	-	2,92%	-	1,940	1,940	-	-	1,816
3.3.1	Nguyễn Thị Hoa Cúc	5	4,120	-	-	110	-	-	2,67%	-	110	110	-	-	102
3.3.2	Trương Văn Luân	4	2,930	-	-	120	-	-	4,10%	-	120	120	-	-	112
3.3.3	Nguyễn Đức Đăng	4	4,250	-	-	90	-	-	2,12%	-	90	90	-	-	86
3.3.4	Đào Văn Long	5	4,130	-	-	120	-	-	2,91%	-	120	120	-	-	112
3.3.5	Lê Văn Huệ	5	3,980	-	-	110	-	-	2,76%	-	110	110	-	-	102
3.3.6	Đào Thị Lanh	4	3,710	-	-	90	-	-	2,43%	-	90	90	-	-	86
3.3.7	Nguyễn Trí	3	2,990	-	-	80	-	-	2,68%	-	80	80	-	-	76
3.3.8	Trương Văn Hương	4	3,680	-	-	110	-	-	2,99%	-	110	110	-	-	102
3.3.9	Dinh làng	4	3,930	-	-	110	-	-	2,80%	-	110	110	-	-	102
3.3.10	Mai Quốc Hùng	4	3,640	-	-	90	-	-	2,47%	-	90	90	-	-	86
3.3.11	Mai Trích	3	2,530	-	-	80	-	-	3,16%	-	80	80	-	-	76

**Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.**

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Crops			Rice land	Crops land
											Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
3 3 12	Lê Văn Duê	4	3.120			60			1.92%		-	60	60		56
3.3.13	Trần Văn Hùng	4	3.330			120			3.60%		-	120	120		112
3 3.14	Phan Thi Hanh	4	2.990			110			3.68%		-	110	110		102
3 3 15	Nguyễn Văn Hai	3	3 340			110			3.29%		-	110	110		102
3 3 16	Trường cấp 1	4									-	-	-		
3 3 17	Đào Chiêu	4	3 210			120			3.74%		-	120	120		112
3 3 18	Lê Thị Nguyệt	3	3 150			80			2.32%		-	80	80		76
3 3 19	Lê Văn Đen	4	3 640			110			3.02%		-	110	110		102
3 3 20	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	4	3 430			120			3.50%		-	120	120		112
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Cam Nghĩa commune</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>40.400</b>	-	-	<b>1.170</b>	-	-	<b>2.90%</b>	-	-	<b>1.170</b>	<b>1.170</b>	-	<b>1.098</b>
3 4 1	Nguyễn Quang Chanh	5	3.920			110			2.81%		-	110	110		102
3 4 2	Nguyễn Thị Thuy	6	4 130			120			2.91%		-	120	120		112
3 4 3	Trần Thị Luy	4	2 930			90			3.07%		-	90	90		86
3 4 4	Nguyễn Thị Duyên	6	4 280			110			2.57%		-	110	110		102
3 4 5	Trần Thị Lan	5	3 670			90			2.45%		-	90	90		86
3 4 6	Phạm Thị Hằng	4	2.990			130			4.35%		-	130	130		122
3 4 7	Trần Đào	5	3 720			90			2.42%		-	90	90		86
3 4 8	Võ Thị Sinh	5	3.680			120			3.26%		-	120	120		112
3 4 9	Nha thơ Ho Nguyễn	6	4 530			120			2.65%		-	120	120		112
3 4 10	UBND xã	4	2 990			80			2.68%		-	80	80		76
3 4 11	Trần Ngọc Tri	5	3 560			110			3.09%		-	110	110		102

**Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.**

**Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES**

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Crops			Rice land	Crops land
											Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
4	Hai Lang district	671	522.546	-	-	7.750	-	12.850	3.94%	-	-	7.750	7.750	-	10.139
4.1	Hai Son commune	161	118.140	-	-	3.420	-	-	2.89%	-	-	3.420	3.420	-	3.201
4.1.1	Trần Sơn	5	3.800												
4.1.2	Trần Quốc	5	3.560			120			3.37%			120	120		112
4.1.3	Nguyễn Dũng	5	3.680			110			2.99%			110	110		102
4.1.4	Nguyễn Khâu	4	2.760			80			2.90%			80	80		76
4.1.5	Nguyễn Hạnh	4	2.930			70			2.39%			70	70		66
4.1.6	Nguyễn Thị Vi	4	2.910			80			2.75%			80	80		76
4.1.7	Trần Văn Mẫn	4	2.870			70			2.44%			70	70		55
4.1.8	Nguyễn Thị Thủ	1	2.100			30			1.43%			30	30		26
4.1.9	Nguyễn Văn Tuyên	4	2.990			60			2.01%			60	60		56
4.1.10	Nguyễn Cơi	3	2.530			50			1.98%			50	50		46
4.1.11	Nguyễn Thị Dương	4	3.120			40			1.28%			40	40		36
4.1.12	Nguyễn Thái Linh	6	4.330			140			3.23%			140	140		132
4.1.13	Nguyễn Thành Phương	5	3.980			100			2.51%			100	100		92
4.1.14	Nguyễn Thị Cuộc	7	4.820			180			3.73%			180	180		172
4.1.15	Lê Hai	4	2.880			110			3.82%			110	110		102
4.1.16	Hữu Khanh	5	3.720			100			2.69%			100	100		102
4.1.17	Doan Như Quốc	7	4.870			130			2.67%			130	130		122
4.1.18	Nguyễn Bá Tùng	6	4.210			120			2.85%			120	120		112
4.1.19	Phạm Tươi	5	3.610			110			3.05%			110	110		106
4.1.20	Trần Đại Tinh	6	4.370			130			2.97%			130	130		122
4.1.21	Trần Đại Lập	4	2.970			110			3.70%			110	110		102

**Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.**

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Crops			Rice land	Crops land
											Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
4.1.22	Pham Luu	5	3.660			120			3.28%		-	120	120		112
4.1.23	Doan Nhu An	5	3.640			120			3.30%		-	120	120		112
4.1.24	To Hai Hieu	4	2.790			90			3.23%		-	90	90		86
4.1.25	Ngô Hùng Lĩnh	4	2.420			90			3.72%		-	90	90		86
4.1.26	Ngô Hùng Mậu	2	2.330			40			1.72%		-	40	40		36
4.1.27	Doan Nhu Thieu	4	2.830			110			3.89%		-	110	110		102
4.1.28	Nguyễn Suy	6	4.130			140			3.39%		-	140	140		132
4.1.29	Pham Nam	5	3.670			110			3.00%		-	110	110		102
4.1.30	Lê Đạt	8	5.120			160			3.13%		-	160	160		152
4.1.31	Nguyễn Văn Mạnh	3	2.270			100			4.41%		-	100	100		92
4.1.32	Mai Anh Chiêu	5	3.640			110			3.02%		-	110	110		106
4.1.33	Nguyễn Hữu Hiền	3	2.120			90			4.25%		-	90	90		86
4.1.34	Trần Văn Thắng	4	2.870			80			2.79%		-	80	80		76
4.1.35	Nguyễn Khắc Mão	5	3.640			120			3.30%		-	120	120		106
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Hai Chanh commune</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>78.570</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2.980</b>	<b>3.79%</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2.902</b>
4.2.1	Hoang Trong Canh	5	3.520					170	4.83%		-	-	-		162
4.2.2	Nguyễn Đình Lăng	4	3.110					180	5.79%		-	-	-		172
4.2.3	Hoang Hữu Chiến	6	4.120					160	3.88%		-	-	-		152
4.2.4	Đào Thị Cẩm	4	2.710					140	5.17%		-	-	-		132
4.2.5	Đào Ba Dũng	5	3.220					160	4.97%		-	-	-		152
4.2.6	Phạm Như Dũng	6	4.120					150	3.64%		-	-	-		142
4.2.7	Hoang Hữu Trung	3	2.210					80	3.62%		-	-	-		76

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Crops			Rice land	Crops land
											Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
4.2.8	Nguyễn Khắc Phong	4	2.890					70	2.42%		-	-	-		66
4.2.9	Bùi Văn Dũng	5	3.120					110	3.53%		-	-	-		106
4.2.10	Đào Thị Hạnh	5	3.220					70	2.17%		-	-	-		66
4.2.11	Nguyễn Đình Phúc	4	2.870					60	2.09%		-	-	-		46
4.2.12	Nguyễn Đình Thương	3	1.990					50	2.51%		-	-	-		76
4.2.13	Phạm Hữu Trâm	5	3.510					80	2.28%		-	-	-		112
4.2.14	Nguyễn Thị Hương	4	2.850					120	4.21%		-	-	-		142
4.2.15	Hoàng Thị Huệ	4	2.790					150	5.38%		-	-	-		142
4.2.16	Bùi Hữu Sơn	6	4.090					90	2.20%		-	-	-		86
4.2.17	Nguyễn Đình Trại	5	3.540					160	4.52%		-	-	-		152
4.2.18	Lê Thị Thôn	4	2.840					130	4.58%		-	-	-		122
4.2.19	Nguyễn Tấn Dũng	3	2.100					60	2.86%		-	-	-		56
4.2.20	Bùi Thị Duyên	5	3.420					140	4.09%		-	-	-		132
4.2.21	Nguyễn Đình Hoi	3	2.120					70	3.30%		-	-	-		66
4.2.22	Bùi Ngọc Tiết	4	2.790					70	2.51%		-	-	-		66
4.2.23	Trần Duy Thành	5	3.630					160	4.41%		-	-	-		152
4.2.24	Bùi Văn Viên	3	2.070					110	5.31%		-	-	-		102
4.2.25	Phạm Như Cung	4	2.610					120	4.60%		-	-	-		112
4.2.26	Hoàng Hữu Thanh	5	3.110					120	3.86%		-	-	-		112
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Hai An commune</b>	-	<b>16</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.1	UBND xã		8								-	-	-		
4.3.2	UBND xã		8								-	-	-		

**Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.**

**Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	No. of person in HH	Total land holding (m2)	Land lost (m2)					Land lost as percentage of total land holding (%)	Lost of Trees and Crops				Tempo. Affected Land (m2)	
				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Crops			Rice land	Crops land
											Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Hai Duong commune</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>151.500</b>	-	-	<b>910</b>	-	<b>2.810</b>	<b>2.46%</b>	-	-	<b>910</b>	<b>910</b>	-	<b>832</b>
4.4.1	Phan Nga	6	5.400			30			0,56%			30	30		30
4.4.2	Doan Muôn	4	3.600			40			1.11%			40	40		36
4.4.3	Doan Cư	7	6.400			60			0.94%			60	60		56
4.4.4	Nguyễn Cao	5	4.500			70			1,56%			70	70		66
4.4.5	Nguyễn Ngọc Huân	3	2.700			40			1.48%			40	40		40
4.4.6	Nguyễn Thị Lớn	6	5.300			60			1.13%			60	60		56
4.4.7	Nguyễn Bình	7	6.200			50			0.81%			50	50		46
4.4.8	Nguyễn Ngọc Vui	4	3.600			40			1.11%			40	40		40
4.4.9	Nguyễn Ba	3	2.500			30			1.20%			30	30		26
4.4.10	Nguyễn Hoà	5	4.500			40			0.89%			40	40		40
4.4.11	Nguyễn Phương	8	7.000			70			1.00%			70	70		66
4.4.12	Phan Lân	4	3.200			80			2.50%			80	80		76
4.4.13	Trần Duy Dôi	6	5.600			90			1.61%			90	90		82
4.4.14	Nguyễn Lạc	7	7.100			40			0.56%			40	40		40
4.4.15	Nguyễn Ky	4	3.400			50			1.47%			50	50		46
4.4.16	Hồ Thi	5	4.200			40			0.95%			40	40		40
4.4.17	Nguyễn Thơm	3	2.800			30			1.07%			30	30		30
4.4.18	Phan Kim Khánh	4	3.700			20			0.54%			20	20		16
4.4.19	Nguyễn Ngọc Hậu	5	4.700			30		180	1.47%			30	30		
4.4.20	Nguyễn Thị Tông	5	4.600					210	4.57%			-	-		
4.4.21	Nguyễn Trí	6	5.300					170	3.21%			-	-		

Appendix 3: Inventory Project Affected People of Quang Tri province.

Table 3: STATISTICAL DATA OF COMMUNES

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total	Rice land	Crops land
4.4.22	Lê Hữu Thuật	4	3 900	-	-	-	-	260	6,67%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.23	Nguyễn Thị Toàn	5	4 900	-	-	-	-	230	4,69%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.24	Nguyễn Môn	4	3 800	-	-	-	-	210	5,53%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.25	Lê Thị Diệp	6	5 100	-	-	-	-	160	3,14%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.26	Nguyễn Ngọc Hiền	4	3 700	-	-	-	-	170	4,59%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.27	Lê Lệ	6	5 800	-	-	-	-	140	2,41%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.28	Nguyễn Ngọc Du	6	6 100	-	-	-	-	190	3,11%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.29	Nguyễn Ngọc Hương	5	7 300	-	-	-	-	220	3,01%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.30	Lê Minh	4	4 100	-	-	-	-	230	5,61%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.31	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ	5	6 700	-	-	-	-	200	2,99%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.32	Trần Thị Xê	4	3 800	-	-	-	-	240	6,32%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.33	Sản bong da UB xã	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.34	Nghĩa địa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Hai Tho commune</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55.200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.060</b>	<b>12,79%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.5.1	Nguyễn Thị Chân	1	2 800	-	-	-	-	430	15,36%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5.2	Nguyễn Văn Đoàn	5	4 200	-	-	-	-	520	12,38%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5.3	Nguyễn Việt Dĩnh	6	4 800	-	-	-	-	510	10,63%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5.4	Hoàng Hôn	3	2 300	-	-	-	-	490	21,30%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5.5	Nguyễn Xuân Vê	4	3 200	-	-	-	-	410	12,81%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5.6	Dương Thủy Lâm	7	5 100	-	-	-	-	320	6,27%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5.7	Nguyễn Hòa	6	5 000	-	-	-	-	670	13,40%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5.8	Dương Thanh	5	4 600	-	-	-	-	680	14,78%	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total	Rice land	Crops land
459	Phan Phú Vinh	4	3 100	-	-	-	-	390	12.58%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4510	Phan Quý Ngợi	2	1 900	-	-	-	-	450	23.68%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4511	Phan Đình Hải	1	3 100	-	-	-	-	190	15.81%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4512	Phan Cù	7	5 600	-	-	-	-	440	7.86%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4513	Phan Hòe	4	4 100	-	-	-	-	420	10.24%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4514	Phan Thuận	3	2 100	-	-	-	-	410	19.52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4515	Phan Bá Trung	4	3 300	-	-	-	-	430	13.03%	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Hải Lăng Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
461	UBND thị trấn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Hải Trường commune	168	119 120	-	-	3 420	-	-	2.87%	-	3 420	3 420	-	3 204	-
471	Võ Chấn	4	2 930	-	-	110	-	110	3.75%	-	110	110	-	106	-
472	Lê Thi	6	4 230	-	-	110	-	110	2.60%	-	110	110	-	102	-
473	Trương Thị Thên	5	3 570	-	-	90	-	90	2.52%	-	90	90	-	86	-
474	Nguyễn Hải Sinh	4	2 810	-	-	80	-	80	2.85%	-	80	80	-	76	-
475	Trần Thị Gio	8	5 130	-	-	120	-	120	2.34%	-	120	120	-	112	-
476	Lê Phúc	5	3 560	-	-	90	-	90	2.53%	-	90	90	-	86	-
477	Lê Lạc	6	4 310	-	-	130	-	130	3.02%	-	130	130	-	122	-
478	Nguyễn Văn Khanh	7	4 750	-	-	110	-	110	2.32%	-	110	110	-	102	-
479	Lê Dâu	5	3 210	-	-	90	-	90	2.80%	-	90	90	-	86	-
4710	Phan Từ	5	3 340	-	-	120	-	120	3.59%	-	120	120	-	112	-
4711	Phan Văn	4	2 650	-	-	80	-	80	3.02%	-	80	80	-	76	-

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land	Coconut		Rice (m2)	Crops		Total	Rice land	Crops land
												Traces				
4712	Võ Thanh	7	4630			110			2.38%	-	-	110	110	102		
4713	Võ Sĩ Hiệp	6	4120			120			2.91%	-	-	120	120	112		
4714	Lê Duy Ngọc	5	3680			110			2.99%	-	-	110	110	106		
4715	Võ Dầu	5	3590			120			3.31%	-	-	120	120	112		
4716	Lê Trâm	4	2770			70			2.53%	-	-	70	70	66		
4717	Trương Thị Ráp	7	4620			60			1.30%	-	-	60	60	56		
4718	Lê Thiêm	6	4280			110			2.57%	-	-	110	110	102		
4719	Lê Uyên	4	2910			80			2.75%	-	-	80	80	76		
4720	Võ Du	6	4330			120			2.77%	-	-	120	120	112		
4721	Lê Lê	6	4240			110			2.59%	-	-	110	110	102		
4722	Võ Đôn	7	4870			130				-	-	130	130	122		
4723	Võ Minh Thế	4	2830			100				-	-	100	100	92		
4724	Nguyễn Thị Tươi	1	1250			40				-	-	40	40	36		
4725	Nguyễn Loan凤	3	2230			80				-	-	80	80	76		
4726	Nguyễn Thị Nghiem	1	1280			40				-	-	40	40	36		
4727	Lê Văn Kỳ	7	4930			140				-	-	140	140	132		
4728	Lê Văn Minh	7	4960			120				-	-	120	120	112		
4729	Nguyễn Thị Kinh	4	2990			110				-	-	110	110	102		
4730	Trần Thị	3	2140			120				-	-	120	120	112		
4731	Bau Thị Hoa	1	1200			60				-	-	60	60	56		
4732	Trần Thị Ôi	5	3570			110				-	-	110	110	102		
4733	Trần Văn Đại	7	4980			110				-	-	110	110	102		
4734	Lê Thị Thu	3	2230			120				-	-	120	120	112		

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Crops				Rice land	Crops land
										Coconut	Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
5	DakRong district	102	72.990	-	-	1.630	-	-	2,23%	-	-	1.630	1.630	-	1.560
5.1	Mô Ô commune	102	72.990	-	-	1.630	-	-	2,23%	-	-	1.630	1.630	-	1.560
5.1.1	Hồ Văn Bôn	6	4.200			110			2,62%			110	110		106
5.1.2	Hồ Thi Vưu	4	2.930			120			4,10%			120	120		116
5.1.3	Hồ Văn Trường	3	2.200			70			3,18%			70	70		66
5.1.4	Hồ Văn Thường	4	3.220			110			3,42%			110	110		106
5.1.5	Hồ Văn Suốt	10	7.200			160			2,22%			160	160		152
5.1.6	Hồ Văn Hùng	6	4.100			90			2,20%			90	90		86
5.1.7	Hồ Văn Lanh	4	2.900			70			2,41%			70	70		66
5.1.8	Hồ Văn Dịch	6	4.180			90			2,15%			90	90		86
5.1.9	Hồ Văn Noai	6	4.280			80			1,87%			80	80		76
5.1.10	Hồ Pa Pơ	5	3.610			70			1,91%			70	70		66
5.1.11	Hồ Văn Dơ	5	3.690			70			1,90%			70	70		76
5.1.12	Hồ Văn Thiệu	5	3.500			70			2,00%			70	70		66
5.1.13	Hồ Văn Thông	4	3.620			60			1,66%			60	60		56
5.1.14	Hồ Văn Sơn	6	4.030			70			1,74%			70	70		66
5.1.15	Hồ Văn Lão	4	2.900			90			3,10%			90	90		86
5.1.16	Hồ Ta Hờ	7	4.560			90			1,97%			90	90		86
5.1.17	Hồ Văn Ngọt	6	4.240			70			1,65%			70	70		66
5.1.18	Hồ Ta Ó	5	3.710			60			1,62%			60	60		56
5.1.19	Hồ Văn Thâm	6	3.920			80			2,01%			80	80		76

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Crops			Rice land	Crops land
											Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
6	Dong Ha town	87	94.000	1.056	-	68	-	-	1.20%	5	1.056	68	1.124	1.046	68
6.1	Dong Thanh precinct	87	94.000	1.056	-	68	-	-	1.20%	5	1.056	68	1.124	1.046	68
6.1.1	Hồ Thu Nho	5	1.600	72					1.57%		72	-	72	68	
6.1.2	Nguyễn Thanh	4	4.500	74					1.64%		74	-	74	70	
6.1.3	Phạm Tấn	4	4.700	65					1.38%		65	-	65	61	
6.1.4	Hồ Sĩ Triều	3	4.500	69					1.53%	2	69	-	69	65	
6.1.5	Nguyễn Thanh	5	4.200	20		41			1.45%	3	20	41	61	61	41
6.1.6	Võ Cường	4	4.100	57					1.39%		57	-	57	53	
6.1.7	Phạm Văn Hoan	4	4.700	56					1.19%		56	-	56	52	
6.1.8	Hồ Sĩ Bình	3	4.600	43					0.93%		43	-	43	39	
6.1.9	Trần Sơn	4	4.500	42					0.93%		42	-	42	38	
6.1.10	Hồ Sĩ Trung	5	4.400	48					1.09%		48	-	48	44	
6.1.11	Hồ Sĩ Kiên	5	4.600	57					1.21%		57	-	57	53	
6.1.12	Ngô Dũng	4	4.700	43					0.91%		43	-	43	39	
6.1.13	Hoàng Phước	5	4.400	25		27			1.18%		25	27	52	48	27
6.1.14	Hồ Sĩ Đức	4	4.500	41					0.91%		41	-	41	37	
6.1.15	Nguyễn Vượng	4	4.700	39					0.83%		39	-	39	35	
6.1.16	Hồ Tấn An	4	4.600	42					0.91%		42	-	42	38	
6.1.17	Võ Toàn	5	4.600	47					1.02%		47	-	47	43	
6.1.18	Hồ Sĩ Minh	4	4.500	63					1.40%		63	-	63	61	
6.1.19	Hồ Sĩ Phát	4	4.200	51					1.21%		51	-	51	47	
6.1.20	Hồ Tấn Đức	3	4.100	60							60	-	60	56	
6.1.21	Hồ Tấn Lao	4	4.300	42							42	-	42	38	

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				Rice land	Hill land	Crops land	Coffee land	Garden land		Coconut	Crops			Rice land	Crops land
											Rice (m2)	Crops (m2)	Total		
<b>7</b>	<b>Trieu Phong district</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60.117</b>	<b>276</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.645</b>	<b>3,20%</b>	-	<b>276</b>	-	<b>276</b>	<b>264</b>	-
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Trieu Ai commune</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27.017</b>	<b>156</b>	-	-	-	<b>909</b>	<b>3,94%</b>	-	<b>156</b>	-	<b>156</b>	<b>144</b>	-
7.1.1	Trần Ngọc Hiếu	4	2.976	75				180	8,57%		75	-	75	71	
7.1.2	Hoàng Thị Hương	6	4.432					112	2,53%		-	-	-		
7.1.3	Phan Lâu	3	2.653	61				175	8,90%		61	-	61	57	
7.1.4	Nguyễn Thị Thuần	4	2.200	20				89	1,95%		20	-	20	16	
7.1.5	Võ Đông	4	2.356					110	4,67%		-	-	-		
7.1.6	Phạm Công Cầu	5	4.100					86	2,10%		-	-	-		
7.1.7	Nguyễn Hữu Trung	7	4.210					67	1,59%		-	-	-		
7.1.8	Bùi Kim Yết	5	4.090					90	2,20%		-	-	-		
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Trieu Long commune</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>33.100</b>	<b>120</b>	-	-	-	<b>736</b>	<b>2,59%</b>	-	<b>120</b>	-	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	-
7.2.1	Trương Đình Sáo	4	2.800	120					4,29%		120	-	120	120	
7.2.2	Trương Đức Trúc	5	3.200					120	3,75%		-	-	-		
7.2.3	Trương Đức Ninh	6	3.900					30	0,77%		-	-	-		
7.2.4	Trương Đình Khôi	4	3.000					40	1,33%		-	-	-		
7.2.5	Trương Đình Dưỡng	7	4.500					36	0,80%		-	-	-		
7.2.6	Nguyễn Thị Đa	5	3.400					50	1,47%		-	-	-		
7.2.7	Trương Ngọc Anh	3	1.900					160	8,42%		-	-	-		
7.2.8	Trương Đức Han	5	3.100					200	6,45%		-	-	-		
7.2.9	Trương Đức Thiện	4	2.700					40	1,48%		-	-	-		
7.2.10	Trương Đức Hoat	6	4.600					60	1,30%		-	-	-		

*Appendix 4*  
**Compensation cost of lands, trees and crops for Rural  
Distribution project.**

Appendix 4: Compensation cost of lands, trees and crops for Rural Distribution project.

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Rice land		Hill land		Compensation for Land		Crops land		Garden land		Compensation for Rice		Compensation for Crops		Coconut	Banana	Eucalyptus	Cajuput	
		Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Price (VNĐ)	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Price (VNĐ)	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Price (VNĐ)	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Price (VNĐ)	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Price (VNĐ)	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Price (VNĐ)	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Price (VNĐ)					Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	Huong Hoa district	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1	Tan Lap commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.1	UBND xã	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	UBND xã	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	Tan Thanh commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Đoan Việt Thanh	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Nguyễn Thị Bền	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.3	Và Phước	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	Tan Lien commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.1	Nguyễn Hiền Đạt	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2	Nguyễn Phức	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.3	Nguyễn Thị Bền	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.4	Nguyễn Văn Minh	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.5	Nguyễn Thị Đan	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.6	Le Vinh	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.7	Le Quang Thoa	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.8	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.9	Nguyễn Thị Phương	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.10	Phạm Ba Chín	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.11	Le Quang Minh	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.12	Le Quang Lương	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.13	Le Quang Hiền	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.14	Le Quang Sơn	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.15	Le Quang Tâm	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.16	Le Quang Ngão	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.17	Đạt trường UBND xã	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4	Tan Hop commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4.1	UBND xã	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5	Huong Lich commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.1	UBND xã	18000	1000	-	-	18000	18000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6	Huong Phung commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.1	Hò Văn Lăng	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.2	Hò Văn Thảo	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.3	Hò Văn Giang	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.4	Hò Văn Nhàn	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.5	Hò Văn Vũ	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.6	Hò Văn Hùng	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.7	Hò Văn Xôi	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.8	Hò Văn Múi	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.9	Hò Văn Sĩ	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.10	Hò Văn Miên	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.11	Hò Văn Nưa	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.12	Hò Văn Nua	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.13	Hò Văn Nua	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.14	Hò Văn Ra Đê	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.15	Hò Văn Sóc	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.16	Hò Văn Ao	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.17	Hò Văn Thông	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.18	Hò Văn Sang	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.19	Hò Văn Phút	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.20	Hò Văn Ngọc	1770	1000	-	-	1770	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6.21	Nông trường Tân Lâm	4770	1000	-	-	4770	4770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Giáo Linh district	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1	Giáo An commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1	UBND xã	9800	1800	-	-	9800	9800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.2	UBND xã	9800	1800	-	-	9800	9800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Giáo Việt commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.1	Nguyễn Văn Sắt	9800	1800	-	-	9800	9800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2	Le Văn	9800	1800	-	-	9800	9800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.3	Nguyễn Thị Lâm	9800	1800	-	-	9800	9800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



























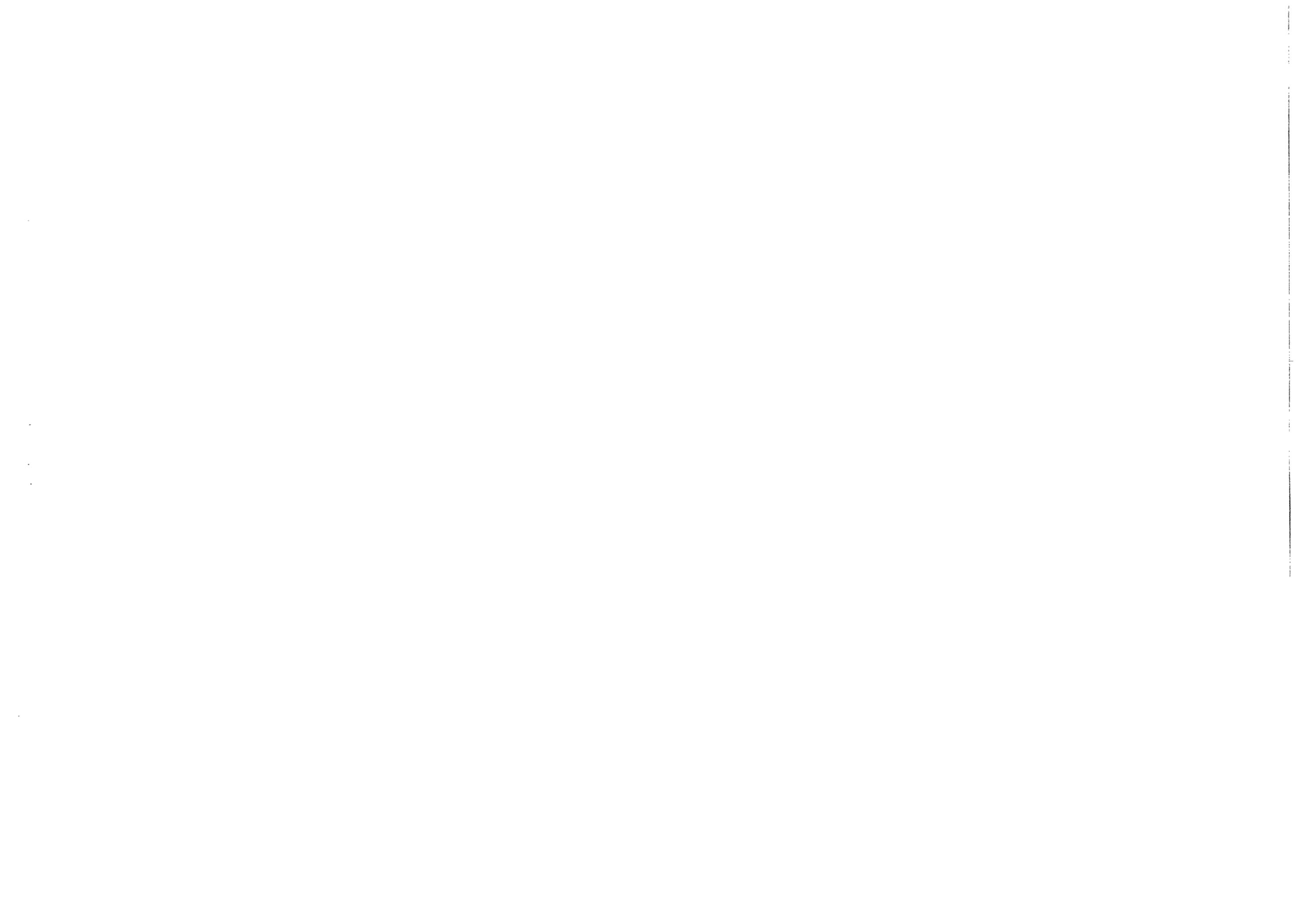












Appendix 4: Compens

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Compensation for Trees and Crops										Total in VND of Compensation for Land in VND	Total in VND of Compensation for Trees and Crops									
		Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)			Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Others	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)		
4.1.19	Phạm Hữu	20 000	100 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 814 750	175 000	816 750	998 000
4.1.20	Lần Đại Trinh	20 000	200 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 996 250	75 000	965 250	1 051 000
4.1.21	Trần Đại Lập	20 000	80 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	150 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 882 750	200 000	816 750	1 066 000
4.1.22	Phạm Lưu	20 000	120 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 965 000	200 000	891 000	1 072 000
4.1.23	Đoàn Như An	20 000	160 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	150 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 922 000	175 000	891 000	1 051 000
4.1.24	Tô Văn Hữu	20 000	240 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	150 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 810 250	175 000	668 250	1 142 000
4.1.25	Ngo Hùng Lĩnh	20 000	200 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	150 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 721 250	175 000	668 250	1 053 000
4.1.26	Ngo Hùng Khả	20 000	160 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	150 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 610 000	175 000	297 000	713 000
4.1.27	Đoàn Như Thiệu	20 000	80 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 682 750	75 000	816 750	866 000
4.1.28	Nguyễn Suy	20 000	220 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	150 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	3 376 500	75 000	1 059 500	1 337 000
4.1.29	Phạm Năm	20 000	80 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 682 750	150 000	1 882 750	866 000
4.1.30	Lê Đại	20 000	160 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	2 584 000	125 000	1 188 000	1 396 000
4.1.31	Nguyễn Văn Mạnh	20 000	160 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 628 500	150 000	742 500	886 000
4.1.32	Vân Anh Chiểu	20 000	120 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 849 750	125 000	816 750	1 033 000
4.1.33	Nguyễn Hữu Hiền	20 000	200 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 521 250	125 000	668 250	853 000
4.1.34	Trần Văn Thăng	20 000	160 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 372 000	150 000	594 000	778 000
4.1.35	Nguyễn Khắc Mão	20 000	160 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	1 904 000	175 000	891 000	1 013 000
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Hải Thành commune</b>		<b>2.240.000</b>		<b>210.000</b>		<b>600.000</b>												<b>162.456.000</b>	<b>1.700.000</b>	<b>149.000.000</b>	<b>13.456.000</b>
4.2.1	Hoàng Trọng Cảnh	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	9 201 000	50 000	8 500 000	701 000
4.2.2	Nguyễn Đình Lăng	20 000	40 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	150 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	9 781 000	75 000	9 000 000	781 000
4.2.3	Hoàng Hữu Chiến	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	8 566 000	50 000	8 000 000	566 000
4.2.4	Đào Thị Cẩm	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 481 000	25 000	7 000 000	481 000
4.2.5	Đào Bà Dũng	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	8 601 000	50 000	8 000 000	601 000
4.2.6	Phạm Như Dũng	20 000	100 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	8 101 000	75 000	7 500 000	601 000
4.2.7	Hoàng Hữu Trung	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	4 488 000	125 000	4 000 000	488 000
4.2.8	Nguyễn Khắc Phong	20 000	140 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	3 988 000	150 000	3 500 000	488 000
4.2.9	B. Văn Dũng	20 000	40 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	5 883 000	25 000	5 500 000	383 000
4.2.10	Đào Thị Hạnh	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	3 843 000	50 000	3 500 000	343 000
4.2.11	Nguyễn Đình Phúc	20 000	140 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	3 353 000	75 000	3 000 000	353 000
4.2.12	Nguyễn Đình Thương	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	2 918 000	50 000	2 500 000	418 000
4.2.13	Phạm Hữu Trâm	20 000	140 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	4 571 000	100 000	4 000 000	571 000
4.2.14	Nguyễn Thị Hương	20 000	140 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	6 030 000	75 000	6 000 000	30 000
4.2.15	Hoàng Thị Huệ	20 000	140 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	8 116 000	50 000	7 500 000	616 000
4.2.16	B. Hữu Sơn	20 000	120 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	4 903 000	25 000	4 500 000	403 000
4.2.17	Nguyễn Đình Trại	20 000	140 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	8 646 000	50 000	8 000 000	646 000
4.2.18	Lê Thị Thôn	20 000	40 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 056 000	75 000	6 500 000	556 000
4.2.19	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	3 303 000	75 000	3 000 000	303 000
4.2.20	B. Thị Duyên	20 000	80 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 551 000	75 000	7 000 000	551 000
4.2.21	Nguyễn Đình Hôn	20 000	160 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	3 968 000	50 000	3 500 000	468 000
4.2.22	B. Nguyễn Tiến	20 000	140 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	3 988 000	75 000	3 500 000	488 000
4.2.23	Trần Duy Thành	20 000	40 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	8 596 000	100 000	8 000 000	596 000
4.2.24	B. Văn Văn	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	5 991 000	50 000	5 500 000	491 000
4.2.25	Phạm Như Cung	20 000	60 000	35 000	75 000	120 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	7 000	7 000	75 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	7					



Appendix 4: Compens

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Compensation for Trees and Crops										Total in VND of Compensation for Trees and Crops	Total of Compensation for Land in VND	Total in VND														
		Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Wangge	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Jackfruit	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Pepper	Unit Price (VND)				Entitlement (VND)	Pomelo	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Bamboo	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Others	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)				
4.4.6	Nguyễn Thị Loan	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	793.500	445.500	348.000			
4.4.7	Nguyễn Bình	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	659.250	371.250	288.000			
4.4.8	Nguyễn Ngọc Vui	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	537.000	297.000	240.000			
4.4.9	Nguyễn Ba	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	393.750	222.750	168.000			
4.4.10	Nguyễn Hòa	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	537.000	297.000	240.000			
4.4.11	Nguyễn Tường	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	927.750	519.750	408.000			
4.4.12	Phan Lát	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	1.062.000	594.000	468.000			
4.4.13	Trần Duy Đồi	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	1.184.250	668.250	516.000			
4.4.14	Nguyễn Lạc	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	537.000	297.000	240.000			
4.4.15	Nguyễn Kỳ	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	689.250	371.250	288.000			
4.4.16	Hồ Thị	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	402.750	222.750	180.000			
4.4.17	Nguyễn Thơm	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	297.000	180.000	148.500			
4.4.18	Phạm Kim Khanh	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	222.750	148.500	108.000			
4.4.19	Nguyễn Ngọc Hậu	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	225.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	3	75.000	9.222.750	9.222.750	535.000			
4.4.20	Nguyễn Thị Tông	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	75.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	6	150.000	10.849.000	10.500.000	349.000			
4.4.21	Nguyễn Trí	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	150.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	10	250.000	13.456.000	13.000.000	456.000			
4.4.22	Lê Hữu Thuận	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	7	175.000	10.874.000	10.500.000	374.000			
4.4.23	Nguyễn Thị Toàn	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	12	300.000	12.103.000	11.500.000	603.000			
4.4.24	Nguyễn Xôi	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	16	400.000	8.279.000	8.000.000	279.000			
4.4.25	Lê Thị Diệp	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	19	475.000	12.260.000	11.897.000	363.000			
4.4.26	Nguyễn Ngọc Hieu	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	300.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	16	400.000	9.425.000	8.500.000	925.000			
4.4.27	Lê Ty	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	18	450.000	7.110.000	7.000.000	110.000			
4.4.28	Nguyễn Ngọc Du	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	12	300.000	10.062.000	9.500.000	562.000			
4.4.29	Nguyễn Ngọc Hương	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	14	350.000	11.897.000	11.000.000	897.000			
4.4.30	Lê Minh	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	19	475.000	12.260.000	11.500.000	760.000			
4.4.31	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	150.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	10	250.000	10.616.000	10.000.000	616.000			
4.4.32	Trần Thị Xê	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	75.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	4	100.000	12.473.000	12.000.000	473.000			
4.4.33	Sơ bong đá C.B và	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	-	-	-			
4.4.34	Nghĩa địa	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	-	-	-			
4.5	Hai Tho commune	15.920.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368.920.000	353.000.000	15.920.000	
4.5.1	Nguyễn Thị Chan	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	22.540.000	21.800.000	740.000			
4.5.2	Nguyễn Văn Đoàn	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	27.200.000	26.000.000	1.200.000			
4.5.3	Nguyễn Việt Dien	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	26.280.000	25.500.000	780.000			
4.5.4	Hương Hôn	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	25.460.000	24.500.000	960.000			
4.5.5	Nguyễn Xuân Vê	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	21.440.000	20.500.000	940.000			
4.5.6	Dương Thủy Em	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	16.720.000	16.000.000	720.000			
4.5.7	Nguyễn Hòa	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	34.200.000	33.500.000	700.000			
4.5.8	Dương Thành	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	54.820.000	54.000.000	820.000			
4.5.9	Phạm Phú Vinh	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	19.500.000	19.000.000	500.000			
4.5.10	Phạm Quý Ngoc	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	25.840.000	25.500.000	340.000			
4.5.11	Phạm Đình Hai	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	20.480.000	20.000.000	480.000			
4.5.12	Phạm Cư	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	22.860.000	22.000.000	860.000			
4.5.13	Phạm Hoê	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	22.460.000	21.000.000	1.460.000			
4.5.14	Phạm Thuận	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	21.940.000	20.500.000	1.440.000			
4.5.15	Phạm Bà Trung	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	22.340.000	21.500.000	840.000			
4.6	Hai Lang Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.6.1	U.B.N.D th trấn	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7	Hai Trung commune	5.620.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.400.000
4.7.1	Võ Chiến	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	179	4.475.000	56.793.500	35.393.500	21.407.000			
4.7.2	Lê Thị	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	3	75.000	1.863.750	816.750	1.047.000			
4.7.3	Trương Thị Thên	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	6	150.000	1.831.000	816.750	1.014.250			
4.7.4	Nguyễn Văn Sinh	20.000	-	-	35.000	-	75.000	-	120.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000	7	175.000	1.745.250	1.047.000	698.250			
4.7.5																												







Appendix 4:Compens

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Compensation for Trees and Crops										Total in VND of Compensation for Land in VND	Total in VND of Compensation for Trees and Crops											
		Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Mango	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Jacqfruit	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Pepper	Unit Price (VND)			Entitlement (VND)	Pomelo	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Bamboo	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	Others	Unit Price (VND)	Entitlement (VND)	
713	Phan Lai	20 000	180 000	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	25 000	225 000	77 241 600	26 847 800	505 800
714	Nguyen Thi Thuan	20 000	120 000	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25 000	200 000	13 848 600	13 546 000	502 600
715	Vu Dong	20 000	220 000	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	25 000	275 000	16 920 600	16 500 000	420 600
716	Pham Cong Chau	20 000	140 000	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25 000	75 000	13 315 600	12 900 000	415 600
717	Nguyen Hieu Trung	20 000	160 000	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25 000	100 000	10 285 600	10 050 000	235 600
718	Bui Kim Yei	20 000	200 000	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25 000	100 000	13 800 600	13 500 000	300 600
72	<b>Trien Long commune</b>																		<b>111</b>		<b>2,775,000</b>	<b>117,506,000</b>	<b>111,576,000</b>	<b>5,930,000</b>
721	Truong Binh ...	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25 000	400 000	1 560 600	1 176 000	384 600
722	Truong Duc Trae	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25 000	375 000	18 910 600	18 000 000	910 600
723	Truong Duc Ninh	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25 000	400 000	4 605 600	4 500 000	105 600
724	Truong Binh Khot	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25 000	475 000	6 112 600	6 000 000	112 600
725	Truong Binh Duong	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25 000	625 000	5 533 600	5 400 000	133 600
726	Nguyen Thi Da	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25 000	375 000	7 675 600	7 500 000	175 600
727	Truong Ngyoc Anh	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25 000	375 000	25 795 600	24 000 000	1 795 600
728	Truong Duc Han	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	25 000	1 250 000	22 155 600	20 000 000	2 155 600
729	Truong Duc Thien	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25 000	250 000	6 070 600	6 000 000	70 600
7210	Truong Duc Hoi	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	75 000	-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	25 000	325 000	9 091 600	9 000 000	91 600



*Appendix 5*  
**Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project  
Affected People**

**Appendix 5: Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Sex	Age	Level	Occupations	State of Working	Average of Income per 1 year
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Huong Linh commune</b>						
1.5.1	UBND xã						
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Huong Phung commune</b>						
1.6.1	Hồ Văn Lăng	Male	40	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.2	Hồ Pá Thá	Male	60	6/12	Farmer	Weak	5,70
1.6.3	Hồ Văn Giảng	Male	46	5/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.4	Hồ Văn Nhẫu	Male	54	6/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.5	Hồ Pá Mỹ	Male	50	4/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.6	Hồ Pá Hùng	Male	39	4/13	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.7	Hồ Pá Mới	Male	38	4/14	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.8	Hồ Mu Mới	Male	65	8/12	Farmer	Weak	5,70
1.6.9	Hồ Pá Sý	Male	40	3/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.10	Hồ Văn Miễn	Male	61	5/12	Farmer	Weak	5,70
1.6.11	Hồ Pá Nừa	Male	50	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.12	Hồ Mu Nĩa	Female	72	7/12	Farmer	Weak	5,70
1.6.13	Hồ Ông Bề	Male	35	5/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.14	Hồ Văn Rà Đê	Male	49	6/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.15	Hồ Pá Sóc	Male	49	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.16	Hồ Pá Ao	Male	52	4/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.17	Hồ Pá Thông	Male	46	1/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.18	Hồ Pá Sảng	Male	71	8/12	Farmer	Weak	5,70
1.6.19	Hồ Ông Phụng	Male	60	4/12	Farmer	Weak	5,70
1.6.20	Hồ Pá Ngọc	Male	45	5/12	Farmer	Normal	5,70
1.6.21	Nông trường Tân Lâm						
<b>2</b>	<b>Gio Linh district</b>						
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Gio An commune</b>						
2.1.1	UBND xã						
2.1.2	UBND xã						
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Gio Viet commune</b>						

**Appendix 5: Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Sex	Age	Level	Occupations	State of Working	Average of Income per 1 year
2.2.1	Nguyễn Văn Sắt	Male	49	6/12	Farmer	Normal	7.20
2.2.2	Lê Văn	Male	51	ĐH	Contact man	Normal	15.00
2.2.3	Nguyễn Thị Linh	Female	29	TC	Land suvery	Normal	7.50
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Gio Phong commune</b>						
2.3.1	Nguyễn Đức Kinh	Male	52	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Trung Giang commune</b>						
2.4.1	Nguyễn Nam	Male	55	9/12	Retirement	Normal	5.60
2.4.2	Dương Đức Thế	Male	60	7/12	Retirement	Weak	6.20
2.4.3	Nguyễn Minh	Male	70	4/12	Fishinh	Weak	6.10
2.4.4	Nguyễn Vũ	Male	70	6/12	Retirement	Weak	6.50
2.4.5	Hồ Sỹ Bắc	Male	40	9/12	Fishinh	Normal	4.90
2.4.6	Nguyễn Thanh Thị	Male	70	9/12	Retirement	Weak	6.70
2.4.7	Trương Cảnh Lương	Male	37	9/12	Fishinh	Normal	6.90
2.4.8	UBND xã						
2.4.9	Đất Nhà thờ						
<b>2.5</b>	<b>Gio Linh town</b>						
2.5.1	Nguyễn Đức Phúc	Male	30	8/12	Farmer	Normal	
2.5.2	Lê Đình Nam	Male	60	10/12	Farmer	Weak	
2.5.3	Nguyễn Thị Lưu	Male	52	5/12	Farmer	Normal	
2.5.4	Trần Thị Sùng	Male	75	5/12	Farmer	Weak	
2.5.5	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Male	37	9/12		Normal	
2.5.6	Nguyễn Sinh	Male	40	9/12	Farmer	Normal	7.20
2.5.7	Trần Hồng	Male	53	4/12	Farmer	Normal	6.10
2.5.8	Lê Nuôi	Male	80	3/12	Farmer	Weak	3.70
2.5.9	Nguyễn Phúc	Male	40	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.90
2.5.10	Nguyễn Thọ	Male		11/12	Farmer	Normal	
2.5.11	Lê Thị Phương	Female		6/12	Farmer	Normal	
2.5.12	Hoàng Văn Thanh	Male		5/12	Farmer	Normal	
2.5.13	Nguyễn Đức Vĩnh	Male	45	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.10

**Appendix 5: Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Sex	Age	Level	Occupations	State of Working	Average of Income per 1 year
2.5.14	Nguyễn Đức Hằng	Male	50	4/12	Farmer	Normal	5.20
2.5.15	Hoàng Xuân Phong	Male	28	6/12	Farmer	Normal	4.60
2.5.16	Nguyễn Đức Thành	Male	40	12/12	Farmer	Normal	6.20
2.5.17	Hoàng Xuân Lục	Male	40	12/13	Farmer	Normal	4.70
2.5.18	Hoàng Xuân Tường	Male	50	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5.60
2.5.19	Tạ Đông	Male	37	9/12	Farmer	Normal	6.90
2.5.20	UBND xã						
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Gio Mai commune</b>						
2.6.1	Nguyễn Văn Lào	Male	56	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
2.6.2	Trần Đại Nghĩa	Male	40	10/12	Farmer	Normal	4.20
2.6.3	Phạm Văn Anh	Male	63	7/12	Farmer	Weak	3.60
2.6.4	Ngô Quảng	Male	35	12/12	Farmer	Normal	5.00
2.6.5	Phan Bắc	Male	35	12/12	Farmer	Normal	6.00
2.6.6	Nguyễn Danh	Male	32	12/12	Farmer	Normal	5.20
2.6.7	Nguyễn Quốc	Male	35	10/12	Farmer	Normal	4.30
2.6.8	Nguyễn Qué	Male	35	11/12	Farmer	Normal	5.70
2.6.9	Nguyễn Cang	Male	65	6/12	Farmer	Weak	4.20
2.6.10	Ngô Thành	Male	27	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5.80
2.6.11	Nhà thờ họ Trần						
<b>2.7</b>	<b>Gio Thanh commune</b>						
2.7.1	UBND xã						
<b>2.8</b>	<b>Trung Hai commune</b>						
2.8.1	Ngô Công Sứ	Male	47	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5.20
2.8.2	Hoàng Á	Male	50	10/12	Farmer	Normal	4.70
2.8.3	Hoàng Đầy	Male	70	5/12	Farmer	Weak	4.20
2.8.4	Hoàng Hồng	Male	55	6/12	Farmer	Normal	5.80
2.8.5	Hoàng Dũng	Male	40	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5.30
2.8.6	Ngô Mẫn	Male	50	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.90
2.8.7	Ngô Nghiệp	Male	51	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5.30

**Appendix 5: Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Sex	Age	Level	Occupations	State of Working	Average of Income per 1 year
2.8.8	Võ Lịch	Male	47	8/12	Farmer	Normal	5.40
2.8.9	Võ Phước	Male	49	10/12	Farmer	Normal	4.70
2.8.10	Ngô Nhiêm	Male	42	5/12	Farmer	Normal	6.00
2.8.11	Nguyễn Đan	Male	39	5/12	Farmer	Normal	5.00
2.8.12	Nguyễn Vĩnh	Male	56	9/13	Farmer	Normal	4.80
2.8.13	Ngô Dung	Male	65	5/12	Farmer	Weak	3.90
<b>2.9</b>	<b>Gio Binh commune</b>						
2.9.1	UBND xã						
<b>2.10</b>	<b>Gio Quang commune</b>						
2.10.1	Hoàng Đình Tuấn	Male	56	9/12	Farmer	Normal	6.70
<b>3</b>	<b>Cam Lo district</b>						
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Cam Thuy commune</b>						
3.1.1	UBND xã						
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Cam Thanh commune</b>						
3.2.1	Đình họ Nguyễn						
3.2.2	Nguyễn Đình Thừa	Male	42	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4,10
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Cam Thanh commune</b>						
3.3.1	Nguyễn Thị Hoa Cúc	Female	33	7/12	Farmer	Normal	5.20
3.3.2	Trương Văn Luân	Male	50	5/12	Farmer	Normal	5.40
3.3.3	Nguyễn Đức Dũng	Male	37	12/12	Farmer	Normal	5.80
3.3.4	Đào Văn Long	Male	39	12/12	Farmer	Normal	5.70
3.3.5	Lê Văn Huệ	Male	30	4/12	Farmer	Normal	5.20
3.3.6	Đào Thị Lành	Female	46	6/12	Farmer	Normal	5.10
3.3.7	Nguyễn Trí	Male	46	11/12	Farmer	Normal	5.60
3.3.8	Trương Văn Thư	Male	45	5/12	Farmer	Normal	4.30
3.3.9	Đình làng						
3.3.10	Mai Quốc Hùng	Male	52	12/12	Farmer	Normal	6.10

**Appendix 5: Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Sex	Age	Level	Occupations	State of Working	Average of Income per 1 year
4.2.2	Nguyễn Đình Lăng	Male	53	5/12	Farmer	Normal	6,70
4.2.3	Hoàng Hữu Chiến	Male	51	5/12	Farmer	Normal	5.80
4.2.4	Đào Thị Cẩm	Female	52	4/12	Farmer	Normal	5.10
4.2.5	Đào Bá Dũng	Male	44	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5.40
4.2.6	Phạm Như Dũng	Male	62	9/12	Farmer	Weak	5,00
4.2.7	Hoàng Hữu Trung	Male	51	9/12	Farmer	Normal	6.10
4.2.8	Nguyễn Khắc Phong	Male	32	7/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
4.2.9	Bùi Văn Dũng	Male	44	6/12	Farmer	Normal	5.80
4.2.10	Đào Thị Hạnh	Female	49	1/12	Farmer	Normal	6.20
4.2.11	Nguyễn Đình Phúc	Male	59	5/12	Farmer	Normal	5.60
4.2.12	Nguyễn Đình Thương	Male	31	8/12	Farmer	Normal	6.80
4.2.13	Phạm Hữu Trâm	Male	35	12/12	Farmer	Normal	6.00
4.2.14	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Female	48	5/12	Farmer	Normal	4,10
4.2.15	Hoàng Thị Huệ	Female	50	8/12	Farmer	Normal	4,50
4.2.16	Bùi Hữu Sơn	Male	50	1/12	Farmer	Normal	2,40
4.2.17	Nguyễn Đình Trại	Male	42	7/12	Farmer	Normal	4.60
4.2.18	Lê Thị Thôn	Female	61	2/12	Farmer	Weak	4.10
4.2.19	Nguyễn Tấn Dũng	Male	35	12/12	Farmer	Normal	6.00
4.2.20	Bùi Thị Duyên	Female	63	2/12	Farmer	Weak	4.10
4.2.21	Nguyễn Đình Hội	Male	49	10/12	Farmer	Normal	4,70
4.2.22	Bùi Ngọc Tiết	Male	45	7/12	Farmer	Normal	5.60
4.2.23	Trần Duy Thành	Male	40	8/12	Farmer	Normal	4.50
4.2.24	Bùi Văn Viên	Male	50	1/12	Farmer	Normal	2.40
4.2.25	Phạm Như Cung	Male	50	10/12	Farmer	Normal	4.70
4.2.26	Hoàng Hữu Thành	Male	52	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Hai An commune</b>						
4.3.1	UBND xã						
4.3.2	UBND xã						
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Hai Duong commune</b>						
4.4.1	Phan Nga	Male	55	9/12	Farmer	Normal	5,10

**Appendix 5: Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Sex	Age	Level	Occupations	State of Working	Average of Income per 1 year
5.1.5	Hồ Văn Suốt	Male	46	9/12	Farmer	Normal	2.50
5.1.6	Hồ Văn Hùng	Male	52	5/12	Farmer	Normal	2.10
5.1.7	Hồ Văn Linh	Male	32	5/12	Farmer	Normal	2.20
5.1.8	Hồ Văn Dịch	Male	61	6/12	Farmer	Weak	2.10
5.1.9	Hồ Văn Noài	Male	45	5/12	Farmer	Normal	2.30
5.1.10	Hồ Pá Pờn	Male	50	1/12	Farmer	Normal	2.40
5.1.11	Hồ Văn Đơ	Male	65	3/12	Farmer	Weak	5.30
5.1.12	Hồ Văn Thiều	Male	52	9/12	Farmer	Normal	6.70
5.1.13	Hồ Văn Thông	Male	42	7/12	Farmer	Normal	4.60
5.1.14	Hồ Văn Sơn	Male	44	7/12	Farmer	Normal	5.20
5.1.15	Hồ Văn Lão	Male	50	5/12	Farmer	Normal	6.30
5.1.16	Hồ Tả Hồ	Male	57	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.10
5.1.17	Hồ Văn Ngột	Male	72	2/12	Farmer	Weak	4.70
5.1.18	Hồ Tả Ô	Male	62	9/12	Farmer	Weak	2.30
5.1.19	Hồ Văn Thăm	Male	43	8/12	Farmer	Normal	3.00
<b>6</b>	<b>Dong Ha town</b>						
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Dong Thanh precinct</b>						
6.1.1	Hồ Thị Nhỏ	Female	49	8/12	Farmer	Normal	6.00
6.1.2	Nguyễn Thanh	Male	43	6/12	Farmer	Normal	6.20
6.1.3	Phạm Trị	Male	50	5/12	Farmer	Normal	6.30
6.1.4	Hồ Sĩ Triều	Male	55	2/12	Farmer	Normal	5.80
6.1.5	Nguyễn Thành	Male	47	7/12	Farmer	Normal	5.90
6.1.6	Võ Cường	Male	55	8/12	Farmer	Normal	6.40
6.1.7	Phạm Văn Hoan	Male	52	9/12	Farmer	Normal	6.70
6.1.8	Hồ Sĩ Bình	Male	45	4/12	Farmer	Normal	6.20
6.1.9	Trần Sơn	Male	60	10/12	Farmer	Weak	6.90
6.1.10	Hồ Sĩ Lương	Male	45	5/12	Farmer	Normal	2.30
6.1.11	Hồ Sĩ Kiềm	Male	50	5/12	Farmer	Normal	6.30
6.1.12	Ngô Dũng	Male	68		Farmer	Weak	4.50
6.1.13	Hoàng Phước	Male	57	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.10
6.1.14	Hồ Sĩ Đức	Male	42	12/12	Farmer	Normal	8.20

**Appendix 5: Socio-economic Household Data Sheet of Project Affected People**

Sr. No.	Name of head of household	Sex	Age	Level	Occupations	State of Working	Average of Income per 1 year
6.1.15	Nguyễn Vung	Male	49	8/12	Farmer	Normal	6.00
6.1.16	Hồ Tất An	Male	40	7/12	Farmer	Normal	4.50
6.1.17	Võ Toàn	Male	44	7/12	Farmer	Normal	5.40
6.1.18	Hồ Sĩ Tình	Male	70	6/12	Farmer	Weak	3.10
6.1.19	Hồ Sĩ Phát	Male	27	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
6.1.20	Hồ Tất Đức	Male	47	9/12	Farmer	Normal	6.50
6.1.21	Hồ Tất Tạo	Male	49	9/12	Farmer	Normal	6.10
<b>7</b>	<b>Trieu Phong district</b>						
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Trieu Ai commune</b>						
7.1.1	Trần Ngọc Hiếu	Male	40	10/12	Farmer	Normal	4.20
7.1.2	Hoàng Thị Hương	Female	50	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
7.1.3	Phan Lâu	Male	42	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
7.1.4	Nguyễn Thị Thuận	Female	40	7/12	Farmer	Normal	4.50
7.1.5	Võ Đông	Male	44	12/12	Farmer	Normal	3.80
7.1.6	Phạm Công Cầu	Male	49	11/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
7.1.7	Nguyễn Hữu Trung	Male	57	9/12	Farmer	Normal	4.10
7.1.8	Bùi Kim Yết	Male	68	10/12	Farmer	Weak	5.00
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Trieu Long commune</b>						
7.2.1	Trương Đình Sào	Male	72	2/12	Farmer	Weak	3.10
7.2.2	Trương Đức Trúc	Male	43	3/12	Farmer	Normal	3.00
7.2.3	Trương Đức Ninh	Male	50	6/12	Farmer	Normal	3.50
7.2.4	Trương Đình Khôi	Male	42	7/12	Farmer	Normal	4.00
7.2.5	Trương Đình Dưỡng	Male	52	7/12	Farmer	Normal	3.30
7.2.6	Nguyễn Thị Đá	Female	61	4/12	Farmer	Weak	4.10
7.2.7	Trương Ngọc Ánh	Male	70	7/12	Farmer	Weak	3.10
7.2.8	Trương Đức Hán	Male	68	5/12	Farmer	Weak	4.50
7.2.9	Trương Đức Thiện	Male	72	3/12	Farmer	Weak	4.70
7.2.10	Trương Đức Hoạt	Male	70	8/12	Farmer	Weak	3.90

*Appendix 6*  
**Minutes of Community meetings**

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc



BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG  
KẾ HOẠCH ĐỀN BÙ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư

Ông/bà : ... Lê ... Lương ... Dũng ... , chức vụ : ... Trưởng ... Ban ...

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn ... Thành ... Nhân ... , chức vụ : ... P. Giám ... Đ.T. ...

3. Đại diện UBND xã

Ông/bà : ... Phạm ... Lê ... Tân Lập , chức vụ : ... CT ... UBND ... Xã ... Tân Lập

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

Ông/bà : ... , Dân tộc : ...  
Ông/bà : ... , Dân tộc : ...

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương

- a. Ông/bà : ... Hồ ... Thị ... Phúc ... , chức vụ : ... CT ... Mặt ... Trận ...
- b. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn ... Thị ... Tuyết ... , chức vụ : ... CT ... Hội ... Cựu ... Chiến ... Sĩ ...
- c. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn ... Thị ... Liên ... , chức vụ : ... CT ... Hội ... Phụ ... Nữ ...
- d. Ông/bà : ... Trần ... Đình ... Trần ... , chức vụ : ... CT ... Hội ... Phụ ... Nữ ...
- e. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn ... Văn ... Tuy ... , chức vụ : ... BT ... Xã ... Tân ...
- f. Ông/bà : ... , chức vụ : ...

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

II. Nội dung tham vấn :

a. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về :

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

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

b. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng :

b1. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không ? có : ... 6 ...

Không : ... , Nếu không , vì sao ? ...

b.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt , các hoạt động kinh tế , văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường .

Trong khi xây dựng :

..... *giảm thiểu các tác động* .....

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong :  
 .. *khả năng sử dụng đất đai có tác động tích cực* ..  
 .. *đời sống sinh hoạt văn hóa, môi trường* ..  
 .. *trường học, y tế, chợ* ..

b.3 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án (chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa, công trình, cây cối hoa màu) phải di dời tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

+ Trong khi xây dựng :

Đất : ..... *giảm thiểu* .....  
 Nhà cửa, công trình ..... *giảm thiểu* .....  
 Cây cối hoa màu : ..... *giảm thiểu* .....

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong :

Đất : ..... *không tác động* .....  
 Nhà cửa, công trình ..... *không tác động* .....  
 Cây cối hoa màu : ..... *không* .....

b.4 Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây .

- + Phương án đền bù đất :
  - Đất đổi đất
  - Trả tiền cho đất
- + Phương án đền bù Nhà/kết cấu :
  - Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn
  - Đền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tái định cư
  - Nhà độc lập do Dự án bố trí
  - Phương án khác .....
- + Phương án khôi phục thu nhập :
  - Trợ giúp tài chính
  - Cung cấp diện tích đất
  - Trợ giúp trong việc tìm việc làm
  - Trợ giúp trong việc đào tạo
  - Đào tạo nghề mới
  - Trợ giúp tín dụng để khôi phục kinh doanh
  - Đề nghị khác .....

b.5 Hộ bị ảnh hưởng lựa chọn các hình thức ưu tiên Tái định cư nào sau đây .

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

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

УСРУС + УУУУУ

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG  
KẾ HOẠCH ĐỀN BÙ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư

Ông/bà : ... Lê... Huệ... Dũng... , chức vụ : ... Trưởng... Ban... ..

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn... Thành... Nhân... , chức vụ : ... Giám... ..

3. Đại diện UBND xã Cam Thủy

Ông/bà : ... Đào... Xuân... Duy... , chức vụ : ... Chủ... ..

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

Ông/bà : ....., Dân tộc : .....

Ông/bà : ....., Dân tộc : .....

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương

a. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn... Văn... Tân... , chức vụ : ... CT... ..

b. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn... Thành... Châu... , chức vụ : ... CT... ..

c. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn... Long... , chức vụ : ... CT... ..

d. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn... Thị... Thủy... , chức vụ : ... CT... ..

e. Ông/bà : ... Lê... Nhật... Tiến... , chức vụ : ... BT... ..

f. Ông/bà : ....., chức vụ : .....

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

II. Nội dung tham vấn :

a. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về :

- Nội dung dự án ( Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ... )

- Chính sách đền bù tái định cư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số .

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

b. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng :

b1. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không ? có : ...

Không : ....., Nếu không, vì sao? .....

b.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt , các hoạt động kinh tế , văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường .

Trong khi xây dựng :



- Đề nghị khác .....

b.6 Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời không? có: Có; không: ..... Nếu không, vì sao? .....

b.7 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời..) như:

1/ Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đền bù, GPMB và tái định cư.

2/ Thực hiện đúng quy trình khiếu nại

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

b.8 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án đồng ý tham gia:

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

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

b.9 Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

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

ngày 10 tháng 5 năm 2007

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỪNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BAH:

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỪNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS:



CÔNG TY  
ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

TƯ VẤN VÀ  
XÂY DỰNG  
VIỆN THÀNH

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC CƠ QUAN ĐOÀN THỂ



Nguyễn Văn Kiên

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc



BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG  
KẾ HOẠCH ĐÈN BÙ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư

Ông/bà : *Lê . Liêng . Dũng* ..... , chức vụ : *Chủ tịch . Ban* .....

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông/bà : *Nguyễn . Thành . Nhân* ..... , chức vụ : *L. Giám . Đ* .....

3. Đại diện UBND xã *Giới Phong*

Ông/bà : *Tôn . Thìn* ..... , chức vụ : *Chủ tịch xã Giới Phong*

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

Ông/bà : ..... , Dân tộc : .....

Ông/bà : ..... , Dân tộc : .....

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương

a. Ông/bà : *Lê . Thị . Thu* ..... , chức vụ : *Chủ tịch Hội Phụ nữ*

b. Ông/bà : *Nguyễn . Minh . Hằng* ..... , chức vụ : *CT. HN. Dân* .....

c. Ông/bà : *Trần . Trung . Kiên* ..... , chức vụ : *CT. CDM. Chi S. K*

d. Ông/bà : *Trần . Chi . Kiên* ..... , chức vụ : *BT. Đoàn* .....

e. Ông/bà : *Nguyễn . Đức . Sơn* ..... , chức vụ : *CT. Mặt trận* .....

f. Ông/bà : ..... , chức vụ : .....

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

II. Nội dung tham vấn :

a. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về :

- Nội dung dự án ( Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ... )

- Chính sách đền bù tái định cư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số .

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

b. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng :

b1. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không ? có : *CT* .

Không : ..... , Nếu không, vì sao? .....

b.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt , các hoạt động kinh tế , văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường .

( Trong khi xây dựng :

- Đề nghị khác ... Không .....

b.6 Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời không? có: Đ ...; không: ..... Nếu không, vì sao? .....

b.7 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời..) như:

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

b.8 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án đồng ý tham gia:

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

b.9 Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

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

..... Ngày 4 tháng 5 năm 2007

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



GIÁM ĐỐC  
Phạm Quỳnh Hương

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

[Signature]

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC CƠ QUAN ĐOÀN THỂ

[Signature]  
Đ. Chí Hạc

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỪNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BAH:

[Signature]  
Đ. Đức Kiên

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỪNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS:

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

УРСР ✦ ВОНЕ

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG  
KẾ HOẠCH ĐÈN BÙ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư

Ông/bà : ..... Lê Lương Dung ..... , chức vụ : ... Trưởng ban ...

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông/bà : ..... Nguyễn Thanh Nhân ..... , chức vụ : ... P. Giám Đốc ...

3. Đại diện UBND xã

Ông/bà : ... Trưởng ... Hải Sơn ..... , chức vụ : ... P. Chủ tịch xã Hải Sơn

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

Ông/bà : ..... , Dân tộc : .....

Ông/bà : ..... , Dân tộc : .....

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương

a. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn Quang Năm ..... , chức vụ : ... CT ... M.ã. T.êm ...

b. Ông/bà : ... Lê Văn Hoà ..... , chức vụ : ... CT ... hội ... Nông Dân

c. Ông/bà : ... Lê Thanh Thủy ..... , chức vụ : ... CT ... hội ... Cựu ... CB.

d. Ông/bà : ... Nguyễn Thị Chánh ..... , chức vụ : ... CT ... hội ... Phụ Nữ ...

e. Ông/bà : ... Lê Văn Huân ..... , chức vụ : ... BT ... xã ... Đoàn ...

f. Ông/bà : ..... , chức vụ : .....

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình : ... 01 ... người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số : ... Khay

II. Nội dung tham vấn :

a. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về :

- Nội dung dự án ( Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ... )

- Chính sách đền bù tái định cư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số .

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

b. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng :

b1. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không ? có : ... có ...

Không : ... ; Nếu không , vì sao? .....

b.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt , các hoạt động kinh tế , văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường .

Trong khi xây dựng :

Giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong :

Không gây cản trở đời sống, có tác động tích cực  
đời sống, sinh hoạt, văn hóa và môi trường

b.3 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án (chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa, công trình, cây cối hoa màu) phải di dời tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

+ Trong khi xây dựng :

Đất : Giảm thiểu

Nhà cửa, công trình : Giảm thiểu

Cây cối hoa màu : Giảm thiểu

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong :

Đất : Hoàn trả hoặc đền bù

Nhà cửa, công trình : Hoàn trả hoặc đền bù

Cây cối hoa màu : Hoàn trả hoặc đền bù

b.4 Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây .

+ Phương án đền bù đất :

- Đất đổi đất :

- Trả tiền cho đất :

+ Phương án đền bù Nhà/kết cấu :

- Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn :

- Đền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tái định cư :

- Nhà độc lập do Dự án bố trí :

- Phương án khác : .....

+ Phương án khôi phục thu nhập :

- Trợ giúp tài chính :

- Cung cấp diện tích đất :

- Trợ giúp trong việc tìm việc làm :

- Trợ giúp trong việc đào tạo :

- Đào tạo nghề mới :

- Trợ giúp tín dụng để khôi phục kinh doanh :

- Đề nghị khác : không

b.5 Hộ bị ảnh hưởng lựa chọn các hình thức ưu tiên Tái định cư nào sau đây .

- Đền bù đất theo giá trị thay thế và cây trái hoa màu theo giá thị trường :

- Đất tái định cư gần ruộng/nương/ao hiện hữu :

- Tái định cư ngay trong phần đất còn lại của gia đình :

- Hạ tầng kỹ thuật (đường, điện, nước...) phù hợp khu đất tái định cư :

- Dễ làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tái định cư :

- Cộng đồng hiền hòa tại khu tái định cư :

- Môi trường hiền hòa tại khu tái định cư :

- Xây cất nhà tại khu tái định cư mà không phải nợ nần :

- Đào tạo và công ăn việc làm :

- Đề nghị khác ..... không .....

b.6 Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời không? có : có ; không : ..... Nếu không, vì sao ? .....

b.7 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời..) như :

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

b.8 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án đồng ý tham gia :

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

b.9 Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng :

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

....., ngày 15 tháng 5 năm 2007

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ :


 ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN  
 CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN TƯ VẤN VÀ XÂY DỰNG VINH THÀNH  
 Giám đốc: *Phạm Quỳnh Hương*  
 ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC CƠ QUAN ĐOÀN THỂ

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

  
*Phan*

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐUNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BAH :

*Khánh*  
*Nguyễn Khắc Trọng*

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐUNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS :

  
*Chào*  
*Nguyễn Thị Châu*

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc  
СВОБОДА И СПРАВЕДИЛИВОСТЬ

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG  
KẾ HOẠCH ĐÈN BÙ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư *BQLDA nông lâm nghiệp thôn Miền Trung*  
Ông/bà : *Lê Lương Dũng* , chức vụ : *Trưởng ban* .....
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn  
Ông/bà : *Nguyễn Thanh Nhân* , chức vụ : *P. Giám Đốc* .....
3. Đại diện UBND xã  
Ông/bà : *Nguyễn Thị Hằng* , chức vụ : *P. Chủ tịch xã Triệu Hải* .....
4. Đại diện người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số ( nếu có )  
Ông/bà : *Bùi Kim Việt* , Dân tộc : .....  
Ông/bà : ..... , Dân tộc : .....
5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương
  - a. Ông/bà : *Trương Hằng Hoa* , chức vụ : *CT. Mặt trận xã* .....
  - b. Ông/bà : *Trần Thị Liên* , chức vụ : *CT. Hội Phụ Nữ* .....
  - c. Ông/bà : *Lê Văn Trí* , chức vụ : *CT. Hội Nông Dân* .....
  - d. Ông/bà : *Nguyễn Thị Kết* , chức vụ : *CT. Hội CC.Bình* .....
  - e. Ông/bà : *Lê Quang Hoà* , chức vụ : *P. BT. Đoàn TN* .....
  - f. Ông/bà : ..... , chức vụ : .....
6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình : ..... 8 ..... người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số : *01*

II. Nội dung tham vấn :

a. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về :

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

b. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng :

- b1. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không ? có : *Có*  
Không : ..... , Nếu không , vì sao? .....

b.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt , các hoạt động kinh tế , văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường .

Trong khi xây dựng :

- Đề nghị khác ..... *không* .....

b.6 Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời không? có : *Có* ; không : ..... Nếu không, vì sao? .....

b.7 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời..) như :

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

b.8 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án đồng ý tham gia :

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

b.9 Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng :

*T. Huế, A. ...*, ngày 9 tháng 5 năm 2007

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ .....



ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG  
T.M. UBND xã Cửu An

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỪNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BAH :

*Phạm Công Căn*  
*phạm công căn*

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỪNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS :

*Bùi Kim Việt*  
*Bùi Kim Việt*

*Trần Hồng Hoa*

..... Giảm thiểu các tác động trên.....

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong :

..... không gây cản trở đời sống, có tác động tích cực lớn tới đời sống, sinh hoạt, văn hóa và môi trường.....

b.3 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án (chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa, công trình, cây cối hoa màu) phải di dời tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

+ Trong khi xây dựng :

Đất : ..... Giảm thiểu.....

Nhà cửa, công trình ..... Giảm thiểu.....

Cây cối hoa màu : ..... Giảm thiểu.....

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong :

Đất : ..... không trả hoặc đền bù.....

Nhà cửa, công trình ..... không trả hoặc đền bù.....

Cây cối hoa màu : ..... không trả hoặc đền bù.....

b.4 Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây .

+ Phương án đền bù đất :

- Đất đổi đất

- Trả tiền cho đất

+ Phương án đền bù Nhà/kết cấu :

- Cung cấp vật liệu và nhân công để làm nhà tại địa điểm tự chọn

- Đền bù tiền cho kết cấu để tự tái định cư

- Nhà độc lập do Dự án bố trí

- Phương án khác .....

+ Phương án khôi phục thu nhập :

- Trợ giúp tài chính

- Cung cấp điện tích đất

- Trợ giúp trong việc tìm việc làm

- Trợ giúp trong việc đào tạo

- Đào tạo nghề mới

- Trợ giúp tín dụng để khôi phục kinh doanh

- Đề nghị khác ..... không.....

b.5 Hộ bị ảnh hưởng lựa chọn các hình thức ưu tiên Tái định cư nào sau đây .

- Đền bù đất theo giá trị thay thế và cây trái hoa màu theo giá thị trường

- Đất tái định cư gần ruộng/nương/ao hiện hữu

- Tái định cư ngay trong phần đất còn lại của gia đình

- Hạ tầng kỹ thuật (đường, điện, nước...) phù hợp khu đất tái định cư

- Dễ làm ăn buôn bán tại khu tái định cư

- Cộng đồng hòa nhập tại khu tái định cư

- Môi trường hòa nhập tại khu tái định cư

- Xây cất nhà tại khu tái định cư mà không phải nợ nần

- Đào tạo và công ăn việc làm

- Đề nghị khác.....

b.6 Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời không? có: Có; không:..... Nếu không, vì sao?.....

b.7 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa phải di dời..) như:

1/ Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đền bù, GPMB và tái định cư.

2/ Thực hiện đúng quy trình khiếu nại

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

b.8 Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng có dự án đồng ý tham gia:

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

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

b.9 Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

....., ngày 11 tháng 5 năm 2007

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



GIAM ĐỐC

Phạm Quỳnh Nga

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC CƠ QUAN ĐOÀN THỂ

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



[Signature]

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỨNG ĐẦU CÁC HỘ BAH:

[Signature]  
Kô Văn Diện

[Signature]

Hồ Văn Quang

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỨNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DTTS:

[Signature]

Hồ Văn Do

