

**NATIONAL POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
SOUTHERN POWER PROJECTS MANAGEMENT BOARD**

ஸ்தலம்

**RENEWABLE ENERGY ACCELERATING CHANGE PROJECT
(REACH)**

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

(DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION)



FEBRUARY, 2021

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ABBREVIATIONS

CPC	Commune People’s Committee
DCSCC	District Compensation and Site Clearance Committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DLFDC	District Land Fund Development Center
DOLISA	Department of Labor Invalid and Social Affairs
DPC	District People’s Committee
DPs	Displaced Persons
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
EVNNPT	National Power Transmission Corporation
FS	Feasibility Study
GFU	Grievance Facilitation Unit
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HHs	Households
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor Invalid and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NGO	Non- Government Organization
NLDC	National Load Dispatch Center
NPT	National Power Transmission Corporation
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMB	Project Management Board
PPCs	Provincial People Committees
PSPD8	Power Sector Development Plan 8
RE	Renewable Energy

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

REACH	Renewable Energy Accelerating Change Project
ROW	Right-of-Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SPMB	Southern Power Projects Management Board
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	US Dollar
VND	Vietnam Dong
VRE	Variable Renewable Energy
WB	World Bank
WPC	Ward People's Committee

GLOSSARY

- Compensation (in cash or in kind)* : For loss of assets and rehabilitation measures to restore and improve incomes will be determined in consultation with the PAPs. Compensation for loss of assets will be at replacement costs.
- Census and Inventory of Losses (IOL)* : If the project needs to change the use of land or acquire land for project purposes, a Census of people that will be affected and an IOL will be undertaken based on the technical design of the project. The Census will include key socioeconomic information on the PAPs, such as main occupations, sources of income, and levels of income in order to be able to determine vulnerable households as well as to establish baseline data for monitoring livelihood restoration of the PAPs. The IOL will include a detailed description of all affected lands, trees and structures, to be acquired permanently or temporarily in order to complete the Project; the names of the persons entitled to compensation (from the census); and the estimated full replacement costs, etc.
- Cut-off-date* : Date by which a project area is delineated, prior to the census. The delineated project area must be effectively and publicly announced by PPCs. This announcement must be systematically and continuously repeated to prevent further population influx. Project affected households and local communities will be informed of both the cut-off date for the project, and that anyone moving into the Project Area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.
- Eligibility* : Is the criteria to be used for the project to determine those PAPs who shall be entitled to be compensated and assisted under the resettlement program.
- Host community* : Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.
- Involuntary Resettlement* : Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both
- Land acquisition* : The state issued the decision to recover the land use rights which has been given to land users in accordance with current regulations.
- Livelihood (income)* : Is a set of economic activities, including freelance work and/or paid employment through a person's own resources (including human resources and material) to generate sufficient resources to meet needs of self and of family on a sustainable basis. This activity is usually performed repeatedly.

- Livelihood (income) restoration* : Livelihoods restoration refers to the compensation provided for PAPs who suffer loss of income sources or access to livelihoods to restore their income and living standards to the pre- displacement levels.
- Productive land* : Refers to the various sub-categories of land that are used for agricultural purposes (as opposed to land used for residential purpose), including agricultural, forestry, garden, aquaculture and pond land.
- Project Affected Persons (PAP)* : Individuals, organizations or business establishments being directly affected socially and economically by WB-funded projects caused by the involuntary acquisition of land and other assets that results in:
- (a) Relocation or loss of shelter;
 - (b) Loss of assets or loss of access to assets;
 - (c) Loss of their income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. and
 - (d) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks or protected areas causing adverse impacts on their livelihoods.
- Replacement Cost* : The amount that is required to replace an affected asset without depreciation or deductions for salvageable materials, inclusive of taxes, and/or costs of transactions. It is calculated before displacement as follows:
- (a) Productive land (agricultural, fishponds, gardens, forests) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales of comparable land in the Districts and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent sales, based on the land’s productive value;
 - (b) Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent transactions of comparable residential land in the Districts and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent land transactions, based on transactions in other locations with similar qualities;
 - (c) Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for obtaining the ownership papers;
 - (d) Trees and domestic animals based on the current market value of the trees/animals at the time of compensation;
- Replacement Cost Survey* : The process for determining the replacement cost of land, houses and other affected assets based on market surveys.
- Resettlement* : This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), is in accordance with the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). It covers the

involuntary acquisition of land that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons are required to move to another location.

Resettlement Assistance : Additional support provided to the PAPs who are losing assets (particularly productive assets), incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement the compensation payment for acquired assets to achieve, at a minimum, the full restoration of living standards and quality of life to their pre-project condition.

Right-of-Way (ROW) : ROW is defined on the Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP dated 26 Feb., 2014 by GOV on "security protection for high voltage power network":

- All houses and public structures in ROW are required to remove or could be existed with the restricted conditions;
- All high trees in tower foundation areas and in ROW of T/L shall be cut so that the distance from the top of trees to the lowest conductor is not less than 6.0m. All trees out of ROW but it is supposed to touch to the conductors in the case of fallen trees (should be at least under 1.0m from the top of fallen trees to the conductors) will be cut;
- All structures out of ROW but it is supposed to impact to the project such as explosive storage, gas station, quarry, communication centers etc. will be removed.

Severely affected households : Households who lose 20% or more of their productive land area (10% or more for the vulnerable) are considered as severely affected as a result of the project.

Vulnerable Groups and Individuals at risk : Person or a group of people who might, due to project land acquisition and resettlement, suffer disproportionately from adverse impacts of the project and/or be less able to access the project benefits and asset compensation, including livelihood restoration, when compared to the rest of the PAPs. Vulnerable people include: (i) single female headed households with dependents and economic disadvantage (single, widow, disabled husband); (ii) people with physical or mental disability (loss of working ability); (iii) the poor under MOLISA standard; (iv) the elderly alone; (v) ethnic minority people; and (vi) social policy families (as defined by the provinces). List of the vulnerable will be determined throughout SES and public consultation during project preparation.

Project Management Boards (PMBs) : include NPT, SPMB and/or NDLC who have safeguard experiences in the preparation and implementation of safeguards instruments through their work on projects financed by the World Bank and other international donors for many years.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

1. The Government of Vietnam has proposed a new renewable energy engagement to the World Bank, the Renewable Energy Accelerating Change (REACH) project/programme(?). The scope of the proposed project has been crafted to focus on the most urgent transmission and system needs that are complementary to ongoing and planned investments in VRE generation. The electricity grid needs to be upgraded in order to: (i) sustainably integrate without curtailment existing privately-owned VRE projects, and (ii) unlock GWs of new privately-owned VRE projects. The projected VRE deployment growth will require continuous investments to modernize and transition the system for successfully adopting these new disruptive technologies. The REACH Project is also part (finances a sub-set of these investments) of the public investments for grid capacity upgrades that are being proposed under PSDP8. Additional investments needed to upgrade the grid capacity under the plan would be mobilized through EVN's own resources or through borrowing from local and international partners. This could also include follow-on financing from the World Bank as part of a series of investments in the coming years. The total project cost is \$350 million USD of which US\$200 million is from IBRD and US\$150 million from Trust Funds.

1.2. Objectives of REACH

2. The proposed project aims to improve the capacity of the electricity grid to integrate private sector led variable renewable energy generation projects.

1.3. Project Components

3. The REACH Project has two components: (i) *Component 1: Grid Strengthening for VRE Integration*; and (ii) *Component 2: Dispatch Management*. The investments financed under the project aim at reducing existing and future curtailment of VRE projects (785 MW of which 300 MW of onshore wind and 485 MWp of solar) and unlocking the space in the grid for new VRE projects (2,240 MW of which 980 of onshore wind and 1,260 MW of offshore wind). Based on the analysis conducted, the sub-projects being proposed are the ones that support bulk transfer of renewable energy and would have the most immediate impact on expanding VRE integration capacity of the grid.

Component 1: Grid Strengthening for VRE Integration (US\$ 330 million of which US\$182 million from WB and US\$ 142 million from EVN).

4. Component 1 provides financing for construction of two new 500 kV transmission lines and substations which are critical for evacuating power from renewable energy producing centers to the demand centers. This investment in backbone transmission grid strengthening will enable a better integration of around 543 MW of existing/under construction solar and wind energy projects and unlock around 2.3 GW of new generation. It is anticipated that all these new VRE projects will directly replace new coal power plants as per the draft PSDP 8. In addition, it will enable a reduction in transmission losses in those regions. This component will be included the subprojects:

- i. **500 kV Bac Chau Duc Substation and Transmission Line.** This includes 10 km long quad-circuit 500 kV transmission line (TL), and a substation (SS) with capacity of 950 MVA will be added as part of this sub-project. The sub-project is located in Ba Ria - Vung Tau Province, in the Southern region of Vietnam. Total estimated cost of this sub-project is US\$ 75 million, of which US\$ 41 million would be mobilized by the World Bank and the remainder by EVN.
- ii. **500 kV Krong Buk - Tay Ninh 1 Transmission Line.** This includes nearly 300 km long 500 kV double circuit TL. The physical footprint of this TL will traverse several provinces from the central highland of Dak Lak to the South-Eastern province of Tay Ninh. The total estimated cost of this sub-project is US\$ 243 million, of which US\$ 133 million would be mobilized by the World Bank and the remainder by EVN.
- iii. **220 kV Phuoc Dong Substation.** This includes an upgrade of 250 MVA of substation capacity and associated equipment. The sub-project is located in the Tay Ninh province in the South East of Vietnam. Total estimated cost of this sub-project is US\$ 12 million, of which US\$ 8 million would be mobilized by the World Bank and the remainder by EVN.

Component 2: Dispatch Management (US\$ 20 million of which US\$ 12 million from WB and US\$ 8 million from EVN).

5. Component 2 finances system management infrastructure (sensors, hardware, and software) for the power grid operator to digitize and automate the tasks for VRE integration. As the volume of VRE increases in the generation mix, the number of power plants is expected to be dramatically increase (for instance, the number of solar power plants has increased from about a dozen a few years ago to over 150 today). This created difficulties for the National Load Dispatch Center (NLDC) to visualize, monitor, and control the network. In addition, the variability of the solar and wind energy also requires additional sensitivity in management of operations with regards to efficient forecasting of supply and demand as well as faster response to voltage and frequency changes. The investment supported under this component will be part of the new state-of-the-art NLDC Control Center which is being setup by EVN with the anticipated enhancements required for grid management needs.

1.4. Resettlement Policy Framework

6. Based on the preliminary design, the scale/scope of impacts have been estimated using overlaid google maps and preliminary designs. During detailed design, there may be new investments or adjustments to the proposed investments. Therefore, as sufficient, and reliable information about the proposed project and its potential impacts are not currently available, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared at this stage.

7. This RPF is prepared based on the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the Vietnam's relevant laws and regulations. The objective of this RPF is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. This RPF will be applied to all activities of this project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

8. This RPF will be submitted to competent governmental agencies for review and approval. It will also be subject to the World Bank's review, comments, clearance and public disclosure.

1.5. Associated Facilities

9. The new ESF requires the application of the ESSs to Associated Facilities. The Bank will require the Borrower to demonstrate the extent to which it cannot exercise control or influence over the Associated Facilities by providing details of the relevant considerations, which may include legal, regulatory and institutional factors. For the purpose of this Policy, the term "*Associated Facilities*" means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist¹.

10. While the project is designed to facilitate evacuating power from the renewable energy-producing center to the demand centers, VRE investments could not be considered as associated facilities. First, REACH is financing 'backbone' grid infrastructure: The project investments are proposed at the wholesale, high-voltage level. This will be common infrastructure for bulk power transfer which would be used by existing and new projects. The high-voltage investments being proposed are not exclusive mechanism for evacuating power from VRE projects, but a way to further facilitate it. Second, VRE projects connect to grid at different entry and exit points: Solar and wind generation projects do not directly connect to high-voltage network financed by REACH. Third, VRE projects and REACH investments are viable on their own: Solar and wind generation projects do not require the REACH infrastructure to be viable (as evidenced by many hundreds of MWs of projects which are already installed). The VRE projects get paid by contract at their own immediate connection points to the grid no matter where the power goes. In conclusion, the VRE projects are not directly or significantly relying on REACH investments; VRE projects may or may not be contemporaneous to REACH investments; and REACH investments are not the preconditions for VRE projects to be viable. During project preparation and implementation, the potential associated facilities related to the sub-projects other than the VRE projects will be identified and addressed as per ESF requirement. Further screening will be carried out during the preparation for each investment and where relevant, mitigation measures will be subsequently developed and integrated in the RP.

1.6. Scope of Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

11. Land acquisition activities are mainly concentrated in Components 1 where the project will invest in constructing technical infrastructure works. These includes construction of essential infrastructure for the towers, substation areas, access roads, etc.

12. According to the preliminary figures, investment under Component 1 of the Project will affect to an estimated of 4,354 households in 6 provinces/cities. Most of them [91.7%] are partially affected (whose productive land within ROW); only a part of their land will be acquired under REACH. A total of 354 households will need to be relocated. The number of

¹ For facilities or activities to be Associated Facilities, they must meet all three criteria.

relocated HHs ranges from 05 relocated households [in Ba Ria – Vung Tau province] to 198 relocated households [in Dak Nong province]. The **Table 1** presents the number of affected households in each province.

13. According to the estimated figures that were provided by the each subproject, the investment of the project’s component No 1 in 6 cities/provinces will result in permanent land acquisition in the project area with a total of 92.5 ha of land will be affected, of which: (i) residential land: 3.38 ha; (ii) productive land (agricultural land and rubber tree planting land): 85.7 ha; (iii) forestry land: 0.2 ha; and other land: 3.18 ha. The **Table 2** presents the area of land affected in each city/province.

14. According to the preliminary figures, the investment of the project’s component No 1 in 6 cities/provinces will also result in temporary land acquisition within ROW (under 220kV TL) in the project area with a total of 1,520.9 ha, of which: (i) residential land: 32.03 ha; (ii) agricultural land: 1,369.6 ha; (iii) rubber tree planting land: 85.68 ha and other: 29.4 ha. The **Table 3** presents the area of land affected within ROW in each city/province.

Table 1 – Preliminary Estimates of permanently affected households under the REACH

Unit: Households

Provinces/Components	Number of affected households by city/province						Total
	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Dong Nai	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	
500kV Bac Chau Duc Substation and T/L							329
Relocated households					11	5	16
Households whose house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild					6	3	9
Households whose house/structure is in ROW under 220kV T/L not to be totally removed						25	25
Households with productive land permanently acquired					69	105	174
Households whose productive land in ROW					114	215	329
500kV Krong Buk – Tay Ninh 1 T/L							4,020
Relocated households	17	198	80	41			336
Households whose house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild	17	198	80	41			336
Households whose house/structure is in ROW under 220kV T/L not to be totally removed							
Households with productive land permanently acquired	94	331	331	249			1,005

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

Provinces/Components	Number of affected households by city/province						Total
	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Dong Nai	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	
Households whose productive land in ROW	376	1,324	1,324	996			4,020
220kV Phuoc Dong Substation							5
Relocated households				2			2
Households whose house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild				3			3
Households whose house/structure is in ROW under 220kV T/L not to be totally removed							
Households with productive land permanently acquired				5			5
Households whose productive land in ROW							
Entire Sub-projects							4,354
Relocated households	17	198	80	43	11	5	354
Households whose house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild	17	198	80	44	6	3	348
Households whose house/structure is in ROW under 220kV T/L not to be totally removed						25	25
Households with productive land permanently acquired	94	331	331	254	69	105	1,184
Households whose productive land in ROW	376	1,324	1,324	996	114	215	4,349

Sources: Estimated Figures provided by subprojects, January 2021

Table 2 - Preliminary Estimates of permanent land acquisition under the REACH

(Unit: m²)

Provinces/Components	Scope of land acquisition by city/province						Total
	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Dong Nai	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	
500kV Bac Chau Duc Substation and T/L							235,499
Residential land							
Agricultural land					16,860	217,888	234,748
Forestry land							
Rubber tree planting land							
Public land							
Other						751	751
500kV Krong Buk – Tay Ninh 1 T/L							653,250
Residential land	6,110	10,173	9,978	7,378			33,639
Agricultural land	51,935	183,105	179,595	132,795			547,430
Forestry land			1,950				1,950
Rubber tree planting land		11,700	13,650	14,300			39,650
Public land							
Other	3,055	10,172	9,977	7,377			30,581
220kV Phuoc Dong Substation							36,400
Residential land				200			200
Agricultural land				15,900			15,900
Forestry land							
Rubber tree planting land				19,800			19,800
Public land							
Other				500			500

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

Provinces/Components	Scope of land acquisition by city/province						Total
	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Dong Nai	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	
Entire Sub-projects							925,149
Residential land	6,110	10,173	9,978	7,578			33,839
Agricultural land	51,935	183,105	179,595	148,695	16,860	217,888	798,078
Forestry land			1,950				1,950
Rubber tree planting land		11,700	13,650	34,100			59,450
Public land							
Other	3,055	10,172	9,977	7,877		751	31,832

Sources: Estimated Figures provided by subprojects, January 2021

Table 3 - Preliminary Estimates of land in ROW under the REACH

(Unit: m²)

Provinces/Components	Scope of land in ROW by city/province						Total
	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Dong Nai	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	
500kV Bac Chau Duc Substation and T/L							1,126,340
Residential land					3,922	5,420	9,342
Agricultural land					348,878	719,056	1,067,934
Forestry land							
Rubber tree planting land							
Public land							
Other					32,672	16,392	49,064
500kV Krong Buk – Tay Ninh 1 T/L							14,082,600
Residential land	132,000	66,000	65,000	48,000			311,000
Agricultural land	1,122,000	4,254,000	4,171,000	3,081,000			12,628,000
Forestry land		1,800	40,000				41,800
Rubber tree planting land		252,800	300,000	304,000			856,800

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

Provinces/Components	Scope of land in ROW by city/province						Total
	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Binh Phuoc	Tay Ninh	Dong Nai	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	
Public land							
Other	66,000	66,000	65,000	48,000			245,000
220kV Phuoc Dong Substation							
Residential land							
Agricultural land							
Forestry land							
Rubber tree planting land							
Public land							
Other							
Entire Sub-projects							15,208,940
Residential land	132,000	66,000	65,000	48,000	3,922	5,420	320,342
Agricultural land	1,122,000	4,254,000	4,171,000	3,081,000	348,878	719,056	13,695,934
Forestry land		1,800	40,000				41,800
Rubber tree planting land		252,800	300,000	304,000			856,800
Public land							
Other	66,000	66,000	65,000	48,000	32,672	16,392	294,064

Sources: Estimated Figures provided by subprojects, January 2021

Notes: The statistics of subproject impacts are listed in Table 1, 2 and 3 based on preliminary surveys for Agreement on TL route and Substation location. Detailed surveys need to be undertaken during preparation of the RPs to gather the subprojects impacts and will be reflected in the RPs report.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

15. This RPF was prepared in compliance with the applicable and relevant law of the Government of Vietnam related to land acquisition, compensation, support, and resettlement, and in compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

2.1. The Legal Framework of The Government of Vietnam

16. The Laws and Decrees with respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in Vietnam are based on the regulations of the provinces at time of preparing RPF, including:

- The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam adopted in 2013.
- Land Law No.45/2013/QH13 adopted in 2013, effective on July 1, 2014.
- Decree No.01/2017/ND-CP, amending and supplementing a number of decrees detailing the implementation of the Land Law.
- Law on Public Investment No.49/2014/QH13, effective on January 01, 2015.
- Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government on detailing a number of articles of Land Law No.45/2013/QH13.
- Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government on land prices.
- Decree No.45/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government on collection of land use levies.
- Decree No.46/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government on collection of land rent and water surface rental.
- Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.
- Decree No.136/2015/ND-CP dated 31 December 2013 of the Government guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Public Investment.
- Decree No.99/2015/ND-CP dated 20 October 2015 of the Government detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Housing Law.
- Decree No.16/2016/ND-CP dated 16 March 2016 of the Government and Circular No.12/2006/TT-BKHDT dated 8 August 2016 on management and use of official development support (ODA) and concessional loans from foreign donors.
- Circular No.30/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 2 June 2014 of MONRE regulating documents on land allocation, land lease, change of land use purpose, land acquisition.
- Circulars No.36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on land pricing method; compilation of and adjustment to land price lists; determination of specific land prices and consultancy on land pricing.
- Circular No.37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 of the MONRE on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.

- Circular No.332/2016/TT-BTC dated 26 December 2016 on amending and supplementing Circular No.76/2014/TT-BTC dated 16 June 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No.45/2014/ND-CP on collection of land use fees.
 - Circular No.33/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 29 September 2017 detailing the provisions of Government's Decree No.01/2017/ND-CP dated 6 January 2017 which amends supplements a number of decrees detailing the implementation of the Land Law and amends and supplements a number of articles of circulars guiding the implementation of the Land Law.
17. Other relevant Laws, Decrees and Regulations:
- Construction Law No.50/2014/QH13 dated 18 June 2014 on construction activities, rights and obligations of organization and individual investing in civil works construction and construction activities;
 - Decree No.91/2019/ND-CP dated 19 November 2019 on sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of land;
 - Decree No.46/2015/ND-CP dated 12 May 2015 on quality management of construction works;
 - Decree No.59/2015/ND-CP dated 18 June 2015 on management of construction investment projects;
 - Decree No.126/2014/ND-CP dated 31 December 2014 on the implementation of the Law on Marriage and Family, stipulating that all papers registering property and land use rights must be in the name of both husband and wife;
 - Decree No.14/2014/ND-CP dated 26 February 2014 of the Government stipulating in detail the implementation of Electricity Law regarding electricity safety;
 - Decree No.11/2010/ND-CP dated 24 February 2010 of the Government stipulating the management and protection of road traffic infrastructure and Decree No.100/2013/ND-CP dated 3 September 2013 of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No.11/2010/ND-CP of 24 February 2010;
 - Decree No.61/2015/ND-CP dated 9 July 2015 of the Government regulating policies on job creation support and National Fund for employment.
18. Decrees relevant to protection and preservation of cultural property:
- Decree No.98/2010/ND-CP detailing the regulations for implementation of some articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage and the Law on amending and supplementing some articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage requiring that sites currently recognized as cultural and historical vestiges, should be kept intact according to current legal regulations.
19. Documents relating to grievance redress mechanisms: Complaint Law No.02/2011/QH13 dated 11 November 2011; Decree No.75/2012/ND-CP dated 10 March 2012 on specific provisions a number of articles of the Law on Complaints.
20. The other regulations that may apply for the Project are the following:

- Circular No.76/2014/TT-BTC dated 16 June, 2014 of Ministry of Financial providing a manual for carry out Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP providing the collection of land use levy.
- Decision No.1956/2009/QD-TTg, dated 17 November 2009, by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural labors by 2020.
- Decision No.52/2012/QD-TTg, dated 16 November 2012, on the support policies on employment and vocational training to farmers whose agricultural land has been recovered by the State.
- Document No.1665/TTg-CN, dated 17 October 2006 by the Prime Minister regarding management of clearance of site, mine and explosive ordnance for transport construction.
- Decision No.96/2006/QD-TTg dated 4 May 2006 by the Prime Minister on the management and implementation of demining and explosives.
- Decision No.63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10 December 2015 by the Prime Minister on policies to support vocational training and employment solving for workers whose land is acquired in replacement.
- Decree No.61/2015/ND-CP dated 9 July 2015 by the Government on policies to support vocational training and National Employment Fund.

21. At provincial level, the PPCs have issued the Decisions on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land, based on the Land Law and implementing decrees. These documents will be applied in land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement for the affected households in each province in the Project area.

2.2. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

22. Experience and research indicate that physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks: production systems may be dismantled; people face impoverishment if their productive resources or other income sources are lost; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help may be diminished or lost. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.

2.2.1 Objectives

- (i) To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- (ii) To avoid forced eviction.

- (iii) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- (iv) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- (v) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- (vi) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

2.2.2 Scope of Application

23. ESS5 will apply as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as ‘linked’ or ‘associated facility’.

24. This ESS requirements and provisions apply to all components of REACH that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. Non-applicability of ESS5 is attached with voluntary land donation. This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- (a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- (b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- (c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- (d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;

- (e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- (f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- (g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- (h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

2.3. Comparison Between GOV and WB Approaches

25. Vietnam has a fully defined regulatory framework for land acquisition by the Government and for involuntary resettlement, an operational system in place, and considerable experience in its implementation. Marked improvements took place in 2013 with the revision of the Land Law and the expansion of the Land Fund Development Centers, with a broad mandate for land acquisition and resettlement in investment projects. Community engagement and grievance redress are today a strong point in practice. There are important remaining gaps between the system in place and the ESF requirements. These gaps relate to compensation at full replacement cost, eligibility for compensation of those without legal titles for land or assets, and investments into livelihood restoration. There are also risks of impact from requirements for land donation and from restrictions on land use, especially in the agricultural and forestry sectors. In addition, capacity to implement the country system appears to remain lower in locations without a Land Fund Development Center. The summary of differences between the two policies and a proposed harmonizing policy to be approved for basic principles of compensation and assistance and resettlement for this project, is presented in **Table 4**.

Table 4 - Summary of differences between the GOV’s and WB’s policies

Key ESS5 Requirements	Vietnam’s Regulatory Frameworks	Proposed Project Measures
1. Alternatives to reduce impacts. Limit land acquisition to specified project purposes and time. Consider alternative designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition, paying attention to displacement, gender impacts and impacts on vulnerable people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feasibility study, and prefeasibility when required, assess impacts taking into account land and natural resource needs (1) art. 53 and 54. • The LFDC must propose alternatives taking into account consultation with PAPs (2) art. 69. • There is no specific mention of impacts on vulnerable people in Chapter 6 of the Land Law (land acquisition and resettlement). • The threshold defining severely affected people is high (30% of land) (2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land needs are assessed as scoping stage. • Consultants do produce comparisons of alternative options. • Resettlement is perceived as unavoidable for socioeconomic development.
2 Compensation at replacement cost. Offer affected people compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation covers both physical and economic displacement (2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

<p>at replacement cost (market price and transaction costs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The date of land acquisition notification is equivalent to a cut-off date (2). • Houses are compensated at replacement cost (2) art. 90. • Independent land valuers must be present (3). • Land compensation is at market price without transaction costs, crops and aquaculture at market price, not replacement cost (2) art. 56. • Businesses are compensated at remaining value of structure and for loss of business (2) art. 88. 	<p>by land appraisal board and approved by the PPC to ensure full replacement costs.</p>
<p>3. Informal occupiers. Include rights and claims of customary and informal users, and informal economic activities. Provide arrangements for adequate housing with security of tenure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only those with an LURC or having used agricultural land before July 1, 2004 are eligible (2) art. 75 and 77. • If houses are built in violation of land use plans, no compensation takes place; some assistance is provided depending on level of violation (2) art. 82. • Compensation only covers formal businesses (2) art. 88. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance of an agreed amount will be given to all DPs, regardless of their legal status, until their livelihoods and standards of living restore in real terms, at least, to pre-displacement levels. • Compensation at full replacement cost will be given for all structures affected, regardless of legal status of the land and structure.
<p>4. Alternatives to cash compensation. Where livelihoods are land-based, offer an option for replacement land. If not, offer alternative income earning opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation is a priority for agricultural land. The alternative is cash compensation of land market price if no land is available (2) art. 74. • Affected people have priority in public employment schemes (4) art. 19. • Quotas for agricultural land allocation limit access to land-for-land compensation (2) 130. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected people will be offered an option for replacement land in accordance with paragraph 35(a) of the standard, unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank’s satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable.
<p>5. Land donation. Voluntary land donations may be acceptable if choices including refusal; if donation does not affect livelihoods; if no relocation is involved; if direct benefits from the project; and if records are kept.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntarily return of LURCs to the State is legally defined, land donation contracts are registered at LRO (2) art. 65. • There are no regulations on land donation in the context of an investment project. • Conditions for forest donation are not defined (5) art. 22. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land donations practices will follow guidance in ESS5 and relevant national regulations.
<p>6. Forced eviction. Compulsory acquisition requires advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge appeals, and avoidance of disproportionate or excessive force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sequence of dialogue, then individual decision and enforcement is required (2) art. 69 and 71. • Personal assets are protected. The deadline between decision and enforcement is defined. This deadline is only 30 days. (2) art. 71. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced eviction will follow guidance in ESS5

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<p>7. Livelihoods. Include provision of timely assistance to restore livelihoods, particularly for vulnerable groups. Provide assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to reestablish livelihoods elsewhere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood restoration includes income generation support, vocational training, support for job seeking and small loans (2) art. 84. • Housing in resettlement sites must be available prior to land recovery (2) art. 85. • National important projects and multi-province projects define an RPF including livelihood restoration (2) art. 87. • Districts organize vocational training for PAP having such demand (2) art. 84. • The poor and near poor, and households eligible to social policies, receive a subsistence allowance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention is paid to vulnerable groups. • Job creation is an effective means. • All income losses are to be compensated and, where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, development assistance in addition to compensation will be provided. • Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures to achieve the policy objectives. These will be monitored as detailed in the RP.
<p>8. Gender. Include provisions to protect and support women, including documentation, training, access to credit and jobs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LURC obtained after marriage are husband-wide common property by default (6) art. 33. • LURCs are issued as joint husband-wife titles (2) art. 95. • Women in resettlement are otherwise not mentioned in the Land law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender aspects will be mainstreamed in the resettlement activities. These will be monitored as detailed in the RP.
<p>9. Community engagement and grievance redress. Engage with affected communities, including host communities. Provide options from which affected persons may choose, and throughout the whole process from to relocation and livelihood restoration. Ensure that a project grievance mechanism is in place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected households receive individual notice, with a minimum advance notice period (2) art. 69. • Disclosure must also be made to community and through the media (2) art. 69. • Resettlement is subject to public disclosure and consultation with local people before decision (7) art. 19. Consultation covers compensation, livelihood support and resettlement (2) art. 69. • Community boards and citizens have a supervision role (2) art. 199 and (7) art. 24. • Complaints are legally allowed and resolved following the general procedure for complaints and denunciations (2) art. 204, (8), (9) through dedicated centers. • Complaints are limited to State administration, cannot be anonymous and must be filed before a 3-month deadline (10) art 8, 11. • Host communities are informed through public disclosure, not consulted with (2) art. 86. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPCs do hold community meetings. • Disclosure is an effective part of the DMS process. • Both the resettlement board and PC one-stop shop can receive complaints. • Consultation and participation incorporated into RP design, along with information sharing with DPs and stakeholders. Priority will be given to the participation of women in the consultation processes. • Independent Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitor

(1) Construction Law 2014. (2) Land Law 2013. (3) Decree 44/2014 on methodology for land pricing. (4) Law on Employment 2013. (5) Law on Forestry 2015. (6) Marriage and Family Law 2014. (7) Ordinance 34/2007 on the democracy at commune, ward, and township level. (8) Complaint Law 2011. (9) Denouncement Law 2011. (10) Law on Reception of Citizens 2013.

III. RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES, ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT PLANS

3.1. Principles

26. The principles mentioned in WB ESS5 are used for the preparation of this RPF. The following principles and objectives will be applied:

- All DPs who have assets within or reside within the area of project land-take before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation or assistance for their losses. Those who have lost their income and/or subsistence will be eligible for livelihood rehabilitation assistance, based on the criteria of eligibility defined by the project and in consultation with the DPs.² If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.
- The compensation rates will be determined based on the results of independent land/assets appraisal in a timely and consultative fashion. All fees and taxes on land and/or house transfers will be waived or otherwise included in a compensation package for land and structures/houses or businesses. The local authorities will ensure that DPs choosing relocation on their own obtain, without additional cost, the necessary property titles and official certificates commensurate with similar packages provided to those who choose to move to the project resettlement sites.
- Land will be compensated “land for land” or in cash according to the DP’s choice whenever possible. The choice of land for land must be offered to those losing 20% or more of their productive land. If land is not available, the borrower must assure itself that this is indeed the case. Those losing 20% or more of their land will have to be assisted to restore their livelihood. The same principles apply for the poor and vulnerable people losing 10% or more of their productive landholding.
- DPs that prefer “land for land” will be provided with land plots with the equivalent productive capacity for lost lands or a combination of land (a standard land plot) in a new residential area nearby for residential land, and cash adjustment for the difference between their lost land and the land plots provided. The resettlement area will be planned properly and implemented in consultation with the DPs. All basic infrastructures, such as paved roads, sidewalks, drainage, water supply, and electricity and telephone lines, will be provided.
- DPs that prefer “cash for land” will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost. These DPs will be assisted in rehabilitating their livelihoods and making their own arrangements for relocation.
- Compensation for all residential, commercial, or other structures will be offered at the replacement cost, without any depreciation of the structure and without deduction for

² For impacts (other than involuntary resettlement) on ethnic minority communities, refer to Ethnic Minority Planning Framework (EMPF) developed under this project for appropriate instructions.

salvageable materials. Structures shall be evaluated individually. Any rates set by category of structure must use the highest value structure in that group (not the lowest).

- The DPs will be provided full assistance (including a transportation allowance) for transportation of personal belongings and assets, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands, and other properties.
- Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the DPs (with particular attention to vulnerable DPs), to minimize the disturbance and shorten the resettlement transition period. The rehabilitation measures will be provided to the DP's prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective project sites.
- Additional efforts, such as economic rehabilitation assistance, training and other forms of assistance, should be provided to DPs losing income sources, especially to vulnerable groups in order to enhance their future prospects toward livelihood restoration and improvement.
- The previous level of community services and resources, encountered prior to displacement, will be maintained or improved for resettlement areas.
- Contractors can only commence civil works after (i) the governmental competent agency has satisfactorily completed compensation payments and rehabilitation assistances in accordance to approved RP for that sub-project; (ii) already-compensated DPs have cleared the area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.
- **Temporary Resettlement.** Relocation of any households more than once should be avoided, because it leads to DPs being impacted twice or more and will slow down the livelihood restoration time. If it must happen, these households should be considered for additional benefits as they have been impacted twice. If the implementing agency has verified that temporary resettlement is unavoidable for such reasons as the final resettlement is subject to the temporary resettlement (e.g., construction of the resettlement site will not take place until the DPs are temporarily relocated) and an implementation plan for the final resettlement is agreed by the DPs and approved by District People's Committee (DPC) or Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and the Bank, then an additional assistance package is offered.

3.2. Identification of affected people

27. People directly affected by the project - through the loss of land, residences, crops, structures, business, assets, or access to resources, are:

- Persons whose agricultural land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose non - agricultural land but not residential land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;
- Persons whose residential land/houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;

- Persons whose leased state/private houses/ land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses, occupations. or places of work will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose trees and domestic animals will be affected in part or in total by the Project;
- Persons whose other assets or access to those assets will be affected in part or in total by the Project; and
- Persons whose livelihoods will be impacted (permanently or temporarily) due to restriction of access to protected areas by the Project.

Community/state assets, facilities

- Community assets and facilities that will be temporarily/permanently affected by the project;
- Land, houses, structures of state that will be temporarily/permanently affected by the project;

28. Identification of Vulnerable Groups. Vulnerable groups are those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Based on the initial rapid socioeconomic surveys, the vulnerable groups will generally include the following:

- (i) The poor families identified by DOLISA of the Districts and registered at commune/ward level;
- (ii) People with disability or people in poor physical health; infants, children and women without assistance;
- (iii) Poor women-headed households or women-headed households with dependents and with no other support;
- (iv) The social-policy households as per PPCs' policy;
- (v) Other PAP identified by the project management unit and who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling; or
- (vi) Any additional groups identified as vulnerable as defined in this RPF by the socio-economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation.

3.3. Eligibility Criteria

29. The eligibility for entitlement to compensation is determined by asset ownership criteria:

- (a) Those who have formal legal rights have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- (b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law;

- (c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

30. Persons covered under (i) and (ii) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (iii) 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 established by the GOV and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (i), (ii), or (iii) are provided compensation for loss of owned or used assets other than land.

3.4. Valuation and compensation for losses

31. Methods used for the valuation of losses in WB funding projects are based on full replacement costs. For this project, the losses consist of damages to land, structures and other assets and these replacement costs will be evaluated as follows:

- (i) The full replacement cost of land includes the land value as defined in accordance with the prevalent market price plus administration fees (i.e. costs for transaction, LURC etc.).
- (ii) For affected houses and other structures, the valuation is based on the market prices of construction materials and labor costs to build a replacement house of equal or better quality and area as the affected one.
- (iii) For public utilities, partly or wholly affected by the project, the compensation includes the market price of building materials plus costs for transportation, labor and contractor fees, registration fees and transfer taxes. Asset depreciation and value of salvaged materials are not deducted.

3.5. Preparation and clearance of resettlement plan

32. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The content and minimum elements of a resettlement plan is provided in Annex 1 of ESS5.

33. The Resettlement Plan will include: (1) description of the project; (2) project potential impacts; (3) objectives; (4) census survey and socio-economic studies³; (5) legal framework; (6) institutional framework; (7) eligibility; (8) valuation and compensation for losses; (9) community participation; (10) implementation schedule; (11) cost and budget; (12) grievance redress mechanism; (13) monitoring and evaluation; and (14) arrangement for adaptive management.

34. Where project circumstances require the physical relocation of residents (or business), resettlement plans require additional information and planning elements. Additional requirements include: (1) transitional assistance; (2) site selection, site preparation and

³ The breadth, depth, and type of the socioeconomic study is proportional to the nature and scale of the potential effect of project. Specific description will be included in the TOR for such kind of study.

relocation; (3) housing, infrastructure, and social services; (4) environmental protection and management; (5) consultation on relocation; (6) integration with host populations;

35. If land acquisition or restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources may cause significant economic displacement, arrangements to provide displaced persons with sufficient opportunity to improve or at least restore, their livelihood are also incorporated into the resettlement plan, or into a separate livelihoods improvement plan. These include: (1) direct and replacement; (2) loss of access to land or resources; (3) support for alternative livelihoods; (4) consideration of economic development opportunities; (5) transitional support.

36. Where relevant, Resettlement Plans will be prepared in accordance with WB's ESS5 and provisions stipulated in this RPF.

- Draft version of RPs will be reviewed by PMBs and be submitted to the World Bank for review and clearance before the subproject appraisal.
- Activities described under the RPs will only be implemented after the World Bank has found acceptable the respective resettlement instruments and the governmental competent agencies have approved it.
- The compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities will be completed before awarding the contracts of civil works under each sub-project.
- All resettlement plans are subject to public consultation and must be disclosed per requirement in The World Bank's policy.

IV. CONSULTATIONS WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

37. This chapter describes briefly how the consultation has to be conducted with project stakeholders, particularly with potentially affected households under the REACH.

4.1. Objectives of Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

38. Information dissemination to PAPs and involved agencies is an important part of project preparation and implementation. Consultation with PAPs and ensuring their active participation will reduce the potential for conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays. This will also enable the Project to design the resettlement and livelihood restoration program as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the PAPs, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of investments. The objectives of the public information and consultation program are as follows:

- (a) To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of PAPs, will be included in the planning and decision-making processes. The PMBs will work closely with the PPCs, Districts, the project CPCs/WPCs and related line departments and agencies during project implementation. PAPs involvement in implementation will continue thereafter by requesting the project Districts to invite PAP's representatives to be members of the Compensation and Resettlement Committees and take part in the resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring).

- (b) To fully share information about the proposed project components and activities with the PAPs.
- (c) To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the PAPs, as well as receiving information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities.
- (d) To ensure that PAPs are able to make fully informed decisions that will directly affect their incomes and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect them.
- (e) To obtain the cooperation and participation of the PAPs and communities in activities necessary for Resettlement Planning and implementation.
- (f) To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation.

4.2. Community Consultation and Participation

39. Methods of information dissemination and community consultation may include the rural participatory rapid assessment method, consultations with the stakeholders, visits to affected areas, interviews of affected households, community meetings, focus group discussions and socio-economic surveys.

40. Even in the early stage of project preparation, local governments at all levels have been informed about the project, its objectives, components and project operations and were consulted and participated in the discussions about local development needs and priorities in a constructive way. Local authorities were consulted on the assessment of potential negative impacts of the project, measures to minimize impacts and increase benefits of the project. Local authorities were also consulted on their consensus and commitment to implement the resettlement policy as is described in the RPF. After the project is approved, central and local mass media, including TV programs and the press will widely introduce the project at public places, including information on the objectives, components and operations of the project.

41. Due to the subprojects are on the stage of preliminary surveys for Agreement on T/L route and Substation location, consultations with the affected parties have not been undertaken fully yet. Therefore, consultations with the project's key stakeholders (including local authorities/agencies) on the RPF should be expected to carry out in March 2021 in all project participating city/provinces. Moreover, in order to address this gap, consultation meetings with affected parties need to be undertaken during preparation of the RPs to gather their concerns and opinion and the concerns and opinions of the affected parties will be reflected in the RPs. The summary of consultation result is presented in the **Table 5**. List of participants and some pictures of the consultation meetings in the city/provinces are provided in **Annex 4**.

Table 5 - Consultation activities during the RPF preparation

No.	City/Provinces	Time	Number of Participants		Participants	Main Content Discussed	Summary of Consultation Results
			Male	Female			
1	Binh Phuoc Province	14 January 2021	13	4	WB Specialists, Social & Environmental specialists, EVNNPT, SPMB, DONRE, project district and other stakeholders	Discussion on the following main topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirming the proposed subproject - Reviewing the scope of land acquisition for the subproject in the province - Discussing on the provincial Policy on compensation and ethnic minority development. - The gaps between the GOV and provincial policy and WB policy and solutions for harmonization. - Local policy on REACH; - Environmental and social issues and proposed mitigation measures. 	Results of consultations with the interested parties and local authorities in the city/provinces showed that all participants agreed to support the implementation of the REACH.
	Total		13	4			

42. **Public consultation in the project implementation phase:** During project implementation, the PMBs will organize information dissemination and consultation with PAPs throughout the project implementation process; updating the compensation rates of the Districts, reaffirming land acquisition scale and impacts on assets based on the results of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), in consultation with PAPs, mailing/questions concerning the relocation plans to all PAPs (a) to inform them about the Resettlement Action Plans (clearly explain the consequences of each alternative option) and the Project resettlement site and (b) suggest affected people to affirm their choice of Resettlement Plans.

43. **Community meeting:** Before the beginning of the detailed design, community meeting(s) in each affected ward will be conducted to provide additional information for PAPs and provide opportunities for them to participate in public discussions on resettlement policy and procedures. Details are described in the following **Table 6**.

Table 6 - Implementation Process of Consultation Meetings

Steps	Preparation and implementation of community meetings
Step 1	<p>PMBs have responsibility in preparing meeting contents and agenda. Meeting schedule will be registered with project WPCs/CPCs so that they may collaborate with the PMU in inviting PAPs with at least 30% of women as expected and arranging suitable positions and time for participants. Meeting contents must cover the follow main information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide PAPs with final ROW delineations of project structural items and information data on project resettlement sites with adequate information on physical and social infrastructures and price of minimum land plots; • Disclose the project RPF approved by the PPCs, applying for the REACH. • Mechanism of grievance and redress related to land acquisition and resettlement established for REACH. <p>The contents will be sent to the project WPCs/CPCs at least 5 days in advance, so that they could provide the PAPs with the meeting contents at least 3 days before meeting starts.</p>
Step 2	<p>Conduct community meetings to disclose clear information to all PAPs, score and take ideas of PAPs into consideration during detail engineering designing. The meeting should include representatives of WPCs/CPCs, CSCCs, DLFDCs and PMBs. Minute meetings should be prepared during the meeting and signed by all representatives of stakeholders.</p>
Step 3	<p>Prepare Resettlement Plan based on relevant studies and community meetings</p>
Step 4	<p>Disclose the Resettlement Plan, project key information, resettlement and compensation policies and GRM at a place of project WPC/CPC's/ offices where is easy to be visited by PAPs.</p>
Step 5	<p>Update and re-disclose resettlement plan based on additional feedback received</p>

4.3. Information Disclosure

44. As per Bank's requirement under the ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the draft and final versions of RPF will be disclosed at the office of PMBs, District PCs, Ward/Commune PCs and also on the World Bank external websites. All E&S instruments will also be made available at relevant websites. To the extent possible, PMBs will made E&S instruments publicly available through newspaper, leaflets, local radio to ensure a wide access to this information.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

Project Management Boards, representing NPT, have following responsibilities:

- a. Prepare RPs in accordance with the RPF. Coordinate with the provincial People's Committees and local authorities to obtain consensus from provincial People's Committee for the RPs and submit them to the WB for review and clearance.
- b. Develop and implement a training program for the provincial and district People's Committee's, relevant stakeholders involved in RP implementation and Grievance Redress.
- c. Where relevant, provide technical support (e.g. consultation mobilization) in identifying the replacement cost to inform compensation rate during the RP implementation.
- d. Secure timely availability of required budget for RP preparation and implementation;
- e. Conduct internal monitoring of RP implementation as per requirements set out in the project's RPF and the RPs.
- f. Prepare bi-annual progress reports and submit to WB
- g. Designate staff with solid experience in resettlement and familiar with Bank's safeguard policies as a social focal point for PMB.
- h. Take part in compensation, support and resettlement council at local level and ensure that the agreed RPs are properly implemented, documented and reported.
- i. Work closely with competent governmental agencies to address concern, grievances related to resettlement in their managed subprojects.

Provincial People's Committees have responsibilities as follows:

- a. To direct, organize, propagate and mobilize all organizations and individuals concerning compensation, support and resettlement policies and ground clearance according to the land recovery decisions of competent State bodies;
- b. To direct the provincial/municipal services, departments, branches and district-level People's Committees: (i) To draw up resettlement and resettlement area plans in service of the land recovery; (ii) To draw up compensation, support and resettlement plans according to their competence;
- c. To approve or assign the district-level People's Committees to approve compensation, support and resettlement plans;
- d. To approve land prices; promulgate the property price tables for compensation calculation; prescribe support levels and supporting measures according to their competence; resettlement arrangement plans, job change training plans according to their assigned competence;
- e. To direct the concerned agencies to settle citizens' complaints, denunciations related to compensation, support and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;

- f. To guarantee impartiality and equity when considering and deciding on the compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State according to their competence prescribed in this Decree;
- g. To decide or assign the district-level People's Committees to apply coercion to cases of deliberately failing to abide by the State's land recovery decisions according to their competence;
- h. To direct the examination and handling of violations in the compensation, support and resettlement domain.

The District People's Committees have responsibilities as follows:

- a. To direct, organize, propagate and mobilize all organizations and individuals concerning compensation, support and resettlement policies and ground clearance according to the land recovery decisions of competent State bodies;
- b. To direct the compensation, support and resettlement councils of the same level to draw up, and organize the implementation of, the compensation, support and resettlement plans; approve the compensation, support and resettlement plans according to the responsibility assignment by the provincial-level People's Committees;
- c. To coordinate with the provincial/municipal services, departments and branches, organizations and investors in executing investments projects to build and plans to create resettlement areas in their localities according to the assignment of the provincial-level People's Committees;
- d. To settle citizens' complaints, denunciations related to compensation, support and resettlement according to their assigned competence; issue coercive decisions and organizing coercion in the cases falling under their competence; coordinate with the functional agencies in organizing coercion according to the decisions of competent bodies.

The compensation, support and resettlement councils shall assist the People's Committees of the same level in making, and organizing the implementation of, compensation, support and resettlement arrangement plans; work on the collective principle and decide by majority; where the numbers of votes for and against are equal, the opinion of the side joined by the council chairman shall be followed. Responsibilities of council members are as follow:

- a. The council chairman shall direct the council members to make, submit for approval and organize the implementation of, the compensation, support and resettlement plan;
- b. The investor shall be responsible for assisting the council chairman in making the compensation, support and resettlement plan, ensuring sufficient funds for timely payment of compensation, support and resettlement money;
- c. Representatives of persons who have land recovered shall be responsible for reflecting the aspirations of persons who have land recovered, persons who must be relocated; mobilizing persons who have land recovered to move and clear the ground according to schedule;
- d. Other members shall perform the tasks as assigned and directed by the council chairman, suitable to their respective branches.

- e. The compensation, support and resettlement councils shall be responsible for the accuracy and rationality of inventory statistics, the legality of land and property eligible or ineligible for compensation, supports in the compensation, support and resettlement

The Center for Land Fund Development has main responsibilities related to resettlement as follows:

- a. To assume the prime responsibility for, or coordinate the with the compensation and ground clearance council in, organizing compensation and ground clearance;
- b. To work and coordinate closely with project's stakeholders to update and implement RP as per project's RPF.
- c. To provide compensation and ground clearance services;
- d. To develop resettlement areas;
- e. To build infrastructure on land funds assigned to it for management in order to organize auction;
- f. To provide information on land prices and land funds to organizations and individuals upon request;
- g. To assist the District People's Committee and Provincial People's Committee in disseminating information related to Resettlement Plan.
- h. To assist the District People's Committee in handling complaints at district level.
- i. To perform other tasks under decisions of the provincial-level People's Committee.

The Commune People's Committees shall have the responsibilities:

- a. To organize propaganda on the land recovery purposes, compensation, support and resettlement polices of the projects;
- b. To coordinate with the compensation, support and resettlement councils in certifying land and property of persons who have land recovered;
- c. To join in, and create conditions for, the payment of compensation and support money to, and arrange resettlement for, persons who have land recovered, and create conditions for the ground clearance.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

46. PAPs are entitled to the complaints regarding their interests and responsibilities in the Project implementation including but not limited to entitlements, compensation policy, unit prices, land acquisition, resettlement and other entitlements related to the recovery support programs. Complaints can also concern issues related to construction safety and nuisances caused by construction. Grievance procedures should include affordable and accessible procedures for third party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms. The steps of Grievance Redress Mechanism are as follows:

First Step - Commune/Ward People's Committee (CPCs/WPCs)

- An aggrieved PAPs may bring his/her complaint to the One Door Department of the Commune/Ward People's Committees, in writing or verbally. The member of CPCs/WPCs at the One Door Department will be responsible to notify the CPCs/WPC leaders about the complaint for resolution. The Chairman of the CPCs/WPCs will meet personally with the aggrieved PAPs and will have 30 days following the date of receipt of the complaint to resolve the complaint(s). The CPCs/WPCs secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping files of all complaints handled by the CPCs/WPCs.

Second Step - District People's Committees (DPCs)

- If after 30 days, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPCs/WPCs, or if the PAPs is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the PAPs may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPCs or the DCSCCs. DPCs in turn will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve the case. DPCs are responsible for documenting and keeping files of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DCSCCs of any decision made. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they wish.

Third Step - At Province People's Committees (PPCs)

- If after 30 days, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the DPCs, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the PAP may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPCs or lodge an administrative case with the District People's Court for resolution. The PPCs has 45 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPCs secretariat is also responsible for documenting and keeping files on all complaints that it handles. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they want.

Final Step - Court of Law Decides

- If, after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPCs, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the PPCs, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. Decisions by the court will be the final decision.

47. Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved PAPs and concerned parties and must be posted at the office of the People's Committee where the complaint is

resolved. The decision/result on resolution is available at commune/ward level after three days, and at District level after 07 days.

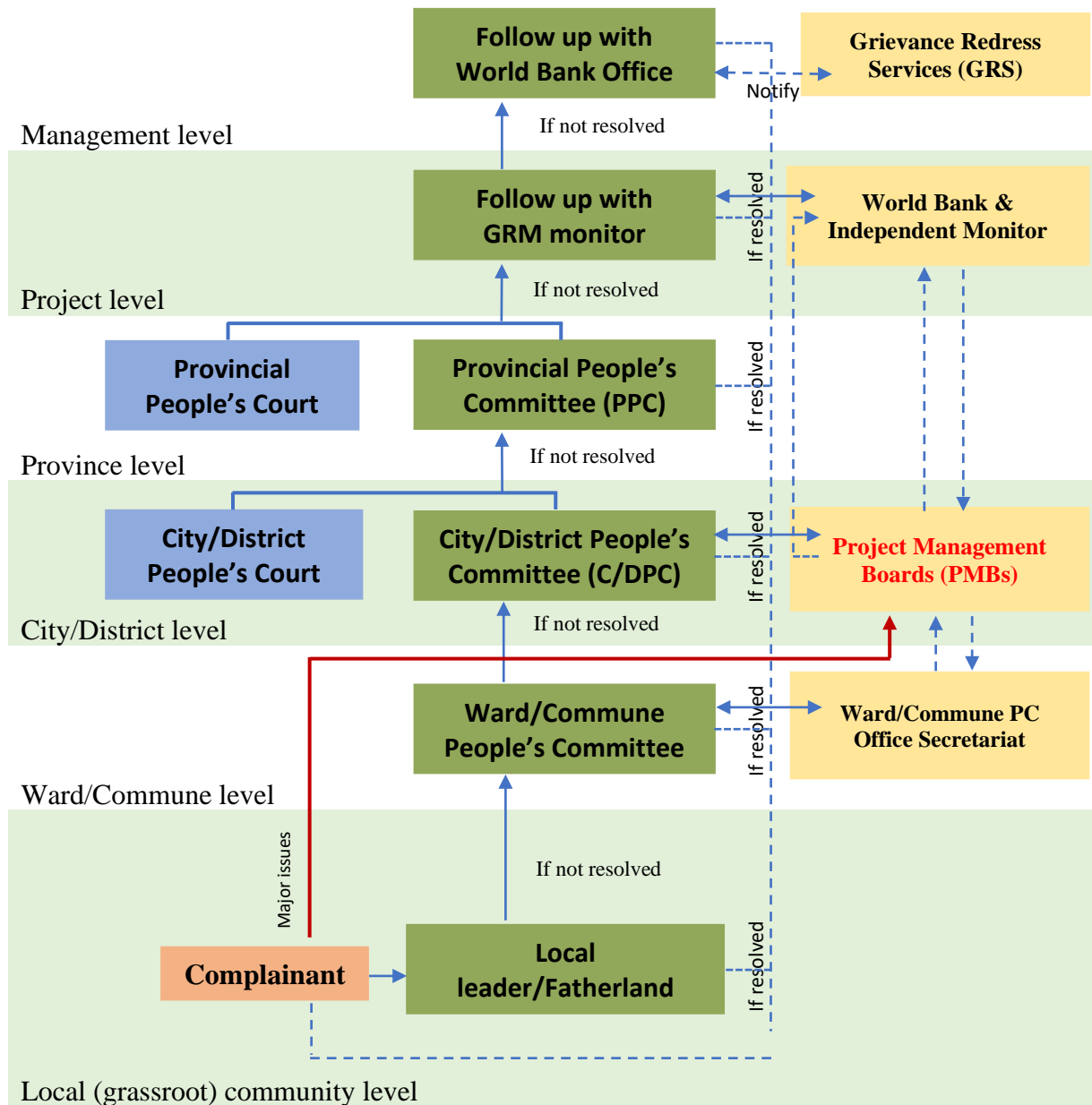
48. At the beginning of the project implementation, Grievance Redress Committees will be established from communal/ward to provincial levels based on the existing structures consisting of concerned departments, mass organizations, women and ethnic representatives. At the communal level the community-based organization will incorporate the existing grievance mechanisms that will be chaired by the leader of the WPCs/CPCs. The grievance mechanism and procedures will resolve complaints, and with the availability of local resources resolve conflicts not only on safeguard issues but also on other issues during project implementation. Based on this structure, the community-based organization would assist during the project preparation, design, implementation, and future developments. The grievance mechanism will be applied to persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those that may have interests in a project and/or have the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively.

49. In order to minimize complaints to the provincial level, the PMBs will cooperate with the DCSCCs to participate in and consult on settling complaints. Staff, assigned by the PMBs, will formulate and maintain a database of the APs' grievances related to the Project including information such as the nature of the grievances, sources and dates of receipt of grievances, names and addresses of the aggrieved PAPs, actions to be taken and current status. In the case of verbal claims, the reception board will record these inquiries in the grievance form at the first meeting with affected people.

50. The grievance resolution process for the Project, including the names and contact details of Grievance Focal Points and the Grievance Facilitation Unit (GFU), will be disseminated through information brochures and posted in the offices of the People's Committees at the wards/communes and Districts and at the PMBs. All complaints and grievances will be properly documented and filed by the commune and DPCs as well addressed by PMBs through consultations in a transparent and proactive manner. These grievance documents and reports will be made publicly accessible. All costs associated with the grievance handling process incurred by the claimant and/or her/his representatives are to be covered by the project developer. To ensure that the grievance mechanisms described above are practical and acceptable to APs, local authorities, and communities, taking into account specific cultural attributes as well as traditional-cultural mechanisms for raising and resolving complaints and conflicting issues.

51. An escrow account for resettlement payments, at a commercial bank with interest rates, should be used when resolving grievances to avoid excessive delays to the project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved.

THE GRIEVANCE PROCESS CHART



VII. COST AND BUDGETS

52. To prepare the budget for the Project, preliminary cost estimation will be made. Costs for the RPs implementation will be made based on updated compensation unit prices of the Districts, reflecting the replacement cost of all affected assets at the time the RPs are implemented. PMBs will be responsible for funding the Project's site clearance and compensation and assistance costs. Training costs for RP implementation, development of the project resettlement site (when requested), and Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) cost will be taken from the Project's ODA fund.

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

53. Implementation of RPs will be periodically supervised and monitored by the respective PMBs 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 NPT, PMBs, and World Bank.

54. Internal monitoring and supervision will:

- (a) Verify that the baseline information of all DPs 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 RP.
- (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 the RP and policy framework.
- (d) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

55. Independent Monitoring: An independent agency or agencies or individual consultant will be retained by PMBs to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RPs. The independent agencies would be an 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. Depending on the magnitude of project impact, borrower with consultation from Task's Team of the World Bank will decide the extent of using independent monitoring consultant. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PMBs, the external monitoring agency will collect information from affected households.

56. A Resettlement Plan cannot be considered complete until a completion audit or survey confirms that all entitlements have been received by beneficiaries and livelihood restoration is progressing on schedule. If possible, the (internal/external) monitoring activities of RPs could be considered to be combined with similar action under Ethnic Minority Development Plan of the same subproject.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Outline of the Resettlement Plan

Executive summary

I. Introduction

- 1.1. Introduction of the project and sub-project(s)?
- 1.2. Mitigation measures for the negative impacts of the project
- 1.3. Objectives of the resettlement action plan

II. Scope of Impacts

- 2.1. Procedures and loss estimation methods
- 2.2. Involuntary resettlement policy of WB (ESS5)
- 2.3. Project impacts

III. Socio-economic profile

- 3.1. Socio-economic survey in the affected project area
- 3.2. Demographics characteristics of affected HHs
- 3.3. Gender issues

IV. Legal framework

- 4.1. Legal documents on land acquisition and resettlement
- 4.2. Compensation policy
- 4.3. Compensation procedures

V. Income restoration measures

VI. Resettlement arrangement

VII. Information disclosure and public consultation

- 7.1. Information disclosure
- 7.2. Public consultation

VIII. Grievance redress mechanism

IX. Institutional arrangement

- 9.1. Central level
- 9.2. Responsibility of People's Committee (Provincial, Districts, Ward/Commune levels)
- 9.3. Responsibility of resettlement committees

X. Monitoring and evaluation

- 10.1. Internal monitoring
- 10.2. External monitoring

XI. Budget sources and cost estimation

- 11.1. Financial sources for all resettlement activities
- 11.2. Compensation and allowance cost estimation
- 11.3. Contingencies

XII. Timetable of resettlement implementation

12.1. Consideration of economic development opportunities

12.2. Transitional support

Annex 2 - Contents of Project Information Booklet

Contents of project leaflets shall include the following information but not limited to:

- Brief description of the project
- Project implementation schedule
- Project impacts
- Entitlements and rights of affected persons
- Policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement
- Responsible Organizations
- Information disclosure procedures
- Consultation with project affected households
- Grievance redress procedures
- Independent monitoring

In addition, this leaflet will provide hot line/address for receiving comments from affected persons.

Annex 3 - Main Indicators of Monitoring and Evaluation

Indicators	Information Required in Monitoring and Evaluation
Monitoring implementation of DMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All affected land and properties must be measured accurately; the results of the DMS have been disclosed. ○ Complaints or questions of the affected households based on the results of the DMS shall be resolved promptly and satisfactorily.
Monitoring compensation payments and cash assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compensation for affected land; if compensation for loss of land for equivalent land (land for land), such as equal surface, location, productive capacity, living conditions or not; if cash compensation for loss of land, compensation is equivalent to replacement cost at time of payment or not; ○ Compensation for all affected structures has been provided at 100% replacement cost for materials and labor based on the criteria and characteristics of affected structures, not excluding depreciation and salvage old materials; ○ Compensation for affected trees/crops has been paid according to the full market price of affected trees/crops or not. ○ Assurances as mentioned in the RPs have been paid fully for the affected households or not; paid once or several times.
Monitoring implementation of disclosure information and public consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Have the project documents been provided to relevant communities (RF, RP, project leaflets, and other relevant documents). ○ Has information been disclosed in a public place (results of DMS, compensation prices, payments...)? ○ The affected households have been consulted fully about land acquisition, compensation policies, relocation, living rehabilitation and grievance redress procedure or not. ○ How were these concerns, suggestions of affected households resolved in the process of resettlement implementation?
Monitoring resettlement implementation of affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consider living condition, income in resettlement areas such as infrastructure (road, electricity, supply water/drainage...), and their livelihoods. ○ Resettlement planning and implementation: consultation on resettlement options, participate in preparing the relocation plan, announcement of relocation plan and supports for displaced households.

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

Indicators	Information Required in Monitoring and Evaluation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rehabilitation of living and production after resettlement: How have the project affected households been rehabilitated their living and production?
Monitoring income restores and living rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supports for income restores have been provided adequate or not; Effectiveness of the supports (training, credit support ...). ○ Problems that PAHs are facing in process of their income restoration and living rehabilitation.
Monitoring and evaluating satisfaction level of PAHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Satisfaction level about DMS; ○ Satisfaction level about information disclosure, public consultation; ○ Satisfaction level about compensation payments, support; ○ Satisfaction level about income restores and living rehabilitation activities; ○ Satisfaction level about resettlement sites
Monitoring grievance redress mechanism of affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Efficiency level of grievance redress procedure (solving time and efficiency...); ○ Results of resolution of complaints at different levels; ○ Satisfaction level about grievance redresses mechanism.
Coordination between activities of resettlement and construction process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The construction works are just started: ○ Land acquisition and resettlement activities (compensation, support and moving) for the work items have been completed; ○ All issues that related to project area have to be solved. ○ Income restoration program has been established.
Issues of gender and ethnic minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The number of women participating in land acquisition and resettlement activities; impact of land acquisition and resettlement for women's' livelihood; issues of income restoration for women. ○ Consult and announce to households of ethnic minorities and community affected; the measures have been carried out to avoid, minimize negative impacts for land acquisition of community of local ethnic minorities; complain about negative impacts and the issues of income restoration for the affected ethnic households

Annex 4 – List of participants and some pictures about consultancy on RPF

I. BINH PHUOC PROVINCE

List of participants

No	Full names	Stakeholders
1	Vo Van Dinh	Chairperson of Binh Phuoc Province Environmental Protection Agency (Binh Phuoc EPA)
2	Dam Vu Duc	Representative of Binh Phuoc EPA
3	Tran Tan Hung	Team Leader – World Bank
4	Nguyen Van Son	Sr. Environmental Specialist – World Bank
5	Nguyen Quy Nghi	Sr. Social Specialist – World Bank
6	Van Tien Hung	Social Specialist – World Bank
7	Vo Huy Diem	Deputy Director of Project Management Board of Construction Investment – EVNNPT
8	Nguyen Thi Anh	Representative of International Relations Board – EVNNPT
9	Hoang Truong Giang	Representative of Planning Board – EVNNPT
10	Huynh Thi Huong Thao	Vice head of Planning Department – SPMB
11	Phan Nguyen Hoai Anh	Representative of Appraisal Department –SPMB
12	Luu Nguyen Huong Lan	Representative of Department of Compensation –SPMB
13	Nguyen Thai Vu	Vice head of Department of Environment – PECC3
14	Le Thi Ngoc Xuan	Representative of Department of Environment – PECC3
15	Bui Manh Cuong	Project Planning Director – PECC3
16	Vo Tuan Minh	Master Designer – PECC2
17	Nguyen Khac Tuan	Director of Environmental Consulting Center – PECC4

Picture of Consultation Meeting in Binh Phuoc Province



Consultation Meeting with the stakeholders in Binh Phuoc Province