

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

September 2010

VIE: Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project

Originally prepared by SWECO International and endorsed by Viet Nam Electricity. This version is updated by Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project Management Board (SB4HPMB) for the Asian Development Bank.

Asian Development Bank Electricity of Vietnam

Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project



Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

Updated September 2010

Original by:



Updated by: Song Bung 4
Hydropower Project
Management Board (SB4HPMB)

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ELECTRICITY OF VIETNAM**

Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project

**RESETTLEMENT AND ETHNIC MINORITY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

September 2010

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Hydropower Project
Management Board (SB4HPMB)

Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project

Report Structure

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Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP)

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Preface

This document is the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) for the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project. It has been developed based on the safeguard policies of Asian Development Bank, especially those addressing the issues of Involuntary Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities.

The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan is organized in four volumes as follows:

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

Volume 2: Reservoir Resettlement and Development Plan

Volume 3A: Project (Construction) Lands Resettlement Plan

Volume 3B: 220 kV Transmission Line Impacts

Volume 4: Down / Upstream Mitigation and Resettlement Plan

Volume 1 deals with cross cutting issues, i.e., policy framework; presentation of the ethnic minorities in the project area; institutional arrangements; grievance procedure; the overall budget and schedule; and monitoring and evaluation.

Volumes 2, 3 and 4 are specifically designed for each type of impact and cover a description of the project and impacts; a socio-cultural profile of the affected people; baseline data; consultation, participation and disclosure; impact and valuation of losses; entitlements; resettlement and livelihood restoration plan; and detailed schedule and budget.

Ethnic minority and gender issues have been mainstreamed throughout the REMDP. A separate Gender Action Plan and a separate Social Management Plan have also been prepared

Note: this is intended to be a live document to be updated as the project progresses. This update is as of September 2010.

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person/People
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
ASZ	Agriculture and Settlement Zone
ATD3	Hydropower Project Management Board No. 3
CD	Community Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEMMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Affairs
CAW	Committee for the Advancement of Women
CFRD	Concrete Faced Rockfill Dam
CFZ	Conservation Forest Zone
CGC	Commune Grievance Committee
CHC	Commune Health Centre
CPC	Commune Peoples' Committee
C/P-FZ	Conservation and Protection Forest Zone
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
CRC	Commune Resettlement Committee
CSP	Country Strategy and Program
DAP	Downstream Affected People
DARD	(Provincial) Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DEM	Department of Ethnic Minorities
DGC	District Grievance Committee
DMC	Development Member Countries
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DoC	Department of Construction
DOLISA	Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DoT	Department of Transport
DPC	District Peoples Committee
DPs	Displaced Persons
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
DS	Downstream
E	East
EA	Executing Agency

EI	Elevation
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EMSA	Ethnic Minority Specific Action
EVN	Electricity of Vietnam
FIDR	Foundation for International Development Relief
FIPI	Forest Inventory and Planning Institute
FSL	Full Supply Level
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GIS	Geodetic Information System
GoV	Government of Vietnam
GWh	Gigawatt hours
ha	Hectare
HH	Households
HPP	Hydropower Project
HPMB	Hydropower Management Board
IEMA	Independent External Monitoring Agency
IFEP	Institute of Fisheries Economics and Planning
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IPSA	Initial Poverty and Social Analysis
ISA	Initial Social Analysis
JFPR	Japanese Fund for Poverty Reduction
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometer
km²	Square Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
l/s	Litre per second
LDP	Livestock Development Program
LMO	Land Management Organization
LURC	Land use Right Certificate
m	Meter
m²	Square meter
m³	Cubic meter
m.a.s.l.	Meter above Sea Level
m³/s	Cubic meter per second
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
Mm³	Million cubic meter
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOL	Minimum Operating Level
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MVND	Million Vietnamese Dong
MW	Megawatt
N	North
NCAFW	National Committee for the Advancement of Women
NG	Nam Giang
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NHP	National Hydropower Plan
NIAPP	National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Projection
Nos	Numbers
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
NTP-HEPR	National Target Program and Hunger Eradication and Poverty Reduction
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PC	Peoples Committee
PCPD	Public Consultation, Participation and Disclosure
PECC3	Power Engineering Consulting Company No. 3
PHAP	Public Health Action Plan
PIP	Public Investment Program
PME/L	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Livelihoods
PMB	Project Management Board
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PPC	Provincial Peoples Committee
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRC	Provincial Resettlement Committee
PRSC	Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee

RCC	Roller Compacted Concrete
REMDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan
RFP	Reservoir Fisheries Program
RMIU	Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SB2	Song Bung 2
SB4	Song (river) Bung 4
SDP	Site Development Plan
SEDP	Socio-economic and Development Plan
SMEs	Small and Medium-size Enterprises
SPM	Stakeholder Participation Model
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TA	Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOR	Terms of Reference
TVND	Thousand Vietnamese Dong
TWh	Terawatt hour
UAP	Upstream Affected People
UFZ	Utilization Forest Zone
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
U/P-FZ	Utilization and Production Forest Zone
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
US	Upstream
USD	United States Dollar
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
UXO	Unexploded ordinance
VDG	Village Development Group
VF-DMP	Village Forestry Development and Management Program
VND	Vietnamese Dong
VRC	Village Resettlement Committee
VRDG	Village Resettlement and Development Group
VRT	Village Resettlement Team
WB	World Bank
WCD	World Commission on Dams

WRRC	Water Resources Review Committee
WU	Women's Union
WVF	World Village Foundation

SB4 Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan
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GLOSSARY

Affected Persons (APs)	Any person, household, firm or private institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its a) standard of living adversely affected; b) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or c) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to which the affected people are entitled in order to replace lost asset, resource or income.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Ethnic minority people	People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.
Host population	Community residing in or near the area to which resettlees are to be relocated.
Income Restoration	Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of affected people. Restoration of incomes of all APs is one of the key objectives of the resettlement policy. It requires that after resettlement, all of the affected persons will have a subsistence that is at least equivalent to their pre-project levels or improved.
Inventory of losses	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Livelihoods	All the various ways of subsistence, the sum of ways of making a living of an individual or a group of people, such as a household.

Project Lands	Those land areas that will be acquired in order to build permanent or temporary project components, such as the dam, power station, transmission lines, access roads, etc.
Relocation	Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location.
Replacement cost	The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Where national law does not meet this standard the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. A compensation structure will be established that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.
Resettlement	All social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.
Resettlement Plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
REMDP	A plan for resettlement of an ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority group.
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Vulnerable persons	People who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized or impoverished, such as ethnic minorities, women, female-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people, without support structures, disabled persons or war invalids, people receiving social assistance from the Government, and people living below the poverty line.

SB4 Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) for the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project has been developed based on the safeguard policies of Asian Development Bank, especially those addressing the issues of Involuntary Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities.

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As the vast majority of the APs in the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project are all relatively poor Co Tu ethnic minority people, a resettlement plan which aims to develop these Co Tu APs must in reality address the very same issues, and propose the same mitigation and development measures that are required by the REMDP. Thus, in the interests of efficiency, and of mainstreaming the EM concerns into the Resettlement Plan, a unified Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan - REMDP - document has been produced as the main social safeguard document for the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.

Ethnic minority and gender issues have been mainstreamed throughout the REMDP. A separate Gender Action Plan and a separate Social Management Plan as well as a Public Health Action Plan have also been prepared.

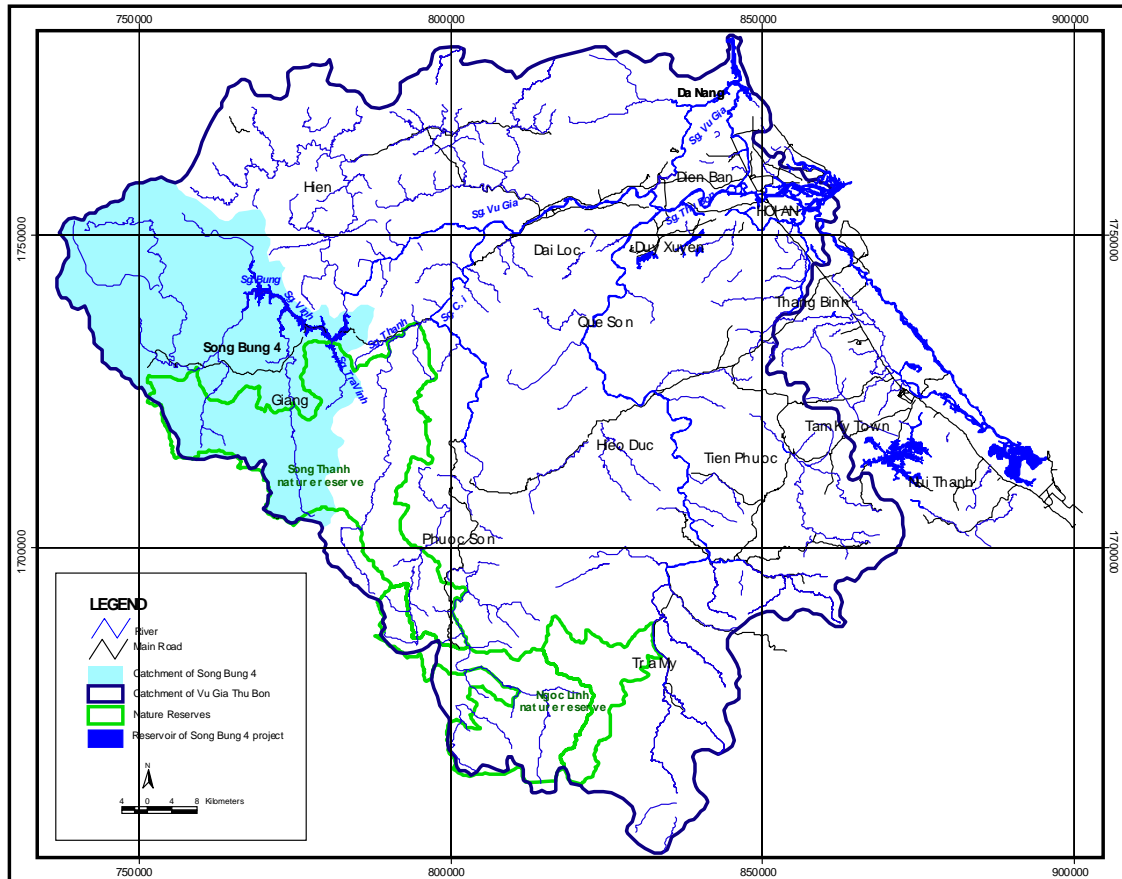
2 OVERVIEW OF SONG BUNG 4 HYDROPOWER PROJECT

The Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is to be built on the Bung River, a tributary of Vu Gia River, about 3 km upstream of the confluence of the Bung River with the A Vuong River.

The dam and reservoir are in Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province, in Central Vietnam, see general location on Figure 1. The dam itself is on a stretch of the Bung River in which the river defines the boundary between two communes: Zuoih and Ta Bhing communes of Nam Giang

District. The reservoir impounded by the dam is mostly located in Zuoih commune, although in the section near the dam, it forms the boundary between Zuoih and Ta Bhing communes.

Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project



The total estimated cost of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is some USD 274,43 million, including taxes, contingencies and finance charges. Preliminary construction (access roads, etc.) is scheduled to start in the second half of 2008, and main construction work in May, 2009, with commissioning during the second half of 2013.

3 LAND, LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL IMPACTS BY SONG BUNG 4 HYDROPOWER PROJECT

The following components of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project will result in negative impacts on local villagers.

3.1 Song Bung 4 Reservoir

The construction of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project and the subsequent inundation to create the Song Bung 4 Reservoir will have the following impacts:

- Total flooding of the housing area-settlements of 3 villages - Thon 2, Pa Rum B, and Pa Dhi

and – partial flooding of one village Pa Rum A in Zouih Commune. Although the Pa Rum A village will be partially flooded, the whole Pa Rum A village has to be relocated since during rainy season most of the village might be flooded and there is no suitable land for moving Pa Rum A to the higher ground of their existing village. A total of 224 households who currently live in these 4 villages will be relocated. The total population in the four directly affected villages up to August 2009, was 939 persons in 224 households, of which 216 (97% of all households) are Co Tu, 8 households are Kinh and another 4 mixed kinh and Co Tu. In addition to the 224 houses from the four villages, four households from Vinh village of Ta Bhing Commune will be inundated and will be relocated. The total population in Zuoih Commune, up to December, 2009, was 1,455 persons living in 329 households.

Table 1: Population and Ethnicity in all households of Zuoih Commune (December, 2009)

Village	No. HHs	HH Ethnicity			No. of Persons		
		Co Tu	Kinh	Kinh husband / Co Tu wife	Total	Male	Female
Thon 2	53	51	0	2	214	111	103
Pa Dhi	63	60	2	1	275	133	142
Pa Rum B	64	62	0	1	266	132	134
Pa Rum A	44	43	1	1	184	95	89
Total, 4 villages	224	216	3	5	939	471	468
Cong Don	80	80	0	0	404	208	196
Pa Pang	25	25	0	0	119	56	63
Total, Commune	329	321	4	4	1455	729	726

- Flood the social infrastructure in these 4 villages, such as community house, 4 primary schools, one secondary school, one commune health centre, and many gravity supplied water systems.
- Flood the wet (paddy rice) upland fields and some fruit tree gardens of three of these villages (Thon 2, Pa Dhi and Pa Rum B). A total of 8.98 ha of wet rice (paddy) fields, belonging to 39 families, and producing 18,280 kg of rice per year will be lost.
- Flood some of the rotational fields of three of these villages (Thon 2, Pa Dhi and Pa Rum B) for (a) the area actually flooded by the reservoir and (b) the area that the villagers may have to abandon, as they will be moving to a new area.
- Flood most of the fish ponds of three villages (Thon 2, Pa Dhi and Pa Rum B). A total of 110 families have generally small fish ponds that will be all flooded by the reservoir.
- Flood some of the grazing ground currently grazed by villager cattle. It is estimated that about 50% of current grazing grounds will be flooded.
- Flood some of the forest currently utilized by the villagers. It is estimated that 10 to 15 % of current forestry resources will be flooded.
- Seriously impact the riverine fisheries in Song Bung and its major tributaries of three villages (Thon 2, Pa Dhi and Pa Rum B), and part of the fourth (Pa Rum A). The estimated (from recall household survey) total annual catch that will be impacted is about 49,000 kg, or an

average of about 243 kg per household.

- Affect the host village of Pa Pang land acquisition for resettlement site for Thon 2 (relocatees); with currently 25 households.
- Four households from Thon Vinh village (Ta Bhing Commune) will lose housing structure and some of their upland; they will be relocated.
- Inundate some upland fields and grazing area of two villages in Ta Bhing Commune (Thon Vinh and Pa Toi villages).
- Seriously impact the riverine fisheries for any other persons travelling to the Song Bung 4 area to be inundated to fish or collect aquatic products.
- Inundate the current communication routes along Bung River, or across that river.
- Have socio-cultural impacts due especially to:
 - (a) the loss of the riverine fisheries livelihoods, and other socio-cultural linkages to the river.
 - (b) the loss of the cattle grazing land based livelihoods near the river, and other socio-cultural linkages to the livelihoods.
 - (c) The Resettlement Site for Thon 2 is in Pa Pang of mountain village which is remote and not easily accessible and far away from Cong Don Commune Center. Therefore, a secondary school and a health center are included in the Pa Pang Resettlement Site. In addition, access road from Pa Pang Resettlement Site to reservoir will be built so that affected people of Thon 2 village can continue their fishing activities.

The village of Padhi will move to higher ground from their existing village. Since the village layout will divide them into groups, the Gouil house will be built in the centre of the village so that they can gather to perform social and cultural activities. The Pa Rum B village moves 6 km away from their existing village and they will not have access to their existing upland fields. They will not be able to continue their fishing in the Bung river. The village layout indicates that they will be divided into groups, however, the Gouil house in the middle of the village will minimize disturbance on social network. The new commune centre is 14 km from the new resettlement site, therefore a health centre will be built between Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B.

The Pa Rum A village moves 1.5 km away from their existing village. They can continue their existing upland fields and continue their fishing in the Bung river. The new commune centre is 11 km from the new resettlement site, therefore a health centre will be built between Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B.

Thus, the new situation in the resettlement sites will not be totally new to them, and cultural features and social dynamics of the villages will not be disturbed significantly. The resettlement site development plan (village layout) designed to minimize disturbance on social dynamics and traditional cultural setting of the Co Tu village.

3.2 Down and Upstream Areas of Song Bung 4 Reservoir

The downstream social and livelihoods impacts are caused by two main hydropower project's features:

(i) Creation of the dam and reservoir:

- The dam will totally block fish migration and thus significantly impact up and downstream catch of migrating species;
- The dam and reservoir will cause sediments to settle in the reservoir and the clear water released will have less nutrients for (a) aquatic life, and (b) alluvial plains rejuvenation; and
- The released water will be colder and deoxygenated, also unfavorable for aquatic life.

(ii) Operation of the power station, most likely under some type of peaking regime, resulting in downstream river level fluctuations, on a daily basis. These impacts will mostly be in DS Zone 2 (see below). In DS Zone 3, river level fluctuations and impacts will be progressively smaller.

- Will impact the ecology and reproductive biology of (those remaining, non migratory) aquatic species;
- In DS Zone 2 (see below) some river bank erosion will occur, which will affect some river bank gardens and crop land; and
- Access to the river for (a) domestic water collection and (b) domestic animals will be impacted. When both the Song Bung 4 and A Vuong power stations are turned off this impact will be total, however, it is not yet known exactly for how long time this will be.

The impact in the upstream areas will depend on the proportion of migratory fish. Stationary fish species will not be impacted whereas fish species depending on migration from downstream areas or from the sea will be fully impacted.

In terms of social and livelihoods impact, the downstream and upstream areas can be divided into the following four main zones:

- **DS Zone 1:** between Song Bung 4 Dam site and close to the confluence with Song Cai. Pa Dau 2 is the only village here, not actually on the river, but situated 1 to 2 km from the river. 39 households with 157 persons, 81 male and 76 female, live in three hamlets of Pa Dau 2 village. All households are Co Tu ethnic minority (even though some persons have married with Kinh people). The impacts on this village are from the significantly reduced fishing opportunities along the river that have been estimated at some 4,200 kg/year.
- **DS Zone 2:** around the confluence of Song Bung with Song Cai, after which the river is called the Vu Gia River: Dai Son Commune, with eight villages, is located here, with two villages actually on the Song Bung and the other 6 on the Vu Gia. In Dai Son Commune, there are 679 households living in 8 villages. Of these households, 98 (or 14%) are fishing in Bung River and/or the Vu Gia River, and of these, about one third (or 32 households) sells all or some of the fish catch. All are of the Kinh ethnic group. The remaining 66 households fish for subsistence. The actual scale of impact on the fisheries in this area is to be identified through a study undertaken upon Project Commissioning.
- **DS Zone 3:** further downstream from the confluence up until the Song Quang Hue, a short channel connecting Vu Gia River to Thu Bon River. There are a total number of 100 villages in 10 communes in Dai Loc District, but of these, 48 are “fisher” villages – containing households which fish in Vu Gia River. There are a total of 10,868 households in these 48 “fisher” villages, and of these, a total of 1,678 households who actually fish in Vu Gia River.

All of the households in Dai Loc District are of the Kinh ethnic group. The actual scale of impact on the fisheries in this area is to be identified through a study undertaken upon Project Commissioning.

- **US Zone:** all those villages in the watershed of the Song Bung Reservoir residing on and/or catching migratory fish in streams (mainstream and tributaries) upstream of the Song Bung 4 Reservoir. There are a total of 32 villages in this zone with a total of 1,595 households. These will also be impacted on their fish catch. The scale of the impact in this area will also be assessed through a study undertaken upon Project Commissioning.

At this stage it is not possible to estimate the impact on the fisheries in the upstream area or in Song Cai and Vu Gia as there is no proper understanding about the future impacts on the fisheries in these areas. The approach applied is therefore:

- i) A one-year baseline study is currently conducted to obtain full understanding on migratory and non-migratory fish species in areas downstream and upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir.
- ii) Monitoring will be carried out from the commencement of operation and for a minimum of five years.
- iii) Appropriate compensation measures will be put in place once the scope and scale of impact is known.
- iv) Preliminary livelihoods restoration measures will be put in place prior to operation, as described below.

In respect of non-fisheries impact the following have been estimated for the four zones in the downstream and upstream areas:

- DS Zone 1: There are no estimated non-fisheries livelihoods impacts in Pa Dau 2 Village. However, 12 ha of cultivation land near the river could be affected by water level fluctuations, and needs to be investigated after project completion.
- DS Zone 2: The magnitude of the non-fisheries impact in DS Zone 2 can not be quantified at this stage and will only be known after commencement of operation, and possible compensation can only be decided after monitoring of any non-fisheries impacts.
- DS Zone 3: The magnitude of the non-fisheries impact in DS Zone 3 can not be quantified at this stage and will only be known after commencement of operation, and possible compensation can only be decided after monitoring of any non-fisheries impacts.
- US Zone: The only non-fisheries impact in the upstream zone is the risk of increased accumulation of mercury in migratory fish feeding in the reservoir area. This will cause a potential health risk for people eating these fish.

3.3 Project (Construction) Lands Acquisition

The Project (Construction) lands consist of the land required for the actual construction activities associated with the dam and powerhouse. These components include Auxiliary areas (for rock crushing, machinery storage, formwork preparation, laboratories, electricity and water supply systems, contractors construction camps and other support services etc), access roads, an explosive

magazine, powerhouse management area and the relocation of Highway 14D. A total of 431 households are affected by the construction activities, 42 of which are severely affected. Of the 42 severely affected households, 41 are located in Ton Vinh village. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority issues associated with the Project (Construction) lands are addressed by REMDP Volume 3A.

In addition to the households affected by construction activities, two other project related activities will have resettlement impacts including (i) part of the upland of 31 households in Ton Vinh village affected by reservoir inundation and (ii) households affected by the 220kV transmission line required to evacuate the power from the power station in 2013. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority issues associated with these two categories of affected households will be addressed in REMDP Volume 3B to be prepared in 2012.

3.4 Project Construction Workforce and related Activities

During the approximately 4 years of construction of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, a large and significant amount - in comparison to current local population levels - of construction workers or related workers, camp followers and the like will immigrate into the area.

If not controlled, this will have negative 'induced' impacts on the local population, such as:

- Social and possibly moral disruption;
- Possible increase in sexually transmitted diseases;
- Possible increase in human trafficking;
- Increase on prices of food products due to increased demand for local foods; and
- Extraction of natural resources by the immigrants.

Construction work camps will affect one village (with 119 households). A specific Social Management Plan to cover issues affecting the local population during the construction and operation phase has been produced separately from the REMDP.

4 CONSULTATIONS IN PPTA PHASE II AND LATER

The PPTA Phase II conducted a series of stakeholder consultations, at two levels as follows:

- Multi-stakeholder workshops with participants from national, provincial, district and commune agencies, and villages.
- Specific stakeholder consultations with participants from affected villages and communes.

A summary of consultations undertaken during the PPTA Phase II is provided in Table 2 below, organized according to stakeholder level and impacts area. Further consultations were done in 2008, 2009, and 2010 by the SB 4 HPMB, and ADB during preparation of the site development plan and updating the REMDP.

Table 2: Summary Listing of Consultations undertaken during the ADBs PPTA Phase II and During Preparation of Updated REMDP

Zone	Topics	Target Group	Timing
Multi-stakeholders			
Reservoir	First Multi-stakeholder Workshop	National, provincial, district and commune agencies, and village representatives	10/2/06
Downstream	Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop	National, provincial, district and commune agencies, and village representatives	27/4/06
Reservoir and Downstream	Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop	National, provincial, district and commune agencies, and village representatives	28/7/06
Vu Gia River Basin	Planning and operation of hydropower projects within the river basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Resources Review Committee (WRRC) ▪ Representatives of water users (if not member of WRRC) ▪ District and Provincial authorities 	on-going
Specific Impacted Peoples Groups			
Song Bung 4 Reservoir APs			
All 4 AP villages	Introduction to Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project	Representatives from all households	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Livelihoods workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural systems ▪ Livestock ▪ Forestry ▪ Fisheries 	10 males and 10 females per village	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Village history and ethnicity	Selected informants, key working groups	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Ethnic concerns and proposals about resettlement	About 15 to 20 men and women in village workshops	Feb-March 2006
All 4 AP villages	Survey of land holdings, production and income	All households	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Survey of house types, goods and chattels holdings, and language ability	All households	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women's issues ▪ Women's priorities and concerns re resettlement 	Selected informants, key working groups with 10–15 women per village	Feb-March 2006
All 4 AP villages	House design, etc	Village workshops, from 25 to 50 persons per village	April-May 2006
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resettlement sites ▪ Resettlement plans, including livelihoods ▪ Entitlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First meeting: 15 persons per village ▪ Second meeting: Representatives from all households 	June 2006

Zone	Topics	Target Group	Timing
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village	Information disclosure Entitlements House design New sites visit Site development plan	Meeting with all villagers in each village and various stakeholders	October 2008
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village, Ton Vinh and Cong Don	Information disclosure Entitlements House design New sites visit Livelihood restoration disclosure Site development plan	Meeting with all villagers Meeting Commune officials RMIU	April and June 2009
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village, Thon Vinh and Cong Don	Updated REMDP, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2	Meeting with all villagers Meeting Commune officials RMIU Interviews and Focused Group Discussions with male and female groups	August, 2009
All 4 AP villages, plus host village Pa Pang	Full Disclosure of Entitlement Matrix Disclosure of Public Information Booklets Discussion on Compensation Resettlement Site Visits and discussion on draft Site Development Plan; Public Information Booklet was provided during consultation on Entitlement with the Affected People	Meeting with all men and women from all the affected households from the four reservoir inundated villages and host village Pa Pang; four households from Vinh village; Meeting with Commune Official; Meeting with JFPR PMU; SB 4 HPMB, PPC	Nov and Dec 2009

Zone	Topics	Target Group	Timing
All AP Villages, host village Pa Pang and four households from Thon Vinh village	Consultation in the resettlement sites on the draft Resettlement Development Plan; Full disclosure of Resettlement Site Development Plan to the whole villagers; Consultation agro forestry land planning; Consultation on wet rice land survey; Consultation; Consultation on Pa Pa Pang DMS; Consultation entitlement and DMS for four households from Vinh village; Consultation on fish pond development in the resettlement sites; The maps and village layout was displayed during consultation	Meeting with all men and women from all the affected households from the four reservoir inundated villages and host village Pa Pang; four households from Vinh village; Meeting with Commune Official; Meeting with JFPR PMU; SB 4 HPMB, PPC	March 2010, April 2010, May 2010, June/July 2010
Project (Construction) Lands APs			
Construction adjacent areas and Transmission Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultative data collection on agricultural fields and socio-economy ▪ Cultural and gender data collection and consultations 	Leaders of villages and communes experiencing losses	May 2006 April 2009
Construction adjacent areas and Transmission Corridor	Disclosure	Thon Vinh and Pa Toi villages and submission of Public Information Booklet to communes experiencing losses	Oct 2006 April 2009 August 2009
Downstream APs			
Downstream of Song Bung 4 Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey of current fish catch ▪ Survey of current use of river waters ▪ Basic survey of socio-economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pa Dau 2 village downstream on Song Bung. ▪ 6 villages in the commune at the confluence of Song Bung and Vu Gia (Dai Son commune). ▪ 10 communes further downstream on the Vu Gia. 	April 2006
Downstream of Song Bung 4 Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Impacts ▪ Mitigation and restoration measures ▪ Survey on potential fish pond development 	Villages in 11 riverine communes and towns in Dai Loc District Villagers	Aug 2006 July/August 2010

Zone	Topics	Target Group	Timing
Downstream of Song Bung 4 Dam	Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pa Dau 2 village (Thanh My town, Nam Giang District) ▪ 11 communes and towns in Dai Loc District 	Sept 2006
Upstream Aps			
Upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir	Survey of current fish catch	23 villages in 5 communes in Nam Giang District (include Cong Don village - Zuoih commune)	Aug 2006
Upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir	Disclosure	6 communes (including Cong Don village in Zuoih commune); Chaval, Dac Pre, Dac Ring, La De and La E communes	Sept 2006

5 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

A specific set of institutional arrangements and agencies will be established for the direction, management, implementation and monitoring of the REMDP of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project. These agencies at the Provincial, District, Commune and Village Level will be the following:

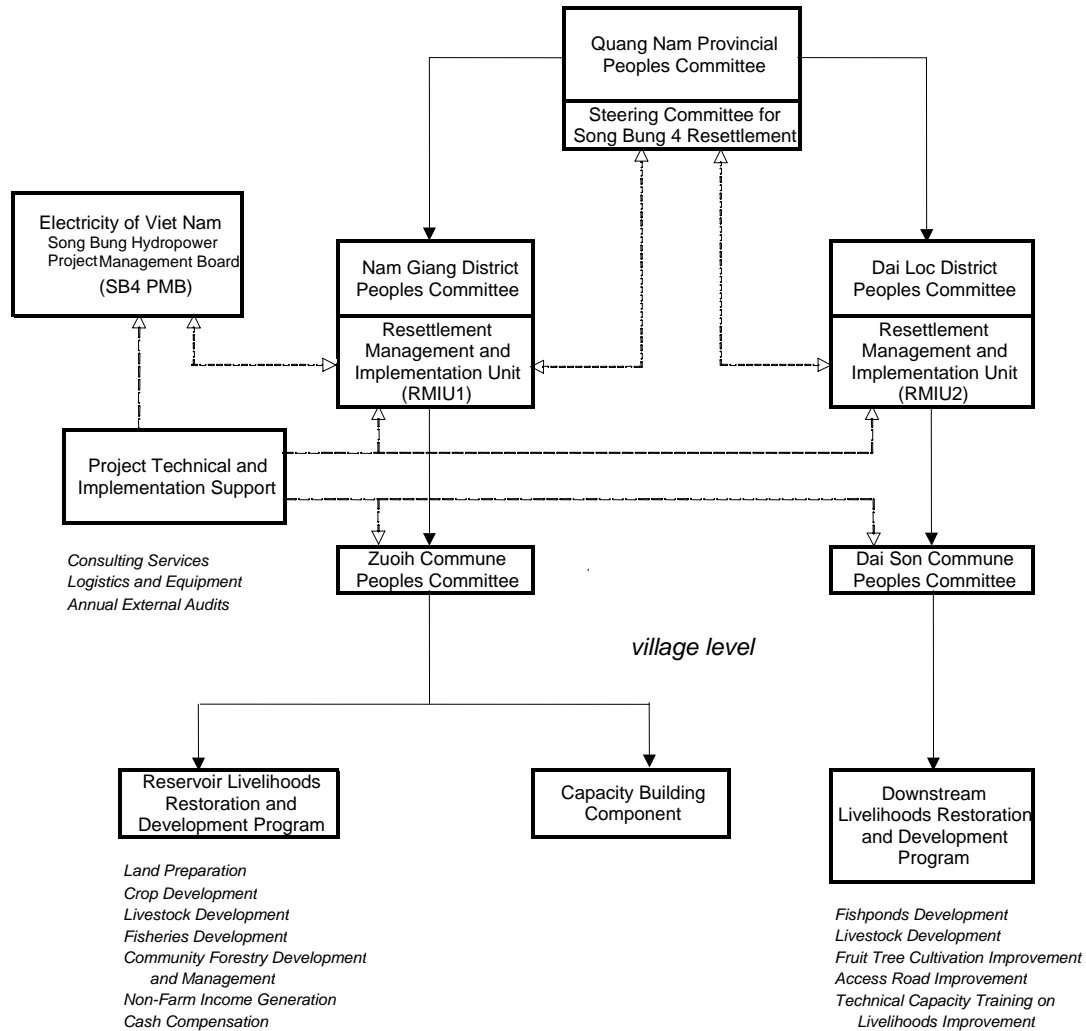
- Quang Nam Provincials People's Committee (PPC);
- Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee (PRSC)**;
- The Project Owner EVN, and its implementing agency, SB4 PMB in Da Nang;
- Nam Giang District People's Committee (DPC);
- District Resettlement Committee (DRC)**;
- The SB4 Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit (RMIU)**;
- Zuoih Commune People's Committee (CPC);
- Village Resettlement and Development Group (VRDG of 4 villages)**.

Some of these agencies are current GoV agencies while others (**) are special purpose bodies have been established specifically for the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project. Their relationship is summarized in Figure 2.

The Provincial level Resettlement Steering Committee is chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the PPC. The District Resettlement Committee, is chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the DPC, and representatives of relevant district departments.

The DRC and the Song Bung 4 HPMB together established a Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit (RMIU), which is a functional Social and Resettlement agency of the Project, and includes the staff from the national consultancy firm (JFPR Project NGO) engaged especially for the Project. This RMIU will work through the Communes People's Committee, for coordination, and more especially directly with the Village Resettlement and Development Group which will be established in each villages to supervise the implementation of resettlement activities in that village.

Figure 2: Summary Organogram of the Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the SB4 REMDP



6 REMDP BUDGET

6.1 Source of Funding

The activities under the REMDP will be financed by EVN as well as through a grant to be provided by ADB to Quang Nam Province through the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR). The EVN financed activities will be infrastructure of the proposed resettlement sites, housing and commune facilities, transitional allowances for APs, Operational and Implementation support for the RMIU to be set up at Nam Giang District, and compensation for land acquisition. The JFPR financed activities will focus on the improvement of livelihoods of affected people in the new sites, livelihoods restoration in downstream areas, community preparation and training, social management of APs in the new sites and technical assistance for implementing the livelihoods program.

6.2 Summary REMDP Budget

A summary of the budget required to implement the REMDP is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of REMDP Budget (USD)

Item	Total EVN	Total JFPR
Infrastructure and Roads for Reservoir Resettlement Sites	18,680,029	
Housing and other Cultural Facilities for Reservoir APs	3,528,707	
UXO survey and clearance	416,291	
Transitional Allowances	2,416,945	
JFPR Project Budget		2,000,000
Operational and Implementation Support RMIU	360,000	
Project Lands Acquisition and Compensation	1,313,693	
Contingency		
Total USD	26,715,664	2,000,000

7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Objective and Targets

The overall objective of the REMDP is to ensure that after the Project period all APs are at least as well-off as they would have been without the Project, and that the poorest and vulnerable are assisted to improve their social and economic status. In this context, the reservoir APs will be assisted to ensure they are better off after the Project, rather than merely restoring their former living conditions. For this reason a set of targets has been set for household livelihoods restoration and development:

- **Livelihoods ‘income’** (cash income and imputed value of harvested, gathered, fabricated, raised or other produce self consumed): all households will have a livelihoods income at least at pre-impact level;
- **Food security:** All members of all households will have an intake of rice and protein at least

at an internationally recognized standard; and

- **Transferable assets:** The combined value of all assets (land, buildings, production equipment, livestock, etc.) will be maintained to at least at pre-impact level.

Social facilities – e.g. health clinics and schools – will be provided to all villagers in the reservoir area. Hence, access to health and education facilities will not be part of the target.¹

7.2 Monitoring

7.2.1 General Strategy

The general aim of monitoring is to provide feedback to management on project implementation, to identify problems as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment of implementation arrangements, and to assess the achievement of the projects goal of livelihoods restoration and development. Monitoring will be undertaken at two broad levels – internal and external – as follows:

- **Internal monitoring** will be conducted by (a) the RMIU, as a tool to assist in tracking progress and identifying problems during implementation and making necessary adjustments; and (b) the DRC and the PPC; (c) Village Resettlement and Development Group (VRDG) The VRDG will conduct monitoring of compensation as per entitlement, relocation logistics, implementation of resettlement site development plan, income restoration and livelihood improvement activities.
- **Independent, external monitoring** will be conducted by VICA, an independent monitoring agency (national consulting firm) which has been engaged by the Project. This agency will use the internal monitoring data, and data which it may gather itself, to assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, and whether resettlement entitlements and procedures are appropriate for meeting the objectives. The agency will monitor the implementation of REMDP as per schedule included in the REMDP Vol. 2 (Chapter 7 and 8). The monitoring indicators will be followed as per Chapter 8 of REMD Vol. 1. The agency will then provide recommendations on any necessary change to the plans.

7.2.2 Independent Monitoring

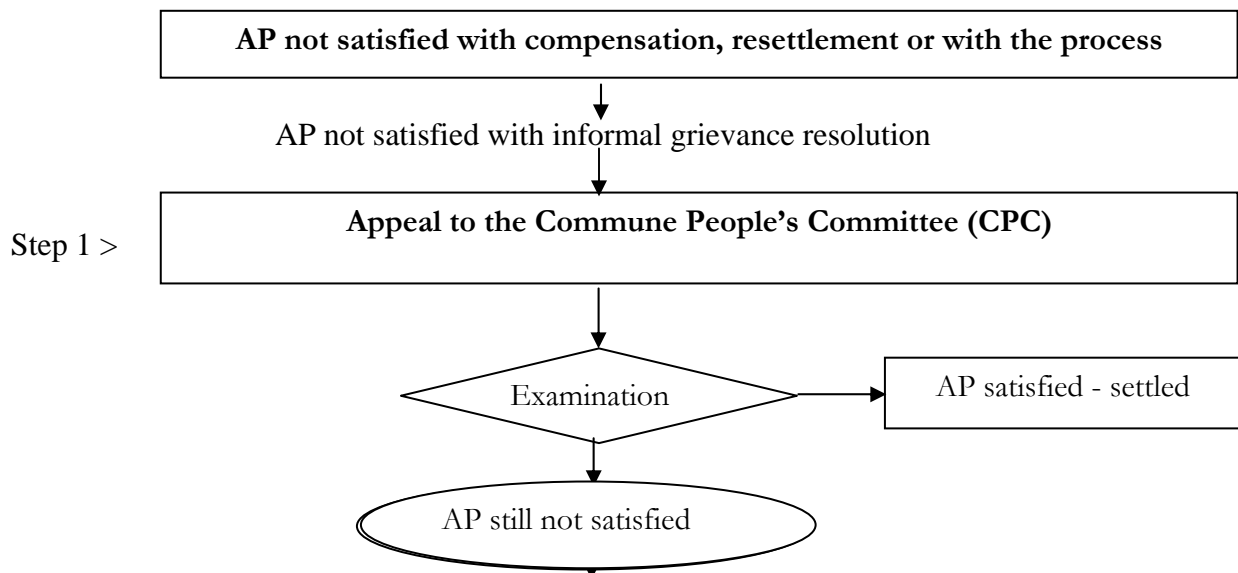
VICA which is funded by the Project will monitor the following:

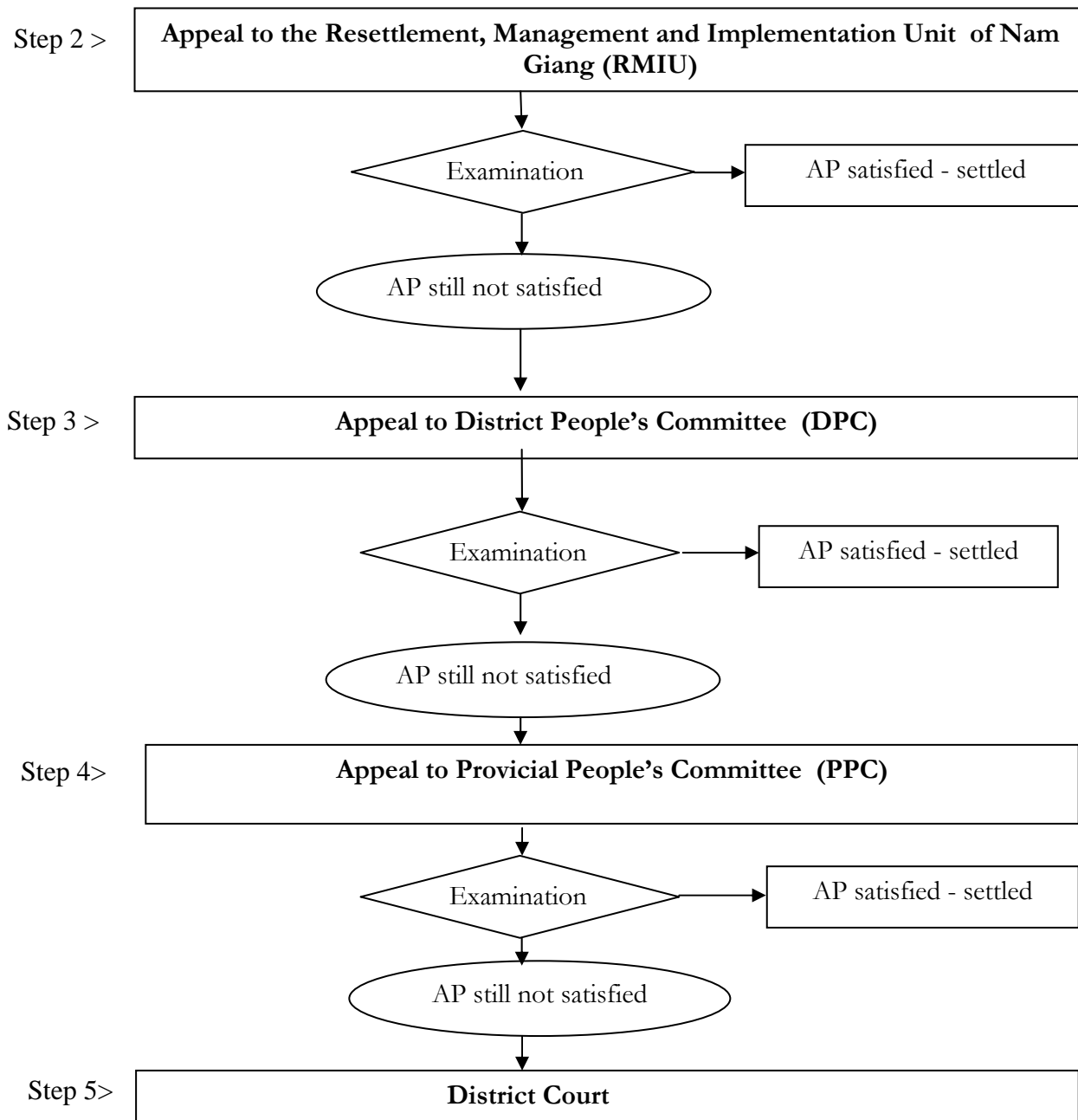
- **Consultation, participation:** Monitor the participatory process and various mechanisms as well as measures taken, both in terms of the quality and meaningfulness of this process, and the extent that primary stakeholders actively participate in the process.
- **Disclosure:** Monitor the disclosure of the updated and detailed plans to affected people for the cultural and language appropriateness of the disclosure methods, and whether affected people know their entitlements and know whether they have received all of their entitlements.

¹ Nevertheless, such indicators will still be part of the monitoring to ascertain whether the Project is delivering according to the plan.

- **Gender:** Monitor and assess (i) the designed institutional and staffing mechanisms, (ii) women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process, (iii) gender inclusiveness such as health programs for men and women, and technical training to both men and women, rather than segregating health awareness for women and technical training for men, although the programs might be implemented in gender separated groups; (iv) delivery of land titles in the names of both husband and wife; (v) that all compensation has been delivered to both husband and wife, together; and (vi) the effectiveness of resettlement and livelihoods programs for restoring and developing women's income and living standards.
- **Ethnic minority concerns:** Monitor and assess the adequacy of the measures taken to address ethnic minority concerns.
- **Vulnerable groups:** Monitor the appropriateness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures.
- **Compensation and resettlement Process:** Monitor the DMS, Pricing, compensation payment and resettlement related activities based on the provisions of the REMDP.
- **Transparency:** Monitor how information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all APs have the proper information and access to knowledge. Related to this is the functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available to the population as a whole.
- **Grievance mechanism:** Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved. The Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project will establish a detailed procedure for the resolution of conflict and the steps or procedures for dispute or grievance lodging and adjudication are given in Figure 3 below:

Figure 3: Flow chart of the Grievance Resolution Procedure





7.2.3 Monitoring in Downstream and Upstream Areas, and Project Lands

Similarly, for down/upstream areas and Project Lands, the objective is to fully compensate for any assets or livelihoods lost or impacted, by fair replacement either in kind or in alternative income (imputed and cash), at least equal to the annual value lost, and to assist the poorest and vulnerable to improve their social and economic status.

The monitoring programme will include five main components, four of which are outside the scope of the REMDP:

- Monitoring fish species and catch; this will be undertaken through the Environmental

Monitoring Plan (EMP);

- Monitoring of mercury content in fish meat. This will also be part of the EMP.
- Non-fisheries impact monitoring, including loss of river bank gardens and alluvial fields, impact on river based transport, impact on domestic water utilization and impact on stone-dredging. This will also be part of the EMP.
- Performance monitoring of the livelihoods restoration and development program. This will be dealt with through the internal as well as the independent monitoring.
- Nutrition monitoring undertaken as part of the Public Health Action Plan.

8 ENTITLEMENTS

The overall objective of the entitlement policy is to consider resettlement as a development opportunity by ensuring that all affected people are assisted to at least restore their pre-project socio-economic conditions, and that the poorest and vulnerable households, including ethnic minorities, are assisted to improve their pre-project socio-economic conditions. Entitlements have been developed for the following losses in connection with the Project:

- Agricultural land
- Housing or other land
- Permanent loss of house and other buildings
- Permanent loss of domestic water supply
- Co Tu communal hall and graves
- Incomes
- Fruit trees, timber trees and other perennial crops
- Garden and field crops
- Crop production, forest-based, fisheries and livestock raising livelihoods
- Roads and tracks, and markets
- Irrigation systems and domestic water
- Electricity
- Forest resources, grazing land and riverine fisheries
- Schools (pre-school, primary and secondary), including equipment and supplies
- Teacher housing
- Health clinic and services, including equipment

9 RESETTLEMENT SITES FOR RESERVOIR RESETTLEES

Based on village consultations and technical studies on location and resource endowments (upland cropping land, forest, fisheries, livestock, and water supply for domestic use and for paddy fields) on possible resettlement sites for the four affected villages due to inundation of Song Bung 4 Reservoir, the following resettlement sites have been agreed with the resettles as well as with Nam Giang District:

Table 4: Selection of Resettlement Sites (2009)

Village	No. HHs	New Resettlement Site
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Thon 2	53	Pa Pang
Pa Dhi	63	Along Khe Zuoih (New Pa Dhi)
Pa Rum B	64	To Khe Canh - Ta Buar (New Pa Rum B)
Pa Rum A	44	Clar Hill located between Khe Canh and Ha Ti (New Pa Rum A)

The location of the villages to be resettled and the new resettlement sites are shown on Figure 4.

The factors which have been considered in the selection of new resettlement sites, and the conformity of each of the four resettlement site to each of these criteria is summarized in Table 5 below.

Figure 4: Location of current villages and proposed resettlement sites



Table 5: Factors considered in the Selection of Prospective Resettlement Sites, and conformity of each site to these criteria

Considerations	Criteria	Conformity of each site to criteria				
		Pa Pang	Pa Dhi	Pa Rum A	Pa Rum B	
1. Social and Cultural	1.1	The resettlement sites should be as near as possible to the old village location.	partial ²	yes	yes	partial ³
	1.2.	The resettlement site should not infringe on land or resources of other villages, but if it does then resolutions and agreements should be amicably developed.	partial ⁴	yes	yes	yes
	1.3.	Social and cultural factors must be taken into account including the village spiritual areas and customary boundaries.	yes	yes	yes	yes
	1.4	Possibility to expand settlement due to natural population growth	yes	partial	partial	partial ⁵
2. Agricultural and Livelihood	2.1.	Access to water from gravity systems supplied by small streams, for the wet rice field areas.	yes	no ⁶	yes	no
	2.2.	Topography: Slope for the permanent farm plots should be as gentle as possible and ideally not exceed 15%.	yes	partial	partial	partial ⁷
	2.3.	The soils should be capable of supporting good crops, under current Co Tu cropping systems.	no ⁸	no	no	no
3. Access and Service	3.1.	Roads or other transportation infrastructure must be able to be developed to allow (a) access to markets and (b) access to support services.	yes	yes	yes	yes
	3.2	Access to the reservoir, to drawdown zones, and to forests and grazing areas should be convenient.	partial ⁹	yes	yes	partial
	3.3	Access to health services	yes	yes	yes	yes
	3.4	Access to safe water	yes	yes	yes	yes

² The Pa Pang resettlement site is relatively far (approx 6 km) from the reservoir (an access track will be constructed to facilitate access to fishing and grazing areas) and the reservoir will cut off access to currently cultivated agricultural areas.

³ Approximately 6 kilometers from the current village, however it is located in an area known to the Pa Rum B villagers, who previously occupied a nearby site

⁴ There is necessarily an impact on the Pa Pang host village due to land acquisition, though this impact will be minimized and mitigation/compensation measures have been agreed.

⁵ In Pa Dhi, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B, there are additional plots available for expansion, however the long term potential for expansion is limited due to the prevailing terrain.

⁶ Recent field survey in April 2010 identified 19.15 ha in Pa Pang and 4 ha in Pa Rum A wet rice fields.

⁷ For the sites of Pa Dhi, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B it will be difficult to identify sufficient farm plots of grade < 15% close to the village.

⁸ Permanent agricultural practice might not be sustainable in the upland area at any site because of slope. Diversification of agricultural practices (improved upland farming, wet rice,) is essential.

⁹ Pa Pang is furthest from the reservoir but will have an access track constructed for access to the reservoir & grazing areas. Pa Rum B will have access via Song Bung 2 access road.

10 LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

10.1 Reservoir

The overall objective of the livelihoods restoration and development program is to restore income and improve livelihoods system of the 4 affected villages. Co Tu subsistence activities, their tradition and culture as well as the absorptive capacity of men and women will be the basis for development of the livelihoods program. The one host village (Pa Pang) will also be a full participant in these programs. The Table 6 below indicates the impact which each activity intended to address.

Table 6: Summary of impacts to be addressed and other objectives of livelihoods program components

Livelihoods Program activities	General impacts intended to be addressed	Supplementary and/or development objectives
1. Land Use Planning	Loss of access to NTFP and other forest resources.	Formalize indigenous land and forest use rights.
2. Cropping (includes land development)	Loss of upland and cropping (annual and perennial).	Development of sustainable upland rice/crop fields and wet land rice fields, extension services and ensure household food security.
3. Livestock	Loss of grazing lands and loss of animal protein.	Improvement of extension service, and provide input for livestock program, for addressing family nutrition and income.
4. Fisheries	Loss of riverine fisheries, and ponds.	Development of extension and pond fishery, provide inputs and technical knowledge for reservoir fisheries and addressing family nutrition and income.
5. Forestry	Loss of NTFPs and other forest resources.	Communal agro forestry program; access to NTFPs in the resettlement sites and agro forestry zone; Reverse the degradation and diminution of forest resources available to APs. Community involvement in management of forest resources.
6. Non-farm activities	Loss of other income generating activities.	Develop non –farm income earning activities; to take advantage of access to road, electricity and market.
7. Strengthening institutional capacity of Co Tu social organization and capacity building of	Loss of present living environment; weakening social settings; vulnerability in resettlement sites.	Provide full knowledge on resettlement activities, entitlement, compensation, and productive use of compensation and effective

<p>APs through community mobilization</p>		<p>planning of livelihoods activities; improved livelihoods system in the resettlement sites.</p>
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Table 7 below summarizes the potential livelihoods improvements based on the available natural resources in each resettlement site, and notes the additional measures needed, due to available resources in each resettlement site. It has to be strongly emphasized, that due both to environmental constraints and the current capacity of the APs the recommended technical inputs, training and capacity building are of great importance for achieving an improved and sustainable livelihoods development in the resettlement sites.

Technical inputs, training on improved upland cultivation, livestock rearing, fish pond development and non farm income earning activities will be carefully planned for all the reservoir inundated villages to develop a sustainable source of income for improvement of their livelihood. Summary of resource potential for livelihoods improvements compared to the present circumstances

Village	Conditions of resettlement sites compared to current circumstances						Additional measures needed due to constraints in resettlement site
Livelihood activity	Wetrice cultivation	Upland cultivation	Forestry	Fishing/ fishponds	Livestock breeding	Marketing of products	
Thon 2	All hhs, tot 6.8 ha; good irrigation potential	Upland rice cultivation in resettlement site better than present village	Medium forest and has good potential NTFP	Potential pond fishery and reservoir fishery	Grazing land will be developed by the reservoir	Access road from Pa Pang resettlement site to dam site include a diversion road which connects the district road	New forestry skills will be developed through agro-forestry program; Inputs, extension knowledge for livelihood program on cattle breeding, upland farming, wet rice cultivation, pond and reservoir fishery will be provided ; non farm income earning activities will be developed
Pa Dhi	No wet rice potential due to topography	70% land is similar to present upland and some of the existing upland will be used	Some of the same forest resources will remain; agro forestry zone (medium forest) good potential for NTFP	Potential for fish ponds, reservoir fishing to be developed	Grazing land in the resettlement sites and agro forestry zone	Access road to commune center and connection to the district road	Reservoir fishing could be developed; improved technique on cattle breeding and upland farming will be introduced; New forestry skills will be developed through agro-forestry program; non farm income earning activities will be developed
Pa Rum A	4 ha wet rice is available in the resettlement site	50% of the land is similar to their present field and 50% is poorer than present site; the existing upland field is accessible to some households	Some of the same forest resources will remain; agro forestry zone (medium forest) good potential for NTFP	Potential for fish ponds, reservoir fishing to be developed	Grazing land in the resettlement sites and agro forestry zone		Improved technique on cattle breeding, upland farming, wet rice cultivation, livestock rearing, pond fishery will be introduced; New forestry skills will be developed through agro-forestry program; non farm income earning activities will

							be developed; non farm income earning activities will be developed
Pa Rum B	No wet rice potential	50% of the land is similar to their present field and 50% is poorer than present site	Medium forest since current exploitation level low in the resettlement site, there is potential for good NTFP	non farm income earning activities will be developed non farm income earning activities will be developed	Grazing land in the resettlement sites and agro forestry zone		Improved technique on cattle breeding, fodder development, upland farming, pond fishery will be introduced; New forestry skills will be developed through agro-forestry program; non farm income earning activities will be developed

10.2 Project Lands

A total of 431 households are affected by the construction activities, 42 of which are severely affected. Of the 42 severely affected households, 41 are located in Ton Vinh village. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority issues associated with the Project (Construction) lands are addressed by REMDP Volume 3A.

APs that are severely affected through loss of productive land will also be entitled to livelihoods restoration measures including agricultural assistance (to increase productivity of the remaining land, change crop or production methods). Livelihoods restoration measures for Project Lands will be provided by EVN and partly by JFPR Project. Livelihood restoration program is addressed in REMDP Volume 3A.

10.3 Down/Upstream Areas

The activities outlined below, in the various development programs, for the four impact zones are all indicative and preliminary at this stage. Final identification of preferred and feasible activities for each household and final design of the livelihoods restoration will require extensive consultations with all impacted villages.

In the development of a livelihoods restoration plan for the down and upstream APs, the project response to the expected potential impacts must be clarified. As a general rule, the project's response will be of two types:

- (a) Impacts that the project can mitigate by some physical, construction or operational intervention. Preliminary impacts and project mitigation, as estimated at this stage, for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project are summarized in Table -7
- (b) Impacts which must be compensated for, whether by restoration or replacement. Preliminary impacts and project mitigation, as estimated at this stage, for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project are summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Summary of mitigable impacts, location and proposed mitigation (at this stage)

	Impacts	Expected location of Impacts	Mitigation measure
1	Underground domestic water sources - during dam filling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 Dai Son villages on the Song Bung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient dam bypass to ensure downstream domestic supplies ▪ Extended water pipes
2	Erratic water levels impacting river based property, boats and other things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 Dai Son villages on the Song Bung and possibly 6 other villages in Dai Son Commune ● 1 Co Tu Village (Pa Dau 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of public warning systems ▪ Construction of boat jetties
3	Erratic water levels impacting persons and livestock using the river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 Dai Son villages on the Song Bung and possibly 6 other villages in Dai Son Commune ● 1 Co Tu Village (Pa Dau 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of public warning systems
4	River transportation difficult in times of low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 Dai Son villages on the Song Bung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of tracks, and boat jetties

	water release		
5	Loss of land for infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Dai Son villages on the Song Bung river and 1 Dai Son village on the Vu Gia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River bank protection in key places

Table 8: Summary of impacts for which compensation (restoration) measures will be applied (at this stage)

	Impacts	Expected location of Impacts	Compensation measure
1	Loss of protein from aquatic products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All downstream villages which catch aquatic products for consumption. • All upstream villages which catch aquatic products which will be impacted (migratory species) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihoods program: Aquaculture development, like fishponds and small-scale fish farming; livestock raising development.
2	Loss of income from aquatic products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All up- and downstream villages which catch aquatic products for selling • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihoods program: Aquaculture development, like fishponds and small-scale fish farming; livestock raising development.
3	Loss of riverside garden or crop lands and nutrients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Dai Son villages on the Song Bung and possibly 6 other villages in Dai Son Commune 	Livelihoods program: Improved irrigated wet-rice production and/or upland cropping development, livestock development
4	Loss of trees or other perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Dai Son villages on the Song Bung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihoods program: Land acquisition, upland cropping development, livestock development

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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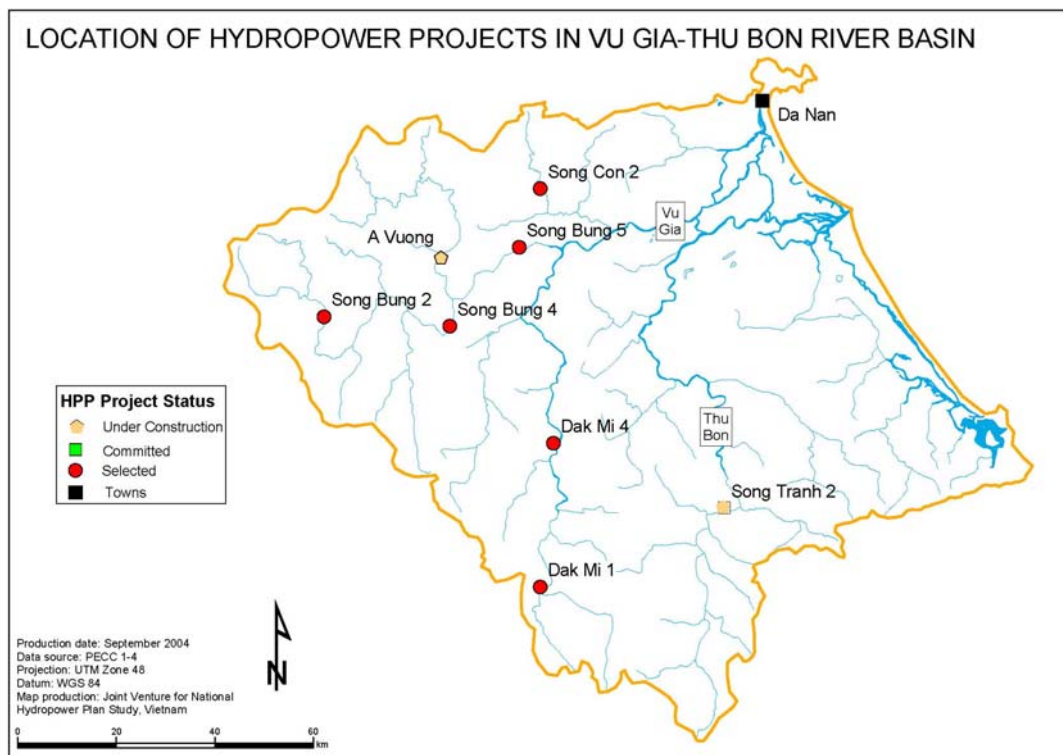
1 BACKGROUND: OVERVIEW OF HYDROPOWER PROJECTS IN THE VU GIA - THU BON RIVER BASIN

The Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is part of a plan to develop a number of hydropower projects in Vu Gia and Thu Bon rivers in Quang Nam Province as seen in Figure 1 below. The total theoretical and economic hydropower potential of the Vu Gia – Thu Bon River Basin in Central Vietnam is estimated at some 1,300 MW and 1,000 MW, respectively, and the annual energy potential at about 6 TWh and 4.6 TWh, respectively, representing a considerable resource for hydropower development compared to other river basins in Vietnam.

The Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin consists of two main rivers, Vu Gia River and Thu Bon River, and three main tributaries, Dak Mi River, Bung River and Tranh River.

In the river basin, the A Vuong Hydropower Project has been finished and Song Tranh 2, Song Con 2, Dak Mi 1 and Dak Mi 4 Hydropower Projects are under construction. In addition Song Bung 2 and Song Bung 5 Hydropower Projects are under project preparatory phase. The location of these projects is shown in Figure 1, while the key parameters of each project are provided in Table 1, below.

Figure 1: Location of current and proposed Hydropower Projects in Vu Gia-Thu Bon Basin



1.1 Projects completed

1.1.1 A Vuong Hydropower Project

Construction of A Vuong Hydropower Project started in 2003. The Dam is located on A Vuong River, about 10 km upstream of the confluence with Bung River and 80 km west from Da Nang.

The A Vuong Hydropower Project comprises an 80 m high RCC dam with a gated spillway located in the central part of the dam. The waterway comprises a 5.3 km long headrace tunnel and a 520 m long surface penstock. The powerhouse has been constructed in an excavated pit and equipped with two Francis units of 105 MW, totaling 210 MW. The Project has a fairly large reservoir with an area of 9 km² that will provide an active storage of 267 Mm³, corresponding to some 21% of the mean annual inflow of 40 m³/s

1.2 Projects under construction

1.2.1 Song Tranh 2 Hydropower Project

The construction of Song Tranh 2 Hydropower Project started in 2006. It is located on Tranh River and situated about 60 km west of Tam Ky Town.

The Song Tranh 2 Hydropower Project incorporates a Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC) dam of some 95 m height with a spillway in the river channel, and an intake on the right bank. A 1.8 km long pressure tunnel would convey the flow to the surface power station equipped with two Francis turbines, with a total installed capacity of 162 Megawatt (MW). The Project has a large reservoir with an area of 22 km² that will provide an active storage of 520 million cubic meter (Mm³), corresponding to about 16% of the mean annual inflow of 106 cubic meter per second (m³/s).

1.2.2 Dak Mi 1 Hydropower Project

The Dak Mi 1 Hydropower Project would be situated some 30 km south of Kham Duc in Phuc Son District.

The general layout of Dak Mi 1 Hydropower Project comprises of the following parts according to the National Hydropower (NHP) Study:

- An 82 m high and 370 m long (dam 2A), and a 71 m high and 320 m long (dam 2B) rockfill dams with the crest at +851.0 m and +849.7 m, respectively;
- Four surface spillways with radial gates, width 15 m and height 16 m;
- A 10.7 km long headrace tunnel and a 6.6 km long tailrace tunnel, both concrete-lined and with a diameter of 5.9 m;
- A 1 km long concrete-lined underground penstock with a diameter of 3.6 m;
- An underground power station housing two 107.5 MW Francis units;
- A 28 km long 220 kV, AC 400, transmission line with double circuits; and
- 10 km of new constructed road from the new Ho Chi Minh Highway.

The Project has a reservoir with an area of 4.6 km² that will provide an active storage of 93 Mm³, corresponding to about 11% of the mean annual inflow of 26 m³/s.

1.2.3 Dak Mi 4 Hydropower Project

The Dak Mi 4 Hydropower Project would be situated some 5 km north-east of Kham Duc town in

Phuc Son District.

The Dak Mi 4 Hydropower Project would be the most downstream project in Dak Mi River, and the rationale of Dak Mi 4 Hydropower Project is a river diversion from Dak Mi River to the upper Thu Bon River.

The general layout of Dak Mi 4 Hydropower Project comprises of the following parts according to the Feasibility Study by PECC2 (July 2005):

- A 90 m high and 430 m long RCC dam with the crest at +263.2 m. Lower control dams are situated at the intermediate reservoir and at the intake pond for the lower scheme.
- A surface spillway with 5 radial gates, width 20 m and height 15 m.
- A 2,2 km long concrete-lined transfer tunnel, and a 1,8 km long embedded penstock with a diameter of 5.6 m connected to the upper power station.
- A 240 m long surface penstock with a diameter of 6.0 m to the lower power station.
- A surface power station housing three 47 MW Francis units in the upper power station, and a lower power station housing three 13 MW Francis or Kaplan units.
- A 30 km long 220 kV, AC 400, transmission line with double circuits.
- 10 km of access roads from National Road 14 E.

The Project has an upper reservoir with an area of 10.4 km² that will provide an active storage of 158 Mm³, corresponding to about 7% of the mean annual inflow of 68 m³/s.

1.2.4 Song Con 2 Hydropower Project

The Song Con 2 Hydropower Project would be located on the Song Con tributary, some 20 km upstream of the confluence with Vu Gia River and some 12 km south-west of Mang May village in Hien District.

The general layout of Song Con 2 Hydropower Project comprises of the following parts according to the Pre-feasibility Study by PECC3 (July 2003):

- A 30 m high and 148 m long concrete gravity dam with the crest at +283.0 m.
- A 120 m wide un-gated spillway.
- A 4.2 km long headrace tunnel with a diameter of 2.5 m.
- A 650 m long surface penstock with a diameter of 2 m.
- A surface power station housing two 23 MW Francis units.
- A 2 km long 220 kV, AC 185, transmission line with double circuits.
- 22 km of new road from the Ba Lien village on Highway No 4. The powerhouse area would also be connected to Highway No. 4 from Cau Ha Tan.

The Project has a small reservoir for daily regulation only.

1.3 Hydropower Projects in preparatory phase

1.3.1 Song Bung 2 Hydropower Project

The Song Bung 2 Hydropower Project would be the most upstream in a cascade of hydropower development proposed along the Bung River, and is located in Nam Giang District of Quang Nam

Province.

The Bung River originates in the mountainous area between Laos and Vietnam. The dam site of the Song Bung 2 Hydropower Project would be located some 12 km from the Laotian border.

The general layout of Song Bung 2 Hydropower Project comprises of the following parts according to the Feasibility Study by Project Engineering Construction Company 3 (PECC3) (June 2005):

- A 100 m high and 350 m long Concrete Faced Rockfill Dam (CFRD) with the crest at +607.5 m.
- Three surface spillways with radial gates, width 15 m and height 16 m.
- A 9.1 km long TBM pressure tunnel with a diameter of 4 m.
- A 850 m long penstock with a diameter of 2.6 m
- A surface power station housing two 50 MW Francis units.
- A 1.1 km long tailrace tunnel with a diameter of 4.8 m.
- A 15 km long 220 kV, AC 240, transmission line with double circuits.
- A 25 km long new road will be constructed from Cha Val town towards Zuoaih village and further to the powerhouse area and dam site.

The Project has a reservoir with an area of 2.9 km² that will provide an active storage of 69 Mm³, corresponding to about 8% of the mean annual inflow of 29 m³/s.

1.3.2 Song Bung 5 Hydropower Project

The Song Bung 5 Hydropower Project would be situated some 10 km northwest of Thanh My City and some 10 km upstream of the confluence between Bung and Cai rivers on the border between Hien and Nam Giang districts.

The Song Bung 5 Hydropower Project is the most downstream project on a cascade development of Bung River, and is recommended to provide re-regulation of the intermittent outflow from Song Bung 4 and A Vuong hydropower projects.

The general layout of Song Bung 5 Hydropower Project comprises of the following parts according to the Pre-feasibility Study by PECC3 (September 2005):

- A 50 m high and 280 m long concrete gravity dam with the crest at +62.0 m.
- A surface spillway with six radial gates, width 15 m and height 16 m.
- A short concrete-lined waterway.
- A surface power station housing two 42.5 MW Kaplan units.
- A 15 km long 110 kV, AC 185, transmission line with double circuits.
- 15 km of new road from Linh Hiep on Highway No. 14B.

The Project has a small reservoir for daily re-regulation.

Table 1: Summary of Main Features of Hydropower Projects under construction, or planned, in the Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin

	Item	Unit	Under construction		Under planning					
			A Vuong	Song Tranh 2	Song Bung 2	Song Bung 4	Song Bung 5	Dak Mi 1	Dak Mi 4	Song Con 2
1	Catchment Area	km ²	682	1,100	324	1,477	2,388	396.8	1,125	248
2	Mean Annual Flow	m ³ /s	39.8	106	18.9	71	139	26.4	67.8	13.2
3	Full Supply Level, FSL	m.a.s.l	380	175	605	222.5	60	845	258	275
4	Reservoir Area at FSL	km ²	9.1	21.5	2.9	15.8	2.6	4.6	10.4	0.13
5	Minimum Operating Level, MOL	m.a.s.l	340	140	565	195	58	810	240	274
6	Reservoir Area at MOL	km ²	4.3	9.3	1.0	7.8	2.1	1.4	7.0	0.12
7	Reservoir Regulation	m	40	35	40	27.5	2	35	18	1
8	Reservoir Total Storage	Mm ³	343.6	733.4	87.2	493.3	39.2	116.1	310	0.78
9	Reservoir Active Storage	Mm ³	266.5	521.1	69.2	320.7	4.6	93.4	158	0.1
10	Maximum Tail Water Level	m.a.s.l	86.6	87.5	242.8	125	40.3	258*	71.5	29.7
11	Normal Tail Water Level	m.a.s.l	58	71	224.6	96.5	18.2	252	67.5	18
12	Design Head	m	300	88.3	330.5	104.9	39.8	552	172.5	215
13	Total Turbine Design Discharge	m ³ /s	78.4	209.7	34.8	172.7	250	44	121	22.8
14	Installed Capacity	MW	210	162	100	156	85	215	180	46
15	Annual Average Energy Potential	GWh	815	620.7	415	538	371	824	743	168

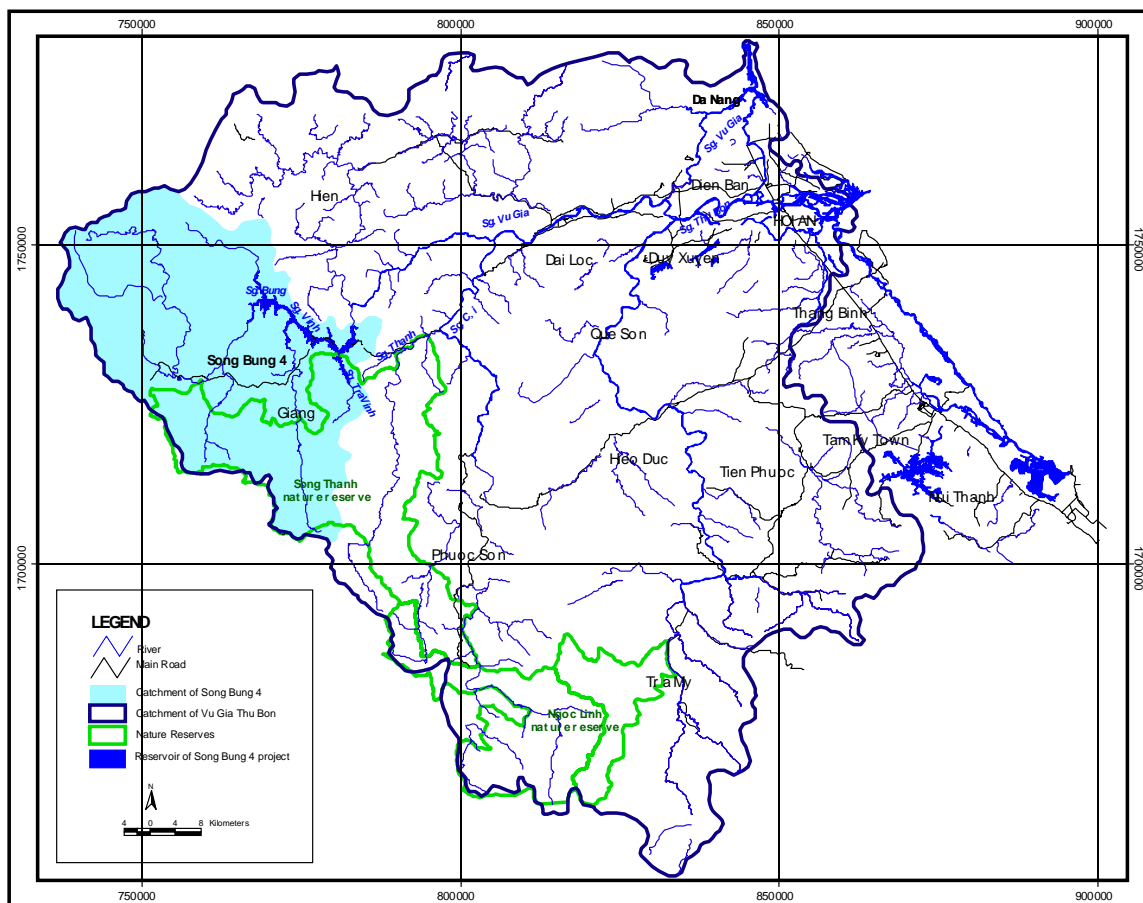
2 OVERVIEW OF SONG BUNG 4 HYDROPOWER PROJECT

2.1 Location

The Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is to be built on the Bung River, a tributary of Vu Gia River, about 3 kilometers upstream of the confluence of the Bung River with the A Vuong River.

The dam and reservoir are in Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province, in Central Vietnam, see general location on Figure 2. The dam itself is on a stretch of the Bung River in which the river defines the boundary between two communes: Zuoih and Ta Bhing communes of Nam Giang District. The reservoir impounded by the dam, is mostly in Zuoih commune, although in the section near the dam, it forms the boundary between Zuoih and Ta Bhing Communes.

Figure 2: Location of the Proposed Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project



2.2 Project Parameters

The main features and components of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project are summarized in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Main Features and Components of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project

	Main Features	Unit	quantity	Main Components	Unit	qty/type
1	Catchment Area	km ²	1,448	Dam Type	-	RCC
2	Mean Annual Flow	m ³ /s	73.6	Dam Height	M	114
3	Full Supply Level, FSL	m.a.s.l	222.5	Crest Length	M	345
4	Reservoir Area at FSL	km ²	15.65	Crest Level	m	229
5	Minimum Operating Level, MOL	m.a.s.l	205	Spillway Gates	Nos	6
6	Reservoir Area at MOL	km ²		Tunnel, Length	M	3,225.59
7	Reservoir Regulation	m		Tunnel Diameter	M	7.2
8	Reservoir Total Storage	Mm ³	510.8	Penstock, Length	M	149
9	Reservoir Active Storage	Mm ³	233.99	Penstock, Diameter	M	16
10	Spillway Design Flood	m ³ /s	15,427			
11	Maximum Tail Water Level	m	123.4			
12	Normal Tail Water Level	m	97.4			
13	Design Head	m	106			
14	Total Turbine Design Discharge	m ³ /s	166			
15	Installed Capacity	MW	156			
16	Annual Average Energy Potential	GWh	586.25			

The Song Bung 4 Dam, located on Bung River some 3 km upstream of the confluence with A **Vuong River, will create a reservoir with an area of some 15.65 km² at the Full Supply Level (FSL) of +222.5 m.**

2.2.1 Hydrology: Catchment, Discharge and Utilisable Head

The catchment area of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is estimated at 1,448 km² and the annual discharge was estimated at 73.6 m³/s in the technical phase by PECC1

Water from the Song Bung 4 Reservoir will be diverted, via a headrace tunnel and an underground penstock, to a power station located also on Bung River some 5 km downstream of the dam. The difference in elevation between the reservoir and the power station is some 125 m at the FSL. From the power station the water is conveyed back to Bung River via a short tailrace canal.

2.2.2 Project Cost and Financing

The total estimated cost of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is some USD 280.52 million, including taxes, contingencies and finance charges. It is anticipated that Asian Development Bank (ADB) will finance USD 196 million, or 69.9 % of the total estimated cost, Vietnam Development Bank USD 37.15 million (13.2%) and Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) the remaining USD 47.36 million (16.9%).

2.2.3 Indicative Schedule

Preliminary construction (access roads to Dam site and resettlement sites, etc.) started in Sep, 2008 (access roads to Dam site), and main construction work in May, 2010, with commissioning during the second half of 2013. A tentative construction schedule is given in Table 3, below.

Table 3: Tentative Hydropower Construction Schedule

No	WORK ITEMS	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
I	PREPARATION WORK	█																											
II	DAM and SPILLWAY																												
1	Foundation excavation																												
2	RCC and GEVR																												
3	CVC																												
4	Drainage drill																												
5	Equipment																												
III	INTAKE																												
IV	Adit																												
V	HEADRACE TUNNEL																												
1	Underground rock excavation																												
2	Concrete of tunnel																												
3	Lined steel for penstock																												
VI	SURGE SHAFT																												
1	Soil excavation																												
2	Openair rock excavation																												
3	Underground rock excavation																												
4	Underground concrete																												
5	Openair concrete (section from El. 222.5 - 252.5)																												
VII	POWERHOUSE, TAILRACE CHANNEL																												
1	Foundation excavation																												
2	Concrete																												
3	Hydro-equipment at d/s of powerhouse																												
4	Hydraulic equipment																												
VIII	SWITCHYARD																												
IX	DIVERSION CULVERT AND U/S DIS RETAINING WALLS																												
1	Rock excavation																												
2	Concrete of diversion culvert																												
3	Concrete of retaining wall																												
4	Hydro-mechanical equipment																												
5	Plug by concrete for diversion culvert																												
XI	COFFERDAM																												
1	Longitudinal cofferdam																												
2	Cofferdam for diversion culvert																												
3	Upstream cofferdam																												
4	downstream cofferdam																												
5	Cofferdam for powerhouse																												

A peak work force of 2,000 people is estimated to be employed during the construction of the Project.

2.3 Project Components

2.3.1 General

The Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project will produce electricity to cover the increasing demand in Central Vietnam, to sustain the economic growth in the region, by utilizing the head created by the dam and the water conveyance system. To accomplish this certain infrastructure facilities will be constructed as follows:

- A dam on Bung River to create the reservoir.
- Structures to divert the water from the reservoir to the power station.
- A power station with the necessary facilities to generate electricity.
- A transmission line to connect the power station with the national grid.
- Road works to connect the project site and resettlement areas to the national road system.
- Auxiliary areas to enable construction and operation of the Project.

The various project components are described in more detail below.

2.3.2 Reservoir

The Full Supply Level (FSL) of the reservoir will be at El. 222.5 m that will create a lake with an area of 15.65 km² and store a total volume of water of 510.8 million m³, see extent of the reservoir in Figure 4. The minimum Operating Level (MOL) of the reservoir will be at El. 205 m. At the MOL the volume of water is 276.81 million m³. The volume of water to be used for electricity generation, between FSL and MOL, would be 233.99 million m³.

The reservoir will be operated for seasonal regulation of the inflow, generally such that the reservoir will be filled-up to the FSL during the wet season, from September to December, and be draw down to the MOL during the dry season for the rest of the year. A typical variation of the reservoir water level during the year and the monthly average inflow is given in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Graph of typical variation in inflow and reservoir level, over the year

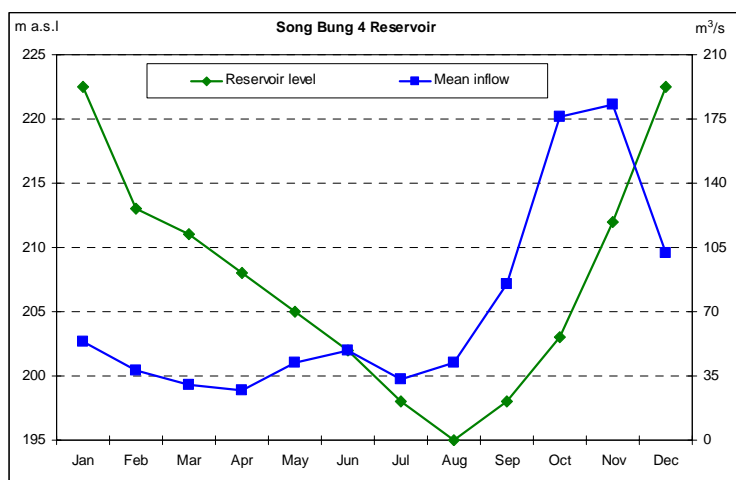
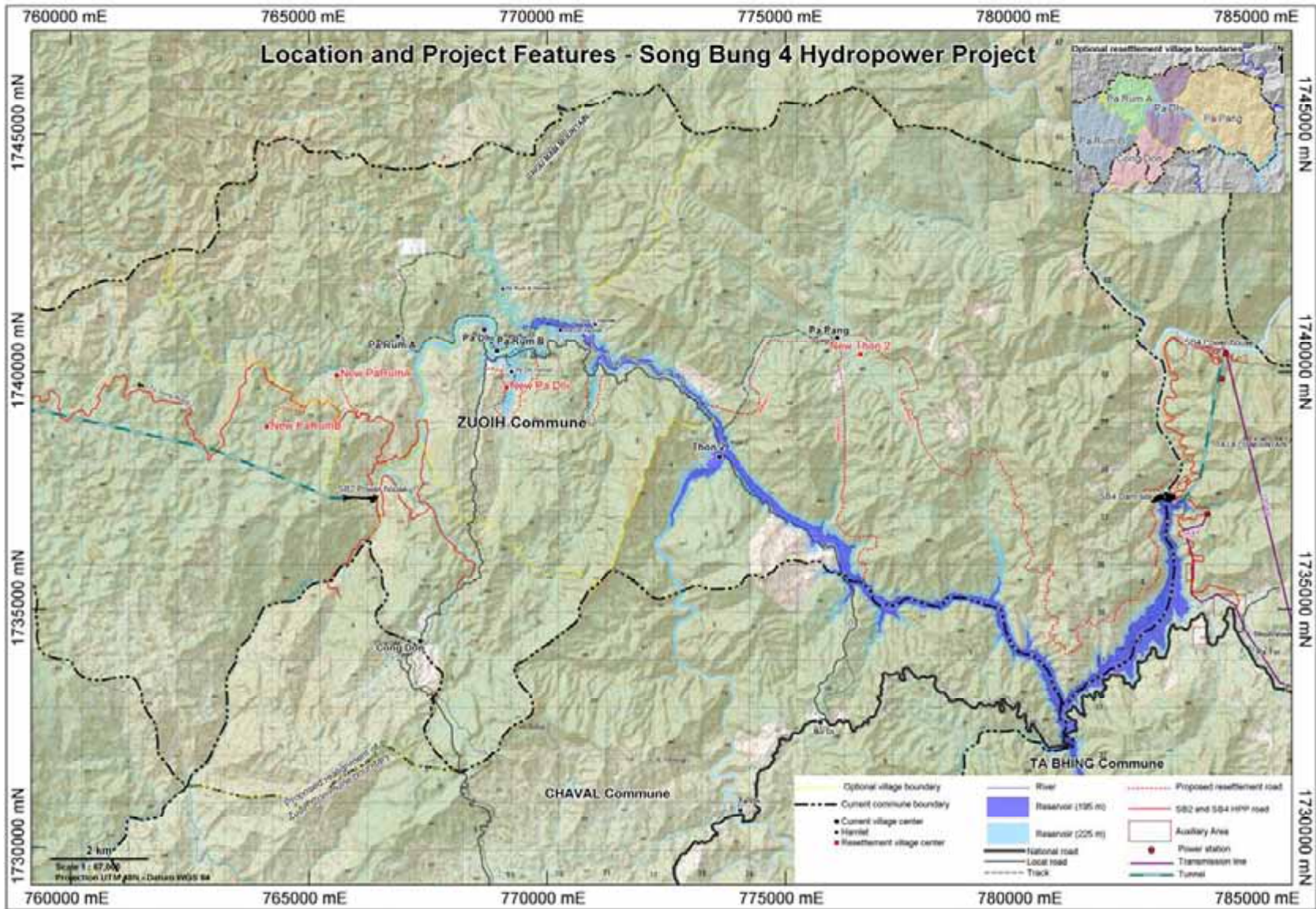


Figure 4: Project Features, Song Bung 4 HPP



2.3.3 Dam

The reservoir will be formed by the construction of a RCC gravity dam on Bung River. The dam will have a crest length of some 345m and a maximum height of 114 m from the deepest foundation level to the crest level of +229 m.

The foundation of the dam structure will be grouted for seepage control and for consolidation of the bedrock, and the dam will include inspection and drainage galleries, and be equipped with instrumentation consistent with modern international dam safety practice.

2.3.4 Spillway

The spillway will have five radial gates that will be incorporated in the dam structure, and is designed for a 5,000-year flood of some 15,427 m³/s. The spillway chute will terminate in a ski-jump that will throw the water into a pre-excavated plunge pool in the river downstream of the dam where the energy will be dissipated.

The floods will be attenuated when passed through the reservoir giving an outflow from the spillway of some 10,798 m³/s at a 5,000-year flood. The spillway is designed to work effectively for smaller floods than the design flood, by operating the spillway gates to control the water level in the reservoir.

During maintenance of the spillway gates, stoplogs will be placed in front of the intake.

An acoustic warning system will be recommended to be installed from the dam down to the confluence with Cai River to warn people when the spillway gates will be opened.

2.3.5 Water Conveyance System

2.3.5.1 Intake

A freestanding 42.4 m high intake structure will be constructed some 21 m to the south of the dam to convey the water to the headrace tunnel. The intake will have one opening and be equipped with a downstream service gate and an upstream guard gate. The opening will be equipped with trash racks and mechanized trash-cleaning rakes. For maintenance of the guard gate, stoplogs may be placed in front of the intake. For dewatering of the water conveyance system during inspection and maintenance, both the services and guard gates will be closed.

2.3.5.2 Headrace Tunnel

A nearly horizontal headrace tunnel, with a total length of some 3225.59 m and an inner diameter of 7.2 m, will be excavated from the intake to the surge tank. The tunnel will be concrete lined and supported by steel-ribs or other strengthening measures when the tunnel encounters weak rock formations.

Construction of the headrace tunnel will be through two adits, one at the upstream end and one at the downstream end.

2.3.5.3 Surge Tank

At the downstream end of the headrace tunnel, a 75 m high (54 m below ground and 21 m above ground) surge tank will be constructed to reduce pressure transients created by start-up and load

rejection operations of the turbine-generator units. The surge tank will be concrete lined and have an internal diameter of 24 m above ground and 15 m below ground.

Construction of the surge tank will be through the adit at the downstream end of the headrace tunnel and from above ground.

2.3.5.4 Penstock

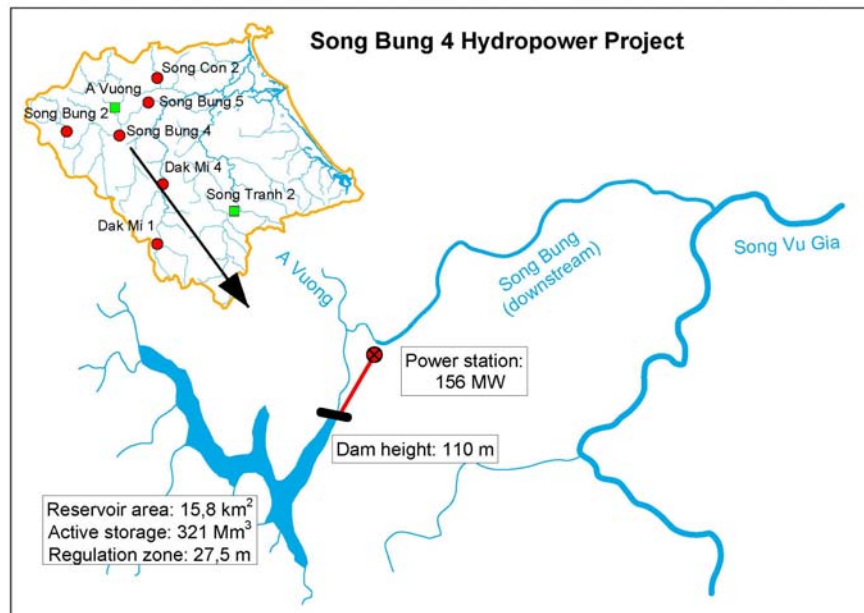
Downstream of the surge tank, an underground penstock, with a total length of some 149 m and a diameter of 16 m, will be constructed, being horizontal for the first part followed by a vertical part and finally a horizontal part towards the power station.

Construction of the penstock will be through two adits, one utilizing the adit at the downstream end of the headrace tunnel and one at the downstream end of the penstock.

2.3.5.5 Tailrace Canal

A 70 m long tailrace canal will divert the water back to Bung River.

Figure 5: Location of the Dam, penstock and powerhouse of the proposed Song Bung 4 Hydropower Projects



2.3.6 Power Station and Switchyard

The powerhouse will be located close to Bung River, some 5 km downstream of the dam, and consists of a 54.44 m high, 65.5 m long and 20.8 m wide surface structure. The structure will house two turbine-generator units with a total capacity of 156 MW, an erection bay, and auxiliary facilities for operation and maintenance. Two 3-phase transformers will be placed outside at the back of the powerhouse.

The control building, for operation of the Project, will be located adjacent to the powerhouse structure.

The buildings will be placed at El. 125 m being 0.5 m above the level for a 5,000-year flood.

The transformers at the powerhouse will be connected to the transmission lines via a switchyard, with dimensions 70 m x 143 m, located some 500 m downstream of the powerhouse.

2.3.7 Operation of the Power Station

It is difficult, at this stage, to determine the operation pattern of Song Bung 4 power station as the generation, and thereby the discharge from the power station, will be determined by:

- The inflow to the reservoir
- The water stored in the reservoir
- The reservoir operation rules that determine how much water should be released to the power station.
- The requirement of electricity in the power system at each instance.

The volume of Song Bung 4 Reservoir is fairly small, and in the dry season of dry years only the inflow to the reservoir may be released through the power station. This amount of water can be distributed over the day in different manners depending on the demand, such as say 25 m³/s during 24 hours, or 50 m³/s during 12 hours, or 100 m³/s during 6 hours, all with equal volume of water.

The Song Bung 4 Power Station will basically be operated between 6 am to 10 pm, and be closed for the remaining hours of the day. This means that the outflow from Song Bung 4 Power Station will be intermittent on a daily basis, which could create fairly large variations of the downstream water levels at start-up and close-down of the power station, at least down to the confluence with Song Cai.

2.3.8 Transmission Line and Sub-station

The power generated at Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project will be connected to the national grid via a 34 km long double circuit 220 kV transmission line to the existing substation at Thanh My.

The 220 kV transmission line will be constructed by another agency. The actual routing and design of the transmission line will be done in 2012 and 2013. The standard design for the 220 kV involves construction of approximately 100 self-supporting steel towers some 40 m high and 10 m wide. This transmission line will be addressed by REMDB Vol. 3B.

In addition, a 110 kV transmission line is being constructed from Thanh My Substation to the project site for electricity supply during construction of the Project. This line, with a length of some 38 km, will follow Highway 14 D and the access road to the project site. This transmission line is addressed by REMDP Vol. 3A.

An existing 220/110 kV substation at Thanh My will be utilized for connecting the transmission line to the national grid.

2.4 Road Works

2.4.1 Access Road to Project Site

For the construction of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, a considerable amount of materials need to be transported from Da Nang City, some 100 km to the east. The existing Highway 14D is reported to be adequate for this purpose and no additional upgrading of this road is foreseen. For transport of heavy equipment, such as the generators, at least the last part of the road from Nam Giang would probably need to be closed during the transportation.

From Highway 14D a 5.4 km long access road is being constructed to the dam site along the right edge of Bung River. The standard of the road will be Grade 4 in mountainous areas with asphalt coating.

2.4.2 Access Roads within the Project Site

A number of access roads will be constructed within the project site, to be used both during construction and operation as summarized in the Table 4.

Table 4: Access roads related to the construction of the dam and powerhouse

From	To	Length, km	Width, m	Pavement
Dam	Powerhouse	6.6	1+5.5+1	Asphalt
Powerhouse	Surge Tank	1.1	1+5.5+1	Gravel
Powerhouse	Switchyard	0.5	1+5.5+1	Gravel
	Adit No. 2	0.3	1+3.5+1	Gravel
Service Roads		11	1+3.5+1	Gravel

A bridge across Bung River is planned some 400 m downstream of the dam, to be used during the construction of the dam structure and leads to the Papang resettlement site. Permanent access across the river will be through this bridge.

2.4.3 Relocation of Highway 14 D

A 2,867 m long stretch of Highway 14 D needs to be relocated due to the impoundment of Song Bung 4 Reservoir, and a 326.45 m long 75 m high bridge will be constructed over Tru Vinh, a tributary to Bung River.

2.4.4 Roads to Resettlement Areas

2.4.4.1 Access to Pa Pang Resettlement Site

The access to the Pa Pang Resettlement site is a major issue. The area is a good resettlement site for one village, in addition to the very small host village, due to the sufficient areas of flat and irrigable land and good water sources. However, the area is rather isolated, and is currently accessible by walking tracks, as follows:

- Walking track from Thon2 village: steep, about 2 to 3 hours walking; and
- Walking track to Pa Lua, about 4 hours walking

Both of these tracks will be partially submerged by the Song Bung 4 reservoir. The access to this resettlement site is as follows:

Pa Pang to Pa Lua, but via the Song Bung 4 dam:

- Pa Pang to Dam: distance = 15.4 km.
- Dam to Pa Lua village: distance = 6 km.

The design of this road is a rural road grade A.

The first option was taken because the reservoir is big and it is difficult and very expensive to build a bridge over the reservoir. Because of the first option, the distance between Papang resettlement site (for Thon 2 villagers) and the new commune center in Cong Don becomes about 59 km. Given that the distance between Papang resettlement site (for Thon 2 villagers) and the new commune center in Cong Don is quite far, it will be difficult for the Thon 2 villagers to get access to basic services from the new commune center and to the market. Therefore, the Thon 2 affected villagers requested to build the following access roads:

- (i) From Papang to the edge at the reservoir to graze animals and fishing
- (ii) From Papang to existing Parum A and Parum B connecting to the district road going to Tay Giang district.

On December 7th, 2009 Quang Nam PPC met with Song Bung 4 PMB and asked Song Bung 4 PMB and Nam Giang DPC to do survey of routing of that access road from Papang to the edge at the reservoir. The survey of construction of the access road from Papang resettlement site to reservoir is undergoing. Regarding to the second request, it depends on the development planning of Quang Nam Province.

2.4.4.2 Access to Pa Dhi Resettlement Sites

The access to the Pa Dhi resettlement site from the commune center in Cong don will pass through the existing Pa dhi village and the distance of the road is about 5.3 km. The design of this road is of rural road grade A (Lane length of 3.5 m; asphalted). The access road from Cong Don Commune Centre to Chaval is being upgraded. The communication between the Padhi resettlement site with the 14 D highway will be faster. The distance from the current village to the 3 residential locations of the resettlement varies from 1.5 km to 4 km.

2.4.4.3 Access to Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B Resettlement Sites

The access road to the resettlement sites of Parum A and Parum B starts from National Road 14D in Km 48+200 and connects to access road to the Plant Site. It is 22 Km in length and with 5.5 meter in width. The road traverses to Cong Don, A Bat and Parum A villages. The road is of rural ones grade A. The distance from Cong Don Commune center to Parum B resettlement site is 14 km, and the distance from Cong Don Commune center to Parum A resettlement site is 11 km. The distance between the existing Pa Rum A and the resettlement site 4 to 5 km and the distance between the existing Pa Rum B to the residential locations in the new resettlement site varies from 5 to 6 km.

2.5 Auxiliary Construction Areas, Access Roads and Transmission Lines for Construction

Auxiliary project areas have been identified in the technical design, and these are listed in Table 5 below. The resettlement plan for these components is part of the updated REMDP Vol. 3A.

Table 5: Auxiliary Project Areas

Project Land	Description	Affected Households
Auxiliary Area 1	Crushing plant for RCC and aggregate ground	35
Rock quarry, access road to quarry	Rock quarry site and access road	
Auxiliary Area 2	Formwork, reinforcement establishment, lab; electricity / water supply system, maintenance establishment, construction equipment disposal ground; contractor's office at waterways area, electro-mechanical assembling establishment; workers' accommodations at dam site / waterways; equipment / materials storehouse; police station; fire-fighting station	61
Auxiliary Area 3	Formwork, reinforcement establishment, lab, maintenance establishment and construction equipment disposal ground; contractor's office at the headwork; fuel storage; electricity and water supply system; contractor's offices at the dam site	
Auxiliary Area 4	Crushing plant at the dam site; sand storage ground at the headwork, ashlar storage ground at the headwork; sand storage at the waterways, disposal ground	7
Explosive magazine	Storage of explosive materials for the headwork	
Auxiliary area 5	Dam, intake, adit 1 and auxiliary area for the construction of the headwork including: RCC establishment, RCC belt conveyor system, concrete establishment at the dam site, standby electricity at the dam site, pre-cast concrete ground, explosive magazine at the waterways; disposal ground and construction roads	9
Auxiliary area 6	Waterway area: surge tank, powerhouse, adit 2, crushing plant, concrete establishment, ashlar storage ground, at the powerhouse	0

Project Land	Description	Affected Households
	area, disposal area, standby electricity, transformer stations, water technical treatment station, construction roads	
Powerhouse management area	SB4 and ADB experts' office	13
Access Road to Dam site	From Highway 14D to Dam site. Length: 5.4 km; width: 6.5 m	23
Relocation of Highway 14D	Along existing Highway 14D, but at higher elevation. Length: 2.5 km; width: 8.5 m	5
TOTAL		153

3 PROJECT COMPONENTS THAT WILL RESULT IN LAND, LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The following components of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project will result in negative impacts on local villagers.

3.1 The Song Bung 4 Reservoir

The creation and thus inundation of this reservoir will have the following impacts:

- i. Flood the housing area /settlements of 4 villages - Thon 2, Pa Rum B, Pa Rum A and Pa Dhi. A total of 224 households who currently live in these villages will be thus impacted by reservoir inundation. Flood the housing area of four households from Thon Vinh village of Ta Bhing commune
- ii. Flood the social infrastructure in these 4 villages, such as community house, 4 primary schools and one secondary school, one commune health centre, and many gravity supplied water systems.
- iii. Flood the wet (paddy rice) fields and some fruit tree gardens of three of these villages. According to the recent survey, a total of 8.98 ha of wet rice (paddy) fields, belonging to 39 families, and producing 18,280 kg of rice per year will be lost.
- iv. Flood most of the fish ponds of these three villages. A total of 110 families have generally small fish ponds, that will be all flooded by the reservoir.
- v. Flood some of the grazing ground currently grazed by villagers. It is estimated that about 50 % of current grazing grounds will be flooded. The Pa Rum B and Thon 2 village will lose of their grazing land since they will not have access to their old grazing land. The Resettlement Site Development Plan included grazing area by the Bung river for Thon 2. For Pa Rum B, fodder development will be undertaken in the agro forestry zone if required.
- vi. Flood some of the forest currently utilized by the villagers. It is estimated that 10 to 15 % of current forestry resources will be flooded. Only AP from Padhi and Pa Rum A will have access to their present forest area for NTFP that will not be flooded. The Project will have community agro-forestry program for all the four affected villages and host village Pa Pang and four reservoir inundated villages from Thon Vinh village from Ta Bhing commune.

- vii. Seriously impact the riverine fisheries in the Song Bung and its major tributaries, of three villagers, and part of the fourth village (Pa Rum A). The estimated (from recall household survey) total annual catch that will be impacted is about 49,000 kg, or an average of about 243 kg per household, which has an estimates annual 'value' of USD 74,886 or USD 370 per household that will be impacted.
- viii. Seriously impact the riverine fisheries for any other persons travelling to the Song Bung 4 area to be inundated to fish or collect aquatic products.
- ix. Inundate the current communication routes along the Song Bung rive, or across the Song Bung river.
- x. Have socio-cultural impacts due especially to:
 - (a) the loss of the riverine fisheries livelihoods, and other socio-cultural linkages to the river.
 - (b) the loss of the cattle grazing land based livelihoods near the river, and other socio-cultural linkages to the livelihood.
 - (c) The Resettlement Site for Thon 2 is in Pa Pang mountain village which is remote and not easily accessible and it is far away from new Cong Don Commune Centre. This has an implication for access to basic service and market. Therefore, a Commune a administrative office, secondary school and a health centre are included in the Pa Pang Resettlement Site. An access road from Pa Pang Resettlement Site to reservoir will be built so that affected people of Thon 2 village can continue their fishing activities. The social and economic impact could be results from the conflict between Thon 2 and Pa Pang host villagers from sharing forest resources, grazing land, upland field etc. The resettlement site development plan has marked the village boundary, upland land area. The agro forestry plan marked agro forestry zone for each village.
 - (d) The village of Pa dhi will move to higher ground from their existing village. The village layout included divides them into groups and it can weaken their day to day social network. The Guoil house will be built in the centre of the village so that they can gather to perform social and cultural activities in specific occasions.
 - (e) The Pa Rum B village moves 6 km away from their existing village. However, Pa Rum B will not have access to their existing upland fields and they will not be able to continue their fishing in the Bung river. The village lay out indicates that they will be divided into two groups and thus weaken their existing social network. The new commune centre is 14 km from the new resettlement site, therefore a health centre will be built between Pa RumA and Pa Rum B.

The Pa Rum A village moves 2 km away from their existing village. The village layout divide them in to different groups across the stream. A foot bridge will be built so that the Pa Rum A villagers can maintain their existing social network. Pa Rum A villagers can continue their existing upland fields and continue their fishing in the Bung river. The new commune centre is 11 km from the new resettlement site, therefore a health centre will be built between Pa rum A and Pa rum B.

3.2 Song Bung 4 Dam

The Song Bung 4 dam will pose a total barrier to fish migration. Thus, those species that are caught below the proposed dam location - in the Song Bung river and then the Vu Gia - that rely on

migration to areas above the dam location, will no longer be able to breed or grow.

In addition, those species that are caught above the proposed dam location - in the Bung River and its tributaries - that rely on migration along the Bung River in the area of the dam (and reservoir) will no longer be able to breed or grow.

People living in the downstream and upstream area will no longer be able to catch and eat or sell fish that are thus impacted.

3.3 Operation of the Song Bung 4 Dam

As the Song Bung 4 dam will be operated to produce electricity, the flow regime below the dam will be significantly altered, in comparison to the current or natural flow regime.

This will impact those fish species which do not need to migrate along the Bung River, above the proposed location of the dam. Thus, persons catching and eating or selling these types of fish or aquatic products will be impacted.

3.4 Project (Construction) Lands Acquisition

Those land areas, described in Section 2 above and in detailed in updated Volume 3A. A total of 431 households are affected by the construction activities, 42 of which are severely affected. Of the 42 severely affected households, 41 are located in Thon Vinh village.

3.5 Project construction workforce and related activities

During the approximately 4 years of construction of the Song Bung 4 Project, a large and significant amount - in comparison to current local population levels - of construction workers or related workers, camp followers and the like will immigrate into the area.

If not controlled, this will have negative 'induced' impacts on the local population, such as;

- i. social and possibly moral disruption;
- ii. possible increase in sexually transmitted diseases (STD);
- iii. possible increase in human trafficking;
- iv. increase on prices of food products due to increased demand for local foods; and
- v. extraction of natural resources by the immigrants.

In addition, the influx of the large number of construction and transportation vehicles will have impacts on local traffic, and also likely to increase traffic accidents etc.

4 OVERVIEW OF AFFECTED PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREA

A total of 253 households will be affected by reservoir inundation (see **Error! Reference source not found.**8). This includes 224 households from the four reservoir villages, 4 households in Vinh village and 25 households in the host village of Pa Pang. The Pa Pang village will not be affected directly by reservoir inundation but by providing land for the resettlement site for Thon 2 affected village. The various types of impact are also listed in the table below.

An estimated 88 households in 16 villages will be impacted by construction activities in project land

areas. The impacts are expected to be on the land and livelihoods only and will not cause any physical relocation. The updated Vol. 3 include resettlement plan for construction land.

Construction work camps will affect one village (with 119 households). A specific Social Management Plan to cover issues affecting the local population during the construction and operation phase has been produced separately from the REMDP.

In the downstream area there are a total of 57 villages which will be impacted by hydrological changes. This includes the Pa Dau 2 village on Sung Bung River, all eight villages of Dai Son Commune (Dai Loc District) located around the confluence of Song Bung and Song Cai rivers and 48 villages located in the remaining ten communes of Dai Loc District. The actual scale of impact on the fisheries in this area is to be identified through a study undertaken upon Project Commissioning.

In the upstream area there are 32 villages with a total of 1,627 households. These will also be impacted on their fish catch. The scale of the impact in this area will also be assessed through a fisheries impact study to be carried out prior to operation and followed up by monitoring.

Table 6: Summary of Impacted Persons (AP villages, households and persons), Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project (Dec 2009)

Project Component, Area of Project Impacts	No. of villages	no. of households (HHs)		physically relocating (houses)		Land/Livelihood impacts			fisheries impacts			social and/or cultural impacts ⁱ	
		total	impacted	HH	Persons	HH	HH/SAP ⁱⁱ	Pers./SAP ⁱⁱ	HH	HH/SAP	Persons	HH	persons
1. Reservoir Inundation													
1.1: Zuoih Commune													
• Relocating villages ^{i, ii}	4	224	224	224	939	224	224	939	224	224	939	224	939
• 1 host village ⁱⁱ	1	25	25	2	10	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	119
1.2: Ta Bhing Commune													
• Vinh village	1	124	4	4	20	4	4	20	4	4	26	4	26
1. Sub-total	6	373	253	230	969	253	228	959	228	228	965	253	1,084
2. Access Roads													
2.1 Pa Pang Resettlement Site	1		24			24							
2.2 Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B Resettlement Sites	3		73			73	2	10	11				
2. Sub-total	4		97			97	2	10	11				
3. Project Construction Lands (excluding 220 kV transmission line to be covered by REMDP Vol. 3B but including relocation of Highway 14D)													
• Construction sites, camp areas ⁱⁱⁱ	1		88			88	42						
• 110 kV Construction of Transmission Line ^{iv}	16		343			343							
3. Sub-total	17		431			431	42						

5. Down/Upstream Areas														
• Pa Dua 2, Thanh My Commune		1	34	34						34	34		34	
• Dai Son Commune		8	679	98			30 ^v			98	98			
• 10 other Dai Loc Communes ^{vi}		48	25,000	1,678						1,678				
• 6 Upstream Communes ^{vi}		32	1,627	1,412						1,412				
5. Sub-total		89	27,340	3,222			30			3,222	132		34	
TOTAL APs		116	27,713	4,003	230	969	811	272	969	3,461	360	965	287	1,084
Ethnicity >	Co Tu	49			226	954	298	268		1,698	308		283	
	Kinh	67			4	15	62	4		1,753	53		4	

- i Relocation, serious livelihood loss and/or loss of natural resource which are an integral part of that community.
- ii SAP = Severely Impacted Persons. Those for whom mitigation will definitely require replacement and livelihood restoration and/or development.
- iii. Project Construction Phase impacts are due to the large non-EM workforce and followers in/around construction and camp sites, on the rural, ethnic villagers;
- iv. Affected households by land acquisition from 110kV transmission line (covered in REMDP Vol. 3A)
- v This is the case were some riverside crop land may be eroded and thus lost.
- vi Impact on fisheries in the downstream area is still to be identified through a post Project Commissioning study.

5 THE REMDP: PRINCIPLES OF A COMBINED RP AND EMDP

The 2 ADB social safeguards policies applying to the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project are;

- Policy on Involuntary Resettlement; and
- Policy on Indigenous Peoples.

The relevant requirements of these policies (explained in detail in Chapter 2) are as follows:

"The Policy on Indigenous Peoples requires that if indigenous peoples (or ethnic minorities) are likely to be affected significantly by a Bank intervention or are disadvantaged or vulnerable in an intervention because of their social or cultural identity, a specific indigenous peoples' plan (or ethnic minority plan) addressing indigenous people and their concerns must be prepared. "

Mitigation and compensation plans are necessary if the project will negatively affected indigenous populations. Indigenous peoples plan should form a basis for project implementation, as well as for monitoring and evaluation of how the project deals with indigenous peoples issues. Consultation with indigenous peoples groups is a key to developing an effective, accurate, responsive indigenous people's development plan.

The objectives of the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement are (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; (ii) to minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable by choosing alternative viable project options; and (iii) where involuntary resettlement is

unavoidable, to ensure that affected people receive assistance, preferably under the project, so that they will be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project, and that the poorest and vulnerable households, including ethnic minorities, are assisted to improve their pre-project socio-economic conditions. The three important elements of the involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The Policy requires a resettlement planning document to be prepared.

The *Operations Manual Section F2/BP* notes that the policy treats involuntary resettlement as a “development opportunity” and allows planners to manage impoverishment risks and turn dispossessed or displaced people into project beneficiaries, particularly the poor and vulnerable, who may be disproportionately affected by resettlement losses.

Thus, as the vast majority of the APs in the Song Bung 4 Project are all relatively poor Co Tu, then a resettlement plan (RP) which aims to develop these Co Tu APs must in reality, address the very same issues, and propose the same mitigation and development measures that are required by the EMDP. Thus, in the interests of efficiency, and of mainstreaming the EM concerns into the Resettlement Plan, a unified Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan - REMDP - document has been produced as the main social safeguard document for the Song Bung 4 Project.

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

Chapter 2:

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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1 GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT

The issue of ethnic minority development policy in Vietnam addressed through a number of sector policies that cross-cut with ethnic minorities. The official terminology for these ethnic groups is “national minorities”. They make up about 15% of the population according to the 1999 census.

Since ethnic minority issues appear in a range of development policies, it is accounted below how they appear in different sector policy documents; concerning poverty, land use, culture, gender and decentralization policies. The application for hydropower in particular, is primarily seen in implementation of required resettlement. There is only a general policy for resettlement for the whole nation (Decree 197 CP, 2004), no specific policy for ethnic minorities.

The basic reference for ethnic minority development is the continuously updated documentation from the Ethnic Council of the Parliament, *Communist party and state law policy on ethnic minorities*.¹ This volume includes 45 documents of the Communist Party (pp. 11–246), 23 documents of the Parliament (pp. 247–335) and 96 documents of the Government (pp. 336–811) and covers the period from 1945 to 2000. A key document is *No. 22 – NQ/TW November 27, 1989: Policy document on socio-economic development*. It gives the foundation for programs of great significance for ethnic minority issues, such as *Program 135* (Socio-economic Development Program for Extremely Difficult Communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas).

1.1 Ethnic Minority and Poverty Policy

A key policy targeting poverty issues is expressed through the *Program 135 (135/1998/QD-TTG)* dated July 31, 1998. It aims at poverty reduction through a socio-economic development program for communes with special difficulties in mountain areas and far from centres of Vietnam. Since the policy concerns hunger elimination and poverty reduction, ethnic minority issues appear prominently due to the strong correlation of ethnic minorities with poverty. Phase 1 was completed in 2000 and Phase 2 in 2005. Next phase will be implemented from 2006 to be completed in 2010. Focus has been on infrastructure (roads, schools, health stations, electricity). The program issues and applications are explained in Section 2.1 below. The program applies also to the SB4 Project area communes.

Ethnic minority people are amongst the poorest and least educated in Vietnam.² Ethnic minorities make up fourteen per cent of the population but account for 29 per cent of the poor. While the incidence of poverty among ethnic minorities has shown a decline from 86 per cent in 1993 to 69 per cent in 2002, poverty reduction is much slower compared with the Kinh, the rate of which has more than halved over the same period (reducing from 54 per cent to 23 per cent).

Further, it can be seen from the VHLSS that the gap in living standards between Kinh and ethnic minorities has actually grown. In twelve of the thirteen poorest provinces (those with more than 60 per cent of the population below the poverty line) ethnic minorities represent at least half of the population. Expenditure per capita among ethnic minority households is thirteen per cent lower

¹ Chinh sach va phap luat cua dang, nha nuoc ve dan toc, Hoi Dong Dan Toc Cua Quoc Hoi, Khoa X. This is the publication from the National ethnic culture publishing house (2000) of the tenth session. It has been used with updates.

² Poverty Task Force; Promoting Ethnic Minority Development (2002).

than for Kinh households. The educational attainment of household heads and spouses is lower. Endowments in terms of housing and other assets are below average. The compounded effect of all these characteristics is such that minority households are substantially poorer.³ The poverty situation of ethnic minorities is further discussed in Chapter 3 of this Volume.

1.2 Ethnic Minority and Land Use Policy

The issue of land use and land rights is, of course, highly significant for the Song Bung 4 Project. Land use policy has a long relevant history. The collectivization of land was intensified in the end of the 1950s. *Policy 38 CP/1968* (December 3, 1968) is a decision by the Government council on mobilizing fixed cultivation and resettlement. It aimed to cooperatives and collectivism for those ethnic people who were still practicing shifting cultivation. The policy has been in force since 1968 in the North and after 1975 in the South. In 1981 the *Directive 100* put an end to the “great socialist agriculture” as a failure and instead introduced individual lease of paddy land for households for fixed contributions in terms of agricultural production. One intention with the former policy was to mobilize ethnic minorities in highlands to change from shifting cultivation into permanent cultivation with the practice of wet rice cultivation. The land law in 1988 provided farmers certificates of land use rights so that they could choose crops to plant and to sell their crops on the open market.

There are many regulations concerning the benefit rights and obligations of the household and individuals who are contracted or have usufruct rights in the forest and forest lands: *Decree 64/CP (1993)*, *02/CP (2004)*, *163/CP (1999)*, *364/CP (1991)*, along with *Decision 178* of the Prime Minister. The decrees circumscribe the open access to forest resources, but are not always effectively implemented.

Decision 245/1998/QĐ-TTg (issued December 21, 1998) provides the other side of the coin. It regulates the responsibility of the State and different authorities on management of forests and forest lands.

Land Law 1993 and *2003* announce the land ownership of the people. It is against the community traditional ownership of cultivated land and forest land, which is typical for many ethnic minority groups, among them the Co Tu. The receiver of the land (individual or organization) has five rights: Transfer rights, inheritance rights, bonus (present) rights, mortgage rights and lease rights.

1.3 Ethnic Minority and Resettlement Policy

In the Vietnamese legal system, in contrast to international praxis, only those with land certificate are compensated in resettlement. The prime legal source is the *Regulation and law on land*.⁴ This includes five chapters of relevance for the Project.

The first general chapter (Chapter 1) contains regulations and includes hydropower and electricity lines considerations along with several other infrastructure issues.

Chapter 2 is on compensation for land loss. Chapter 3 deals with compensation for various other assets (Article 20, for example, concerns graves). Chapter 4 addresses support policy (support the

³ Baulch et al; *Ethnic Minority Development in Vietnam: A Socio-economic Perspective* (2002)

⁴ Chi Muc Cac Quy Dinh Phap Luat Ve Dat Dai, Nha Xuat Ban Thong Ke; *Regulation and law on land*; Statistical Publishing House (2000).

resettlers to have a stable life and stable production).

Chapter 5 goes into establishment of the resettlement site: for example, Article 29 gives that resettlement sites have to be built to comply with other urban/rural standards.

The main, and most recent legal document relating to Resettlement is Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (dated December 3, 2004), which applies to all Vietnamese citizens affected by resettlement, irrespective of ethnicity.

This decree has been used in Quang Nam Province to prepare the local adjustments of calculations about compensation and support in resettlement. In order for resettlement to be mitigated when the state takes land to use for defence, national security and national or public benefit, the following documents have been applied in Quang Nam Province: *No. 71/2002/QD-UB* (dated December 5 2002) and *No. 704/QD-UB* (dated February 25, 2003). They concern what items should be compensated; houses, land, trees, graves, etc. The province also has taken the *Decision No. 69/QD-UB* dated December 28, 2000, which ranks agricultural and forestry land values in detail.

1.4 Ethnic Minority and Culture Policy

The *Vietnamese Constitution* of 1993 (Article 5) confirms the unity and equity and development of the lives of ethnic minorities. It protects language, customs and habits relating to the cultures of ethnic minority peoples. In Article 36 priority is given to education of ethnic minority people.

Many decisions deal with cultural aspects. Concerning the written language for instance, *Decision 153/CP*, dated August 20, 1969, deals with development and improvement in use of ethnic minorities' letters. *Decision HDCP No. 53-CP* (dated February 22, 1980) provides guidelines for the use of letters for the ethnic minority people.

The CPRGS (2002) touches implicitly on ethnic minority and culture linkages. Therefore, in the process of its implementation, MPI has set up an inter-ministerial working group (*Decision No. 70/BKH*) to implement the CPRGS in accordance with the *Decision No. 825/QD-TTg* (September 20, 2002). In the report on the working group results it reads (on page 26):

The information and culture work has concentrated on propaganda of State policies and directions, observation of laws, making contributions to the struggle against evils, corruption and bureaucracy in the society. The building of a new cultural life with cultured villages, hamlets and wards has been conducted in all localities. More attention has been paid to the preservation and restoration of historical and cultural relics. The development and preservation of ethnic minorities' cultures have been strongly emphasised.

The radio and television broadcasting has been interested and the radio and television broadcasting area has been enlarged. At present, Vietnam has basically completed the broadcasting objectives of 2005⁵. To the end of 2002, approximately 84.7% of households may see Vietnam Television Programs and 92.8% of households may hear the Voice of Vietnam. Notably, there is almost no difference on the access to information between groups having different income levels.

⁵ It is ensured that more than 90% of family households may see Vietnam Television programs and 95% of family households may hear the Voice of Vietnam in 2005.

1.5 Ethnic Minority and Gender Policy

There is no special gender policy for ethnic minorities, but the national policy (see Section 7) is intended to apply to all citizens, irrespective of ethnicity.

1.6 Ethnic Minority and Decentralization Policy

The Resolution *No. 08/2004/NQCP* concerns speeding up of state management decentralization, away from the central government towards the local governments (cities and provinces). Its implications will be profound for the linkages between policy and implementation, and the process should be of significance for the Project development. At present each of the 22 ministries has developed their draft decrees for decentralization. The ongoing discussion concerns whether the country shall have 22 decrees, or whether the Ministry of Home Affairs shall harmonize them. A draft single decree has been produced (December 2005) but not yet released (May 2006).

1.7 Summary on Ethnic Minorities in Policy Formation

The number of policies and programs relating to ethnic minorities has increased significantly in recent years. Large-scale investments have been directed to areas with high representation of ethnic minority people. However, poverty reduction, performing in a good way nationally and regionally, has the poorest performance in these areas. Socio-economic and culture development in ethnic minority areas is emphasized, including health care, education as well as security (national security and defense plus social security), equity and environmental protection. This general trend has a profound impact on the situation of ethnic minorities to the extent that it potentially narrows the development gap between lowlands and highlands.

However, the national policies of relevance are general and open for regional variations. To some extent they are top-down in design, and are not pro-active towards stakeholder participation. Much of policy focus is on infrastructure development rather than support to local economic development. Implementation efficiency can also be questioned in the light of sustainable development performance. Decentralization policies aim at rectifying such shortcomings.

2 ADB POLICY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

2.1 Policy Objectives

ADB policy objectives are expressed in its Policy on Indigenous Peoples, April 1998. This policy recognizes the potential vulnerability of indigenous people in all development processes and aims to ensure that they have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from development. The Bank's policy requirement is that development efforts should ensure that development initiatives affecting indigenous people are effective and sustainable. Initiatives should be compatible in substance and structure with the affected people's culture and social and economic institutions, and commensurate with the needs, aspirations and demands of the APs. Planning of initiatives should take place in informed consent of the affected communities, and include respect for indigenous people's dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness.

This policy on indigenous peoples should be followed in parallel with other Bank policies. Accordingly, the concern for indigenous people is integrated into all applied policies and project components, into all steps of programming, project processing and policy development cycles are required.

2.2 Policy Application in Bank Operations

According to ADB policy all project interventions affecting indigenous peoples must be:

- Consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous peoples;
- Compatible in substance and structure with affected indigenous peoples' culture and social and economic institutions;
- Conceived, planned, and implemented with the informed participation of affected communities;
- Equitable in terms of development efforts and impact;
- Not imposing the negative effects of development on indigenous peoples without appropriate and acceptable compensation.

In project operations, an initial social analysis (ISA) is required for every development project, preferably early in a project development. Indigenous peoples should be a specific concern for ISA. If indigenous people are identified to be likely to be affected by the project, a specific indigenous people's development plan is required. The overall objective of such a plan is poverty reduction and improvement of livelihoods of the concerned indigenous peoples, considering their specific context in the project and country-specific framework. Indigenous peoples plan should be incorporated as an integral part of the total project design. The key issues addressed in an indigenous people's development plan are given in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 below.

In project preparation, an initial poverty and social analysis (IPSA) is required to determine likely affects of the project on indigenous people/ethnic minorities and identify what level of planning is to be needed to address impact during the project preparation.

2.3 Key Issues in ADB Indigenous Peoples Plan

According to ADB policy, the Indigenous Peoples Plan should address the relevant population, social and cultural issues, and identify specific measures and approaches to address issues affecting indigenous peoples. Mitigation and compensation plans are necessary if the project will negatively affected indigenous populations. Indigenous peoples plan should form a basis for project implementation, as well as for monitoring and evaluation of how the project deals with indigenous peoples issues. Consultation with indigenous peoples groups is a key to developing an effective, accurate, responsive indigenous peoples development plan.

Key issues for addressing the indigenous peoples concerns include:

- Legal recognition of ancestral domain and the traditional rights of indigenous peoples over land and resources;
- Recognized legitimacy of the indigenous social and legal institutions of indigenous peoples;
- Recognition of the right of the indigenous peoples to direct the course of their own development.

In elaborating these key issues into an indigenous peoples development plan the following elements should be ensured:

- i. Preparation, during project design, of a development plan that takes into full account the desires and preferred options of indigenous peoples affected by the project;

- ii. Studies to identify potential adverse effects on indigenous peoples to be induced by the project, and to identify measures to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for these adverse effects;
- iii. Measures to ensure the capacity or the strengthening of the social, legal, and technical skills of government institutions to be responsible under the project for dealing with indigenous peoples;
- iv. Involvement of appropriate existing institutions, local organizations, and non-government organizations with expertise in matters relating to indigenous peoples;
- v. Consideration in project design of local patterns of social organization, cultural belief, and ancestral territory and resource use;
- vi. Support for viable and sustainable production systems that are adapted to the needs and local environments and circumstances of indigenous peoples;
- vii. Avoidance of creating or aggravating the dependency of indigenous peoples on project entities, and instead promoting self-reliance among these peoples;
- viii. Capacity building for indigenous peoples communities and organizations to facilitate and support effective participation in development processes; and
- ix. Adequate lead time and arrangements for extending follow-up, especially in dealing with indigenous peoples in remote or neglected areas where little previous experience is available.

2.4 Policy Application for Ethnic Minority Development in the SB4 Project

In the Song Bung 4 Project the Ethnic Minority Development Plan⁶ (EMDP) as according to the original project design and TOR, has been integrated into the Resettlement Plan, RP, providing a combined Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP). The ADB decision was taken against the background of several relevant sector policies with bearing on ethnic minority issues in a situation where almost all the APs belong to one and the same ethnic minority group. Hence the most effective way to address the issue for ADB in the case of this project is to integrate ethnic minority development issues into the resettlement planning and implementation. ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples emphasizes that ethnic minority concerns and issues must be integral parts in all field activities of the Project. Special attention should be given to direct and indirect AP aspirations, needs and options. Following the ADB policy application, the components in assessing the ethnic specific issues and in planning for the ethnic minority development in the context of the resettlement plan in the SB 4 Project are as follows, and are addressed in the following sections of the REMDP:

⁶ Indigenous peoples development plan; in the Vietnamese context the term used is “Ethnic minority development plan”.

Table 1: Components in Assessing Ethnic Specific Issues

The main Ethnic Minority issues in the SB4 project	REMDP Chapter in which issues are addressed
1) Aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected ethnic minority people;	Volume 1, Chapter 4, and Volume 2, Chapters 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
2) Local social organization, traditional leaders, cultural beliefs, indigenous knowledge, ancestral territory, and resource use patterns among the affected ethnic minority peoples;	Volume 1, Chapter 4, and Volume 2, Chapters 2 and 3
3) Potential positive and negative impacts on ethnic minority people;	Volume 2, Chapters 3 and 5
4) Measures to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse project effects;	Volume 2, Chapters, 6 7, 8 and 9, Volume 1, Chapter 2 & 7
5) Measures to ensure project benefits will accrue to ethnic minority people;	Volume 2, Chapters 7, 8 and 9
6) Measures to strengthen social, legal, administrative and technical capabilities of government institutions to address ethnic minority issues;	Volume 1, Chapter 5. Volume 2 Chapter 9
7) The possibility of involving local organizations and non-governmental organizations with expertise in ethnic minority issues;	Volume 1, Chapter 5 and Volume 2 Chapter 9
8) Inventory of cultural resources and associated mitigation measures;	Volume 2, Chapter 2
9) Budget allocation & monitoring; capacity building for ethnic minorities and organizational capacity on ethnic minority issues;	Volume 1, Chapter 7 & 8
10) Compliance mechanisms for affected ethnic minority people;	Volume 1, Chapter 2 & 6
11) Grievance redressal for affected ethnic minority people	Volume 1, Chapter 6

The ambition is to be clear about the ethnic minority background of the APs in terms of cultural (ethnic) context and the institutional capacity of the project implementation bodies to deal with issues impacting on the ethnic minority culture and lifestyle.

The reference to the various sections of the REMDP shows where the considerations of ethnic minority specificities are accounted for. Since the ambition is to give an account broader than the resettlement area, the ethnic minority and poverty context in Vietnam and in the Central Highlands is assessed in Chapter 3 of this volume of the REMDP. In that chapter the local ethnic minority situation of the affected Co Tu people is put in a wider regional and national perspective. Hydropower projects do not only affect the socio-economic development options in the project locations, but have also far-reaching regional and national socio-economic development consequences, including those on poverty reduction. A range of issues need to be addressed according to the ADB policy, also in a regional perspective; as listed above the aspirations, needs and preferred options of ethnic minorities, but also the broader socio-cultural situations with potential changes due to the project. Furthermore, also the Project's general impacts on ethnic minority situations must be included and mitigated at later stages.

3 VIETNAM'S LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

3.1 Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2001-2010)

The Party's 10 Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2001-2010) and 5 Year Socio-Economic Plan (2001-2005) outline the intention to eliminate the category of hungry households and to reduce quickly the number of poor households. Poverty reduction targets include: by 2010, reduce the level of poverty to below five percent according to the national poverty line. To achieve these targets national growth rates need to increase from five percent to 7-7.5 percent and this will depend on the extent to which the poor are able to participate in economic opportunities created by the growing economy. Key issues outlined in the Strategy include:

- Improve the people's material, cultural and spiritual life and make Vietnam a modern industrialized country by 2020.
- Substantially raise the Human Development Index - slow down population growth, eliminate hunger, solve unemployment, enhance education, improve health, protect and improve the natural environment.
- Promotion of all resources for the rapid and efficient development of products, industries, etc. for which Vietnam possesses advantages.
- Socio-economic development is to be closely associated with environmental protection and improvement, to ensure harmony between man-made and natural environments, to conserve bio-diversity.
- Infrastructure must meet the demands of development and poverty reduction
- Enhance the role of the State economic sector by renewing and developing State enterprises and ensuring business efficiency.
- Strong and innovative leadership is required to deliver the outcomes.
- Minimizing waste and inefficiency in management.
- Greater emphasis on community awareness

The Strategy also makes statements about water-related and hydropower issues to be addressed in specific regions:

Northern Mid-land and Mountainous Area

- Small hydraulic works
- Reforestation in upstream catchments above reservoirs
- Large scale hydropower projects to meet national demand
- Small scale hydropower plants to provide electricity to far remote areas.

Northern Central Area

- Hydraulic works with a flood regulation function
- Preparedness measures to deal with flood and drought.

Central Highland

- Hydraulic works, especially dams with associated canal systems
- Hydropower plants

Mekong Delta

- Sea dykes system for eastern and western areas
- Hydraulic works for salinity prevention and aquaculture production.

The strategy has been followed by a new 5-year Socio-economic Development Plan for 2006–2010, prepared for the 9th Party Congress in April-May 2006 and taken by the Government in June 2006.

3.2 The CPRGS

Vietnam's Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS) 2002 was approved by the Prime Minister in May 2002 and endorsed by the World Bank in July 2002. The strategy is an action plan that translates the Government's general policies into specific and concrete measures with "...well-defined road maps for implementation" and serves as guidance for the donor community to support the Government in economic development and poverty reduction.

The Government has also set out goals for poverty reduction in the CPRGS. The strategy is intended to be a practical action plan for poverty reduction and economic growth. The strategy contains the policies and measures to develop major sectors and industries with the aim of achieving sustainable growth and poverty reduction. The strategy includes three main policy areas:

1: Developing major sectors to create income generation opportunities for the poor including:

- Providing development investment to create development opportunities for poor communes and areas;
- Developing agriculture and the rural economy and considering this as the primary foundation for creating jobs and increasing income to extensively eradicate hunger and reduce poverty in rural areas;
- Developing industrial production in order to create favourable conditions for addressing urban poverty and improving the incomes of the urban poor;
- Continuing to develop infrastructure to facilitate socio-economic development;
- Education and training;
- Health care;
- Cultural and social development and effectively addressing social problems; and
- Environmental protection and maintenance of a healthy life for the poor.

2. Narrowing the gap between different regions and realizing gender equity and women's advancement including:

- Creating favourable conditions with respect of social infrastructure and production capacity so that poor regions are able to develop by themselves, and gradually narrowing the development gap between regions;

- Stabilising and raising the standards of living of ethnic minorities; and
- Realising gender equality for women's advancement.

3. Developing social safety nets for the poor and for victims of natural disasters.

The CPRGS has 11 goals and targets. These are the agreed national framework to guide all **poverty reduction and development activities**. The goals and targets include:

Goal 1: Reduce the percentage of poor and hungry households:

Target 1: Reduce by 40% the proportion of people living below the international poverty line between 2001 and 2010

Target 2: Reduce by 75% the number of people living under the international food poverty line by 2010

Goal 2: Universalise education and improve education quality

Goal 3: Ensure gender equity and social empowerment

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality, child malnutrition and reduce the birth rate

Target 1: Reduce the infant mortality rate to 30 per 1000 live births by 2005 and 25 by 2010

Target 2: Reduce the under 5 mortality rate to 36 per 1000 live births by 2005 and 32 by 2010

Target 3: Reduce the under 5 malnutrition to 25% by 2005 and 20% by 2010

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 1: Reduce the maternal mortality rate to 80 per 100,000 live births by 2005 and 70 by 2010

Goal 6: Reduce HIV/AIDS infection and eradicate other major diseases

Target 1: Reduce to the minimum the rates of cholera, typhoid, fever, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 1: Extend forest cover to 43% by 2010

Target 2: Ensure that 60% of rural and 80% of urban population have access to clean and safe water and 50% rural population have access to sanitary toilets by 2005 and 85% of rural population have access to clean and safe water and 75% have access to sanitary toilets by 2010

Target 4: Ensure that all waste water in towns and cities is treated by 2010

Goal 8: Reduce vulnerability

Target 1: increase average income of lowest expenditure quintile to 140% of that in 2000 by 2005 and 190% by 2010

Target 2: Develop strategies to prevent and alleviate natural disasters. Reduce by 50% the rate of poor people falling back in to poverty due to natural disasters and other risks by 2010

Goal 9: Improve governance for poverty reduction**Goal 10: Reduce ethnic inequality****Goal 11: Ensure pro-poor infrastructure development**

Target 1: Provide basic infrastructure to 80% of poor communities by 2005 and 100% by 2010

3.2.1 National Poverty Reduction Program 135

The "National Socio-Economic Development Programme for Extremely Difficult Communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas - 2006-2010", or Program 135 as it is commonly known, was approved by the Prime Minister by Decision 135/1998/QĐ-TTg issued on 31 July 1998, to enhance poverty reduction in especially disadvantaged communes in 52 provinces in the country. On 29 November 2000, Decision 138/2000/QĐ-TTg integrated the earlier National Target Program on Hunger Eradication Poverty Reduction (NTP-HEPR) components on sedentarisation, support to especially disadvantaged minorities, and inter-commune centre development in mountainous communes into P135. P135 currently consists of five sub-programmes: infrastructure development, sedentarisation, production focused on linking agricultural and forestry extension to processing industries, and training for commune/village staff in remote and mountainous areas.

Embodied in P135 is the decentralisation to commune level, however, most districts still manage the planning, implementing and monitoring of the programme's different activities. By 2003, only 385 out of 2,362 (or only 16%) of the "poorest and most difficult communes" in 20 out of 49 provinces under P135 were "investment holders."⁷ Even where the management is devolved to the commune, spending plans still need approval at the district and provincial levels and may change in the approval process. Community participation in decisions about investment priorities is low and there has been little investment in capacity development. The training that has been provided has had little impact.

The principles for the implementation of Stage 2 of P135 from 2006-2010 are:

- Poverty reduction
- Specific targeted policies, programmes and budget of the GoV will be required,
- Decentralisation of management is needed to improve grassroots democracy and transparency

The overall objectives of Stage 2 of P135 are:

To achieve sustainable improvement in production knowledge, in spiritual and in material living conditions of people in extremely difficult communes and villages in order to assist them to escape poverty and underdevelopment, narrowing gradually the development gap in the region and among different regions. To strengthen the solidarity of all ethnic groups, ensure political security, social order and safety, and enhance the force and disposition of the national defence of all peoples.

⁷ MOLISA & UNDP, "Taking Stock, Planning Ahead", Hanoi: Nov. 2004.

3.2.1.1 Economic development objectives of P135

Production development

To make a radical change, improve production knowledge of ethnic minority people, accelerate strong agricultural economic structural shift toward combination of production and market, promote advantages of each region, and improve incomes.

Including activities such as:

- Training of village extension workers and vocational training for youth
- Agriculture, forestry, and fishery extension
- Development of effective production models
- Development of processing and preserving industries
- Production development: forest economic development, high productivity crop and high value animal and poultry production
- Household support policies

Infrastructure development (and maintenance):

To ensure essential communal infrastructure facilities that are sustainable and adequate to resident and production planning, contributing to improvement of living conditions, production development, and income generation.

Including activities in Zone III communes and extremely difficult villages in Zone II such as:

- Build roads from villages to commune centres and inter-village roads. Upgrade existing road access to commune centres where necessary;
- To build small scheme irrigation works, including dykes, grade-one and grade-two canals, pump stations, and concretize irrigation works to combine agriculture production watering and clean water supply;
- To build low voltage power system to villages. Where power grid is not available, to develop alternative energies if possible;
- To build water supply facilities for community;
- To build student houses and other related facilities for the students living in primary and secondary semi-boarding schools the commune centres in the areas where needed; to build village or inter-village-based class rooms for kindergarten and primary education where necessary;
- To build communal common houses in communes, villages or commune complexes with necessary equipment according to traditions of each ethnic group, for example play yard, Rong houses, incinerators (Kh'mer tradition), cultural houses.
- To build permanent clinics and upgrade clinics in bad conditions with necessary equipment and accessory facilities;
- To build markets or trade malls of essential commodities where required;
- To build clean water supply facilities in residential quarters; and
- To build inter-communal extension stations in proposed inter-communal centres in order to disseminate information and provide training in production knowledge. To upgrade scale of some communal facilities, such as markets and boarding primary schools, to meet demands at inter-communal level.

3.2.1.2 Social objectives of P135

Capacity Building: To provide training and fostering for commune and village grassroots cadre in according with position and classification, provide and supplement professional and managerial knowledge and skills in order to create good conditions for capacity building of grassroots cadre so that they will accomplish state administration and social management duties. To strengthen the community's capacity in all aspects to create an enabling condition for effective participation and supervision of management in the area.

- Academic training
- Training to upgrade management and operation knowledge at all levels

Support to improve people's lives

To improve living conditions, improve people's access to essential social services, improve people's educational level, and close living gaps among different ethnic groups.

Improvement of living environment of the people should focus on the most pressing issues, namely housing, clean water supply, environment and sanitation, health care, education, etc.

Activities include:

- housing and land use support programme
- improved clean water and sanitation
- improve access to health care
- support information programmes on ethnic culture
- improve access to education

3.2.2 The National Target Programme for Hunger Eradication Poverty Reduction (NTP-HEPR)

The first national target programme for Hunger Eradication Poverty Reduction (NTP-HEPR) was launched by the GoV in 1998 and included several policies and targeted projects on health care, education and a social safety net for the poor. In 2001, the programme was merged with the Employment Creation Programme to become the national target programme for HEPR-JC with 12 targeted sub-programmes and social support policies. The programme has had a significant impact on poverty reduction in Vietnam. Applying an internationally defined total poverty line the incidence of poverty in Vietnam steadily declined from around 58% in 1993 to 37% in 1998 to 29% in 2002 and to 24.1% in 2004. The proportion of population below the food poverty line also declined from 25% in 1993 to 11% by 2002 and to 7.8% in 2004⁸.

However, the effectiveness of the programme has been constrained by limited capacities both in terms of limited institutional capacities, inadequate financial, management and reporting systems and the capacity of officials at various levels. As a result there has been a lack of participatory and effective programme design. There was insufficiently decentralized and participatory implementation and management, including monitoring and financial management needed to effectively target poor households and allocate financial resources to provincial levels in a transparent manner. There hasn't been a clear process to regularly monitor progress as well as objectively assess the impact of the targeted programmes on household well-being. Officials lacked the capacity and willingness to

⁸ VHLSS, 2004

facilitate peoples' participation and build their capacities to monitor and supervise the implementation of the programme.

The principles for the implementation of NTP-HEPR 2006-2010 are:

- Poverty reduction is a main priority in socio-economic development. Policies are focused on the poor people, poor communes, and creating the capacities and commitment to improve poverty reduction.
- Use the MDGs as a guide for poverty reduction, social equality and sustainable development.
- Party and State guidelines and view-points must be institutionalized into mechanisms, policies and annual plans. All resources of society must be mobilized in order to realize the objectives and targets of the poverty reduction program for 2006-2010, with the primary focus on the most difficult areas and chronic poor.

The overall objectives of NTP-HEPR are:

- **Reduce** poor household rate from 26% in 2005 to 15% in 2010 (within 5 years, reduce poor household rate by 38% according to the new poverty line)
- Improve living standards for poor households **to bridge** the income **gap**, rural-urban gap, lower area-mountainous area gap and gap between poor and rich household.

NTP-HEPR shall be implemented nationwide with the following general targets:

- Increasing incomes of the poor
- Improving access to basic social services for the poor
- Increase awareness and capacity on HEPR.

The NTP will focus on five policy areas and include eight sub-programmes. Policy areas include:

1. **Preferential credit for poor households:** The policy will incrementally, increase the loan limit based on production needs of poor households. Link borrowing with savings to decrease the risk for poor households. Gradually raise borrowing interest rates and lower the state subsidy. Expand access to preferential credit to vulnerable households just over the poverty line.
2. **Access to cultivation land for poor ethnic households:** The policy will continue the implementation of Decision 134 to provide productive land for poor ethnic households. Transfer of this land is forbidden. Due to the scarcity of productive land, the policy will outline mechanisms to provide crop varieties and livestock breeds for ethnic households and develop the sustainable use of the forest.
3. **Health care for the poor:** Policy revisions will include a Health Insurance Fund for the poor with clear guidelines and regulations for payments. The value of the health insurance card for the poor will increase to 60,000 VND/person/year. The Health Insurance Fund will be used to support the poor with serious ailments that require high cost medical treatment so that they do not need to borrow funds or sell assets, which would push them further into poverty.
4. **Education for the poor:** Continue to assist the poor with better quality and equal access to education services. The policy will support access by the poor to public and non-public schools.

5. **Housing and clean water for the poor:** The new policy will enhance the principles embodied in socialization to expand the coverage of the housing policy. The new policy will assign the chair of the PPC the responsibility to coordinate the different programmes that have sections devoted to improving housing and effectively manage these resources.

Sub-programmes include:

1. **Agricultural-forestry-fishery extension:** The sub-programme will continue to develop extension models that were effectively implemented during 2001-2005. Improve the cooperation between extension units and mass organizations, especially in ethnic minority areas. Revise some policies to help poor households in applying new technologies into production and business activities. Establish mechanisms to provide new breeds and production materials for the poor.
2. **Community Development Fund** for infrastructure in communes with special difficulties in coastal and island areas: Continue the implementation of this sub-programme according to Decision 257. It is estimated that each commune will receive 700 million VND.
3. **Vocational Training for the poor:** This sub-programme will strengthen vocational training and integrate into the sub-programme on vocational training for rural workers. Develop policies to encourage enterprises to employ ethnic workers and support the poor to participate in vocational training schools through the provision of scholarships and tuition fee reduction.
4. **Capacity building for poverty reduction officers at all levels:** The sub-programme will develop materials and content and expenditure norms for training activities for HEPR officials so that they are consistent across all levels of government and in all provinces. Developing capacity of ethnic staff in charge of HEPR is a priority. The sub-programme will encourage investment in the vocational training system to meet the demands of local and foreign labour markets.
5. **Support for the replication of poverty reduction levels:** The sub-programme will develop expenditure norms and materials outlining practical models for the replication of effective HEPR models. The sub-programme will focus on replicating models in extremely difficult areas and develop linkages between enterprises and poor households and poor communes. It will develop a process where models can be regularly revised to ensure their practicability.
6. **Institutional development in poor communes:** This sub-programme will strengthen coordination mechanisms to avoid overlap during implementation of the different national target programmes and other programmes. It will also promote the implementation of Grassroots Democracy in HEPR activities to facilitate people's participation in the implementation process.
7. **Dissemination of information about poverty reduction:** This sub-programme will develop specific activities at different levels of government to disseminate information about effective poverty reduction. It will also develop a mechanism so that information about HEPR is integrated into other programmes and projects.
8. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** This sub-programme will develop a set of indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of programme activities. It will also develop expenditure norms, criteria, definitions to ensure consistent application of the system.

3.3 ADB's Poverty Reduction Strategy

The ADB declared poverty reduction as its overarching goal with the release of *Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific – The Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Asian Development Bank* (1999). The strategy describes poverty as an unacceptable human condition that can be eliminated through public policy and action. The strategy concludes that effective poverty reduction can only be achieved through establishing economic opportunities and promoting social development.

Following the adoption of its poverty reduction strategy ADB started realigning its operations in accordance with its commitment to make poverty reduction its overarching objective. In 2001, a 15-year long-term strategic framework and a 5-year medium-term strategy, for poverty reduction were approved. The frameworks outline the agenda for responding to the development challenges of the Asia-Pacific region and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The poverty reduction goal is to be pursued through providing assistance to and collaborating with development partners to help individual developing member countries (DMCs) identify their poverty reduction needs and formulate national poverty reduction strategies in a national poverty analysis. Based on these outputs, ADB will draw up poverty partnership agreements (PPAs) and country strategy and program (CSP) with the DMCs concerned regarding lending projects.

The ADB's goal is to support DMCs' efforts to develop and implement poverty reduction strategies through policy dialogue, promoting policy reforms, assisting the development of physical and institutional capacity, and designing projects and programs to better target poverty. ADB is concerned mainly with interventions having medium or long-term impact on reducing poverty. ADB assistance is channelled through lending and knowledge services in three interrelated areas, described as the three pillars of the strategy framework and necessary to promote socially inclusive development; (i) pro-poor sustainable economic growth, (ii) social development, and (iii) good governance. Within each area, crosscutting and sector priorities are addressed where they are pertinent to enhancing pro-poor measures and sustaining the resource base for maintaining socially inclusive development.

The ADB's *Operations Manual (OM) Section C1/BP – Poverty Reduction* (2003) provides guidance on planning and design of interventions that will promote equity and empowerment, especially for women, children, and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. According to the OM and Poverty Reduction Strategy "poverty interventions" refer to project/program loans that benefit the poor disproportionately, and are deemed as poverty interventions, "crosscutting priorities" refer to promoting the role of the private sector in development, supporting regional cooperation, and addressing environmental sustainability, and supporting regional cooperation, and "sector priorities" refer to agriculture and rural development, education, health and population, social protection, urban development, infrastructure (transport and communications, energy) and finance.

The policy reiterates ADB's commitment to work with other aid agencies in all its analysis and programming activities, including pilot testing, and pursuing innovative forms of co-financing with multilateral and bilateral agencies and other development partners such as NGOs and civil society groups. All ADB loans and technical assistance must be geared to contribute to the reduction of poverty.

Implementation of the policy is guided by the following general principles:

- Projects or programs address issues reflecting the three pillars of the poverty reduction strategy and priorities expressed in the DMC's poverty reduction strategies;
- The mix of assistance offered to each country addresses poverty issues as identified in the poverty analysis, and as featured in the poverty partnership agreement, and the country strategy and program for the DMC concerned;
- Projects or programs focus on poverty directly or are designed to accelerate pro-poor growth and address related crosscutting and sector priorities; and
- All project and program loans are classified and monitored using the revised criteria set out in the President's staff instructions on the loan classification system as modified over time. Projects related directly to poverty reduction are classified either poverty intervention or core poverty intervention.

3.4 Context for ADB's Poverty Reduction in Vietnam

Although Vietnam's poverty incidence has declined from 37 per cent in 1998 to 24 per cent in 2004, poverty reduction has been uneven. The central region for example is home for 29 per cent of the country's population but comprises 38 per cent of the Vietnam's poor. In order to maintain the initial gains made in poverty reduction and to address some of the inequities of slow development in some regions, the Government has been seeking assistance and support for its hunger elimination and poverty reduction programs.

An important step in this regard, was the signing of the PPA with ADB in February 2000, the aims of which are clearly reflected in the CSP 2003 – 2006 for Vietnam (July 2003).

The PPA covers the following four priority areas:

- Sustainable growth through agricultural diversification and private sector development;
- Inclusive social development focusing on health and education;
- Good governance and public administration reform; and
- Geographical targeting on the poor central region.

The CSPU 2006–2008 in August 2005 refers to the coming 5-year Socio-economic and Development Plan (SEDP) 2006–2010, which was an issue for the 10th Party Congress in April-May 2006. SEDP is expected to constitute Vietnam's new national strategy for poverty reduction and growth. Following the acceptance of the SEDP, ADB will align its CSP with the SEDP, and process it jointly with other development partners, including World Bank. The program in CPSU for 2007–2008 will be refined accordingly, following the national development targets set in SEDP.

4 GOV LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON RESETTLEMENT

4.1 Introduction and Matrix of legal Instruments

During this decade, the policy and legal framework has significantly changed which has impacted on how resettlement is conducted. The overall direction of these changes has been to clarify land ownership issues and strengthen the role of provinces in the planning and management of state

budgets for development purposes, with specific provisions that clarify roles and responsibilities under decentralisation and that enhance the role of local communities in decision making. These changes reflect the key overall direction of government policies in this decade, which is towards decentralisation of most aspects of development planning including resettlement. This will impact on the preparation and construction of Song Bung 4 by promoting the planning, implementation and supervision role of the People's Committee at provincial, district and commune level. Clear institutional arrangements including financial and power relations between SB4PMB, EVN's implementing agency, and the different levels of the Quang Nam administration are crucial.

Land reform and the decentralisation policy is reflected in a number of pieces of legislation issued in recent years, discussed below. The approach to decentralisation is based on the principle of subsidiary, with the devolution of decision-making to the lowest appropriate level and actions to ensure the effective coordination of information and decision-making flows between central, provincial, district and commune levels.

The main National Laws and other Legal Instruments related to resettlement include the following

- i. Land Law of Vietnam issued on July 14, 1993. Amendment Law issued on November 26, 2003.
- ii. Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP by the Government, dated on December 03, 2004 on compensation, support and resettlement when land is reclaimed by the Government.
- iii. Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP by the Government, dated on October 29, 2004 on implementation of Law of land 2003.
- iv. Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP by the Government, dated on November 16, 2004 on method for defining price of land and price schedule for types of land.
- v. Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC by Ministry of Finance, dated on November 26, 2004 on instructions for implementation of Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP by the Government, on method for defining price of land and price schedule for types of land.
- vi. Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC by Ministry of Finance, dated on November 26, 2004 on instructions for implementation of Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP by the Government, on compensation, support and resettlement when land is reclaimed by the Government.
- vii. Decree No. 64/CP by the Government, dated on September 27, 1993 on hand-over of agriculture land for households and individuals for long-term use of agricultural production purposes.
- viii. Circular No. 05/BXD-DT by Ministry of Construction, dated on February 9, 1993 on instructions for definition of area in use and grading of houses.
- ix. Decision No. 132/2002/QD-TTG by the Prime Minister, dated on October 8, 2002, on solutions of production land for minority people in Mid-Highland.
- x. The Grassroots Democracy Decree 79/ND-CP, issued in 2003, aimed to increase community participation in local decision-making, especially planning and budgeting.
- xi. Decree 33 and, Guideline 2215 to provincial Departments of Planning and Investment for "Rolling-out the development of the provincial socio-economic plan taking into account the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy" issued by MPI in April 2004.

- xii. The Revised State Budget Law came in force in January 2004. This new law simplifies but strengthens the legal arrangements between central and local levels.
- xiii. Decision 80 on the establishment of Community Supervision Boards was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs In 2005, to improve the role of the community in decisions about infrastructure selection, implementation, supervision and monitoring.
- xiv. Decree No. 12/2009/ND-CP issued by the Government 10 February 2009 is to improve the decentralization of investment management and construction. The Decree 12/2009/ND-CP states that: depending on particular conditions of each locality, the chairman of the provincial people committee will specify the chairman of district and commune people committee to make decision on investment into projects with fund financed by the state banks
- xv. Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25 May 2007, additionally stipulating the grant of land use right Certificates, recovery of land, exercise of land use rights, order and procedures for compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State, and settlement of land-related complaints.
- xvi. Circular No.69/2006/TT-BTC dated 02 August 2006, amending and supplementing the Finance Ministry's Circular no. 116/2004/TT-BTC of December 7, 2004, which guides the implementation of the Government's Decree no. 197/2004/ND-CP of December 3, 2004, on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the state.
- xvii. Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP dated January 27, 2006, amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Decrees guiding the implementation of the Land Law and Decree No. 187/2004/ND-CP on transformation of state companies into joint-stock companies.
- xviii. Circular No.06/2007/TT-BTNMT dated 02 July 2007 guiding the implementation of a number of article of decree 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25/05/2007 providing additional regulations on granting land use right certificates, retrieving land, paying compensation, resettling, settling complaints and denouncements.
- xix. Circular No.126/2007/TT-BTC dated 30 October 2007 guiding the formulation of the cost estimation, utilization and liquidation of the cost for the implementation of compensation, support and resettlement for the construction of transportation works over the administrative areas of difficult regions.

Various Provincial level decisions have been made on resettlement projects in Quang Nam Province, and these include;

- i. Decision No. 90/2005/QD-UB dated on December 30, 2005 by People's Committee of Quang Nam province, on regulations on definition methods of land prices and prices of different types of land in 2006 in Quang Nam area.
- ii. Decision No. 31/2005/QD-UB dated on April 28, 2005 by People's Committee of Quang Nam province, on compensation, area clearance, support for resettlement when land is reclaimed by the Government in Quang Nam area.
- iii. Decision No. 69/2005/QD-UBND dated on October 31, 2005; Decision No. 2676/QDUB dated on July 15, 2005 on amendment and supplementation of some regulations in Decision No. 31/2005/QD-UB dated on April 28, 2005 on compensation, area clearance, support and resettlement.

- iv. Decision No.29/2008/QĐ-UBND dated August 26, 2008 by Quang Nam People's Committee on the promulgation of the regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land over the area of Quang Nam province.
- v. Decision No.03/2009/QĐ-UBND dated January 16, 2009 by Quang Nam People's Committee on the amendment and supplement of some contents in the regulation enclosed with the Decision No.29/2008/QĐ-UBND dated August 26, 2008 by Quang Nam People's Committee on compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land over the area of Quang Nam province.
- vi. Decision No.51/2009/QĐ-UBND dated December 19, 2008 by Quang Nam People's Committee on the promulgation of the Regulation on the methods for land price determination and prices of land types in 2009 over the area of Quang Nam province.

4.2 Land Law 2003

The Land Law is a comprehensive land administration law that establishes the regulations of land allocation, lease management, land acquisition for development purposes, changes of land value under market mechanisms, and gives people access to land through land-user rights via land use right certificates (LURCs), which are similar to private ownership.

Some of the more important issues that are relevant to land use, acquisition, and resettlement, are summarized as below:

- The GoV reserves the right to allocate land and determine its usage;
- Compensation for recovered agricultural and rural residential land will be in the form of new land of the same purpose of use or, if no new land is available, cash equivalent to the land use right value of the recovered land (Article 42(2) and (3)). In the latter case, the land use right value is established as the value of similar land under normal market conditions, as determined on an annual basis by PPCs (Article 56).
- Resettlement zones will be developed for people having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. Resettlement zones will be developed for many projects in the same area and will provide living conditions that are equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. In areas where there is no established resettlement zone, people will receive cash for recovered residential land and priority to purchase or lease State-owned dwellings (Article 42(3)).
- Families and individuals who have been allocated land have the right to exchange their land for another piece; transfer their right to use land to another party; and rent, bequeath, or use their land as collateral;
- People's Councils at all levels are responsible for the administration of land use in their localities; the People's Committees at all levels are responsible for managing land issues in their domains;

- The GoV reserves the right to expropriate land when truly necessary, in cases of national defence or security, or national and public interest. In these cases, under Article 27, the land user will be compensated for loss of land or assets⁹.

4.3 Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP

Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP regulates the eligibility and procedures for compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of State recovery of land. The principles underlying compensation are:

- (i) recovery of land from eligible persons shall be compensated;
- (ii) in the event, the affected person is not eligible for compensation, consideration will be given to forms of assistance;
- (iii) compensation for affected land will be in the form new land allocation with the same purpose of use or, if no such land is available, cash compensation equal to the value of land use rights at the time of recovery; and,
- (iv) outstanding financial liabilities associated with land to be recovered will be deducted from the amount of compensation or assistance money.

The Decree and Circular No. 116/2004 TT-BTC set out in detail the types of compensation for different types of users and losses; assistance policies; provisions for individual and group resettlement; and, the roles and responsibilities for implementation of resettlement projects.

4.4 Decree 17

Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP amends Decree 197 and several other decrees to strengthen several aspects of the provisions for compensation, assistance and resettlement, including: (i) a requirement to update official PPC prices, as necessary, to reflect market values for affected assets; (ii) life stabilization assistance for poor households; and, (iii) assistance for occupational change and job creation for APs losing significant portions of their productive assets, as well as for APs that relocate to resettlement sites.

Decree No. 17/2001/ND-CP stipulates that where an international aid agreement has provisions that are inconsistent with the provisions of Vietnam law, the provisions of the ODA agreement shall prevail (Article 29). Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP corroborates that when compensation, assistance and resettlement for a project using official ODA differs from the provision of the Decree, the project must be submitted to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision (Article 2).

4.5 Grassroots Democracy Decree 79/ND-CP

The **Grassroots Democracy Decree 79/ND-CP**, issued in 2003, aimed to increase community participation in local decision-making, especially planning and budgeting. Grassroots Democracy provides a legal instrument for community priorities to be presented to local decision-makers for inclusion in the planning process. Decree 79 increased the responsibility of commune and township administrations to use democratic principles in decision-making. However, the capacity of local officials to effectively implement this varies greatly and is often very limited. Under the JFPR grant of the Project, the capacity development program of the Commune official and Village Resettlement Development Group (VRDG) includes training on Decree 79 to have better understanding of the

⁹ "National and public interest" is defined in Decree No. 22 as including infrastructure projects.

Decree so that that the Commune official and VRDG can participate more effectively in the planning process of resettlement activities at the local level.

4.6 Ministry of Home Affairs issued Decision 80 on Community Supervision of Construction

Decision 80 on Community Supervision of Construction. However, the impact of the decision will depend on the capacity of officials and institutional strengthening at commune level. It is worth noting that the Fatherland Front has a key role in establishing and monitoring the community supervision boards. This will affect its independence from state institutions. The Fatherland Front is a mass organisation under the direction of the Party. Province level has indicated that this board was not necessary, which reflects both their capacity on understanding the village level and their political commitment for change. Presently, the Party apparatus in most communes has a deciding influence over investment decisions and the capacity of the People's Council and Inspectorate Board is low. These institutions are not functioning as the people's advocate, which is an important part of their mandate.

The Decree 12/2009/ND-CP states that: depend on particular conditions of each locality, the chairman of the provincial people committee will specify the chairman of district and commune people committee to make decision on investment into projects with fund financed by the state banks.

This succession of Decrees consequently reflects an increasing level of potential empowerment of lower levels of the administrative system to decide on and manage investments, but the rights are not automatic and are under the discretion of the PPC. The capacity building training of the JFPR grant of the Project, capacity building training includes training of Commune official, Community Supervision Board and VRDG on Decision 80 on Community Supervision of Construction so that affected people can monitor the construction works of the resettlement sites.

4.7 Procurement Law

The new **Procurement Law** issued by the National Assembly in November 2005 outlines the legal framework for the tendering process for consultant agencies and service provision, the process for procurement and a process where agencies can tender for a package of projects. The main objective of the law is to guarantee a public and open tendering process, and a transparent and competitive tendering system where all tendering agencies have an equal opportunity to participate in all steps of the process. The Law provides a list of project types for development that can be combined for package tendering. An important condition for package tendering is that the total of the package tender must be a least 30% of the total project budget. The maximum of a package tender for the provision of services, consultancy, is 500 million VND and the maximum for procurement or package tender for development projects as listed in the Law is 1 billion VND. When the procurement package is under 100 million VND, then when it is necessary a tendering process will be conducted. The Law also outlines the conditions for direct purchasing.

4.8 Responsible Institutions

The policy and legal framework for the implementation of resettlement has changed over the last few years, which has affected the role of institutions responsible for implementation, for example Decision 197. Main changes have involved the clarification of land ownership issues and decentralization, which promotes the transfer of management and control from central agencies such as EVN to provincial level and below. These changes also come about during a time when

government assessments of GoV resettlement projects have identified problems in methods and construction.

At national level, there are four ministries responsible for aspects of resettlement planning. The Ministry of Finance checks and guides the financial aspects of the implementation of the compensation, assistance and resettlement policies. It collaborates with relevant provincial departments to guide and handle complications about land prices, property prices and policies of compensation, assistance in the compensation, assistance resettlement as proposed by the PPC. The Ministry of Planning and Investment guides and inspects the planning and implementation of resettlement projects under regulations of the laws on management of investment construction. The Ministry of Construction inspects and identifies the legitimacy and price of houses and other construction work to calculate compensation, assistance and resettlement. It guides the construction of resettlement areas, standards of houses and structures built at resettlement areas. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment inspects the implementation of specific land use plans and planning for each investment project; identifying land owners who are entitled or not entitled to compensation, assistance to establish the basis for the calculation of compensation and assistance, and granting houses or land-use-right certificates for resettled people.

The Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas is the advisor to the GoV on all issues related to the livelihoods and human development of ethnic minorities. Projects that affect the livelihoods of ethnic minorities, such as the Song Bung 4 HPP, collaborate with the Committee and its provincial department. The Fatherland Front and its member organizations have a specific role under the Land Law to reconcile disputes relating to land, including compulsory acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The Fatherland Front has a key role in ensuring the implementation of Grassroots Democracy and the establishment and management of the Community Supervision Boards. The implementation of resettlement measures, livelihoods improvement of ethnic minority people will also be supported by the Vietnam Women's Union and Farmers' Association and other government agencies responsible for resettlement and ethnic minority issues in the Song Bung 4 project area.

The owner of the Song Bung 4 HPP investment is EVN, the central agency for electricity generation and distribution in Vietnam. SB4HPMB is EVN's implementing agency for implementing the resettlement plan developed by the ADB PPTA. SB4HPMB will cooperate with the Quang Nam PC to develop regulations and guidelines for the implementation of the resettlement plan for Song Bung 4. These regulations and guidelines build on the existing national and provincial legal framework and outline specific conditions for Song Bung 4. In addition, SB4HPMB will have cooperation arrangements with the district and commune PC. SB4HPMB, in management of compensation and resettlement, has responsibilities in the management and resettlement of APs in Song Bung 4 HPP as follows:

- i. Advise EVN on all aspects of the resettlement project.
- ii. Cooperate with the PPC and lower levels in implementing compensation, entitlements, livelihood restoration and improvements, infrastructure and resettlement, in compliance with the time schedule and the law and regulations.
- iii. Ensure that the technical aspects of construction and investments are acceptable to APs and local authorities before construction

- iv. Ensure that sufficient budget is allocated on time to stakeholders for implementing the different activities in the resettlement project.
- v. Facilitate the handing over of resettlement construction works after construction to agencies and individuals responsible for O&M.
- vi. Cooperate with the Provincial People Committee (PPC) of Song Bung 4 HPP in dealing with claims related to compensation, entitlements, livelihood restoration and improvement, infrastructure and resettlement in compliance with the laws.

The Quang Nam PPC creates an enabling institutional environment so that province, district and commune levels and other agencies can carry out their mandate as prescribed by national law and the provincial regulations regarding effective resettlement and decisions of the Owner and PPC Song Bung 4 Project Policy Document. This responsibility is embodied in key legal documents. Decision 197 stipulates that, “responsibility for satisfactory and correct implementation of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance rests with the Chairman of PPC” and also, “The PPC instructs responsible organization and other agencies to prepare and approve projects for resettlement area and schemes for compensation, assistance and resettlement”.

The PPC is central to the effective implementation of resettlement.

Under the Constitution, ethnic minority people are full citizens of Vietnam and have all of the rights and entitlements of other citizens. As particularly vulnerable people in many instances they will be entitled to additional assistance under Chapter IV of Decree 197. Article 32 enables the Chair of the PPC to make suitable and adequate provision for assistance for all cases, particularly for poor and vulnerable people who need much more assistance to restore and improve their livelihoods. Circular 116, outlines that the PPC is responsible for compensation to be calculated on the basis of prices released annually.

The PPC also ensures that an appropriate level of capacities and resources are maintained for the implementation of policies at all levels. This involves effective coordination and financial mechanisms, the decentralization of planning and budget management and the linking of the two, and arrangements that ensure the participation of the community in the planning process. The People’s Councils at all levels will be regularly informed and receive monthly reports of the implementation of the resettlement and livelihood restoration and improvement. The Council has a mandate as the people’s advocate and so will ensure that all members of the community access their entitlements.

The PPC has established the Quang Nam Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC). The PRC will regularly advise the PPC on issues related to the resettlement project. It will cooperate closely with SB4HPMB in the coordination, financial management, planning and implementation of the resettlement project. The PRC will develop an effective coordination mechanism for resettlement between provincial, district, commune and village levels and establish an office/secretariat/management unit which manages the day-to-day operations of the PRC.

The DPC will have a leading role and have responsibility for the implementation of resettlement. The DPC has established a Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit (RMIU). The RMIU is the decision making agency that appraises the different plans and activities for the resettlement project for approval by the DPC and PPC and cooperate with SB4HPMB to ensure the

effective financial management and implementation of the resettlement project. The RMIU is responsible for the effective coordination of the resettlement project between district, commune and village levels, checking and updating compensation documents, delivery of entitlements, site selection and assist in the allocation of land to APs.

The CPC will establish a Community Supervision Board based on Decision 80 once the Resettlement Site development Plan is approved to inspect and monitor the construction of assets during resettlement. This board will be independent but cooperate closely with the VRDG and resettled households to ensure quality of construction. The members of the Board will be key village leaders and Co Tu elders, they will collect the priorities and demands from village resettlement committee and submits to the CPC and the RMIU.

CPC will conduct village meetings to inform all members of the community about their entitlements during resettlement and mechanisms for grievances. Small groups meetings will be organized to ensure disadvantaged groups such as women access information. The Village management Committee will be responsible for collecting preferences for resettlement sites from each household in the village.

The village-based Community Supervisory Board will ensure that the demand responsive approaches embodied in Grassroots Democracy are applied in decision-making. Effective targeting and local participation will ensure that all members of the community are empowered and contribute to decisions about the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities.

ADB has recruited an international Vietnam based NGO to establish a JFPR Project office to assist SB4PMB staff and provincial, district and commune officials and village leaders in carrying out the REMDP. This office includes national specialists to provide assistance on the implementation and monitoring of issues such as irrigation and water supply, infrastructure especially housing, agriculture, micro-land use planning and community development. The JFPR Project office will cooperate with Committee for Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Affairs (CEMMA) and other ministries, local organizations and bilateral agencies working on poverty reduction programme in Nam Giang district. This will allow possible integration of project activities with existing social interventions being implemented by various agencies.

5 ADB POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995) aims to avoid or minimize the impacts on people affected by a project, and to provide support and assistance for those who lose their land and property, as well as for others whose livelihood is affected by the acquisition of land or temporary construction activities. Resettlement planning has the objectives of providing APs with a standard of living equal to, if not better than, that which they had before the project.

The three important elements of the policy are (i) compensation for lost assets, livelihood and income; (ii) assistance for relocation; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation, to achieve *at least* the pre-project level of well-being.

The *Operations Manual Section F2/BP* notes that the policy treats involuntary resettlement as a “development opportunity” and allows planners to manage impoverishment risks and turn

dispossessed or displaced people into project beneficiaries, particularly the poor and vulnerable, who may be disproportionately affected by resettlement losses. To this end, the main objectives and principles of ADB's policy are as follows:

- i. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
- ii. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.
- iii. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the Project.
- iv. Affected people (APs) should be informed fully and consulted in resettlement and compensation options.
- v. Existing social and cultural institutions of APs who must relocate should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and APs should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.
- vi. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected will not prevent APs from entitlement to compensation and rehabilitation measures. Those without legal title to land occupied or used by them (e.g., non-titled APs) will be entitled to various kinds of resettlement assistance to improve their socio-economic status.
- vii. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest APs and other vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include APs without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly ethnic minority peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- viii. All stages of resettlement identification, planning, and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights; and to ensure the restoration of their income and living standards.
- ix. As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as part of the project.
- x. The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.
- xi. Cost of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in the Bank loan financing for the project.

6 RECONCILIATION OF GOV AND ADB POLICIES

With the promulgation of the 2003 Land Law and the adoption of Decrees No. 197/2004/ND-CP and No. 188/2004/ND-CP, the policies and practices of GoV have become more consistent with the ADB policies for involuntary resettlement. Nonetheless, provisions and principles adopted in the Resettlement Plans for Song Bung 4 HPP will supersede the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Vietnam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Decree No. 17/2001/ND-CP.

Key strategies to reconcile differences include:

- (i) Non-legal land users: APs that are not eligible to obtain use rights to the land they occupy are not entitled under the GoV framework to compensation for land and may not be entitled to compensation or full compensation for property on affected land. Under the Song Bung 4 HPP policy, APs without legal land use rights will not be compensated for land, but will receive compensation for lost crops, houses and other assets on that land at full replacement cost. All APs who are ethnic minorities have traditional and thereby legal right to land.
- (ii) Tenants: Under the GoV framework, APs that rent State-owned housing may receive no compensation if they do not accept to relocate to available resettlement site housing, or may receive cash compensation that is less than 100% of their current rental rate; tenants in privately-owned housing may not receive any assistance beyond a removal allowance; and, APs renting affected land are not entitled to compensation, assistance or resettlement. Under the Song Bung 4 HPP, all APs renting affected housing will be offered the choice of replacement housing in a resettlement site; or, if they choose to self-relocate, a rental allowance at current rental rates for 6 months and assistance to find alternate housing. APs renting affected land will receive cash compensation for cost investment into remained land (if any).
- (iii) Small, non-registered businesses: APs that operate small, non-registered businesses are not entitled to any assistance under the GoV framework. Under the Song Bung 4 HPP, all APs will be compensated and/or assisted to restore living standards to pre-project levels in a manner consistent with their requirements.
- (iv) Compensation pricing for affected assets: The GoV framework recognizes the principle of compensation at rates equal to the value of land use rights under normal market conditions. The annual PPC prices for different types of land are used to establish compensation. Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP stipulates that if the PPC prices are not close to market values, the PPC must determine an appropriate market value for compensation rates. As experience demonstrates that PPC prices are frequently well below actual market prices, the Song Bung 4 HPP will also conduct replacement cost surveys and determine project-specific compensation rates equivalent to current market rates in different parts of the project area. (**Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP Article 51**) In addition, compensation paid for affected assets will include the costs of all applicable taxes and fees and, in the case of structures, will not include any depreciation or deduction for salvaged materials.
- (v) Income restoration: Severely affected APs are defined under the GoV framework as those losing more than 30% of their productive assets. Under the Song Bung 4 HPP, in order to facilitate the capacity of APs to restore living standards to pre-project levels, income restoration assistance will be available to affected APs that lose 10% or more of productive assets.
- (vi) Vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities: The GoV framework for compensation, assistance and resettlement acknowledges the special needs of poor households for assistance, but does not explicitly recognize other vulnerable groups due to ethnicity or other criteria. Under the Song Bung 4 HPP, specific measures will be defined to ensure that all vulnerable groups are assisted to improve pre-project socio-economic status and in a manner that is culturally sensitive and appropriate.

- (vii) Consultation, public disclosure and grievance redress: The Song Bung 4 HPP will strengthen existing provisions of the GoV framework in these areas **Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP**, article 49, para 3) to ensure that all APs are fully consulted and informed in a timely manner, have appropriate opportunities to participate in decisions regarding compensation and resettlement and secure, transparent means to lodge and redress complaints. Several consultations were undertaken since October 2008 to provide forum for the affected people to discuss draft Resettlement Site Development Plan and provide their input to the plan. In November/December 2009, the Entitlement Matrix of the Project for the reservoir inundated villages were fully disclosed. In March and April 2010, the draft resettlement site development plan consulted with the APs in the resettlement sites and in the affected villages. The aro forestry plan is prepared with consultation with the APs. The wet rice field survey was conducted together with the villagers. The resettlement plan implementation schedule, relocation logistics was informed to the APs in March and April 2010.
- (viii) Monitoring: The Song Bung 4 HPP will establish indicators and procedures to ensure effective, transparent monitoring of resettlement implementation and, using independent monitors, to evaluate whether the project achieves resettlement objectives.

Table 2 summarizes the provisions of and discrepancies between the ADB policy objectives and principles, and the GoV legal framework.

Table 2: Resettlement Policies of ADB and of Vietnamese Government

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
Objectives	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible	No provision is made on the basis that a final decision to recover land is a prerequisite to Decree 197 taking effect. Decree 197 does not contain a land acquisition policy; rather, it constitutes a working prescription for what should occur when a decision is taken to recover land.
	Where resettlement is unavoidable, ensure that APs receive compensation and other assistance as required, to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels.	Not mentioned as a specific requirement, although the Land Law stipulates that relocation to a resettlement zone will ensure infrastructure and development conditions equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence.
Affected assets	Loss of agricultural, residential and other non-agricultural types of land	Covered as direct impact.
	Loss of annual and perennial crops	
	Loss and/or relocation of houses or other structures	
	Loss of incomes or means of livelihood	Not mentioned as impact.
	Loss of access to assets	
Identification of APs	If individuals or a community must lose all or part of their land, means of livelihood or social support systems, so that a project can proceed, they will be compensated and assisted through replacement of land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources and services, in cash or in kind, such that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to pre-project levels.	<p>Decree 197: A district-level Resettlement Committee (DRC) is responsible to assist the People's Committees to devise and implement schemes for compensation, resettlement and assistance. The DRC will include representatives of APs.</p> <p>Circular 116: The RC is responsible for the conduct of a comprehensive census of APs and assessment of all affected assets of APs. It is also responsible for public consultations with APs; and, for notification of project impacts and the proposed scheme for compensation, resettlement and assistance.</p> <p>The emphasis of Decree 197 and Circular 116 is on public education and explanation of the Resettlement Plan (RP). The requirement to consult falls short of taking the dialogue out to APs, and is more aligned to being responsive to public enquiries.</p>

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
Eligibility for compensation	Cut-off date established at time of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) to determine eligibility for compensation.	Land Law: No specific requirement to establish a cut-off date. Decree 197: any changes to property on land to be recovered established after public disclosure of decision to recover land are not eligible for compensation.
Compensation principles	<p>APs will be compensated for affected assets in cash or in kind at replacement cost, such that their economic and social conditions will be at least restored to pre-project levels.</p> <p>All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method valuing assets to replace the loss at market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. Replacement cost is based on market rates before the project, or dispossession, whichever are higher.</p> <p>Where the national law does not meet the standard, the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. In the absence of functioning markets, a compensation structure is required that enables APs to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement or restricted access.</p> <p>Preference should be given to land-based resettlement options where APs rely on land for their livelihoods. Land-based compensation includes ensuring greater security of tenure and upgrading the livelihoods of APs without formal land title. Resettlement assistance to non-titled APs may include replacement land.</p> <p>Allocation of replacement land to any AP must include a LURC issued at no cost to the AP. As relevant, the names of both spouses should be included on the LURC.</p> <p>Compensation for structures will be paid at replacement cost at current market prices, with no depreciation or deduction for salvaged</p>	<p><u>Land Law:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Priority for affected land is allocation of new land of same purpose of use. b) Cash compensation for affected land, if new land not available, will be equal to the value of land use rights under normal market conditions at the time of the land acquisition decision. c) Unpaid financial obligations with respect to affected land will be deducted from the value of compensation paid. d) Relocation to a resettlement zone will ensure infrastructure and development conditions equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. <p><u>Decree 197:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compensation for affected land will be made on the basis of the officially prescribed land use at the time of recovery decision, not the actual use if it is different. b) If there is a delay due to the project proponent, and there is a difference in market rates for affected land between time of recovery decision and compensation payment, APs will be paid compensation at the higher of the two rates. c) Cash compensation will be paid for actual remaining costs of investment in agricultural land if current use is according to approved land use plans. d) Article 13: APs required to relocate will be compensated with new residential land allocation or resettlement house or cash equal to the value of land use rights at the time of land acquisition decision. e) Article 19: Cash compensation for affect-ed structures will be equal to value of newly-

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
	<p>materials.</p> <p>Compensation amounts should include all land and transfer taxes and fees associated with allocation of replacement land, replacement housing in resettlement sites.</p>	<p>built structure of same technical standard.</p> <p>f) Article 21: Tenants of State-owned houses that must relocate will be eligible to rent a house in a resettlement site, but if they do not take this option no cash assistance will be provided. If no site is available, they will receive cash equal to 60% of the land value and 60% of the leased house value.</p> <p>g) Compensation for annual crops, perennial trees and livestock will be paid at current market rates at the time of land recovery.</p> <p><u>Circular 116:</u></p> <p>a) Compensation to be calculated on the basis of frame prices released annually by the PPC. These frame prices, while much improved recently, are inaccurate in many urban areas and do not result in correct compensation.</p> <p>b) APs allocated land or eligible to purchase/lease house in resettlement sites must pay land use, house purchase/lease fees.</p> <p><u>Decree 17:</u></p> <p>a) While compensation is based on annual PPC prices, if these prices are not close to market values the PPC will determine an appropriate market value for compensation.</p> <p><u>Decree 188:</u></p> <p>a) Article 15: PPC must adjust land prices when, for 60 days or more, the actual market prices are more than 10% below or 20% above current PPC prices; the maximum adjustment must not exceed 20% of currently approved price frames.</p> <p><u>Decree 70:</u> LURC must be issued in the names of both spouses when appropriate.</p>
<p>Lack of formal title to affected assets</p>	<p>The absence of formal legal title to land is not a bar to entitlements.</p> <p>This includes indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, people who claim affected land without formal legal rights and others who may have</p>	<p><u>Land Law:</u></p> <p>a) APs are considered illegal and excluded from eligibility for compensation if they do not possess Land Use Rights Certificates (LURC) or entitlements to LURC, or lease or other tenancy, or if they have not been in possession of land for a reasonable length of time.</p>

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
	<p>usufruct or customary rights to land or other resources, and often have no formal title to their land.</p> <p>If APs with title to land have encroached from their legitimate landholding onto land that they do not own, they will be compensated only for the legitimately occupied piece and legitimate assets.</p> <p>Non-titled APs including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters are entitled to resettlement assistance that may include replacement land, ensure greater security of tenure and upgrading of livelihoods.</p> <p>For non-land assets, all eligible APs whether legal, legalizable or non-titled need to be compensated at replacement costs.</p>	<p>b) Illegal APs are entitled to compensation for the value of remaining improvements to or on the affected land, and to rehabilitation assistance of various kinds.</p> <p>c) However, there is no specific requirement to ensure that such people are provided with some form of resettlement accommodation.</p> <p>Decree 197:</p> <p>a) Article 6: In the case of APs not eligible for compensation, PPC shall consider forms of assistance.</p> <p>b) Article 18: No compensation will be paid for houses, structures built i) without permission following notification of land use plans, ii) after July 2004 in violation of land use plans; or, for houses, structures or other property established iii) after notification of land recovery.</p> <p>c) Article 20: In the case of acquired land that is not eligible for compensation, affected houses and structures will be compensated at 80% of replacement cost if they have not violated announced land use plans or the right-of-way; no compensation will be paid for houses/ structures that have violated announced land use plans or the right-of-way, although the PPC will consider assistance on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>d) Articles 26, 28: Only registered businesses and their employees are eligible for compensation.</p> <p>Circular 116:</p> <p>a) Payment for compensation and resettlement shall not be made to persons who are lessees or borrowers of land from persons from whom land is recovered.</p> <p>b) If AP from whom residential land is recovered is not eligible for compensation but has no other place to live, PPC will allocate new residential land; and, in urban areas, grant new house purchase or lease.</p> <p>Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP Article 45.- Land-related compensation and support upon land recovery by the State for land used since October 15, 1993, without any land use right papers</p> <p>2 . For land illegally encroached or occupied or allocated or leased ultra vires since July 1, 2004, persons who committed acts of illegal encroachment or occupation or were allocated or leased land ultra vires are not entitled to land-related compensation upon land recovery.</p>
<p>Compensation for loss of and/or restricted access to community and common property</p>	<p>Community and public resource losses to be considered as eligible for compensation include: (i) common property resources such as water bodies, forest, woodland, pasture and community recreation and cultural sites; (ii) public structures such as markets, water and washing points, health and education facilities; and, (iii) infrastructure such as water, sanitation and drainage facilities.</p>	<p>No provision is made for the restoration of access to parks or forests, but APs who have been stable users of forest areas, certified as such by a People’s Committee, and who lose access to the forest land will be eligible for compensation for the residual value of their inputs (if any) to the land and will also be entitled to various forms of assistance.</p> <p>Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP Article 51.- Making, evaluation and approval of overall</p>

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
resources	<p>Rehabilitation measures include restoration of access to public facilities, infrastructure and services; and to cultural property and common property resources. Measures to mitigate loss of access to cultural sites, public services, water resources, grazing or forest resources include establishment of access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and income-earning opportunities.</p>	<p>plans on compensation, support and resettlement</p> <p>1. The organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance (with the participation of investors' representatives) shall make an overall plan on compensation, support and resettlement (below referred to as overall plan) on the basis of available data and documents provided by the Natural Resources and Environment agency, and submit one (01) set to the provincial-level Finance Service or district-level Finance Section (collectively referred to as finance agency) for evaluation. An overall plan contains the following principal details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a/ Grounds for making the plan; b/ General data on land areas of different types and grades, for agricultural land, code numbers of maps, code numbers of land plots; and estimated value of assets on the land; c/ General data on the number of households, household members and laborers in the land area to be recovered, clearly stating the number of laborers to change jobs and the number of households to be resettled; d/ Estimated compensation and support amounts and projected site and area of the land or houses for resettlement, mode of resettlement; e/ Proposed measures to create jobs for inhabitants and training plan to help them change their jobs and occupations; f/ A list of to be-relocated works of the State, organizations, religious establishments and population communities and their sizes, and proposed new locations; g/ The number of graves to be relocated and proposed new locations; h/ Estimated fund for the implementation of the plan; i/ Funding source; j/ Plan implementation schedule. <p>2. Within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of an overall plan, the finance agency shall coordinate with the Natural Resources and Environment agency and concerned agencies in evaluating the overall plan and submit it to the People's Committee of the same level for consideration and approval.</p> <p>3. Within seven (7) days from the date of receipt of the submission report of the finance agency, the People's Committee which has issued the land recovery guideline or approved the investment location shall consider and sign a decision approving the overall plan.</p>
Transitional assistance	<p>Eligible APs including tenants and employees of affected businesses who lose their jobs, incomes or livelihoods are entitled to one-time financial assistance to cover a) costs of relocation and transfer expenses; and, b) assistance for transitional income and livelihood</p>	<p>Decree 197: Chapter IV and Circular 116 provide a range of assistance for all APs including retraining options, occupational change, job creation, temporary accommodation and a number of cash payments that can be increased as required under Article 32 of</p>

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
	support.	Decree 197.
Income restoration programs	Severely affected APs losing more than 10% of their productive land or assets and vulnerable APs are entitled to economic rehabilitation assistance to restore income and livelihoods to pre-project levels.	<p>Land Law: APs directly involved in production using affected land assets will receive support to stabilize their lives, e.g., training for changes in production or business and assistance to find new jobs.</p> <p>Decree 197:</p> <p>a) Articles 28, 29: APs losing more than 30% of agricultural land are entitled to living stabilization assistance for 3-6 months depending on whether they must relocate, and training/job creation assistance; APs holding business licenses will be assisted in cash up to 30% of one year's revenue.</p> <p>b) Chapter IV and Circular 116 provide a range of assistance for all APs including retraining options, occupational change, job creation, temporary accommodation and a number of cash payments that can be increased as required under Article 32 of Decree 197.</p> <p>Decree 17, amendment of Decree 197 Article 28 Item 3: Poor households as defined by MOLISA must be assisted to overcome poverty. The actual amount and time of assistance will be decided by the People's Committee but it must not be less than 3 years and must not exceed 10 years counting from the day of land recovery.</p> <p>Decree 17: APs that lose significant portions of their productive land assets and/or have to relocate to resettlement sites are provided with measures for occupational change/job creation assistance.</p>
Poorest and vulnerable AP	Particular attention to be paid to the needs of the poorest APs and vulnerable groups including APs without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by women, elderly, disabled or indigenous peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.	<p>No specific provision is made in Decree 197 or Circular 116 for identifying or recognizing commonly-accepted groups of vulnerable people. It is claimed that these people should be identified in the census and provided for by a range of available assistance programs. Decree 197, Article 32 is cited as the basis of special or additional assistance that may be required.</p> <p>Decree 17, amendment of Decree 197 Article 28 Item 3: Poor households as defined by MOLISA must be assisted to overcome poverty. The actual amount and time of assistance will be decided by the People's Committee but it must not be less than 3 years and must not exceed 10 years counting from the day of land recovery.</p>
Ethnic minority	Prepare a separate ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) if	Under the Constitution, ethnic minority (or indigenous) people are full citizens of Vietnam

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
<p>people</p>	<p>there are significant issues or impacts affecting ethnic minorities, as defined in OM Section F3, in addition to the RP. Special attention will be paid to exploring viable alternative designs that will reduce or eliminate such impacts.</p> <p>If ethnic minority issues are judged to be less than significant, specific “ethnic minority actions” with the RP may suffice to meet the Indigenous Peoples Policy objectives.</p> <p>Identify local preferences through direct consultation and incorporate indigenous knowledge into project approaches.</p>	<p>and have all of the rights and entitlements of other citizens. As particularly vulnerable people in many instances they will be entitled to additional assistance under Chapter IV of Decree 197. Article 32 enables the Chairman of the PPC to make suitable and adequate provision for assistance for all cases, particularly for poor and vulnerable people who need much more assistance to “stabilize” their lives. The provisions are governed by the requirement in Article 43 to ensure objectivity and fairness in matters of compensation, assistance and resettlement. The term “stabilize” effectively means placing APs in position where they are sustainable at least as well off or better than before they suffered adverse impacts.</p> <p>Any project that specifically targets ethnic minority group(s) should get approval of its representative on the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountain Areas of GoV.</p> <p>No provision is made for a separate ethnic minority (or indigenous peoples) plan to be prepared or any provision that specifically requires them to be recognized and dealt with as special cases needing additional and culturally sensitive assistance. (Vietnam’s Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS) Goal 10: Reduce ethnic inequality)</p>
<p>Gender</p>	<p>At all stages, resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated including gender-specific consultation and disclosure. This includes special attention to women’s assets, property and land-use rights; and, to ensure the restoration of their income and living standards. The RP will include the finding of a gender analysis.</p>	<p>Decree 197, Article 36: Restoration measures at resettlement sites are to include job creation, especially for women.</p>
<p>Consultation/ participation</p>	<p>APs to be fully informed and closely consulted.</p> <p>APs to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, resettlement sites, income restoration/rehabilitation.</p> <p>Where adversely affected people include vulnerable groups, resettlement planning decisions to be preceded by a social</p>	<p>Decree 197: there is no stated principle relating to consultation, although the district RC includes 1-2 representatives of APs who are responsible for reflecting the aspirations of other APs.</p> <p>The provisions in Decree 197 and Circular 116 relating to possible adverse social impacts are oblique in that they are taken into account only if APs bring them to the notice of the RC when the census questionnaire is being completed.</p>

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
	<p>preparation phase to enhance their participation in negotiations.</p> <p>Host communities at resettlement sites to be fully consulted. Relocation options and support to include assistance to host population, if required.</p> <p>APs are to assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.</p>	<p>Decree 29/1998/ND-CP states “Grassroots should know, should discuss, should do, and should supervise.”</p> <p>There is no requirement for consultations with host communities.</p>
<p>Information disclosure</p>	<p>APs to be fully informed and closely consulted.</p> <p>Resettlement information is to be disclosed to APs and opportunities provided to them to participate in choosing, planning and implementing options.</p> <p>The RP is to be available for consultation at places accessible to APs and other stake-holders (e.g., local NGOs), in a form and language understandable to them; and, posted on ADB website.</p>	<p>Land Law, Article 39(2): disclosure and notification to people with land to be recovered at least 90 and 180 days prior to the acquisition of, respectively, agricultural and non-agricultural land.</p> <p>Decree 197:</p> <p>a) Public notification and posting of resettlement site scheme for 20 days prior to approval of scheme.</p> <p>b) However there is no emphasis on this being done at an early stage.</p> <p>Decision 3037/2003/QD-BGTVT requires PMU together with CCLSC to disclose project process and issues through mass media and the extent of site clearing to local residents, particularly the APs.</p> <p>Decree 29/1998-ND-CP indicates that grassroots should be informed of investment project or program in its location.</p> <p>Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP Article 49) District-level People's Committees of localities where exists the land to be recovered shall direct the publicization of land recovery guidelines, regulations on land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement upon recovery of land for defense and security purposes, for the sake of national interests, public interest and economic development; commune-level People's Committees of localities where exists the land to be recovered shall post up land recovery guidelines at their offices and public meeting places in the areas where exists the land to be recovered, and make public announcements on commune-level radio broadcasting networks (in localities where</p>

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
		exist radio broadcasting networks).
Grievance redress	A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to address AP grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner.	<p>Land Law, Article 138: land users can file complaints within 30 days of being notified about administrative decisions regarding land, at local or provincial levels; appeals of decisions can be made within 45 days to provincial authorities or in the courts. Decree 181: Procedures established for APs to file complaints and to appeal decisions.</p> <p>Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP Article 54.- Settlement of complaints about land recovery decisions 1. Complaints shall be settled under Article 138 of the Land Law, Article 63 and Article 64 of this Decree and the complaint settlement provisions of Decree No. 136/2006/ND-CP. 2. Pending the issuance of a complaint settlement decision, the land recovery decision must be still executed. If the state agency competent to settle complaints concludes that the land recovery is illegal, the execution of the land recovery decision must be stopped; the state agency which has issued the land recovery decision shall issue a decision to cancel the issued land recovery decision and pay compensation for any damage caused by the land recovery decision. If the state agency competent to settle complaints concludes that the land recovery is lawful, the person with land to be recovered shall comply with the land recovery decision.</p> <p>Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP : Article 63.- Order of settlement of complaints about administrative decisions and acts of district-level People's Committee presidents 1. Within ninety (90) days from the date a district-level People's Committee president issues an administrative decision or takes an administrative act related to land administration defined in Article 162 of Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP, a person with related interests and obligations who disagrees with that administrative decision or act may file a written complaint with the district-level People's Committee. 2. The district-level People's Committee president shall settle complaints within the time limit prescribed in the Law on Complaints and Denunciations. Settlement decisions issued by district-level People's Committee presidents must be publicly announced and sent to complainants and other persons with related interests and obligations. 3. Within forty five (45) days from the date of receipt of the settlement decision of the district-level People's Committee president, the complainant who disagrees with that settlement decision may file a lawsuit with a People's Court or lodge a complaint with the provincial-level People's Committee.</p>

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
Monitoring and evaluation	<p>A monitoring and evaluation program will ensure that compensation and resettlement have been implemented in accordance with RP policies and procedures; and, as relevant, provisions of the EMDP.</p> <p>Internal monitoring will be done by the Executing Agency (EA); external monitoring will be done by an independent monitoring agency (IMA).</p> <p>Monitoring will focus on the progress of resettlement based on the RP, including physical and financial targets and delivery of entitlements to APs; and, preparation of compliance and audit reports.</p> <p>Resettlement evaluation takes place during and after implementation, and assesses whether or not (i) resettlement objectives are appropriate; (ii) resettlement objectives are being met; and, (iii) APs have been able to restore a standard of living equal to, if not better than, that which they had before the project.</p>	<p>Land Law:</p> <p>a) MONRE has a global inspecting role in relation to all matters under the Land Law</p> <p>b) The Fatherland Front and its member organizations are given a specific role in reconciling any disputes relating to land, including compulsory acquisition, compensation and resettlement.</p> <p>b) Ultimate responsibility for satisfactory and correct implementation of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance rests with the Chairman of PPC.</p> <p>Decree 197:</p> <p>a) MPI and MONRE have inspecting roles.</p> <p>b) Ultimate responsibility for satisfactory and correct implementation of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance rests with the Chairman of PPC.</p> <p>There is no provision for independent M&E, much less provision for such M&E to be given any effect.</p>
Coordination of resettlement and civil works	<p>The RP must provide a detailed, time-bound action schedule for activities such as land acquisition to ensure APs are individually compensated and assisted before civil works contracts are awarded or similar mile- stone events occur.</p> <p>Prior to commencement of civil works, completion of all compensation payment and resettlement, as well as ensuring that income restoration measures are in place (but not necessarily completed).</p>	<p>In Land Law, Decree 197 or Circular 116 for compensation there is no resettlement and assistance to be completed before civil works commence. But Decree 84/2007/ND-CP Article 59.- Time of hand-over of recovered land within twenty (20) days from the date the organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance completely pays the compensation and support money to the person with recovered land according to the approved plan, the person with recovered land shall hand over his/her land to the organization.</p>
Resettlement plan	<p>To be prepared, with specific requirements as per (ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy 1995) for the scope and information to be included</p>	<p>PPC instructs responsible organization and other agencies to prepare and approves projects for resettlement area and schemes for compensation, assistance and resettlement.</p> <p>Circular 116: Specifications regarding the scope and information to be included in the compensation, assistance and resettlement schemes focus on identification of compensation rates and administrative and compensation costs for resettlement activities.</p> <p>Decree 16: An investment report on construction works including resettlement planning must be prepared and submitted to the National Assembly prior to approval of the project</p>

Criterion	ADB Policy Requirement	Vietnam Equivalent Legal Requirement, or Lack of
		<p>by GoV.</p> <p>Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP Article 50.- Preparation of cadastral dossiers for land plots to be recovered</p> <p>1. On the basis of documents of People's Committees mentioned in Clause 2, Article 49 of this Decree, Natural Resources and Environment agencies shall prepare (in localities where land use right registration offices have not yet been set up) or direct land use right registration offices of the same level to prepare cadastral dossiers for land plots to be recovered under the following provisions:</p> <p>Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP Article 51.- Making, evaluation and approval of overall plans on compensation, support and resettlement</p> <p>1. The organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance (with the participation of investors' representatives) shall make an overall plan on compensation, support and resettlement (below referred to as overall plan) on the basis of available data and documents provided by the Natural Resources and Environment agency, and submit one (01) set to the provincial-level Finance Service or district-level Finance Section (collectively referred to as finance agency) for evaluation. An overall plan contains the following principal details: (given above)</p>

7 GOV AND ADB STRATEGIES ON ENHANCING GENDER EQUALITY

7.1 Gender Equality in National Level

The Constitution and laws of Vietnam recognize gender equality as an integral part of the general equality between all the citizens of the country. The 1992 Constitution states that *Male and female citizens have equal rights in all fields—political, economic, cultural, social, and in the family. All acts of discrimination against women and all acts damaging women's dignity are strictly banned*¹⁰. Accordingly the national legislation is directed to enhance gender equality, participation and rights of both men and women in marriage and family, working life, political life, health and education, civil rights etc. through a variety of laws, governmental decrees, recommendations and regulations.

Vietnam has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1980. Accordingly, Vietnamese legislation and policies are bound to combat discrimination against women in all its forms and to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women. By ratifying the Convention GoV is bound to undertake to submit a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made to the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, at least every four years.

In early 2002 the Prime Minister approved *the National Strategy for Advancement of Women in Vietnam to the year 2010*¹¹. This is one of the national ten-year sector strategies with targets to be reached by 2010. The main aims are to reach gender equality in labour and employment, education and health care, political, economic, cultural and social life, as well as strengthen efforts for capacity building for promoting gender equality. To further realize its commitment to gender equality, the Government set up in 1993 the *National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFAW)* with the mandated to promote the status of women and to provide advice to the Prime Minister's Office on development and implementation of the five-year National Plans of Action for Women's Advancement. NCFAW has committees (CAFAW) in different ministries and in all provinces and cities. Gender issues are accordingly mainstreamed in ministerial work, and different sector ministries are advised to make up their gender strategies.

7.2 Gender Advancement in Local Level

NCFAW and CFAWs have no separate budgets and no full-time members or staff. Chairman of provincial CFAW is usually the Vice Chair of PPC, who in many cases is too busy to properly fulfil the CFAW functions. At district level, many DPCs have not yet set up a CFAW. CFAWs are independent bodies, but in reality working through Women's Union (WU). WU therefore has the central role in working with gender issues through its organizational structure from the central to provincial, district, commune and village levels. WU at different levels is officially authorized to represent women's interests and voice in national and local decision making processes. WU is an official national "non-governmental mass organization" and receives regular financial support from the state.

The Party Directive No. 37 in 1994 instructed that women should hold at least 20% of all positions in the Party and Governmental organizations. Women account for 26% of the National Assembly,

¹⁰ Vietnamese Constitution 1992, Article 63.

¹¹ Decision No. 19/2002/QD-TTg, January 21, 2002.

placing Vietnam among the countries in the world that have the highest female participation in Government bodies of power. However, women are still a large minority in technical and professional fields and in local leadership. Men dominate in communal decision-making, and women in CPCs are often in junior positions. According to a survey made in 2002¹² women accounted to less than 10% among the CPC staff. In the whole country, women occupy only less than 5% of the leadership positions in CPCs and DPCs and just above 6% in the PPCs¹³. Female Village Chiefs are very rare. It seems that even if the policies for gender equality be adequate, their proper implementation is still lacking. Especially poor women and young girls in remote areas benefit little from the national policies. Their lives are affected by gender inequality inherent in culture, beliefs, customs and practices, and only strengthened by their poverty.

7.3 Gender and Poverty Reduction

Gender inequality aggravates the lives of the poor in various ways and puts a heavy burden on women and girls. Women account for nearly 50 percent of the total agricultural workforce and for a large share of the total annual new jobs created in agriculture. However, only 25 percent of the participants in livestock extension training courses and 10 percent of the participants in cultivation extension training courses are women. Women have fewer opportunities to access technology, credit and training, while they regularly bear a greater burden than men for family subsistence. Women have fewer rights in family decision-making and they get less paid than men for the same work. The rate of infant and maternal mortality is higher among low educated women, their families tend to suffer from poorer health and their children have a higher drop-out rate from school than among women with more favourable living conditions¹⁴. These many connections of gender inequality to poverty are recognized in the CPRGS¹⁵ in which gender equality and advancement of women is among the sub-strategies for poverty reduction. Improvements in women's opportunities are paid special attention to in the following areas:

- Labour opportunities, access to education and vocational and technical training
- Access to credit systems
- Health care, knowledge level improvement
- Women's overburdened role in domestic work related to rural water, sanitation and electricity
- Decision making, leadership, management
- Improvement of laws, legal rights and benefits of women

Cultural conditions and attitudes are also recognized in CPRGS as an obstacle for gender equality. Therefore, a need is acknowledged for awareness raising in gender issues. Public education campaigns are recommended for improvement of the awareness and responsibility of government bodies, associations, families and all citizens in gender equality. Accordingly, gender issues are recommended to be mainstreamed in political and administrative training courses at all different levels.

¹² ADB-MARD TA3831, Dec 2002.

¹³ NCFAW 2002 in MARD 2003, Gender Strategy in Agriculture and Rural Development to the Year 2010.

¹⁴ Integrating Gender into World Bank Financed Transport Programs. Case Study, Vietnam Rural Infrastructure Inland Waterway Project. Vu Ngoc Uyen, 2003.

¹⁵ Comprehensive Policy Reduction and Growth Strategy, the official national poverty reduction strategy document taken in 2002.

7.4 MARD Gender Strategy in Agriculture and Rural Development

Following the National Strategy for Advancement of Women in Vietnam to the year 2010, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MARD, in 2003 developed *Gender Strategy in Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) to the Year 2010*¹⁶. The strategy has five objectives, each followed by monitoring indicators and program solutions:

- To increase social awareness of gender issues in the industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture and rural areas following the socialist orientation;
- To increase women's access to and control of key resources, including land, credit, water resources, infrastructure and public services in ARD;
- To integrate gender targets and sex-disaggregated management and evaluation tools in policies, plans, programmes and development projects of the Ministry and the sector;
- To achieve gender sensitive practices and gender equality in agricultural research, public services and training;
- To increase women's empowerment and access to decision-making in key institutions in the sector including MARD, DARDs, PCs at all levels, agricultural universities, institutes, colleges, vocational schools and enterprises.

Among the special targets of the objectives are, for example, that by 2005 names of both husband and wife appear in all newly issued Land Use Certificates, that by 2010 at least 85% of rural women will have access to safe water, women will account for 50% of all participants of technical training, 50% of working people in rural areas will receive gender awareness information, and the representation of women is increased to 30% in Management Boards and ARD projects. The aims of the MARD gender strategy are partly overlapping with the gender targets in the CPRGS for the improved opportunities of the rural poor women, but more directed into the rural institutional development, awareness raising and enhancement of training.

7.5 ADB Policy on Gender and Development

ADB *Policy on Gender and Development*¹⁷ adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. For projects that have the potential to have substantial gender impacts, a Gender Plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

The key elements of ADB's policy are¹⁸:

- *Gender sensitivity*: to observe how ADB operations affect women and men, and to take into account women's needs and perspectives in planning operations;
- *Gender analysis*: to assess systematically the impact of a project on men and women, and on the economic and social relationship between them;

¹⁶ Decision of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development No. 4776 QD-BNN/TCCB, Oct. 28, 2003.

¹⁷ ADB 1998, *Policy on Gender and Development*; ADB 2003, Operations Manual (C2/BP and C2/OP).

¹⁸ ADB 1998, *Policy on Gender and Development*, p. 39.

- *Gender planning*: to formulate specific strategies that aim to bring about equal opportunities for men and women;
- *Mainstreaming*: to consider gender issues in all aspects of ADB operations, accompanied by efforts to encourage women's participation in the decision-making process in development activities;
- *Agenda setting*: to assist DMC governments in formulating strategies to reduce gender disparities and in developing plans and targets for women's and girls' education, health, legal rights, employment, and income-earning opportunities.

ADB OM F2/OP requires that the findings of a gender analysis be included in the resettlement plan. The Policy requires:

- Gender sensitivity to observe how the project impacts women and men differently and to take account of their different needs and perspectives in resettlement planning;
- Gender analysis which refers to the systematic assessment of the project impact on men and women and on their economic and social relationships;
- Gender planning which refers to the formulation of specific strategies to bring about equal opportunities to men and women.

Accordingly the SB4 resettlement and development planning gender mainstreaming is adopted as a key strategy for promoting gender equity. This entails ensuring the consideration of gender issues at all stages of the project and that women participate in the decision-making processes. Thus data gathering has been gender specific, and the separate situations and needs of men and women are assessed in the REMDP, Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan. A Gender Action Plan, GAP, is prepared for the project as well, ensuring gender sensitivity, capacity building and women's participation in all project activities.

The task of the Gender Action Plan is to assess strategies and mechanisms to include gender sensitivity and gender concerns in all project components and activities, both in project design, implementation and monitoring phases. The GAP for SB4 project includes the following specific activities:

8 GOV REGULATIONS RELEVANT TO CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSMISSION LINES

Other regulations relevant to construction of transmission lines are Decree 54-1999-ND-CP which regulates the safety protection of high voltage power grids and Joint Circular 106-2002 TLL-BTC-BCN issued by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Industry on compensation levels, allowances and provision of assistance (easement fee) for building high voltage transmission lines. Provisions of the above regulations are shown in the table below:

Table 3: Other Regulations Relevant to Construction of Transmission Lines

Law and/or Regulation Name	Date Promulgated	Provisions
Decree No. 54-1999-ND-CP replaced by Decree	17 August 2005	Regulates the area of protective corridors necessary for overhead power transmission lines with respect to houses, crops and trees. Regulates the safety precautions required to be taken when constructing new transmission lines and provides for when trees and

Law and/or Regulation Name	Date Promulgated	Provisions
106/ND-CP		other crops need to be cut/trimmed and houses protected/moved.
Decision 29/QD-UB	26 August 2008	<p>Compensation for land within safety corridors for construction public works within safety corridors will be as follows (as per Article 16):</p> <p>1. When land in safety corridors for the construction of construction works within safety corridors is reclaimed, land owners will be compensated in accordance with this regulations.</p> <p>2. When land is not reclaimed, land in safety corridors is lost due to the limitation of capability of using land and assets attached to land is damaged shall be implemented as follows:</p> <p>a. Change of land use purposes, the compensation will be in cash according to the difference of value of land use right; To be more precise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of residential land to non-agricultural land (which is not residential land) Change of residential land to agricultural land, the compensation will be equivalent to the difference in cost between residential land price and non-agricultural land price; and the differential between residential land price and agricultural land price - Change of non-agricultural land (which is not residential land) to agricultural land, the compensation will be equivalent to the difference in cost between agricultural land and non-agricultural land. <p>b. No change of land use purposes, but limit the using capability of land, land owners will be compensated in cash in accordance with real loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation level (=) the land coverage is limited to use (x) land price differential before (-) land price after land reclamation decision. <p>c. Residential buildings, construction works, assets attached to land which locates within safety corridors be destroyed due to site clearance, land owners will be compensated in accordance with the actual loss.</p>

* NPPMB is applying 50 per cent of total value of house and structure as against the 30 per cent stipulated in Circular 106.

9 SB4 PROJECT SOCIAL SAFEGUARD POLICY AND AP ENTITLEMENTS

The Song Bung 4 Projects Social Safeguard Policy and standards of Entitlements applicable to affected persons, has been developed based on:

- The GoV's laws, decrees and other instruments related to resettlement (see above);
- The ADB's Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples;
- Consultations with the affected persons;
- Detailed understanding of the affected persons current livelihoods and living standards, how these will be impacted, and the potential for relocation and resettlement in optional resettlement sites.

9.1 Principles

The basic resettlement principles of the SB4 Project include the following:

- i. The resettlement plans developed will have four main elements:
 - Compensation for lost assets, livelihood and income;
 - Full assistance for relocation and assets restoration;
 - Long-term assistance for livelihood restoration, to achieve *at least* the level affected households would have had without the project; and
 - Long-term assistance to help the poor and vulnerable to improve their socio-economic status.
- ii. Involuntary resettlement as a “development opportunity”, and the aim is to transform the dispossessed or displaced people into project beneficiaries, particularly the poor and vulnerable;
- iii. The Policy and Plan will be compatible in substance and structure with affected ethnic minorities’ culture and social and economic institutions.
- iv. While detailed consultations have been undertaken to develop the policy and plan (and entitlements) final consultation shall be undertaken prior to finalisation of design to ensure that APs will be an integral part of the process. Thus, the participatory processes embodied in Grassroots Democracy are used to select all infrastructure investments.
- v. The utilization of local GoV institutions - DPC and CPC - plus the specially established Village Resettlement Committees - for the preparation and construction of the Project will be maximized, and capacity building will be required.
- vi. The livelihood restoration and infrastructure development components will be integrated into the GoV socio-economic planning process.
- vii. A process will be established to deal with any issues or concerns raised during project implementation.
- viii. The process of resettlement and restoration will be long-term in perspective, and flexible and creative. Thus, a consultative and iterative planning process will be instituted, and facilitated by full time Technical Assistance and support DPC staff, located in the Villages, to ensure that the final planning and implementation process address the priorities of all APs including the poorest and women.
- ix. Prior to inundation of the reservoir all affected people must be resettled with completion of all civil works and compensation payment and resettlement, as well as ensuring that income restoration measures are in place.
- x. Before displacing the people, all compensation and civil works of resettlement sites shall be completed and livelihoods restoration program shall be ready.

9.2 Future Assessment of the Success of Resettlement:

The actual restoration of assets, service and livelihoods will have to be measured, to assess the attainment of the objectives of, at least, restoration to pre-relocation levels.

Measurement of assets and service restoration - in relation to Plans and in relation to pre-location assets - will be relatively easy (or at least 'standard') to measure and assess.

The project will develop a procedure and indicators to measure the livelihood status of APs and assets and social service restoration, both immediately after relocation, and in the longer term.

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

Chapter 3:

**ETHNIC MINORITIES, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM
AND IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS**

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1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN VIETNAM

The institutional framework for assessing ethnic minority and poverty issues in Vietnam is integrated into the administrative structure from central to commune levels. The general structure focuses on poverty reduction, where ethnic minority issues are integrated. The issues of poverty and ethnic minorities are assessed within the following administrative structures:

1. **Central level.** Steering committee for poverty reduction with the following members:

- Vice Prime Minister, Head of Steering Committee
- Minister of Ministry of Labour, Invalids and for Social Affairs, Head of Steering Committee
- Vice Minister of Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, member
- Vice Minister of Ministry of Planning and Investment, member
- Vice Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, member
- Vice Minister of Ministry of Health, member
- Vice Minister of Ministry of Education and Training, member
- Vice Minister of Ministry of Committee of Ethnic Minorities (CEMMA), member

2. **Provincial level.** Steering committee for poverty reduction with the following members:

- Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, Head of Steering Committee
- Head of Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Vice Head of Steering Committee
- Vice Head of Department of Planning and Investment, member
- Vice Head of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, member
- Vice Head of Department of Health, member
- Vice Head of Department of Education and Training, member
- Vice Head of Department of Ethnic Minorities (DEM), member

3. **District level.** Steering committee for poverty reduction with the following members:

- Vice Chairman of the District People's Committee, Head of Steering Committee
- Head of Department of Labour-Invalid and social, Vice head of Steering Committee
- Vice Head of Department of Planning, member
- Vice Head of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, member
- Vice Head of Department of Health, member
- Representative of District Farmers' Association, member
- Representative of District Women's Union, member
- Representative of District Fatherland Frontier, member

4. **Commune level.** Steering committee for poverty reduction with the following members:

- Vice Chairman of the Commune People's Committee, Head of Steering Committee
- Representative of Commune Communist Party, member
- Representative of Commune Women's Union, member
- Representative of Commune Fatherland Frontier, member
- Representative of Commune Farmers' Association, member
- Representative of Commune Communist Youth Union, member
- Leaders of the Villages in the Commune

The main vehicle for implementing government policies concerning ethnic minorities in the central level is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities in Mountainous Areas (CEMMA), which is a cabinet-level committee established in 1993. The task of CEMMA is to identify, coordinate, implement, and monitor projects targeted to ethnic minority development. CEMMA has an own budget to be spent on its main programs and projects. At province level the Department of Ethnic Minorities is the implementing agency for development policies concerning ethnic minorities.

Apart from these structures there is no specific institutional framework for ethnic minority development. But given the correlation with poverty, and given the strong emphasis on poverty reduction and on institutional capacity building to reduce poverty levels - indeed halving them in accordance with the Johannesburg agreement - the institutional framework for poverty reduction is also sufficient to act as a framework for the combined issue of ethnic minority development and poverty reduction in Vietnam.

There is indeed a need for a new institutional framework for ethnic minority development and poverty reduction, especially when linking up with hydropower development. The fact is that such a development occurs in highlands, and that highlands both have a poverty profile and are inhabited by so-called ethnic minorities. The correlation between ethnic minority status and poverty status is well documented in Vietnam. New institutional arrangements need to link with planned river basin organizations.

2 ETHNIC MINORITIES IN VIETNAM AND IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

2.1 Ethnicity in the National Perspective

The ethnic minorities of Vietnam make up about 13% of the total population. In linguistic terms they are divided into 53 groups (GSO Census design; in the 1999 Census the national minorities were in the magnitude 14% of the population). The groups are sometimes hard to delineate. A re-classification is currently underway based on several indicators, such as language, house design, land use and religion. The effect is a shift away from cultural / linguistic criteria towards socio-cultural lifestyle categorizations of ethnic minority groups. This is the practice not only in Vietnam but also in China and Laos. This is an intentional policy aiming at reducing the number of groups and also reducing the cultural gaps through applying also other criteria than language.

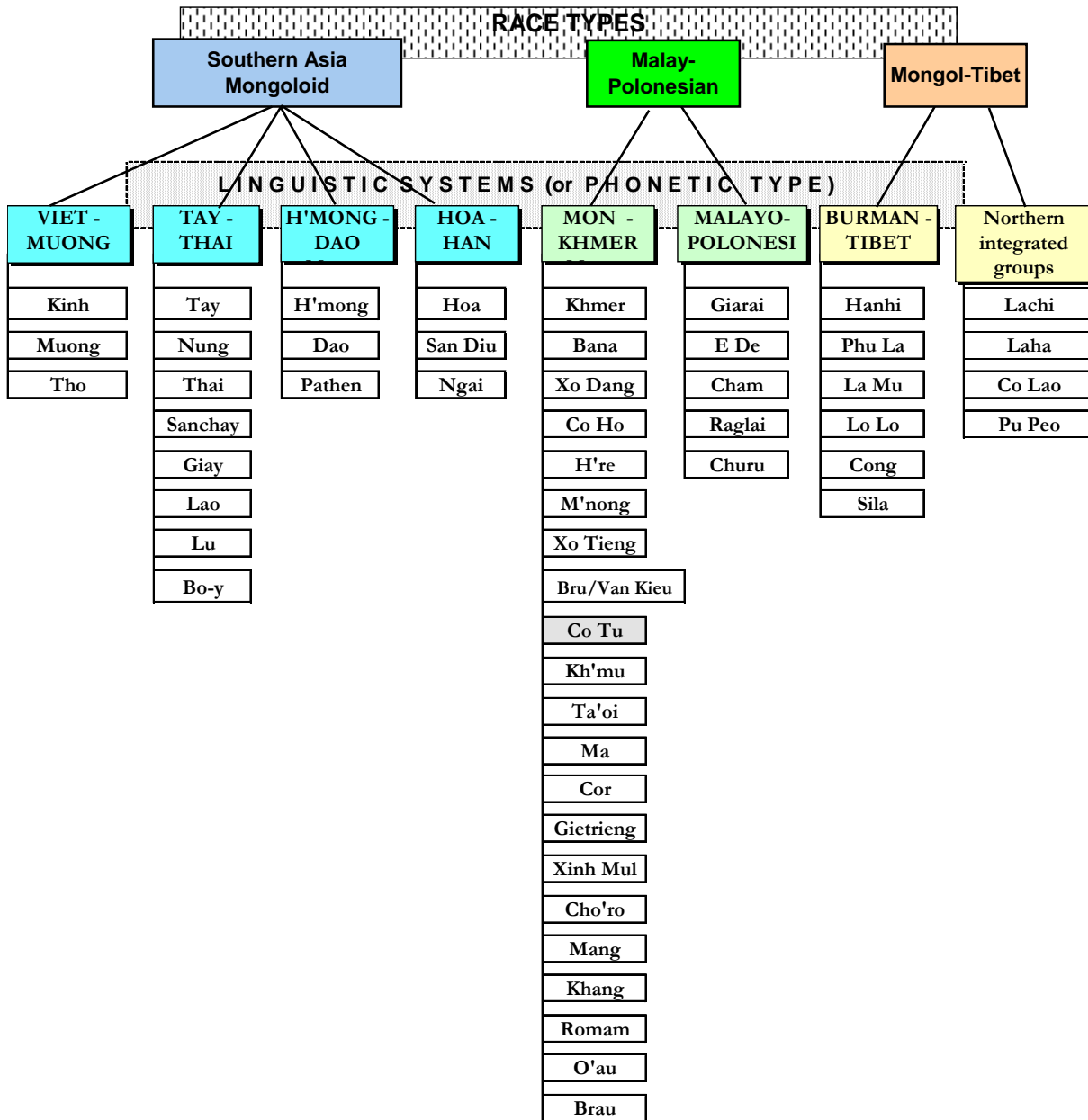
Some of the ethnic minority groups are significant in size, others quite small. Examples of large ones are the Tay, Tai, Hmong, Muong and Nung, each with about 500,000 persons. The Gia Rai and Ede form a second grouping of about half the size. The Co Tu form one of the small minority groups (about 47,000 in Vietnam). In Table 1 below a complete list of the ethnic groups, language based, is given according to the GSO Population Census in 1999. Figure 1 shows the ethno-linguistic groups in Vietnam.

Table 1: Ethnic Groups in Vietnam

Ethnic group	Number of persons
1. Kinh (Việt) Việt-Muong Austro-Asiatic	65,795, 718
2. Tày Tay-Thai Austro-Asiatic	1,477,514
3. Thái Tay-Thai Austro-Asiatic	1,328,725
4. Mường Viet-Muong Austro-Asiatic	1,137,515
5. Khmer Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	1,055,174
6. Hoa Sinitic/Han Sino-Tibetan	862,371
7. Nùng Tay-Thai Austro-Asiatic	856,412
8. Hmông Hmông-Dao Austro-Asiatic	787,604
9. Dao Hmông-Dao Austro-Asiatic	620,538
10. Gia-rai Malayo-Polynesian Austronesian	317,557
11. Ê-dê Malayo-Polynesian Austronesian	270,348
12. Ba-na Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	174,456
13. Sàh Chay Tay-Thai Austronesian	147,315
14. Chăm Malayo-Polynesian Austronesian	132,873
15. Cơ-ho Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	128,723
16. Xơ-đăng Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	127,148
17. Sán Dìu Sinitic/Han Sino-Tibetan	126,237
18. H'rê Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	113,111
19. Ra-glai Malayo-Polynesian Austronesian	96,931
20. Mnông Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	92,451
21. Thổ Việt-Muong Austro-Asiatic	68,394
22. Xtiêng Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	66,788
23. Khơ-mú Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	56,542
24. Bru-Vân Kiều Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	55,559
25. Cơ tu Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	50,458
26. Giáy Tay-Thai Austro-Asiatic	49,098
27. Ta-ôi Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	34,960
28. Mạ Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	33,338
29. Gié-triêng Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	30,243
30. Co Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	27,766
31. Chơ-ro Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	22,567
32. Xinh-mun Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	18,018
33. Hà Nhì Tibeto-Burman Sino-Tibetan	17,535
34. Chu-ru Malayo-Polynesian Austronesian	14,978
35. Lào Tay-Thai Austro-Asiatic	11,611
36. La Chí Kadai (Cơ Lao) Austro-Asiatic	10,765
37. Kháng Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	10,272
38. Phù Lá Tibeto-Burman Sino-Tibetan	9,046
39. La Hủ Tibeto-Burman Sino-Tibetan	6,874
40. La Ha Kadai (Cơ Lao) Austro-Asiatic	5,686
41. Pà Thên Hmông-Dao Austro-Asiatic	5,569
42. Lự Tay-Thai Austro-Asiatic	4,964
43. Ngái Sinitic/Han Sino-Tibetan	4,841

Ethnic group	Number of persons
44. Chứt Việt-Muong Austro-Asiatic	3,829
45. Lô Lô Tibeto-Burman Sino-Tibetan	3,307
46. Mảng Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	2,663
47. Cơ Lao Kadai (Cơ Lao) Austro-Asiatic	1,865
48. Bô Y Tay-Thai Austro-Asiatic	1,864
49. Cống Tibeto-Burman Sino-Tibetan	1,676
50. Si La Tibeto-Burman Sino-Tibetan	840
51. Pu Péo Kadai (Cơ Lao) Austro-Asiatic	705
52. Rơ-măm Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	352
53. Brâu Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	313
54. Ở-đu Môn-Khmer Austro-Asiatic	301
55. Viet Kieuh, overseas origin	39,532
56. Unidentified	1,333
Total	76,323,173

Figure 1: Ethno-linguistic groups in Vietnam.



The ethnic minority groups inhabit three highland areas in Vietnam; in the North, in the Truong Son Mountains, and in Central Highlands. All are areas severely struck by wars, not least the American war. The history of the various groups varies, and sometimes it is not even possible to record. While some groups count a very ancient, 4,000-5,000 years history in what is now Vietnam, others are very recent inhabitants, counting a couple of hundred years back only in the country. In socio-cultural terms there is a deep rift between lowlanders (the ethnic-Vietnamese Kinh) and the ethnic minorities residing in highland areas. The derogatory Kinh term for highlanders (montagnards in French or English) is *moi*, savages. The proper term, legally speaking also, is “national minorities”.

The socio-cultural differentiation is more sophisticated than into highlanders/lowlanders. The cultural distance between Kinh and ethnic minorities varies; for instance Tay and Kinh are culturally very close while Muong and Kinh are considerably more distant. The distance shows for instance in SME (small and medium-scale enterprise) establishment, with practically no other newcomers than Kinh, Hoa (Chinese) and Thai of different sub-categories.

2.2 Ethnic Minority Situation in the Central Highlands

With the very varied background of many ethnic minority groups in Vietnam the concept *indigenous people* is not very suitable for all the minority instances. Going specifically to the Central Highlands, however, the term is suitable. Here, the original minority peoples are generally Austronesian (Thai, Dao, H'Mong) or Austroasiatic (Mon-Khmer) speakers in linguistic terminology. Adding to the indigenous groups in historic times are the Lao. Since 1975 large numbers of people, especially of Kinh origin, have migrated into the central region. This has led to changes in population composition: Earlier ethnic minority dominance has turned into the Kinh dominance in many areas.

The proportions of ethnic minority people in the total population at district level in the Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin in the Central Highlands area is seen in Figure 2.

In the Vietnamese lifestyle terminology the 23 ethnic groups in Central highlands “mainly concentrate in the mountain districts with backward economy, full of traditional customs and habits preserving a unique treasure of popular culture” (Mr Nguyen Thi Kinh, Vice Director of University of Hue, February 24, 2006).

Including both Truong Son mountain range and Tay Nguyen (west highland) the Central Region hosts the following ethnic groups:

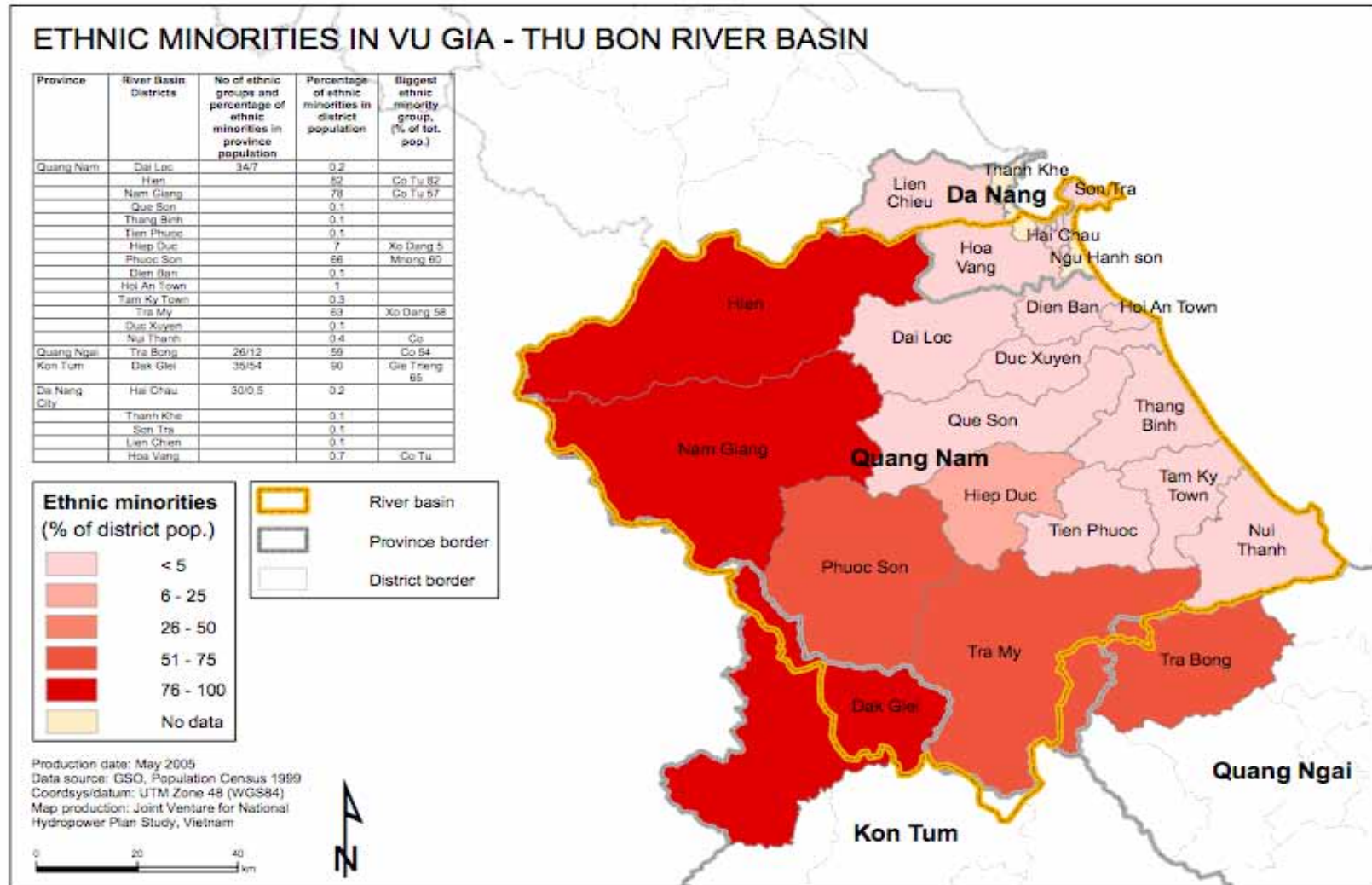
Table 2: Ethnic Minority Groups in the Central Highlands

Ethnic group	Main location(s), Province
Thai	Thanh Hoa, Nghe An
Muong	Thanh Hoa
H'Mong	Nghe An
Dao	Thanh Hoa
Gia Rai	Gialai – Kontum
Ede	Daklak, Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen
Ban Na	Gialai, Kontum, Binh Dinh, Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen
Xo Dang	Gialai, Kontum, Quang Nam
Cham	Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa
Hre	Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh
Mnong	Dac Lac
Ra Glai	Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa
Bru Van Kieu	Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue
Tho	Thanh Hoa, Nghe An
Co Tu	Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam
Gie Trieng	Quang Nam, Gialai, Kontum
Kho mu	Thanh Hoa, Nghe An
Co	Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh
Ta Oi	Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue
Lao	Thanh Hoa

Ethnic group	Main location(s), Province
Chut	Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue
O Du	Nghe An
Ro Mam	Gialai, Kontum

Source: UNDP (<http://www.undp.org.vn/projects/vic96010>)

Figure 2: Ethnic minorities in Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin



Residence often follows ethnic group boundaries, even if this correlation might be breaking up gradually due to migration patterns other than those based on swidden agriculture. Non-growth situations reinforce the inwardness and ethnic boundaries. Most ethnic groups depend on upland cultivation with traditional technology, opening for unstable and low production with non-sustainability features such as environmental damage, poverty and illiteracy. The ten most isolated ethnic groups are Kho Mu, O Du, Ra Glai, Chut, Ta Oi, Co Tu, Bru, Van Kieu, Gie Trieng and Ro Mam. Their situations are such that they become targets for special poverty reduction efforts within Program 135.

3 ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

The Co Tu are ranked in this top-ten list of vulnerable ethnic groups. Most of their typical features also characterize other ethnic groups of the Central Region; animal husbandry is important but at low productivity, market and food access are of poor standards, and disease is prevalent. Hunting and forest exploitation are important for food security. The environmental effects of over-exploitation of land show in the form of barren mountains. With the exception of the Cham group, handicraft sector is not well developed. Marketing is based on traditional values of exchange, so that prices are generally by far under-rated, set by considerations of immediate needs rather than of those of savings.

Housing among the ethnic minorities of the Central Region commonly consists of stilt houses. Depending on emphasizing great or small families there is a classification into long stilt houses (used by Ta Oi, Co Tu, Co, Ba Na and Ede) and small stilt houses (with families of only parents, children and grandparents).

In social terms the village is an important unit for all ethnic groups (including the Co Tu) except for Thai, Muong and H'Mong. There are two completely different family patterns; the matriarchal one of Ede, Cham and Ra Glai, and the patriarchal of the other groups. Irrespective of this difference the division of labour between men and women is similar throughout the Central Region in production terms; differences appear in terms of marriage, family life and society.

In cultural and world view perspective the ethnic minority people do not exhibit social stratification since wealth is easily redistributed, old people are respected to the point of worship, and the community spirit to assist each other is strong. In religious terms the Ba Na and Cham are Protestant Christians while other groups are classified as atheistic, meaning religious systems based on world views with a universe of personal gods, magic practices and rituals. The Co Tu provide a good example. Much festivities not least according to the agricultural cycle, follows, including song and music. Traditional celebrations are important and varied; in the Co Tu case at the beginning of the spring crop celebration brings well-decorated houses, music, story telling, dancing and folk songs in the cultural centre of each village, the community house, Guol house.

Since 1975 the Central Region has been recipient for resettles from densely populated lowlands. This has occurred at considerable magnitude and generated much conflict, also noted internationally. The process adds to already uncertain socio-cultural differences, some of them with roots to the American war, and beyond that. The number of inhabitants has increased during 1976 – 2001 from 1.2 million to over 4 million people (Pholsena 2003:20). The indigenous people (also Ede, Gia Rai and Mngong) are still in majority in many areas, while they have come in minority in Lam Dong, Dac

Lac and Gia Lai provinces, outnumbered by people from outside or their descendants. The so-called land issue is burning, with many instances of indigenous people being lured or forced to sell off land to newcomers. The impacts on ethnic minority groups' livelihoods have been considerable, see Section 4.

Figure 3. The group is well represented in the indicated districts and communes. The ethnic borders on the map are distinct. The distribution of the Co Tu is given in detail in Table 3 and 4.

The population densities (persons/km²) in districts with Co Tu populations were: Dong Giang and Tay Giang (19), Nam Giang (10), Dai Loc (256), Hoa Vang (195), Nam Dong (32) and Luoi (23). The following communes did not have any Co Tu population in the 1999 Census: Dac Pree and Dac Pring in Nam Giang district, and Hong Van, Hong Trung, Hong Bac, Xa Nham, Bac Son and Hong Kim in A Luoi district.

Figure 3: Geographic distribution of the Co Tu in Vietnam

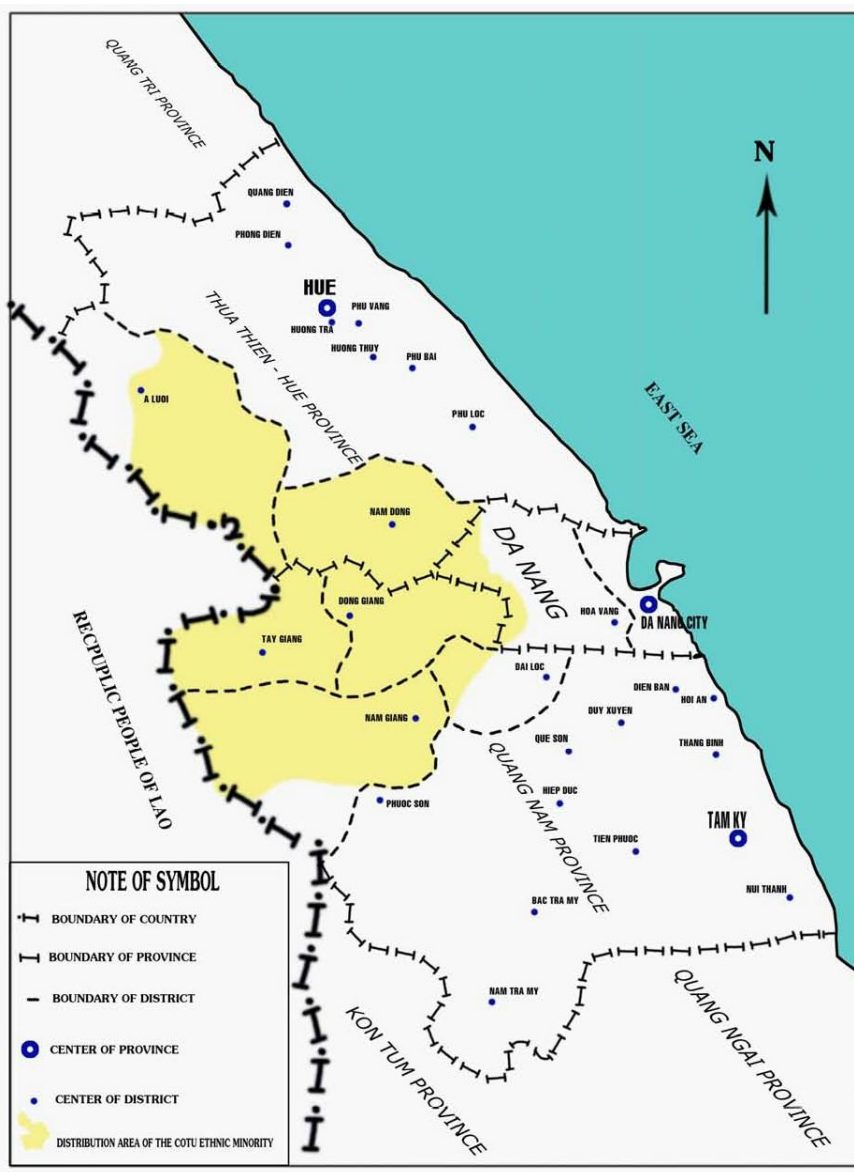


Table 3: Population of the Co Tu by Province, District and Commune levels

Province	Population	District	Population	Commune	Population						
Quang Nam	37,310	Dong Giang	14,572	1. P rao	2289						
				2. A Vuong	1446						
				3. Ta Lu	692						
				4. Song Kon	1448						
				5. A Ting	1698						
				6. Tu	833						
				7. Ba	1313						
				8. Za Hung	819						
				9. Ma Cooih	1212						
				10. Ka Dang	1290						
				11. Jo Ngay	1532						
		Tay Giang	11,532			1. Ch'om	1166				
						2. A Xan	1427				
						3. A Tieng	1237				
						4. Tr' Hy	896				
						5. Lang	1268				
						6. Bha Le	1760				
						7. Dang	1200				
						8. A Rooih	973				
						9. Ga Ry	1048				
10. A Nong	557										
Nam Giang	10,729			1. Thanh My	2008						
				2. La E	1217						
				3. Zuoih	1220						
				4. La De	404						
				5. Cha Val	1771						
				6. Ta Bhing	2081						
				7. Ca Dy	2025						
Dai Loc	153			1. Dai Lanh	133						
Thua Thien -	12,178	A Luoi	3,528	1. A Luoi town	133						
				2. Hong Ha	519						
				3. Hong Thuong	106						
				4. Huong Lam	1323						
				5. A Dot	288						
				6. Dong Son	55						
				7. A Roang	149						
				8. Huong Nguyen	892						
				9. A Ngo	21						
		Nam Dong	8,266			1. Khe Tre	25				
						2. Huong Phu	58				
						3. Huong Son	1117				
						4. Thuong Quang	831				
						5. Huong Huu	1914				
						6. Thuong Long	1928				
						7. Thuong Nhat	1487				
						8. Thuong Lo	897				
						Da Nang	767	Hoa Vang	706	1. Hoa Bac	456
										2. Hoa Phu	242
		Other districts	409	Other communes	850						
Total	774		50,255		50,255						

(Source: GSO Population Census 1999)

Table 4: Population and ethnicity of villages in Nam Giang District

No.	Commune/Village	Population		Ethnic group
		No. HH	No. pers	
	1 Ta Bhing commune	476	2,454	
1	1 Vinh	94	540	Cơ Tu
2	2 Pà Tooi	23	109	Cơ Tu
3	3 Pà Vả	40	193	Cơ Tu
4	4 Za Ra	53	200	Cơ Tu
5	5 Pà Rông	30	167	Cơ Tu
6	6 Pà Xua	86	471	Cơ Tu
7	7 Pà Ia	32	153	Cơ Tu
8	8 Cà Đẳng	62	329	Cơ Tu
9	9 Pà Tíng	56	292	Cơ Tu
	2 Cà Dy commune	549	2,647	
10	1 Pà Lan	90	510	Cơ Tu
11	2 Pà Păng	63	286	Cơ Tu
12	3 Pà Rông	85	305	Cơ Tu
13	4 Cà Rùng	35	151	Cơ Tu
14	5 Pà Dồn	76	398	Cơ Tu
15	6 Na Cong	80	397	Cơ Tu
16	7 Ngói	53	266	Cơ Tu
17	8 Ró	67	334	Cơ Tu
	3 Thanh Mỹ Town	658	3,026	
18	1 Đông Gâm	65	301	60% Cơ Tu, 40% Chinese
19	2 Thanh Mỹ 1	65	284	20% Cơ Tu, 80% Kinh
20	3 Thanh Mỹ 2	114	525	10% Cơ Tu, 90% Kinh
21	4 Thanh Mỹ 3	63	326	15% Cơ Tu, 85% Kinh
22	5 Pà Dấu 2	37	161	80% Cơ Tu, 20% Kinh
23	6 Pà Dương	63	288	60% Cơ Tu, 40% Kinh
24	7 Pà Dấu	100	416	80% Cơ Tu, 20% Kinh
25	8 Thôn Hoa	72	325	50% Cơ Tu, 50% Chinese
26	9 Thôn Mai	79	400	95% Cơ Tu, 5% Kinh
27	10 Thôn Dung			80% Cơ Tu, 20% Kinh
	4 Chà Val commune	507	2,200	
28	1 Lơ Bơ 1	67	325	Cơ Tu
29	2 Lơ Bơ 2	39	172	Cơ Tu
30	3 A Ding	128	540	Cơ Tu
31	4 A Bát	166	698	Cơ Tu
32	5 Càn Đil	67	269	Cơ Tu
33	6 Tà ùn	40	196	Cơ Tu
	5 Đắc Pring commune	177	926	
34	1 Thôn 49	21	129	Ve
35	2 Thôn 50	50	260	Ve
36	3 Thôn 47	35	182	Ve
37	4 Thôn 48	59	278	Ve
38	5 Thôn Pà Taót	12	77	Ve
	6 Đắc Pre commune	202	1,153	
39	1 Thôn 56B	69	378	Cơ Tu
40	2 Thôn 56A	16	93	Cơ Tu
41	3 Thôn 57	48	252	Cơ Tu
42	4 Thôn 58	69	430	Cơ Tu
	7 Zuôih commune	296	1,365	
43	1 Công Dồn	82	395	Cơ Tu
44	2 Pà Rum A	42	175	Cơ Tu
45	3 Pà Rum B	47	240	Cơ Tu
46	4 Pà Đhí	60	250	Cơ Tu

No.	Commune/Village	Population		Ethnic group
		No. HH	No. pers	
47	5 Thôn 2	42	203	Cơ Tu
48	6 Pà Păng	23	102	Cơ Tu
8	La Ê commune	287	1,734	
49	1 Cón Zốt 1	48	312	Cơ Tu
50	2 Pà Lăng	54	320	Cơ Tu
51	3 A Xô	59	335	Cơ Tu
52	4 Đắc Ngon	28	162	Cơ Tu
53	5 Pà Oi	59	325	Cơ Tu
54	6 Pa Lan	39	280	Cơ Tu
9	La Dê commune	340	1,942	
55	1 Đắc Pàh	22	144	Cơ Tu
56	2 Đắc Loi	13	65	Cơ Tu
57	3 Đắc Chờ Đông	12	86	Cơ Tu
58	4 Còng Tơ Rón	73	450	Cơ Tu
59	5 Đắc Ôc	65	368	70% Ta Riêng, 30% Cơ Tu
60	6 Đắc Rê	23	158	Cơ Tu
61	7 Đắc Rích	31	173	Cơ Tu
62	8 Đắc Rô	37	209	Cơ Tu
63	9 Đắc Tà Vàng	48	214	Cơ Tu
64	10 Xóm 10	16	75	Cơ Tu
	Total	3,492	17,447	

4 POVERTY REDUCTION AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN VIETNAM AND IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS REGION

4.1 Ethnic Minorities and Poverty Reduction in the National Perspective

The focus on poverty in Vietnam follows the national Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS 2002). The approach is designed in line with the global convention from the Johannesburg Summit (World Summit on Sustainable Development, WSSD 2002). This convention expresses how environmental, economic and social sustainability need to harmonize to meet sustainable development in the struggle against poverty. The policy is also in line with the regional Asian commitment expressed among several ways through the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) special attention to the water and poverty interface. The poor and powerless, found not least among the ethnic minority groups in several countries, have become marginalized, and subsistence security means for them a stepping stone to break this isolation. Much development effort targets the mobilization of inhabitants at local levels classified as poor to involve in new production systems and achieve better access to markets.

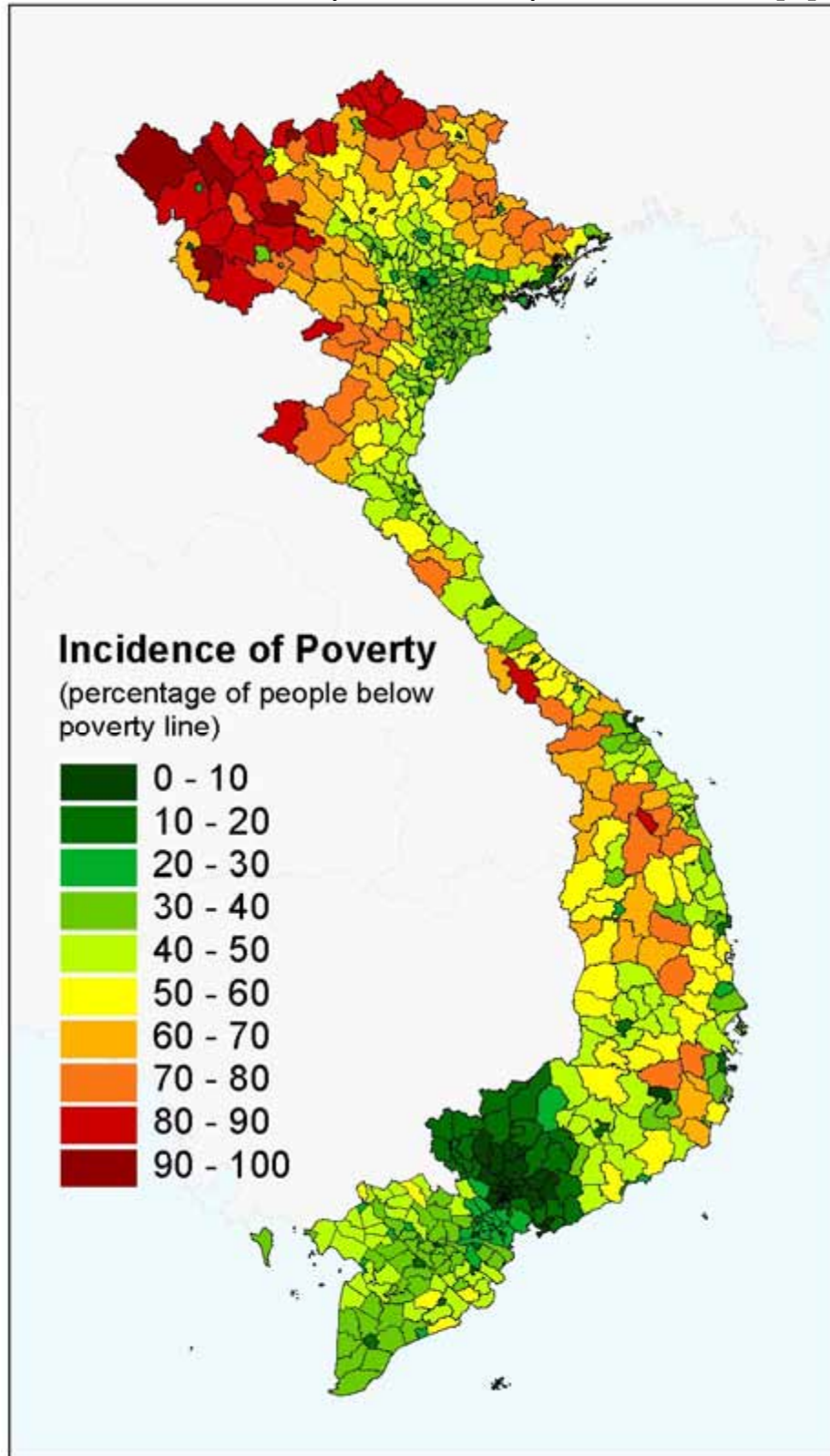
Who these poor individuals actually are has been a question for interpretation. Census information is not sufficiently detailed, and indicator approaches have been used instead in the case of Vietnam. Programs oriented directly to poverty reduction use geographic targeting. At the same time such programs are not well-functioning from the point of view of the poorest. The spatial distribution has been hard to assess until a new statistical technique has allowed dis-aggregation (Minot & Baulch 2004), combining the existing classifications of poverty (GSO and MOLISA methods, see Figure 4).

The high geographical variation in poverty rates in the country suggests that eradicating poverty should be done on a small scale rather than through large scale. There is a need to go into detailed situations with active stakeholder participation for instance by applying participatory poverty

assessments (PPA) as practiced at commune levels (cf. the Vietnam-Sweden Mountain Rural Development Programme 1999). Such assessments vary in design, however (Narayan et al. 2000:15ff), since they are intended as supplements to regular surveys.

The ethnic minorities for almost a third of the country's population classified as poor according to the poverty line approach (29%, Neefjes et al 2002:1). The overall economic terms for the ethnic minorities are poor, even though the groups living in river valleys are relatively speaking better off than those inhabiting highlands (Dien 2002:28ff). The distribution of ethnic minorities aggregated to province level shows a clear gradient; the further upland statistics is given, the higher is the incidence of ethnic minorities. With the cultural information about ethnicity, correlated with ecological information and subsistence patterns, there is a possibility to relate the livelihood forms to various ethnic minorities.

Figure 4: Incidence of Poverty in Vietnam - by Districts - as % of population

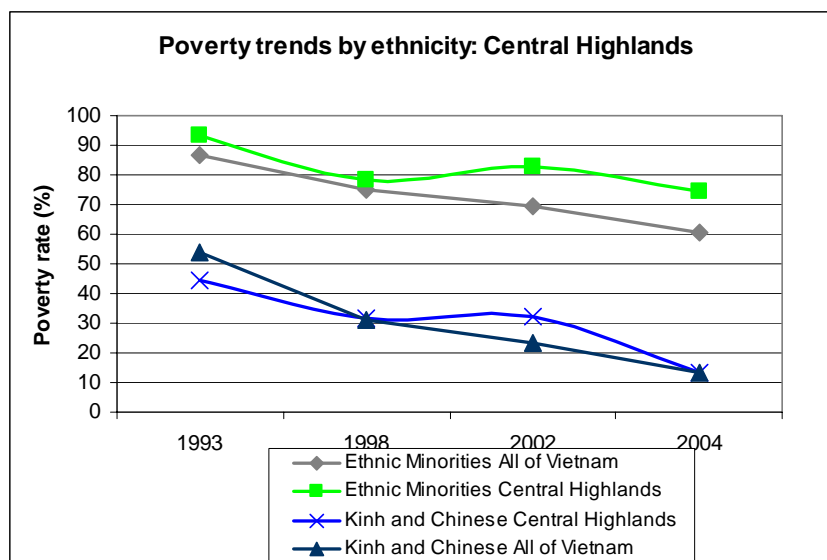


4.2 Ethnic Minorities and Poverty Reduction in the Central Highlands

The more specific situation in the Central Region is that most members of ethnic minorities rely on extensive agriculture in various forms. Indigenous populations practice rotational shifting cultivation since hundreds of years in the past without serious damage to forest regeneration and of soil fertility by allowing sufficient fallow periods. With increasing pressure for more economic land use in cash economy terms the fallow periods shorten and the system becomes less sustainable. A misleading perception of the ethnic minority groups as nomadic, pushing through the forest and destroying it, has lessened land use claims. In reality most of the Central Region indigenous farming systems do not imply moving away from villages but shifting fields in the neighbouring environment. In many locations in the Central Highlands area this practice is no longer possible, and instead industrial crops, notably coffee on massive scale, are introduced, also with environmental side effects such as soil degradation through intensive water use, pesticides and fertilizers.

Government policy is sedentarization and resettlement in order to bring indigenous populations more in line with mainstream agriculture. The fallow land is then classified as unused or spoilt land, available for other “modern” purposes. The effect for ethnic identity is double; the cultural / folkloristic sides of ethnic minority living are appreciated and supported (tourism, handicraft, etc.), while the cultural / land use practice side is refused and transformed. Such dichotomy is one root to the tension in the Central Region today, coupled with the large-scale resettlement projects into unused lands. Culture change becomes national policy driven and not community consensus driven. A similar dichotomy to the one referred to in Section 3.1 between lowlanders and highlanders easily gets ethnic dimensions, such as for indigenous villages to try and move further away from administration influence.

Figure 5: Poverty Trends, by Ethnicity in the Central Highlands, from 1993 to 2004

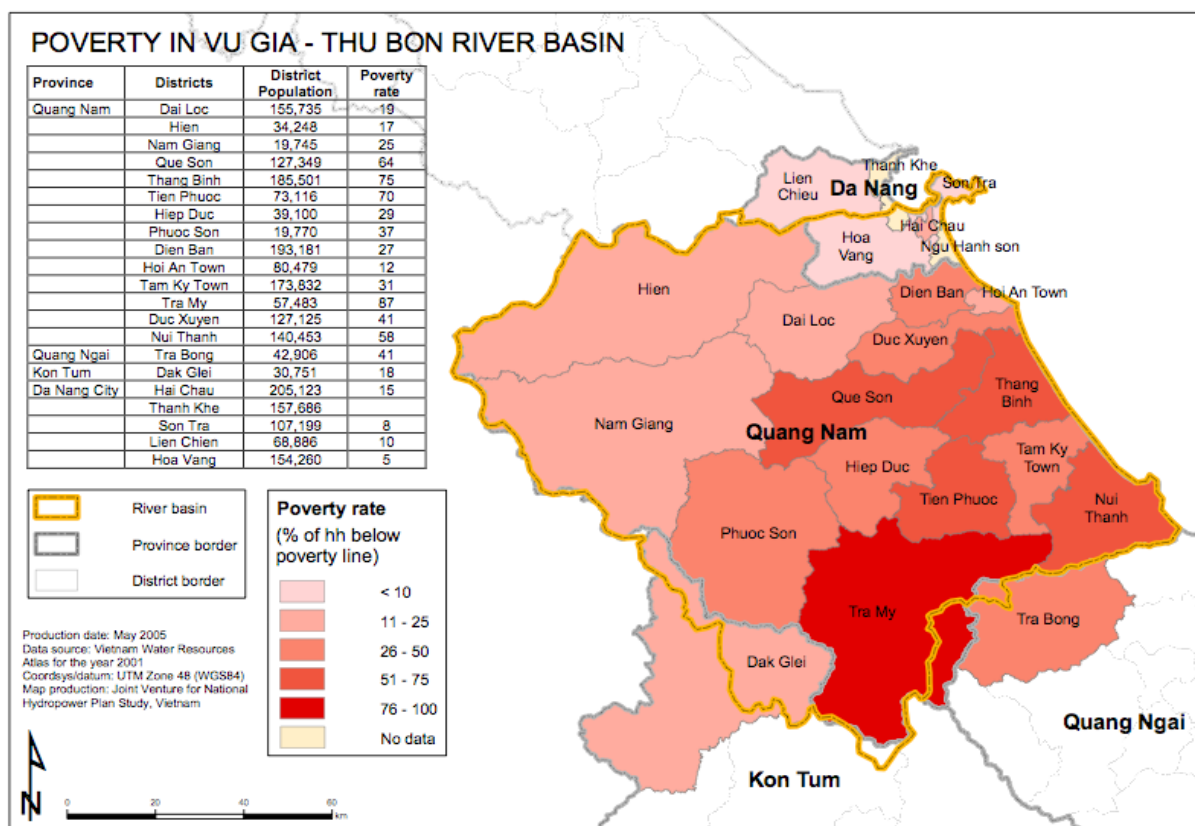


This background can also be one reason why the classification systems of poverty have proven difficult. One is based on consumption / production and another on lifestyle / welfare. In demographic terms ethnic minorities form a population exhibiting high poverty levels. The specific poverty situation in the Vu GIA-Thu Bon River Basin in the Central Highlands is given in Figure 6.

There is a firm correlation between high poverty levels and ethnic minority status, also in areas where poverty levels decrease. Latest figures show dramatic reductions in poverty rates throughout Vietnam. This goes also for Central Highlands, where the annual reduction has been 3.35% since 1993. This figure is in pace with also economically dynamic regions in the country, equipped with good market access and high economic growth. It seems that other factors than market access are decisive. The Central Highland development follows the other regions in spite of the region's backward economic structure. The big exception comes from the ethnic minorities. Irrespective of where they live, poverty prevails (WB 2006, forthcoming). The diagram below shows the trends by ethnicity.

For the Co Tu case the situation follows line with the Central Region sketch of indigenous peoples' situations. They belong to the indigenous inhabitants with a long history in the region. Slash-and-burn cultivation is practiced, with one crop per year. It is supplemented with animal husbandry and combined with hunting and gathering. The commodity economy is small. There are internal differences relating to the economic base; into lowland (Nal), midlands (Cha Lau) and highlands (Driu), but no differentiation into local sub-groups. Among all groups poverty level is high, following the prevailing pattern of close connection between ethnic minority status, vulnerability and poverty.

Figure 6: Poverty distribution in Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin



4.3 Nam Giang District Poverty Setting

Nam Giang District is one of the high-poverty districts in the Central Highlands region. Typical features connected to poverty status are poor infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, lack of industrial production, poor education and health status, and majority ethnic minority population. 49% of the total district land area is forest, and only 3% is under cultivation. The remaining 48% of the land area is classified as “unused”, comprising of rivers, streams and rocky mountain area with high sloping levels. The population and poverty situation at district and commune level is seen in Table 5, below.

Table 5: Population and Poverty in Nam Giang District

Province/District/Commune	Population		Pop under poverty line*		as %
	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	
Quang Nam Province	333,942	1,463,922	101,160	391,182	30.3
<u>Nam Giang District</u>	<u>4,080</u>	<u>20,703</u>	<u>2,118</u>	<u>10,811</u>	<u>52.6</u>
i: Thanh My town	1,333	6,341	420	1,997	31.5
ii: Zuoih Commune	333	1,470	200	975	72.2
iii: Ca Dy Commune	489	2,513	222	988	45.4
iv: Ta Bhing Commune	483	2,488	242	1,147	50.1
v: Cha Val Commune	463	2,082	279	1,320	60.3
vi: La De Commune	343	2,101	290	1,819	84.6
vii: La Ee Commune	251	1,658	192	1,148	76.5
viii: Dak Pre Commune	217	1,177	136	742	62.7
ix: Dak Pring Commune	168	873	137	675	81.6

Source: Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, January 2009.

*According to the GOV criteria of average income per person/month below 200,000 VND for rural and 260,000 VND for urban areas.

It appears from the poverty statistics, that poverty rates are lower in areas where infrastructure, social services and income opportunities are most developed; Thanh My district town and the neighbouring Ca Dy Commune along the national road 14D. Poverty is most widespread in the remote communes far from the district centre, with poor infrastructure and, consequently, social services development.

79% of the district population is ethnic minority people. Major ethnic minority groups are Co Tu (56% of the district population) and Gie trieng (21% of the district population). Most of the other ethnic minority people are Muong, Thai and Tay. The majority Kinh people (21% of the district population) reside mainly in the district town and along the national roads. Most of the Kinh are governmental officials, military personnel, teachers, health care workers and traders.

Governmental permanent settlement policy in the district has allocated land areas for ethnic minority people in river valleys in order to relocate them from high mountain tracts to lower elevations. The aim of the policy is to contribute to a change from shifting cultivation to more stable commodity production. In 1997–2003, 531 households were resettled, following the Permanent Settlement Plan in Nam Giang District.

Major relocation of people due to the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project will take place within Zuoih Commune. Moreover, project lands are located mainly in Ta Bhing Commune, which likewise is mainly inhabited by Co Tu ethnic minority people, and along the transmission line through Ca Dy Commune to Thanh My town.

In the district context, Zuoih is among the special target areas for poverty reduction. It is one of the most remote and poorest communes, with more than 70% of the population under the poverty line. Remoteness combined with poor education level, isolated ethnic minority culture and language make access of the poor households to resources like loans from official sources, extension services, infrastructure such as electricity, clean water, roads and sanitation works utterly limited. Co Tu in Ta Bhing Commune along the national road 14D have better access to both infrastructure and agricultural land. However, poverty level still appears high at half of the population.

Table 6 shows the percentage of population belonging to different ethnic groups in Nam Giang District communes and the percentage of population living under the poverty line.

Table 6: Ethnicity and poverty of population in Nam Giang District

District/Commune	Ethnicity % of population*				Poverty % of population**
	Kinh	Co Tu	Gie trieng	Other	
Nam Giang District	21	56	21	2	52.6
i Thanh My town	56	36	3	5	31.5
ii: Zuoih Commune	3	97	-	-	72.2
iii: Ca Dy Commune	8	90	1	1	45.4
iv: Ta Bhing Commune	11	88	1	-	50.1
v: Cha Val Commune	5	92	3	-	60.3
vi: La De Commune	3	17	80	-	84.6
vii: La Ee Commune	1	80	19	-	76.5
viii: Dak Pre Commune	2	2	96	-	62.7
ix: Dak Pring Commune	3	1	96	-	81.6

* Source: Nam Giang District, data Dec 31, 2003.

** Source: Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, January 2006.

Even though Co Tu is a special target group for poverty reduction due to the widespread poverty among them, the specific features of their cultural and socio-economic system have not been clearly identified nor given due attention in poverty reduction strategies. The cultural setting with villages based on kinship and leadership of elders, and the importance of combined utilization of upland, forest and water resources form a base for Co Tu livelihoods and culture. Activities to develop production in order to reduce poverty have not addressed the needs of the Co Tu people to develop their production and economy based on their knowledge on these combined resources. This partially may explain why the number of Co Tu households that manage to escape poverty is still low. Vital services like agricultural extension and job promotion are not contributing to poverty reduction because they have not been targeted to the Co Tu poor. In the REMDP of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project the resettlement planning is based on a careful consideration of the ethnic culture and specific features of the affected people in order to guarantee that all the required development measures are specifically targeted to the poor Co Tu ethnic minority people.

As far as preferential loans to support poor households in the district are concerned, there are problems such as failure in collecting repayment due to lack of monitoring, misuse of loans by borrowers and deferred payment of loans. These problems are regularly caused by the different and conflicting information supplied by organisations such as banks, extension service providers and private intermediaries.

5 ETHNIC MINORITIES, POVERTY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Areas with high representation of ethnic minorities in population are typically located in mountainous regions of Vietnam; Northern Uplands, Central Highlands, and North Central Coast. These are also the parts of country where the largest proportion of the total population lives under the national poverty line. Provincial level poverty maps show that there are 14 provinces with rural poverty in more than 60 percent of households. In 12 of these 14 provinces ethnic minorities make up more than half of the total population.

The characteristics which are statistically most significantly related to rural household poverty according to a World Bank Study (Minot & Baulch 2004, pp- 229-272) are household composition, education level, electrification and water access. Ethnicity is not confirmed alone to be a poverty-related feature, but is interconnected with other factors. The geographic distribution of ethnic minorities in remote rural areas no doubt contributes to poverty, setting obstacles to development of infrastructure like roads, electrification, education, health care, and water and sanitation. The incidence of poverty in urban areas is consistently lower than in rural areas. Even in the poorest provinces, where more than 70 percent of the rural population falls under the poverty line, urban poverty is below 25 percent of the population. It is also notable, that in areas with high proportion of ethnic minority people in the population, the representation of majority Kinh people regularly appears much higher in urban than in the rural areas. Consequently the Kinh are also less poor than the ethnic minority people in the same area. Some studies comparing living standards between the different ethnic minority groups have proposed that apart from the geographical location, relations and closeness to the majority Kinh society is a central factor affecting living standards of the ethnic minorities (see Baulch et al. 2004: 274).

Until lately, public investments in large-scale infrastructure development programs in Vietnam had no systematic appraisal of their contribution to economic growth, not to mention poverty reduction. Line ministries, provincial governments and General Corporations simply submitted their proposals, and the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) aggregated them into the five-year Public Investment Program (PIP). Projects were classified according to their size, which determines the level of government that is authorized to approve them. The largest ones need approval by the Prime Minister. The PIP contains a few hundred such projects, half of them corresponding to large-scale infrastructure in energy, transport, water and sanitation and irrigation. Resources being limited, the final selection of projects to be implemented actually operates through funding decisions, with various combinations of Official Development Assistance (ODA), budget support, and commercial credit mobilized depending on the case. But the trade-offs involved are not transparent, not even to insiders (Larsen & Pham & Rama 2004).

In late 2003 a new chapter dealing with large-scale infrastructure projects was added to the CPRGS, connecting them to the strategic goals of poverty reduction and growth. Now the importance of linking infrastructure investments to socio-economic development goals is emphasized. Accordingly, projects should be selected based on their effects over time and across sectors and provinces, and the poverty reduction impacts and beneficiaries of the project should be identified. (Larsen & Pham & Rama 2004).

The additional chapter to CPRGS identifies the following directions for large-scale infrastructure development:

- Investment in infrastructure must be linked to goals for socio-economic development in general and must be planned for the years to come, thus maximizing efficiency across the system;
- The selection of priority projects should be based on concrete analyses of impacts on each period, each region and each sector. The selection must be informed by cost-benefit analysis, emphasizing cost recovery;
- Impacts on poverty reduction should be evaluated and the beneficiaries of each project clearly identified. Trade-offs between growth and poverty reduction objectives should be considered, in an effort to harmonize these two goals.

Considering hydropower development, the projects are typically located in upland areas with ethnic minority populations. These are areas with high poverty incidence, in great need of socio-economic development, also connected to improved infrastructure. Resettlement situations contain potential for growth and poverty reduction both through improved access to infrastructure and through livelihoods development among the affected people. However, there are so far no experiences of long-term poverty reduction effects among the project affected people. The outcome of past resettlements regularly seems to be the opposite, relocation having lead to deprivation of the previously existing livelihoods resources without proper restoration of basic resources for feasible household economy. The effect is a remaining or an even worsened poverty trap. The main challenge following the new policy of connecting large-scale infrastructure projects with poverty reduction and growth aims lies therefore in the development of operational guidelines capable of guiding project implementation towards targeted socio-economic development. This should concern not only the affected people, but also be connected to local and regional development with livelihoods development and poverty eradication in focus.

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

Chapter 4:

CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

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1 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Public Consultation, Participation and Disclosure (PCPD) are playing a key role in the continued planning and in the implementation of the social and environmental components of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.

The objective of the PCPD Program is to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the Project, stakeholders and APs (affected peoples) in order to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into project design and implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the Project. The feedback from consultations is an important component of, and crucial methodology of the planning process, leading to the formulation of mitigation measures and compensation plans for project-affected communities, and for environmental mitigation measures.

The aims of PCPD Program are to:

- Provide full and impartial information to affected people about the Project, its activities, and potential impacts that affect them, and to provide an opportunity for their feedback on the Project;
- Explore a range of options for minimizing project impacts, and for those impacts that cannot be avoided, explore the range of options for, and ensure APs participate in the design of mitigation measures;
- Gather information about the needs and priorities of affected people as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options and activities;
- Obtain the co-operation, participation and feedback of affected people on activities to be undertaken in resettlement planning and implementation, in particular on the location for resettlement, planning and design of housing, land and community facilities, and the development and implementation of the livelihood program to affect livelihood restoration and development;
- Provide a mechanism for continued dialogue, raising of concerns and monitoring of implementation.
- Exploring options for the co-management of natural resources (forest and biodiversity per se) through participatory approaches aimed at sustainable use and conservation.

This Chapter describes the Consultation, Participation and Disclosure (CPD) process for the social and environmental planning and implementation of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project. Thus, it documents and reviews consultations carried out in three general periods, or phases, as follows:

- (a) Consultations carried out in or prior to 2005, prior to the ADBs PPTA Phase 2;
- (b) Consultations carried out from January 2006 to September 2006 as part of the ADBs PPTA Phase 2; and
- (c) Consultations carried out during project implementation in October 2008, April 2009, June 2009, August 2009, and November 2009 for preparation of Resettlement Site Development Plan (see Section 11).

This Chapter mainly deals with the consultations related to AP due to the reservoir inundation as outlined in Volume 2 of the REMDP. Consultations related to Project (Construction) Lands are described in Chapter 10 of Volume 3, and consultations with down/upstream APs are described in Chapter 4 of Volume 4.

2 POLICY BACKGROUND

The consultation process undertaken in the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project has followed the social and environment safeguard policy guidelines of the ADB and the Government of Vietnam.

The ADB's Operational Manual, OM Section F2/OP (29 October 2003) on resettlement states the following:

"The policy requires that the executing agency disseminates information to and closely consults affected people during resettlement planning and implementation. The consultation is to be carried out as early as possible in the project cycle so that the views of the affected people are taken into account in formulating the compensation and rehabilitation measures....Resettlement information on compensation and resettlement options must be disclosed to the affected people before the first MRM⁽¹⁾ in a form and language that they can understand. This may be in the form of a resettlement information brochure or leaflet, a summary resettlement plan, or a complete resettlement plan to be provided to affected people in a language they can understand, in an accessible place."

Article 5 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1992) reads:

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified State of all nationalities living on the territory of Vietnam. The State carries out a policy of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance among all nationalities, and forbids all acts of national discrimination and division. Every nationality has the right to use its own language and systems of writing, to preserve its national identity, and to promote its fine customs, habits tradition and culture. The state carries out policy of comprehensive development and gradually raises the material and spiritual living conditions of the national minorities".

The ADB's Operations Manual (OM) F-3 (25 September 2006) states the following:

- i. OP Paragraph 22: "The policy requires consultation with and participation by project-affected indigenous peoples in formulating development interventions to ensure that these adequately deal with their needs, priorities, and preferences".
- ii. OP Paragraph 23: "When project sponsors and project-affected indigenous peoples have serious differences over project design and implementation, adequate time must be allowed for the government or project sponsor to resolve these differences, before ADB commits its support for the project.

The ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples paragraph 31 state the following:

"Initiatives should be conceived, planned, and implemented, to the extent possible, with the informed consent of affected communities, and include respect for indigenous people's dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness."

ADB's Water Policy that requires the opportunities for stakeholders to comment on the justification of the Project as stated in paragraph 32. In case of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, such

¹ Management Review Meeting – an internal ADB process during loan processing following the loan fact finding mission.

consultations were held in the National Hydropower Plan (NHP) Study, but not in the PPTA as the Government of Vietnam (GoV) had already made a decision to implement the Project following the approval of Master Plan VI.

According to Vietnamese policy regarding impacts and resettlement, the participation of affected households focuses on notification⁽²⁾ and on direct participation by encouraging Project Affected People (PAPs) to be involved in discussions and decisions on issues relevant to compensation and resettlement through their representatives in the Compensation, Assistance & Resettlement Board (Decree 197/2004/ND-CP).

These rights to be consulted are included in a range of GoV policy and legal documents, for example:

- Constitutional rights (1992) (Arts. 17, 18, 23, 58);
- Rights to land - Land Law (Art. 105,106);
- Right to compensation – Land Law (Art. 39, 42, 106) and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 18- 26);
- Rights of access to water for household use -Water Law (Art 1, 22, 23) Land Law (102);
- Right of access to fish in river - Water Law (Art 1, 22);
- Access to forest resources – Land Law (Arts. 75, 76, 77);
- Traditional / customary rights – Land Law (Art 100, 101); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 23);
- Rights to ancestral property -Land Law (Art 98- 99); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 22);
- Right to complain – Land Law (Art 106, 138, 139); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 49);
- Rights of ethnic minority people – Constitution of Social Republic of Vietnam (1992); (Art. 5); Instruction 525/TT issued by the Primer Minister on November 2, 1993;
- Entitlement to livelihood improvement under ADB involuntary resettlement policy.

GoV policies and laws related to public consultation on environmental issues include:

- The Water Resources Law (1998);
- The Law on Environmental Protection (1993);
- EIA Guidelines for Hydropower Projects (MoNRE 2001);
- Decree 175/CP/1994: On Guidance for the Implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection;
- Decision 143/2004/ND-CP. In regard to The Amendment of The Decree No. 175/CP relating to Implementation of the Environmental Protection Law;
- The Forest Law (2004) and various decisions and decrees related to forest protection, management and utilization; and
- The upcoming law on Biodiversity (in review, MoNRE).

² Art. 49. Decree 197/2004/ND-CP stipulates: "If any person from whom land has been recovered does not agree with the decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement, he or she has the right to make complaints under the provisions of law." The responsibilities to handle complaints, the time validity for complaints and the order to handle complaints are to be implemented under provisions in Article 138 of the Land Law 2003 and Article 162, 163, 164.

3 CONSULTATION STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Basic Principles

The two-way flow of information between the community and those consulting them should be sensitive to cultural traditions and gender, and take into account social justice principles of equity and accessibility. In this way, community ownership of the final outcome can be encouraged. The basic principles of the consultation process are as follows:

- Inclusiveness;
- Openness;
- Neutral facilitation;
- Encouraging active participation;
- Providing an environment that is not intimidating for, or making special arrangements for consultation with, vulnerable groups (women, old, young, shy people);
- Use of Co Tu language, where necessary;
- Ensuring there is a mechanism to provide feedback on outcomes and demonstrating how the contributions made have been accommodated, or reasons they have not;
- Full opportunity for affected people to ask questions and clarify policies and entitlements;
- Ensuring the consultation is a two way process – both informing the affected population, eliciting their feedback and views, and involving them in decisions and providing feedback;
- Specific focus on ethnic minority, gender and cultural aspects.

In addition, at any particular consultation, the nature and purpose of the consultations needs to be made clear. In general, a consultation may be for:

- Information dissemination on the Project and possible options;
- Collection of opinions and concerns, e.g. related to livelihood options; and/or
- Taking decisions, e.g. on relocation site or village layout and house design.

3.2 Transparency

Transparency and openness during the dissemination of information will be a priority in both the development of public consultation plans and in the implementation of public consultation processes. Thus, throughout the public consultation process it will be important to take into account the following:

- The communication techniques will be culturally sensitive and appropriate;
- The media used should be appropriate, and recognize the high rates of illiteracy among those likely to be affected;
- The need to ensure that participation in consultation activities is not dominated by local authorities; and
- The special attention that may be required to ensure the participation of women and vulnerable groups and the consideration of their needs in the design of mitigation measures.

3.3 Ethnic-Cultural Issues

The consultation process has incorporated a number of key aspects related to ethnicity. The process has aimed at ensuring that the affected Co Tu people are able to participate in the consultation process and to influence the project design in an active manner. This includes:

- Detailed socio-cultural studies as part of consultations in order to identify any aspects related to livelihoods, language, cosmology, social organization, gender, material culture and leadership in order to focus discussions on relevant topics and to take into consideration ethnic identity and possible project impacts;
- Deep interviews with traditional and local leaders to make sure that local beliefs are respected and taken into consideration in project design, implementation and mitigation;
- Focus group meetings concerning cultural issues and villagers' views on the relocation of community and cultural assets;
- Mapping of culturally important geographical sites and village cemeteries in the Project Area;
- Integration of the knowledge of Co Tu cultural features into various consultations done by the different PPIA focus teams, in order to ensure proper communication with the villagers and an understanding of the cultural context of the information assessed.

3.4 Language Issues

While many of the Co Tu villagers speak basic Kinh, only a small percentage of the affected population may be familiar with technical and other words, phrases and concepts in relation to hydropower development and resettlement. Thus, in order to ensure that consultations are effective, translation (or rather explanation) of technical words into Co Tu is attempted during consultations, meetings in villages, and surveys. Such translations are provided by multi-lingual district staff. In women's focus group meetings female villagers fluent in Vietnamese were facilitating the meetings in order to guarantee proper understanding of the discussed issues.

Comprehension enquiries and the quality of discussions determine whether such translation is necessary in any particular village. Thus, before discussions, comprehension checks were made, especially for women and the elderly who might have less exposure to the national language and technical and modern words.

According to the household survey made in the reservoir villages in February 2006, villagers' ability to communicate in the Vietnamese language (according to their own estimates) is varying in the different villages, in that Thon 2 villagers are clearly most fluent in Vietnamese. Here more than 50% of men and 33% of women are able to fluently read and write Vietnamese, and only very few persons are not able to understand and speak Vietnamese fluently. In contrast, in Pa Rum A the skills in Vietnamese language are poorest of the four villages: Only some 10% of women and 20% of men can read and write Vietnamese fluently; 45% of men and 25% of women consider they understand spoken Vietnamese without any difficulties, but only 39% of men and 14% of women can speak Vietnamese fluently. Detailed data on each male and female head of households' Vietnamese language ability is provided in Chapter 2 of Volume 2.

3.5 Gender Issues

Participation of Co Tu women in consultations requires special attention because most women are less educated than men, have less exposure to the outside world and politics than men and have no decision-making power in the traditional social organization. Accordingly, Co Tu women regularly refrain from expressing themselves in the presence on men and males of authority. However, they appear well prepared to discuss and share their opinions in situations with only female participation.

The principal methodological consideration in all data and information gathering and in village consultations has been gender sensitization and gender disaggregated information gathering and dissemination. Accordingly, gender issues have been mainstreamed in consultations so that information and viewpoints have been obtained from both men and women and separate consultations have been taking place with them. It has appeared clearly that men and women have different perspectives and consequently can deliver information and considerations, which combined have contributed to the PPTA team gaining a multiple perception of the cultural, social and socio-economic situation of the Co Tu people. Gender perspective has been integrated in the household survey data collection in that the participation of both husband and wife has been supported. Various focus group meetings dealing with different livelihoods, cultural and social issues have been gender separated with different meetings for men and women with facilitators from the same sex. Special meetings concentrating to issues of importance for women have been arranged in villages. Gender disaggregated meetings and including women in the village facilitator team has, and will continue to enhance the role of women in the consultation process.

3.6 Consultation Methods and Tools

Methodologies and techniques are being developed that suit the needs of each target audience. Examples of techniques being developed and used include:

- Visual representations: Presentation to villages, and the community in general, a range of posters containing pictures, diagrams and models;
- General village meetings: Presentation of posters at villager meetings and explanation by facilitators, in the Co Tu language, with ethnic language clarification, when required;
- Small group focus meetings: Small group discussions are undertaken, generally on specific subjects, or as part of information gathering and census activities;
- Applied PRA techniques: A selected number of PRA tools are utilized in the villages to be resettled, host villages and at one downstream affected village in order to investigate and clarify the possible affect of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project on the villages and agricultural land;
- Socio-economic surveys: Socio-economic surveys of the villages to be resettled, host villages and at one downstream affected village, in parallel to the population and assets census;
- Multi-stakeholder Workshops: District and Provincial workshops have been held on environmental, social and basin-wide issues; and
- Mass media: All safeguards documents and other information will be made available on the internet to the worldwide audience.

3.7 Information Centres

Information Centers will be attached to the offices of the RMIU at Nam Giang District and in the new district centre, and in the offices in each village. These centers will display, and have available handouts, all information on the project, programs, entitlements etc, and also display announcements of planned consultations, meetings, decisions, compensation rates, etc.

4 STAKEHOLDERS

In hydropower projects there are a wide range of stakeholders involved in the planning and implementation, from government agencies to affected people. Each category of stakeholders have their rights, risk and responsibilities. Rights are defined through legal and regulatory frameworks as well as customary rights and norms, for example those of ethnic minority groups. Risks may either result from a voluntary action, such as deciding to finance a project, or from an involuntary action, such as relocation of people. Responsibilities accompany the role of the stakeholders in the development process.

A preliminary list of possible stakeholders for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project was identified in Phase I of the PPTA, where their rights, risks and responsibilities were identified (Annex 4 in that report). A consultation strategy was also elaborated in the Phase I Report.

During Phase II of the PPTA, the preliminary list of stakeholders and their rights, risks and responsibilities have been updated as given in Annex 1 to present the current knowledge of identified stakeholders.

Nearly all identified stakeholders, apart from central government agencies (Communist Party, Ministries, etc.) as they are represented by their provincial and district agencies, were invited to attend the multi-stakeholder workshops in Phase II of the PPTA.

5 CONSULTATIONS UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO PPTA PHASE 2

Prior to the PPTA Phase 2 supported by the ADB, there were two earlier phases of consultations with the local villagers, (a) the National Hydropower Plan Study, which included the Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin, and (b) the PEEC3 Song Bung 4 feasibility study investigation in 2005, financed by the ATD3.

5.1 NHP Study

This section contains a short summary of the approach of stakeholder participation, stakeholder consultation process and the relevant outcome of the Song Bung 4 and Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin consultations in the NHP (National Hydropower Plan) Study.

5.1.1 Approach for Stakeholder Participation

The basic principle for stakeholder consultation approach in the NHP Study has been based upon an insight that a large-scale infrastructure project such as a hydropower project has various effects of different kind and magnitude at different levels; local (village and commune), district, province, regional (river basin) and national level. The issues for sustainable development are partly different at these different levels. It is therefore crucial to bring in the issues raised by various levels stakeholders into the project planning and implementation. This is the background to how stakeholders have been involved at different levels in the NHP Study. The stakeholder interaction

processes have concerned impacts of a possible hydropower project from different viewpoints; from local to regional effects, dealing with both positive and negative consequences.

5.1.2 Objectives and Levels of Stakeholder Participation

The objectives with the different levels of stakeholder involvement have been to involve various stakeholder categories as follows in information exchange and decision-making:

- Village level: Group discussions of issues, including resettlement, and solutions in connection with project implementation with directly or partially affected village inhabitants;
- Commune and district: Consensus building about issues and solutions as above with representatives of directly affected communities;
- River Basin: Address strength, weakness, opportunities and threats in connection with regional development with broad stakeholder set-up;
- National: Interact with representatives of national institutional stakeholders.

Stakeholder consultation has occurred at four levels during the Project:

1. National (one workshop in each of the four phases of the Study);
2. River Basin Workshops for provinces located in the river basins under study;
3. Provincial Workshops targeting all directly-affected districts and communes in the river basins under study;
4. Village level interaction (group discussions in directly and indirectly-affected villages, two villages per each planned project).

The Stakeholder Meetings at national level have been carried out as one-day workshops, at the end of each phase of the Study. The interaction has included technical and economic as well as environmental and social aspects. The output has been the modified design per phase plus the aggregate comments and reflections that sometimes have arisen.

River Basin Workshops have been carried out at the end of Phase III. The River Basin Workshops have addressed river basin regional issues, both upstream and downstream of each potential site. These meetings have targeted all stakeholder categories, including relevant administrative levels. The agenda has been primarily environmental and social aspects, when needed also technical and economic information. Data and information from the studies have been made available to stakeholders. Output is added stakeholder knowledge through a river basin approach.

In between the River Basin Stakeholder Meetings and those held at village level have been an early series of district and commune consensus building workshops. These Province Stakeholder Meetings have involved stakeholders from the directly affected areas only. They have been carried out in Phase II and built consensus over issues; beneficial and negative consequences due to a hydropower project.

The Village Level stakeholding has been integrated with the fieldwork in the environmental and social impact studies. Field visits have involved two villages per site (within the potential reservoir area and on the fringe respectively). In the process of data formation, opinions have been gathered from directly affected as well as indirectly affected villages. A two-way interactive flow of information has been established.

Stakeholder consultations have been carried out at different scales, and have accordingly been differently targeted. They have been linked up by forming a process of capacity building and awareness raising. Accordingly, National and River Basin Workshops have aimed at assessing findings together with stakeholders. Province Workshops have been organized with directly affected districts and communes in order to identify and rank issues through consensus building around pros and cons for a development process. Village level consultations have assessed attitudes and expectations as part of the fieldwork process.

Behind this set-up of information exchange and early stakeholder involvement in decision-making has been the objective to shape the format for future involvement when project planning begins. The NHP Study stakeholder participation has created a process towards awareness raising, so that informed consensus building and decision-making have been able to take place.

5.1.3 Stakeholder Analysis in the NHP Study

Hydropower projects need to connect with development in the wider sense, and the stakeholder meetings assume the potential to become part of a democracy and decentralisation process, through the emphasis and methodology of consensus building. A comprehensive stakeholder analysis has been carried out for all the four stakeholder consultation levels in the NHP Study. Table 1 below summarizes the design for the different stakeholder consultation levels applied in the NHP. The design and implementation of stakeholder analysis has followed the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, 1992) way of structuring categories in connection with sustainable development.

Table 1: Stakeholder Categories in the Various NHP Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder Category	National Workshops	River Basin Workshops	Province Workshops	Village Group Meetings
Women	Women's Union	Women's Union	Women's Union	Assessment participants
Children and Youth	Nil	Youth organization	Youth organization	Direct participation
Indigenous People	Political representatives	Political representatives	Participation	Participation
NGOs	Selected NGOs	Provincial representatives	District level representatives	Commune representation
Local authorities	National line ministries	Province level representation	Province and District authorities and commune People's Committee	People's Committee
Employees, Unions	Nil	Farmers' Association	Farmers' Association	Nil
Business	Represented through line ministries	Representation	Female SMEs	Nil
Technology, Science	Professionals from EVN	Nil	Nil	Nil
Land Users	Nil	Farmers' Association	Farmers' Association	Direct participation

The categories indicated have been represented in the stakeholder consultations, while the others with “Nil” could not be identified as stakeholder categories.

5.1.4 Stakeholder Participation Model (SPM)

In the river basin context a Stakeholder Participation Model (SPM) was developed to analyse the real and perceived capacity of the different stakeholder categories to address various issues, building on their:

- Experience from development project work;
- Potential for influential power;
- Involvement in implementation of projects.

The analysis accordingly addressed the capacity, involvement and power of the different stakeholder categories in decision making at different levels.

The analysis from the river basin workshops reveals how district and province officials dominate in decision-making power. They are joined by ethnic minority representatives. This has been an informal category in the workshops, since all affiliation was done on individual identification. Especially women but also farmers come out to have least power in decision-making.

The analysis also shows a high degree of involvement in development projects by ethnic minority representatives and farmers but not by women. District and province officials are involved in their management and policy capacity.

The perceived decision-making power is high on the officials’ side; very high for province level. Ethnic minority representatives, farmers and women come far behind.

The experience level is distinctly lower for women and farmers as compared to other categories.

The Stakeholder Participation Model has potential to give further recommendations for involvement of different categories of stakeholders, based on their capacity, influence and decision-making power in project planning and implementation.

5.1.5 The output from NHP Stakeholder Consultations

The NHP stakeholder participation has been built upon the principle of informed stakeholder participation. Accordingly, stakeholders in the river basin and province workshops have been invited to ascribe the importance of each of the central social and environmental issues through the method of using parameters for detrimental and beneficial effects in the NHP Study. At village level consultations villagers likewise addressed issues to priority lists of concerns if a project is implemented.

The priorities of social scores in the river basin workshops were quite consistent to give top priority to mitigating issues related to (in this order) resettlement, loss of agriculture land, migration, the situation of partially and indirectly people, food security and downstream effects. The potential positive effects of hydropower projects were seen by the participants to relate to regional economic and infrastructure development.

In the Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin Workshop held on April 26–27, 2005, 29 persons from district

and province level government and organizations participated. The expressed expected negative consequences of hydropower development were related to resettlement and compensation, and to social disturbances and the loss of productive land. There was also more worry over negative infrastructure effects than in the other two river basin workshops.

In the province workshops the participants' perspective was less on the regional and more local effects of a potential hydropower project. Detrimental priority issues needing mitigation were ranked into loss of socio-cultural context, resettlement, land insufficiency and loss of forest resources. These stakeholders considered the largest beneficial effects from a hydropower project would be employment opportunities, improved living standards and household electrification.

The Quang Nam Province workshop, held on June 18, 2004, was attended by 28 representatives (of whom 8 women) from the communes and districts to be affected by the planned totally 7 hydropower projects in the river basin. Their ranking of potential positive and negative impacts from the planned projects showed great expectations for new working opportunities, improved life quality and household electrification as a speed-off from hydropower projects. The most detrimental negative impacts were expected to relate to losses of houses and land, and to resettlement. Shortage of productive agricultural land and the negative impacts on forest production were worrying the participants as well.

The outcome of the stakeholder interaction at village level was both villagers' priority listing of key issues by the affected people and an analysis of their specific considerations concerning resettlement locations. The issues listed at sites for each of the planned hydropower projects refer to how affected people consider resettlement situations. This ranking also reflects people's experiences of their own living situations and the needs of improvement.

In the case of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, the study team visited Pa Rum A village on July 4–10, 2004. At that time villagers concern was to be resettled in the nearby area among Co Tu people. The ranked issues of concern considering the coming resettlement for Pa Rum A villagers produced the following preference list: 1) availability of cultivation land, 2) extension services, 3) commodity economy, 4) household and cultivation water supply, 5) education services, 6) electricity, 7) forest products and protection. The considerations of the directly-affected villagers were accordingly planned to be brought into project planning and more thorough impact studies later on in case the respective hydropower project will be implemented, as is the case with the Song Bung 4 Project.

5.2 The PECC3 SB4 Feasibility Study

The PEEC3 undertook, as part of their field studies to develop a Resettlement Plan being part of their Feasibility Study for the Song Bung 4 Project, a series of Consultations with APs in Zuoih Commune.

These minutes have included summaries of the consultations in terms of the purposes of the village meetings (two were held on 3-4 January 2005 in four villages and another two on 20-21 January 2005). They were, however, very brief and not detailed, and it was unclear what information had been collected and/or provided to the villagers, how consultations had been undertaken, and how the villagers have been interacted.

5.2.1 Purposes

PECC3 noted that they undertook Consultations in order to (a) gain the participation of local authorities and DPs in the preparation and implementation stage of the RP, (b) to get their feedbacks, that can minimize the contradiction and restrain the possibility of project delay, (c) help ATD3 designing a RP program with full aspects to meet needs of DPs; and (d) therefore, maximize the socio-economic profits of the Project.

Thus, they noted that the purposes of public consultation and participation for RP are:

- Fully sharing information of project scope and its affects.
- Encouraging People's participation in the various stages of the planning and implementation of the RP.
- Gathering information of the needs as well as DP's feedbacks on policies and proposed works to adjust in implementation phase.

5.2.2 Periods of public consultant

The PEEC3 consultations were undertaken in four Phases, as follows:

First period: During the process of survey details, the scale and affected scope of the project has been shown and feedbacks received from DPs. Surveyed opinions and agreed with DPs the resettlement area, settled agriculture. These works had to realize details such as: Stage 1 from December 25th, 2004 to January 5th, 2005; stage 2 from January 19th, 2005 to January 23rd, 2005.

Second period: Preliminary RP report with surveyed and calculated data had been shown at People's Committee of Zuoih Commune and Nam Giang District. In the meetings, the consultant already fully announced the related parts on scope of the project, resettlement policies, impacts of the project to social and natural resources as well as mitigation methods. These works was realized in the meetings on February 24th, 2005 and March 14th, 2005.

Third period: After supplementing ideas of the district institutions, the draft RP report was submitted to PC of Quang Nam Province for revision and approval. These works was done in April, 2005.

Fourth period: Report already finished following agreements with the province and announced to DPs for reference by ATD3 and local government. These works was done from May to June, 2005.

5.2.3 Information provided

Related information such as: compensation standards, policies, allowances, guideline of procedure of grievances and implementing plan of compensation and resettlement, resettlement area, houses of resettlement area, productive modeling for settled agriculture, guideline procedure of complaint, location of receiving the suggested information for RP of the Project was announced to DPs.

6 CONSULTATION OF THE PPTA PHASE II

In November 2005, ADB engaged a team of international and local consultants to (PPTA Phase II) undertake further, more detailed consultations and planning in order to further the development of the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan, and the EIA, for the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.

This PPTA Phase II conducted a series of stakeholder consultations, at two levels as follows:

- Multi-stakeholder workshops with participants from national, provincial, district and commune agencies, and villages.
- Specific stakeholder consultations with participants from affected villages and communes.

The list of consultations undertaken during the PPTA Phase II is provided in Table 2 below, organized according to (a) stakeholder level and (b) impacts area.

Table 2: Summary Listing of Consultations undertaken during the ADBs PPTA Phase II.

Zone	Topics	Target Group	Timing
Multi-stakeholders			
Reservoir	First Multi-stakeholder Workshop	See Section 6.2	10/2/06
Downstream	Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop	See Section 6.3	27/4/06
Reservoir and Downstream	Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop	See Section 6.4	28/7/06
Vu Gia River Basin	Planning and operation of hydropower projects within the river basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Resources Review Committee (WRRC) ▪ Representatives of water users (if not member of WRRC) ▪ District and Provincial authorities 	on-going
Specific Impacted Peoples Groups			
Song Bung 4 Reservoir APs			
All 4 AP villages	Introduction to Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project	Representatives from all households	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Livelihood workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural systems ▪ Livestock ▪ Forestry ▪ Fisheries 	10 males and 10 females per villages	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Village history and ethnicity	Selected informants, key working groups	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Ethnic concerns and proposals about resettlement	About 15 to 20 men and women in village workshops	Feb-March 2006

Zone	Topics	Target Group	Timing
All 4 AP villages	Survey of land holdings, production and income	All households.	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Survey of house types, goods and chattels holdings, and language ability	All households.	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women's issues ▪ Women's priorities and concerns re resettlement 	Selected informants, key working groups	Feb-March 2006
All 4 AP villages	House design, etc	Village workshops, from 25 to 50 persons per village	April-May 2006
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resettlement sites ▪ Resettlement plans, including livelihoods ▪ Entitlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First meeting: 15 persons per village ▪ Second meeting: Representatives from all households 	June 2006
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village	Information disclosure Entitlements House design New sites visit Site development plan	Meeting with all villagers in each village and various stakeholders	October 2008
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village, Ton Vinh and Cong Don	Information disclosure Entitlements House design New sites visit Livelihood restoration disclosure Site development plan	Meeting with all villagers Meeting Commune officials RMIU	April and June 2009
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village, Thon Vinh and Cong Don	Updated REMDP, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2	Meeting with all villagers Meeting Commune officials RMIU Interviews and Focused Group Discussions with male and female groups	August, 2009
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village	Full Disclosure of Entitlement Matrix Disclosure of Public Information Booklets Discussion on Compensation Resettlement Site Visits and discussion on draft Site Development Plan	Men and women from all the affected households from the four reservoir inundated villages and host village Pa Pang; Meeting with Commune Official; Meeting with JFPR PMU	Nov and Dec 2009
Project (Consultants) Lands APs			

Zone	Topics	Target Group	Timing
Construction adjacent areas and Transmission Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultative data collection on agricultural fields and socio-economy ▪ Cultural and gender data collection and consultations 	Leaders of villages and communes experiencing losses	May 2006
Construction adjacent areas and Transmission Corridor	Disclosure	Thon Vinh and Pa Toi villages and submission of Public Information Booklet to communes experiencing losses	Oct 2006
Downstream APs			
Downstream of Song Bung 4 Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey of current fish catch ▪ Survey of current use of river waters ▪ Basic survey of socio-economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pa Dau 2 village downstream on Song Bung. ▪ 6 villages in the commune at the confluence of Song Bung and Vu Gia (Dai Son commune). ▪ 10 communes further downstream on the Vu Gia. 	April 2006
Downstream of Song Bung 4 Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Impacts ▪ Mitigation and restoration measures 	Villages in 11 riverine communes and towns in Dai Loc District	Aug 2006
Downstream of Song Bung 4 Dam	Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pa Dau 2 village (Thanh My town, Nam Giang District) ▪ 11 communes and towns in Dai Loc District 	Sep 2006
Upstream APs			
Upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir	Survey of current fish catch	23 villages in 5 communes in Nam Giang District (include Cong Don village - Zuoih commune)	Aug 2006
Upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir	Disclosure	5 communes (including Cong Don village in Zuoih commune); Chaval, Dac Pre, La De and La E communes	Sep 2006

6.1 Multi Stakeholder Workshops

Three Multi Stakeholder Workshops were conducted with provincial and district level staff, as summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of the 3 Multi-Stakeholder (MS) Workshops

	Location	Date	Objective - focus
1 st MS workshop	Nam Giang District Centre	10 Feb. 2006	> Overview of SB4 Project > Overview of impact and mitigation issues > Introduction of the PPTA activities
2 nd MS Workshop	Tam Ky Provincial Centre	27 April 2006	> Overview of basin-wide issues > Presentation of identified impacts and anticipated mitigation measures in the downstream areas of the planned hydropower projects in the river basin > Comments, discussions and consensus on the above
3 rd MS Workshop	Nam Giang District Centre	28 July 2006	> Presentation of the social and environmental impacts identified, and mitigation measures proposed, for SB4 Project > Overview of the draft social safeguard documents (Plans) and draft EIA Report for SB4 Project > Comments, discussions and consensus on the identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures

6.2 First multi-stakeholder workshop, Nam Giang District Centre

The first Multi Stakeholder Workshop under the PPTA took place on 10th February 2006 in Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province with the following objectives:

- To present an overview of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
- To present an overview of environmental and social impacts issues associated with hydropower projects.
- To present an overview of environmental and social mitigation issues associated with hydropower projects.
- To present ADB's social safeguard requirements.
- Small group work on impacts and mitigation with reporting to plenum.
- To learn lessons from the ongoing resettlement for A Vuong Hydropower Project.

The agenda for the First Multi Stakeholder Workshop is given in Annex 2.

6.2.1 Material provided to the workshop

The following material was handed over to the participants at registration:

- Agenda for the Workshop in Vietnamese.
- PowerPoint presentations in Vietnamese.
- Map of project features, reservoir area and resettlement areas.
- Copies of ADB's Handbook on Resettlement in Vietnamese translation.
- Copies of ADB's Resettlement Policy in Vietnamese translation.

At the entrance of the meeting hall the following visuals of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Projects were presented:

- Poster on possible social impacts of hydropower development.

- Poster on possible environmental impacts of hydropower development.
- Map of possible resettlement sites and impacted villages within the future reservoir.
- Satellite photomap of Song Bung 4 Project Area.
- Detailed maps of Song Bung 4 Project Area

6.2.2 Participants

Some sixty people registered and attended the Workshop, as listed in Table 4 below and detailed in Annex 3: Of the 62 participants at the Workshop, 52 were male and 10 were women.

Table 4: Participants at 1st multi stakeholder workshop in Nam Giang District

Interest Group	Sub-group	No. persons	Interest Group	Sub-group	No. persons
National and Others	EVN Hanoi	1	Affected Communes	Zuoih	
	MoNRE Hanoi	1		Ta Bhing	
	ADB	2	Affected Villages	Pa Rum A	2
	HPPMB3	3		Pa Rum B	2
	Song Thanh Nature Reserve	1		Pa Dhi	2
	PECC3	3		Thon 2	1
	Consultant (see below)	7		Con Don	2
	WRRC (DoNRE Quang Nam)	1			
Affected Districts	People's Committee	5	Affected Villages in A Vuong Project	Dong Giang District Department of Economy	1
	Fatherland Front	1		Dong Giang DoNRE	1
	DoNRE	3		Mi Cooih Commune	1
	DARD	0		Dang Commune	1
	Dept of Planning & Investment	2			
	Department of Health	1	NGOs	WWF	2
	Department of Education	1		FIDR	2
	Department of Transportation	0		IRN	1
	Youth Union	1			
	Women's Union	1			
	Land Administration Division	0			
	Farmer's Association	1			
	Finance Department	1			
	District Police	1			
	Department of Economy	1			
	Department of Anthropology	1			
Total		62		total	62

Apart from the participants, registered above, the following consultants also participated in the Workshop:

Name	Position
<i>International</i>	
Göran Lifwenborg	Team Leader
Chris Flint	Social Team Leader and Resettlement Planning Specialist
Tia Riita Granfelt	Gender Specialist
Dan Rocovits	Consultation Specialist
Jan-Petter Magnell	Environmental Team Leader
Tim McGrath	Livelihood Restoration Team Leader
<i>Domestic</i>	
Bui Van Dao	Ethnic Minority Specialist
Dang Minh Ngoc	Ethnic Minority Field Planner
Dao Huy Khue	Ethnic Minority Field Planner
Pham Thi Bich Ngoc	Consultation Specialist
Dang Kim Nhung	Environmental Planner
Vu Thi Ngoc Tran	Gender Specialist

6.2.3 Workshop Methodology

As the PPTA Consultant has made no assessment of the impacts at this stage, and consequently no project specific impacts could be presented, the aim of the Workshop was to receive feedback from the Stakeholders on their concerns on the Project.

The role of the facilitators from World Village Foundation (WVF) was to simplify scientific concepts and then “Vietnamese them” for easy understanding. This was done by summarizing (in colorful poster format) key impacts using figures and simple text. Many of the Co Tu ethnic minority participants were not familiar with the concept of “a dam”, let alone “impacts” and “mitigations”.

The workshop was conducted entirely in Vietnamese, with the exception of responses to Stakeholder’s questions by the international consultants. Technical overviews were made by the domestic consultants using PowerPoint presentations.

The technical overviews were followed by question & answer sessions led by the facilitators. The facilitators asked questions to both assess the Stakeholders understanding of the technical materials just presented, and to stimulate deeper thinking on the subject.

The question & answer sessions were followed by small group discussions, led by the facilitators. The participants were divided into the following three groups:

- Group 1: Resettlement/Social Issues with participants from the villages.
- Group 2: Environmental Issues with participants from technical staff from province, districts and NGO’s.

- Group 3: Resettlement/Social Issues with participants from non-technical staff from commune and districts.

The aim of the group discussions was to discuss and rank possible impacts, and thereby give an indication on the participant's major concern on the Project. Appropriate materials were developed for the use during the small group discussions. This involved simplifying, adapting and translating information into forms suitable for the different target groups. Among the materials used were:

- ADB policy on resettlement.
- Posters illustrating possible social and environmental impacts of hydropower.
- Maps showing the possible inundation areas, project related roads, structures and resettlement sites.

In the small group discussions, the participants discussed impacts presented in the previous disclosure sessions, added their own impacts to the list, and then ranked the list of impacts. All their ideas and conclusions were recorded by the facilitators on posters. The group choose a reporter who reported the results in plenary.

Four A Vuong resettlers participated in an information sharing panel discussion on resettlement issues that they have/are experiencing in the resettlement presently being implemented in their community. This was designed as a "reality check" for the workshop that mainly dealt with "possibilities".

Reporting from the Workshop – prepared and translated to English by World Village Foundation and not being edited by the PPTA Consultant – is given in Annex 8.

6.2.4 Conclusions of the Workshop

Based on the reporting, the following conclusions of the workshop can be given:

- The majority of the participants came on time despite difficult road and weather conditions and stayed the entire day. This is not always the case when government functionaries are involved. It demonstrates the importance that Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project holds for their community and perhaps the appeal of participatory methods used in the workshop.
- Participants from communes and villages were very concerned about resettlement. They frequently raised questions related to resettlement and were much focused when this topic was discussed.
- The question & answer sessions following the technical presentations were not as productive as hoped. In the majority of instances, the participants were unable to ask relevant questions or respond to questions prepared by the facilitators. Either the PowerPoint material was too technical or the plenary (with 62 persons) was too intimidating to encourage open sharing. This was especially true for village level and political (non-technical) participants. In response to the lack of stakeholder participation during the morning question & answer sessions, the facilitators redirected the questions back to the domestic consultants for clarification in the afternoon sessions.
- The small group sessions were much more conducive to sharing and discussion.
- There was maybe too much technical information presented in plenary that may have been overwhelming for the non-technical participants. Technical participants understood much

better. The PowerPoint material was reviewed and discussed during small group sessions with much greater success. In conclusion, more time should be allocated for the small group works.

6.3 Second multi-stakeholder workshop, Tam Ky Provincial Centre

6.3.1 Objectives

The second Multi-Stakeholder Workshop under the PPTA took place 27th April in Tam Ky town, Quang Nam Province, with the following objectives:

To share with the participants:

- An overview of water resources in Vu Gia River Basin
- Planned hydropower projects in the river basin, operation regime of future hydropower projects in the river basin, and multipurpose aspects of the project.
- Results of hydrodynamic modeling study
- Identified and anticipated downstream environmental and social impacts
- Anticipated downstream environmental and social mitigation measures
- ADB's environmental and social safeguard policies

To conduct participatory discussions in plenary and small groups to learn from the participants:

- Questions related to the above technical reports
- Additional downstream impacts not covered in the above reports
- Ranking in order of importance the various downstream impacts
- Instill a sense of project ownership through stakeholder participation

The agenda of the workshop is provided as Annex 4.

6.3.2 Material provided to the Workshop

The following material was handed over to the participants at registration:

- Agenda for the Workshop in Vietnamese.
- PowerPoint presentations in Vietnamese.
- Note on Downstream Water Level Variations.

At the entrance of the meeting hall the following visuals of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Projects were presented:

- Satellite Photomap with an overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
- Posters on possible resettlement sites.
- Poster with ADB's Policy on environmental protection in Vietnamese.
- Poster on environmental impacts.
- Poster with map of Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin.

- Poster with location of the dam and power station.
- Poster with potential areas for flooding and saline water intrusion in Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin.

6.3.3 Participants

Some 60 organizations were invited to the Workshop, mainly from downstream affected districts and communes, and some 50 people registered and attended the Workshop, as listed in Table 5 below and detailed in Annex 5. Of the 50 participants, 7 were women.

Table 5: Participants at the Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop in Tam Ky

Interest Group	Sub-Group	Number of Participants
National and Others	ADB	1
	HPPMB3	6
	PECC3	1
	Consultant (see below)	6
Quang Nam Province	People's Committee	3
	DoNRE	4
	Investment and Planning Dept.	1
	Flood Forecasting and Preventing Dept.	1
	Women's Association	1
	Farmer's Association	1
	Forestry Management Board	1
	Water Construction Company	1
	Motherland Front	1
Affected Districts	DoNRE Dai Loc	1
	Economic Department Dong Giang	1
	People's Committee Nam Giang	2
	Economic Department Nam Giang	1
	DoNRE Nam Giang	1
	People's Committee Dien Ban	1
	DoNRE Dien Ban	1
	People's Committee Duy Xuyen	1
	DoNRE Duy Xuyen	1
Affected Communes	People's Committee Dai Minh	1
	People's Committee Dai Nghia	1
	People's Committee Dai Phong	1
	People's Committee Dai Son	1
	People's Committee Dai Cuong	1
	People's Committee Dai Hong	1
	People's Committee Dai Hoa	1
	People's Committee Ta Bhing	1
	People's Committee Zuoih	1
People's Committee Ma Cooih	1	
NGO	WWF	1
Unknown		1

Total		50

Apart from the participants from the Consultant registered above, the following consultants also participated in the Workshop:

Name	Position
<i>International</i>	
Göran Lifwenborg	Team Leader
Chris Flint	Social Team Leader and Resettlement Planning Specialist
TiaRitta Granfelt	Gender Specialist
Dan Rocovits	Consultation Specialist
Jan-Petter Magnell	Environmental Team Leader
Tim McGrath	Livelihood Restoration Team Leader

All members of the Water Resources Review Committee (WRRC) for Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin were invited, but only two members, the General Director and the Vice Director, attended the Workshop.

6.3.4 Workshop Methodology

The aim of the Workshop was to present and discuss the downstream impacts associated with Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, and receive feedback from the Stakeholders on their concerns on the Project.

The role of the facilitators from World Village Foundation (WVF) was to simplify scientific concepts and then “Vietnamese them” for easy understanding. This was done by summarizing (in colorful poster format) key impacts using figures and simple text.

The workshop was conducted entirely in Vietnamese, with the exception of responses to Stakeholders questions by the international consultants. Technical overviews were made by the domestic consultants using PowerPoint presentations on the following issues:

- An overview of the water resources and planned hydropower developments, with likely operation regime and their multipurpose aspects, in Vu Gia River Basin.
- The results of the Hydrodynamic Modeling Study, in respect of scope and operation, sediment and flow regime studies.
- The identified downstream environmental impacts, in respect of scope and impacts on water quality and aquatic ecosystem.
- The identified downstream social impacts, in respect of scope and impacts on fishery and access to water for domestic use and irrigation.
- The possible resettlement sites and options for resettlement.
- Overview of ADB’s Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies.
- The anticipated downstream environmental mitigation measures.
- The anticipated downstream social mitigation measures.

After the first round of technical presentations, small group discussions followed lead by the

facilitators. The participants were randomly divided into two groups.

The objectives of the group discussions were to (i) understand the downstream impacts of the Project, (ii) discuss the downstream impacts, (iii) suggest additional downstream impacts, and (iv) rank the impacts according to degree of importance.

Appropriate materials were developed for the use during the small group discussions. This involved simplifying, adapting and translating information into forms suitable for the different target groups. Among the materials used were:

- ADB's safeguard policies.
- Posters illustrating the downstream social and environmental impacts of the Project.
- Maps showing the river system and planned hydropower development in Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin.

In the small group discussions, the participants discussed the downstream impacts presented in the previous disclosure sessions, added their own impacts to the list, and then ranked the list of impacts. The facilitators recorded all their ideas and conclusions on posters. The group choose a reporter who reported the results in plenary.

The reporting from the Workshop, prepared and translated to English by World Village Foundation and not being edited by the PPTA Consultant, is given in Annex 9.

6.3.5 Conclusions of the Workshop

In summary, participants discussed and voted on what they felt were the most important environmental & social downstream impacts. Results show an almost equal balance between what they perceive to be positive and negative impacts.

On the positive side:

- Increased water during the dry season
- Increased aquaculture opportunities

On the negative side:

- Danger to people and livestock due to changing water level
- Negative impact on river fish
- Water pollution (especially during the construction phase)
- Concern over the quality of hydropower station management
- Decreased water borne sedimentation for agriculture

Comparing Participant's Expectations and Evaluations:

- 55% of the participants hoped the workshop would help them understand the project better.
- 69% wrote that they felt they did understand the project better following the workshop.

6.4 Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop, Nam Giang District Centre

6.4.1 Objectives

The third Multi-stakeholder Workshop under the PPTA Phase II took place on 28th July 2006 in Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province with the following objectives:

- To (re)present (disclose) to all participants the expected environmental and social impacts of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project;
- To present the environmental mitigation measures, and any changes in project design due to environmental considerations, and seek participant comment;
- To present the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan, including key AP entitlement, and seek participants comment on the same.
- To conduct participatory discussions in plenary and small groups to learn from the participants:
 - Questions related to of the above technical reports
 - Additional downstream impacts and mitigations (focusing on mitigations) not covered in the above reports
 - Forming consensus on specific mitigations
 - Instill a sense of project ownership through stakeholder participation

The agenda for the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop is given in Annex 6.

6.4.2 Material provided to the workshop

The following material was handed over to the participants at registration:

- Agenda for the Workshop in Vietnamese.
- PowerPoint presentations in Vietnamese.

At the entrance of the meeting hall the following posters were presented:

- Special Aid To the Very Poor
- Land Impacts During the Construction Phase + Mitigation Measures
- Co Tu (ethnic minority) House Model
- Proposed Resettlement Area Map for Pa Rum A Village
- Land Impacts During the Construction Phase (less than one year) Measures
- One and ½ storey model house
- Implementation Plan 2008-2012
- Vietnam Traditional House Model
- Water Level Changes Downstream
- Questions for Environmental Subject Group
- Proposed Resettlement Area Map for Pa Rum A&B Village
- Proposed Resettlement Area Map for Pa Dhi Village
- Proposed Resettlement Area Map for Pa Pang Village
- Example of Village Layout Proposed for Pa Rum A&B

- Resettlement Map for Zuoih Commune
- 3D Resettlement Map for Zuoih Commune
- Land Use Plan for Resettlement Area for Pa Pang Village
- Land Use Plan for Resettlement Area for Pa Dhi Village
- Social impacts and Mitigations Poster
- Environmental Impacts
- Agenda Poster

6.4.3 Participants

Some 55 organizations were invited to the Workshop, and some fifty people registered and attended the Workshop, as listed in Table 6 below and detailed in Annex 7. Of the 48 participants at the Workshop, 45 were male and 3 were women.

Table 6: Participants at the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop in Nam Giang District

Interest Group	Sub-Group	Number of Participants
National and Others	Song Tranh Nature Reserve	1
	HPPMB3	3
	PECC3	1
	Consultant (see below)	
Nam Giang District	People's Committee	4
	Fatherland Front	3
	DoNRE	4
	DARD	1
	Investment and Planning Dept.	1
	Health Department	1
	Education Department	1
	Youth Union	1
	Women's Union	1
	Infrastructure Department	1
	Farmer's Association	1
	District Police	1
	Anthropological Department	1
	Department of Economy	2
Other Affected Districts	Dai Loc	1
Affected Communes	Ta Bhing	2
	Thanh My	1
	Ca Dy	1
	Dai Son	3
Affected Villages	Pa Rum A	1
	Pa Dhi	2
	Pa Dau	2
	Cong Don	2
NGO	WWF	2
	Vietnam International Development and Support Organization	2

	International Rivers Network	1
Total		48

Apart from the participants, registered above, the following consultants also participated in the Workshop:

Name	Position
<i>International</i>	
Göran Lifwenborg	Team Leader
Dan Rocovits	Consultation Specialist
<i>Domestic</i>	
Le Trung Thong	Resettlement Specialist
Nguyen Ngoc Diep	Fishery Specialist
Dang Kim Nhung	Environmental Planner

6.4.4 Workshop Methodology

The stakeholders were divided into three subject areas:

- Subject A (17 participants): Environmental & Social Impacts and Mitigations. The participants were political and technical governmental officials.
- Subject B (10 participants): Resettlement Planning
- Subject C (8 participants): Downstream Impacts & Mitigations. The participants were political and technical governmental officials from downstream affected areas.

Each group was asked to select a reporter (from among the participant group) who would present the group's findings in plenary. Several persons from the Consultant assisted the WVF facilitators in recording participant discussion points.

The facilitator presented questions / issues for discussion (on poster paper) and recorded what was said / decided (in clear view of all participants on that poster paper).

The participants from Subject A and C Groups listened to the following consultant reports:

- An overview of ADB's safeguards policies
- Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- Social Impacts and Resettlement Plans
- Downstream Impacts and Mitigations

Following the presentation of the reports, Subject A Group discussed & reached consensus on environmental mitigation measures. Subject C participants discussed and reach consensus on downstream mitigation measures and proposals for entitlements.

Subject B participants went directly into small group meetings to discuss entitlements related to resettlement. In past workshops with the affected villagers it was noted that they are reluctant to express opinions when in the presence of district leaders and other government officials (Group

A&C participants). Furthermore there was a raft of material related to resettlement that they wanted to discuss. Discussions with villagers take more time than similar discussions with participants in Subject Groups A&C.

After the discussions all small groups reported to each other in plenary.

Summary of Consultants' presentations:

- ADB's safeguard policies, that covered:
 - Resettlement plan for people affected including entitlement for loss of land, house, other fixed assets; loss of physical cultural resources; loss of crops and trees; loss of common property and infrastructure; loss of livelihood and other productive assets.
 - How social and environmental impacts are identified and mitigated
- Identified impacts and mitigations in downstream areas, that covered:
 - Why downstream is affected
 - Impacts on downstream and some suggested mitigations
 - Some statistic showing how river fishery is affected downstream
 - Draft plan for downstream study and implementation
- Identified environmental impacts and mitigations measures, that covered:
 - Big picture of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
 - Impacts and mitigations during construction period
 - Flow conditions in Bung River/ Vu Gia River downstream of the power station
 - Water quality in the reservoir and in the river downstream
 - Impacts on Floral and terrestrial Fauna and mitigations
 - Impacts on aquatic lives and mitigations (upstream of the reservoir, in the reservoir and downstream)
 - Compensation flow/environmental flow
 - General mitigations measures such as community based forest
 - Management in Zuoih commune, rehabilitating and enriching Song Thanh Natural Reserve, environmental protection measures, monitoring...
- Social impacts and mitigations, that covered:
 - What are constructions works and location
 - Estimated loss of land and number of affected people in the area
 - Agriculture land affected temporally and permanently
 - Residential land, and land for other purposes, affected temporally and permanently
 - Entitlement plan
 - The combination between resettlement plan and ethnic minority development plan

The reporting from the Workshop, prepared and translated to English by World Village Foundation and not edited by the PPTA Consultant, is given in Annex 10.

6.4.5 Conclusions of the Workshop

Based on the reporting, the conclusions on the consensus on mitigations from the workshop are summarized in the following.

Subject Group A: Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigations. The stakeholders agreed with the suggested mitigation measures related to:

- Water flow in Bung/Vu Gia rivers and downstream
- Water quality in the reservoir and downstream
- Aquatic life
- Fauna and flora
- Song Thanh Nature Reserve
- Social and mitigations during the construction period
- Community Based Forest Management in Zuoih Commune according to the following table:

DARD, DONRE – responsible for the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforest new areas and replant in already destroyed areas • Support local farmers to manage and protect the forest • Also implement this plan in forest areas of Ta Bhing Commune which is affected by Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be a detailed forest management plan before handing it over to the community • Reinforce the role and responsibility of local authorities in forest management and protection.

- Organize environmental protection training courses and capacity building for environmental protection agencies according to the following table:

DONRE, Ethnicity Division, Health Division, Economic Division and Farmers Association– responsible for the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness campaign • Technical trainings • Management technique/method training • Provide money for necessary tools/ equipment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train facilitators and technical persons • Establish a steering committee to implement the plan • Provide enough money and equipment • Do a pilot to learn from, then replicate it. • Reinforce evaluation activities + a reward policy

- Social management plan and action plan for public health according to the following table:

Police, Health Department, Ethnicity Division, DONRE, forest ranger and others ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education programs + propaganda to raise public awareness • Detail and appropriate action plan for each agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master plan, timetable and detailed tasks assigned for each person in project • Clarified role and responsibility of each person. • Monitoring, evaluating result of each phase

Subject Group B: Resettlement Plan. Consensus was reached on the following:

- Resettlement areas
- Entitlements for loss of land
 - All participants agreed with the Entitlement for loss of land except sub-item “ loss of residential land”
 - The resettlement plan said: “Residential land equivalent to or greater of (1) at least 500m²≤ (indicatively 20m x 25m) plot for the construction of new house (not including garden land), or (2) the area of housing land lost”
 - They discussed very long and agreed on deleting option 2: “or the area of housing land lost”, because they assume that some households have only 100m² of residential land now. That is too small. If the project can not give them 500m² as proposed, then as little as 300m² might be acceptable (In accordance with the Entitlement Matrix in Chapter 6 of Volume 2 of the REMDP a total of 1,000m² will be given to the resettler households)
 - Pa Dhi village’s head said that the project should allocate land for villagers before their moving otherwise there will be fight among villagers because of land quality in new place.
- Entitlements for labor
 - Question from Pa Dhi: If the villagers do land clearance themselves, how will labor be paid? Will it be based on government policy or project policy? Answer (ADT3 representative): The labor will be paid based on government policy.
 - Question (raised by Da Binhh commune head): When moving to the resettlement site, if villagers find that there is surrounding land that can be cleared and used. Will they be paid for their labor? Answer (ADT3 representative): We can not answer this question at this point.
- Loss of House and other Fixed Assets
 - All participants agreed with the proposed plan. But they request that the roofing should include a ceiling made of lafong material.
 - In the case that the AP builds, or organizes to build the house themselves, funds should be paid out depending on rate of progress of each household—rather than in fixed lots of 3 or 4 as is written in the plan now.
 - Question: A family who doesn’t want to move to the resettlement area with other villagers. If they move to another commune or district instead, can the funds be provided to them in 1 lot? Answer (ATD3): It can be provided in 1 lot but that family

- must have a legal paper from the host commune
 - For building of outbuildings such as husbandry facilities, participant agreed with the proposed plan, but only the household who already have outbuildings in current village should be compensated.
 - Question: Do all APs have the same compensation rate for house loss or does the compensation rate depend on the actual condition of the house in the current place? Answer (ATD3): Entitlement for house loss will be based equally (not based on the condition of their present house) (APs will be entitled to standard size or the size of their existing house, whichever is larger).
- Entitlement for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources:
 - Participant agreed with proposed plan.
- Entitlement for Loss of standing crops or trees, other productive assets:
 - The participants agreed with the proposed plan except the sub - item entitlement for “trees that have already started bearing fruit”. They felt it would be very difficult to calculate what a tree will be producing in 5 years. Especially if you are trying to calculate for many families and many trees. Therefore the compensation should be based on the compensation rate issued by provincial people committee (Agreed by the Project).
- Loss of Livelihoods:
 - Participant agreed with proposed plan.
- Loss of common property infrastructure:
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - Market place: They have no need for a market but want a grocery store in the commune centre.
 - Village store: They have no need for it.
- Loss of common property resources:
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
- Educational entitlement:
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - The nursery school and primary school should not be together but close to each other.
- Allowances and Special Transitional Measures:
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - Question: How long the food security time last? Answer (ATD3): 12 months. (But project response is to provide it as long as necessary until targets have been achieved and sustained)
- Grievance Procedure (see workshop posters):
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.

Subject Group C: Downstream Impacts & Mitigations

- The stakeholders agreed with consultant suggested mitigation measures related to impacts in the following areas:
 - Water flow in Bung/Vu Gia rivers and downstream
 - Water quality in the reservoir and downstream
- Following are stakeholder suggestions related to mitigation measures and some preliminary plans for implementation of income generating activities:

Negative impacts down stream (reported by consultants)	Mitigation measures (stakeholder suggested options)	Stakeholder comment on these mitigation options
Lower water level leads to no water available in wells in Dai Son commune and some hhs in Pa Dau village. <u>Time:</u> About year while the reservoir is being filled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill one well per 10- 15 hhs • Use electric generators (for drilling & pumps) in villages where there is no electricity. • Build water containers 	Easy to do
Dramatically reduced river fish resource	Money & training for other professions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial forests • Plant grass to raise cattle, cotton, or mulberries • Fish ponds 	These livelihood activities are already being practiced in these communes with very good results.
Huge erosion/land slides in Dong Cham, Thac Can, Dau Go villages due to water discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build stone embankments to prevent erosion. • OR, if not possible, a resettlement plan for villages. 	Embankments require big investment. Project Response: It is anticipated that the risk for huge erosion and landslides will not increase.
Loss of cultivation land for annual crops such as corn, beans, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build stone embankment to prevent erosion, or provide money & training for other professions 	Embankments require big investment. Project Response: See above
Loss of income from selling sand & gravel to construction companies.	Trainings for employment in industries already operating in Dai Loc District. For example: carpentry, textile, animal food processing, construction materials	

7 PPTA RESERVOIR AP CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Village Introduction Meetings

The first stage of the village consultation under the PPTA was carried out in the four affected villages in Zuoih Commune during February 2006: Thon 2 (13th February), Pa Rum B and Pa Dhi (14th February), Pa Rum A (15th February).

7.1.1 Participants

At least one person of each householder was invited to the meeting. In addition, all village patriarchies, heads of villages also attended these meetings. In the participant list, there were 267 villagers attending the first stage consultation meetings in the 4 villages:

Table 7: Participants and dates in the first stage consultation meetings

Village	persons	women	as %	date
Thon 2:	77	52	40	13 Feb
Pa Rum B	80	20	20	14 Feb
Pa Dhi	72	23	24	14 Feb
Pa Rum A	38	25	40	15 Feb
	267	120	31	

7.1.2 Purpose of the Meetings

- To explain the purpose of the consultant team and the planned activities of the consultant team in coming days.
- To assist the villagers to understand the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project;
- To explain the possible impacts of the project to the villagers.

7.1.3 Methods

Maps and posters were shown for project description aiming at assisting the local people to understand the project.

Then, using the maps and posters as background the following issues were explained to the participants

- Where they are on the map,
- What a hydropower project is and where the project site is located,
- Which villages might be affected and how they will be affected, or impacted
- The benefits from hydropower projects,
- The possible locations for resettlement sites that the villagers already discussed with PECC3
- The proposed schedule of the project, etc.

Explanations were provided in a careful and simple way so that villagers could understand, including understanding the map. All information and presentations were repeated in Co Tu language by prestigious persons in the villages.

The participatory approach was applied by (a) Posing open questions to the participants, (b) Providing prompts and hints during the dialogue, aimed at encouraging villagers to be involved in the discussion.

In general, it appeared that while villagers can understand Kinh language but they don't feel confident to express their opinions or questions in Kinh. Thus, the facilitator often tried to encourage them to interrupt, to ask the questions or raise their opinions by use of Co Tu language, and then the village interpreter would translate into Vietnamese.

7.1.4 Outcomes

The main outcomes were:

- The heads of the villages, and the villagers in general, could understand the purposes and activities the consultant team would carry out in their village in coming days (i.e. PRA tools with 25 representatives in each village, interview with all households in the village). Thus, it could more effectively support the consultant team when they visited the villages a few days later.
- The villagers said that they knew very little about the project before, but now understood about the project clearly
- The overview map of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project which was hung in the 4 villages enabled villagers, both at this meeting and afterwards, to discuss more and explain it to each other.
- Some open questions/issues were already raised during the meetings. Some villagers wanted to have discussions relating to the resettlement options and planning, and they looked forward to discussing these with the PPTA team over the following months.

Photos of these consultations are provided in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Photos of the first introductory workshops, in Pa Rum A village



first consultations in Pa Rum A village



after first consultations in Pa Rum A village

7.2 Livelihoods focus group meetings

A forum to enable APs to inform the PPTA about their agricultural and other livelihoods systems, plus to provide a general indication on the location and productivity of each system.

The understanding of the Co Tu livelihoods systems was important for the PPTA, so that the questions asked in the HH level baseline surveys are appropriate, and to assist in the analysis of what components of the livelihoods systems would, and would not be impacted.

In February 2006 the PPTA team, assisted by Nam Giang District staff, undertook a socio-economic survey of each household of the 4 affected villages of Zuoih Commune. This survey and its resultant data, which forms a baseline for the Project, was collected by asking the householder to recall the past years livelihood activities and productivity, and as such can only be considered as approximates, not absolutes.

7.2.1 Agriculture and Livestock

The participants and the dates of the consultations on current agricultural systems are provided in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Participants and dates in the current agricultural system meetings

Village	Men's group	Women's group	as %	date
Thon 2:	10	10	50	22 Feb 2006
Pa Rum B	10	10	50	14 Feb 2006
Pa Dhi	10	10	50	17 Feb 2006
PaRum A	10	10	50	20 Feb 2006

7.2.1.1 Outcome of Consultations on Agriculture and Livestock

The participant villagers were asked and facilitated to explain to the PPTA team about the cropping systems, under the following general topics;

- Existing crop production system, schedule and rotations, which are mainly upland fields but also some wet rice paddy;
- Subsidiary or secondary crops and cropping systems (annual crops);
- Fruit trees and perennial crop systems
- Special perennial crops
- Cultivation methods and tools
- Agricultural extension services

The participant villagers were asked and facilitated to explain to the PPTA team about livestock husbandry under the following general topics;

- Animal breeds, and breed/herd/flock management, including (a) location that the various livestock are raised, and (b) feeding of livestock
- Diseased situation and disease prevention

- Utilisation of livestock, and relative importance in cash income
- Animal raising methods

The detailed data collected during these sessions is provided in Chapter 4 of Volume 2. Photos of these consultations are provided in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Photos of agriculture and livestock focus group meetings



First consultations in Pa Rum A village



After first consultations in Pa Rum A village

7.2.2 Forestry

The participants and the dates of the consultations on forestry are provided in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Participants and dates of forestry meetings

Village	Men's group	Women's group	as %	date
Thon 2:	10	10	50	22 Feb 2006
Pa Rum B	10	10	50	14 Feb 2006
Pa Dhi	10	10	50	17 Feb 2006
Pa Rum A	10	10	50	20 Feb 2006

7.2.2.1 Outcome of Consultations on Forestry

The participant villages were asked and facilitated to explain to the PPTA team about the cropping systems, under the following general topics;

- Tree species exploited from the forest, and planted
- The utilisation of trees for wood for various purses
- Non-timber forest products
- Wildlife hunted
- Village regulations re forest management and utilisation
- Markets for forest products.

The detailed data collected - under a total of 18 headings for each forest product - during these sessions is provided in Chapter 4 of Volume 2.

7.2.3 Fisheries

Fisheries focus group meetings were undertaken in the 4 villages between 14 to 22 February. As in the other livelihoods components, separate men and women's workshops were held, with 10 persons participating in each, except in the case of Pa Rum B village in which 5 men and 5 women participated in their respective workshops. The fisheries workshops took 3 to 4 hours each, and language was found to be a problem, due to the complex nature of fisheries ecology and fish names, for example - in which Co Tu and Kinh have different names of fish.

7.2.3.1 Outcome of Consultations on Fisheries

The workshop developed and reviewed information on the following:

1. Aquaculture

- Participants explained about the aquaculture extension activities of the District
- They noted that 80 % of the aquaculture tasks are undertaken by women, and 20 % by men
- Fish species raised (8 in total)
- Feeding of the fish
- Utilization and (estimated) income from aquaculture
- Productivity, which is difficult to assess; and
- Advantages and disadvantages analysis, by the participants

2. Natural, river fisheries

- Noted that 100% of villagers catch, gather and use aquatic products (maybe replacing wildlife, which would have been the mainstay of Co Tu people when they lived in the mountains)
- Listing of species (70), and gender analysis of catching each species
- Fishing schedule, calendar
- Catch of (2) prohibited species
- Location of fishing catch - fishing and gathering grounds
- Utilization, and estimated income
- Status -health - of fishing grounds

The full report of these consultative fisheries workshops is provided in Chapter 4 of Volume 2.

7.3 Consultations with Women

Gender disaggregated information gathering and consultations have been integrated in all the PPTA focus teams' work as explained in Section 3.5 in Volume 1 of the REMDP. Added to gender separated focus group meetings concerning livelihoods and cultural issues, the PPTA gender focus group conducted information and data collection and stakeholder consultations with women in the four reservoir area villages from 12 to 27 February and from 16 to 22 March 2006. The methodological concentration was on organizing women's meetings in all the affected villages, supported by individual semi-structured discussions with both female and male villagers, and

observations made in the villages.

The aim of the first phase of consultations was to gain understanding of the specific socio-cultural and economic situation of the Co Tu women in the affected villages, and then focus the consultations on discussing issues that were found to be crucial for women. The second phase contained consultations with women regarding resettlement situations, recording their concerns and suggestions and priority listing the issues of importance for women. It became clear that the priority concerns for women are their families' subsistence and health, and especially their children's access to education and health services.

7.3.1 Issue Focus in Women's Meetings

The information gathering and consultations of the PPTA gender team have been harmonized with the work of the Ethnic minority team in both issues and staffing. This has guaranteed early information exchange and holistic understanding of the Co Tu men's and women's situation. The gender team's information gathering was arranged in to the following topics that provided an initial framework. The initial issues were then developed in a flexible manner into follow-up issues and questions in women's focus group meetings:

- Production and natural resources use
- Water and health
- Income generation and cash
- Ownership and legal rights
- Communications & mobility
- Culture & Traditions

The information attained from women through women's group meetings with 10-15 women each added to the information attained from household surveys and different gendered focus group meetings on livelihoods and cultural issues. Combining the output from the different focus teams has made possible a comprehensive integrated analysis of the social, cultural, gender and socio-economic issues of importance in the reservoir area villages (See Chapters 2-4 of Volume 2

7.3.2 Women's Priorities and Concerns on Resettlement

The task for the gender focus team has also been to assess the needs and priorities of women in resettlement situations and give special attention to vulnerability issues. Close cooperation and information sharing with the other focus teams for gender-aggregated information gathering continued into this second phase of field interaction as well. Meetings with women in the four reservoir area villages were organized with 10-15 women in each. During the fieldwork further need for consultations with different authorities was evaluated and followed up.

The topics for consultations with women on resettlement issues covered a variety from infrastructure, location and natural resources to social, family, health and economic concerns.

As a result of each group meeting, specific issues of importance for women concerning resettlement situation could be identified and women's priorities listed. These concerns from women have been brought into the resettlement planning in order to develop sustainable resettlement, compensation and mitigation solutions. The specific gender vulnerability issues are elaborated in the Gender

Action Plan (GAP) for the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.

The most important gender concerns coming out of the consultations with women are summarized as follows:

- Women have no ownership of land, houses or other assets. This makes them dependent on their husbands, or if widowed or divorced, on male relatives. Single women have an especially weak position. This vulnerability of women's legal status potentially increase in a new setting, and make them even more vulnerable legally and economically at husband's death or if divorced. Women in the reservoir area villages expressed that it is of first importance to guarantee ownership rights for both men and women. However, male Co Tu may find this against their culture; therefore knowledge and awareness rising in legal rights of both men and women is needed.
- Women's knowledge level in economic activities in agriculture, livestock breeding and aquaculture is poor, productivity is low and women have no skills to improve it. For restoration of economy in a new location training inputs are needed in order to develop food and income generating activities. It is important that all training be gender separated: Co Tu men think that only men are able to make the most of learning, and they cannot accept that new skills learned by women should be put in practice. If the opinion of men is followed, only men will attend extension training (as has been so far). In that case women's skills to meet the new situation will not become adequate and their role in the economic activities will be weakened. Extension training inputs, organized for both men and women, are an important concern in resettlement planning.
- Women have low education level, poor skills in the Vietnamese language and no networks outside the own ethnic group. They realize that prices at the Kinh traders' shops are high, and that the traders economically exploit them. They themselves sell their products at low prices in order to generate cash when needed at hand. Few women have any knowledge of price levels or markets. Lack of knowledge and language skills makes them easily exploitable. In the resettlement location the resettles will be exposed to increasing contacts with people from the outside arriving to take the available new opportunities. Increasing contacts will also contribute to creating new consumption needs. In that situation resettles' economic vulnerability and risk of exploitation will increase considerably. They will urgently need knowledge of the market and proper price levels, and increase their general educational skills.
- In the current baseline situation the social cohesion, close kin relations and small community size all contribute to a social control supporting the culturally proper way of living. Family unity is strong in Co Tu culture, and most divorces seem to have taken place when husband and wife originate from different villages. In the closed social environment STDs seem to be unknown and only one suspected case of prostitution (with men from the outside) appears. Resettlement situation with more temporary male workers and increasing contacts with non-Co Tu potentially increase the risk of especially young Co Tu girls for being sexually exploited. Knowledge on sexual health and STDs should be provided early in resettlement, especially for women, but also for men, young people and construction workers.
- Women have no representation in the traditional leadership and decision-making, and their representation in the political leadership is limited to the Women's Union. In the current leadership structure, there is no agenda for the needs and opinions of women to come forth. The participation of women in leadership and decision-making in resettlement planning and

implementation has to be guaranteed through equal representation of men and women. Election of the representatives to the resettlement planning bodies has to be done separately by men and women.

7.4 Households asset and livelihood survey

The PPTA consultants also undertook a baseline survey in February 2006 of the socio-economic situation of each household in the four villages to be relocated, and as this was a "recall" type of survey, it required intensive consultations with the male and female heads of households, of each household.

7.4.1 Outcome of Consultations on Households Asset and Livelihood Survey

The baseline data gathered included:

- 1st household baseline survey
 - Name and family members
 - House type and materials
 - Livestock numbers and utilization
 - Holdings of god and chattels
 - Land and agricultural productivity
 - Forestry products collection
- Language baseline
 - Ability of male and female HH to understand, speak, read and write Kinh language
- Income and food security
 - Source and amount of cash incomes
 - Number of months rice sufficient and insufficient
 - Meat composition of meals in a typical week
- Fisheries baseline
 - Fish ponds and fish collected from ponds
 - Fish catch from reservoir, monthly and by gear.

The detailed presentation and analysis of this data is presented in Volume 2 Chapter 4.

Photos of these consultations are provided in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Photos taken during the household assets and livelihood surveys

Household interviews in Pa Rum B



Household interviews in Pa Rum B

7.5 Assessment of Significant Features in Co Tu Culture

7.5.1 Focus of Information Gathering and Consultations

The ethnic minority focus PPTA team conducted a series of consultations in each of the four villages from 12 to 27 February 2006, as a part of the more comprehensive village studies utilizing a selected number of PRA tools. The aim was to develop, in a participatory manner, a better understanding of crucial ethnic and cultural features of the impacted villages. According to the task of the team, information was gathered and understanding gained of the traditional Co Tu ethnic minority society for a socio-cultural analysis of potential positive and negative project impacts, as seen from an ethnic socio-cultural point of view. The information gathering was arranged into the following four themes:

1. Social organization. Social institutions, their roles and changes and related to:
 - Houses and village layout
 - Forest and sacred places
 - “Guol houses”
 - History (migration) mapping and chronology
 - Natural resources access and control
 - Land management and ownership
 - Food redistribution
2. Traditional leadership, its role, significance, potential changes and relation to modern leadership
3. Cultural beliefs and traditions
 - Worldview and “religion”
 - Seasonal and calendar traditions
 - Life cycle traditions

4. Indigenous knowledge concerning the environment, resource use, health

7.5.2 Methods Utilized by the Ethnic Minority Focus Team

The consultations were gender sensitive and harmonized with the Gender focus TA team. The following methodological tools were utilizing in data gathering and consultations:

- Key informant meetings (semi-structured dialogues with a group of elder persons)
- Individual semi-structured deep interviews of knowledgeable persons (in different leading positions)
- Focus group meetings (men and women separately)
- Village walks with elder persons
- Time line (migratory maps) drawing with elder persons
- Mapping and photographing of the cemeteries together with Co Tu informants
- Field observations in villages, fields and forests

7.5.3 Outcome of Consultations on Cultural Issues

The consultations developed an understanding of, and reviewed with villagers, the cultural significance of places and assets that are going to be affected by the reservoir inundation. The following central assets and features have to be carefully considered in resettlement and mitigation planning:

- Graves
- Community Guol house
- Historical experience of movement into another village location
- Ownership and traditional management of land and forestry resources, and the changes taking place

A comprehensive analysis of these and other Co Tu crucial cultural features, assets and institutions that have to be understood in order to ensure a culturally appropriate planning and implementation is provided in Chapter 2 of Volume 2.

7.5.4 Resettlement Concerns of Cultural Significance

Based on the understanding of the features of cultural significance in the four Co Tu village communities, the ethnic minority focus PPTA team carried on another series of consultations in each of the four villages, from 14 to 28 March 2006, in order to gain a proper understanding of the Co Tu people's views of a culturally appropriate manner of relocating, compensating and mitigating the cultural features and assets to be impacted by the Song Bung 4 Reservoir. Same methods as during the previous village studies were utilized. However, at this time more emphasis was put on arranging several focus group meetings with 15 participating villagers in each village. Sensitization and understanding of Co Tu ideas and opinions concerning removal, compensation and mitigation issues followed these consultative meetings.

The central topics for consultations were:

- History of migration of the village
- Graves and compensation for graves

- Analysis of positive and negative cultural and social impacts of resettlement from socio-cultural perspective
- Expectations on compensation for houses and arrangement of resettlement village
- Mitigation issues in resettlement areas

A full account of these consultations is provided in Volume 2 Chapter 2.

7.6 Consultations regarding housing

In late April and early May 2006, the PPTA's national infrastructure engineer held a series of consultations with representatives of the affected villages.

7.6.1 Outcome on Consultations on Housing

7.6.1.1 Thon 2 Village

On 8th May 2006, consultations were held with 45 villager participants, which included 6 administration officials of the village and 9 villagers/farmers.

The villager participants were able to clarify the general type of houses they wanted, including the house type, the number of rooms, the type of floor and roof, and the requirement for a veranda, kitchen, toilet, and fence. The APs also requested that the project calculate the budget required for the houses which they have requested, and then provide this money to the APs for them to construct the houses themselves.

Also discussed was the general style and size of the Goul houses required (as this village currently has no Goul house.)

7.6.1.2 Pa Dhi Village

On May 2, 2006, in the Pa Dhi village meeting hall, a consultation was held with 58 villagers.

The participants agreed and come to the following requests:

- Entire Pa Dhi hamlet will apply resettlement at once;
- The first priority area for resettlement is Pa Dhi hill where is situated along Cong Don road to Pa Dhi. If insufficient, the second area for resettlement is the upstream of Zuoih, Ca Tri and Po stream;
- Standard for land allocation is 400m²/household;
- Supplying domestic water: gravity water from Ta Ri waterfall to the well, public tank (10 households/tank), 6 taps/tank;
- House type at resettlement area is one-storey-house, dividing into two kinds; (a) Type 1: 3 rooms, no storey, and (b) Type 2: 3 rooms (one room has storey), each room: 4 x 2.5 m
- Two kitchens with leaf roofed, bamboo sitting floor, main post with 40 cm in diameter, subpost with 30-25 m, class-1 wood. Toilet is 5 m from the house. Garden behind the house with size of 20 m and earth base;
- Goul house is structured by traditional style with the carving. The sitting floor be located at half-storey;

- School, health station are paved by masonry, floor is paved by flower enameled tile, wall is paved by brick, window system; and
- Concrete pavement road, national grid connects to the household.

7.6.1.3 Pa Rum A Village

On May 4, 2006, a consultation was held with 42 villagers of Pa Rum A. Conclusion arising from the consultations included:

- Identified areas for resettlement for 42 households of this hamlet that are Ha Ti to Mo No, 100 m from the access road of Song Bung 2 Hydropower Project, 500 m from water source at Thai Ha Ti;
- House type in resettlement area is the one-storey house, with 3-4 rooms, wooden post, wooden wall, iron sheet roofed, cement floor or lower enameled tile floor, having sidewalk under part of the house, fence available;
- Kitchen with two rooms, one room for sitting floor, iron sheet roofed;
- Toilet with two rooms, one room for bathroom, one room for toilet, iron sheet roofed, wooden walls, cement floor;
- It is requested that the Government will give support for free for house construction (fee for transport, construction);
- Guol house is structured by traditional style with the carving. School and health station are constructed; and
- Road accessible to the hamlet, water supply to each household.

7.6.1.4 Pa Rum B Village

On May 6, 2006, a consultation was held with 70 villagers of Pa Rum B village. Conclusion arising from the consultations included:

- Entire people of Pa Rum B hamlet will move to Ta Bram where it is located at the upper part of Ha Ti stream, 3 km from the access road of Song Bung 2 Hydropower Project;
- It is requested that the Government will construct road accessible to the resettlement area;
- Providing water to public tank, 10 households/tank;
- Each household has an area of 500-600 m², house to house construction is 15 m from each other. Supporting fee for the local people to construct their house by themselves or constructing house for the local people.
- Pond and rice warehouse are constructed by themselves;
- Schools and health post will be invested by the Government; and
- It is requested that the Government will construct houses for persons.

7.7 Final (PPTA) Consultations on Entitlements and Resettlement Planning

Final (PPTA) Consultations on resettlement options were undertaken on 21st to 30th June 2006 in the four villages of Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Thon 2 and Pa Dhi. The full report of these consultations is provided as Annex 11.

7.7.1 Objectives

The objectives of the consultations were:

- (i) To review the discussions with the villagers in previous consultations and share the latest information on resettlement sites and entitlements;
- (ii) To seek comments of the villagers on new/updated information on resettlement sites; and
- (iii) To seek consensus on proposed entitlements.

7.7.2 Narrative of consultations

The consultations covered the following issues:

1. Description and maps of the Song Bung 4 Reservoir;
2. The Resettlement Site and Access options;
3. The Village Layout Options, for Pa Dhi and Pa Pang villages;
4. The housing design and construction options and entitlements;
5. Review of any outstanding issues re the issues of Graves and Goul;
6. Explanation of Entitlements; and
7. Discussion on Location of Commune Centre(s);

Consultations were divided into the following two rounds.

- The initial meetings were carried out with about 15 key villagers in each village, in which the assessments of proposed resettlement sites and access options were presented. Key villagers discussed and decided where they wanted to visit with the consultant team. The period of 4 days between two the rounds of meeting was for the site visit and internal discussions regarding concerned resettlement sites and main issues of entitlements in the villages. Three models of houses and main information in A0 size posters were left in the four villages after the first meetings to support the villagers' discussions.
- The second meetings were attended by all household representatives, and saw detailed discussions and consensus building on resettlement options and entitlements.

Summaries of the main advantages and disadvantages of each resettlement site and access options, and capacity assessments (carried out earlier by the consultants), were presented for open discussion and the interaction between the consultants and key villagers. Priority options were agreed by the key villagers in the first meeting and then discussed in detail with all households in the second meeting.

Regarding village layout, all villagers agreed that village layout should be arranged in accordance with the geography of each resettlement site. Moreover, final village layout design will be done by the villagers themselves with support during the implementation phase.

A meeting at Zuoih Commune was carried out on 30th June 06. 25 participants including commune leaders, the representatives of all villages attended this meeting at which the consultants presented all discussions, comments and results from the four village meetings. The participants expressed their comments and in principle agreed that the four proposed resettlement options for Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhi and Thon 2 as suitable for affected villagers as well as appropriate with commune

development planning.

7.7.3 Outcome of the Consultations on Entitlements and Resettlement Planning

The objectives and principles of entitlements were explained and discussed with the villagers. The text below shows the agreements by the villagers

7.7.3.1 House design

House design was discussed with the villagers in the second meeting, in which five options of house design were presented by the consultants: (i) current design, (ii) classic Catu style, (iii) modified Co Tu style with slightly elevation, (iv) Kinh modified style with ground elevation, and (v) Kinh modified with 1.5 storey. Three 3D models of options (iii), (iv) and (v) were shown and carefully explained for the villagers. The villagers raised the questions/concerns about designs, modifications, construction materials, building costs and entitlements in order to get more explanation from the consultants. Table 10 shows the selection of house styles and materials for all households in the four villages.

Table 10: HHs with the selection of house style and materials

Village	HOUSE DESIGN												CONSTRUCTION	
	Kinh modified				1.5 storey				Catu modified			Others	GoV	Family
	Wall		Floor		Wall		Floor		Wall/legs		Floor			
	Cement	Wood	Tiles	Cement	Cement	Wood	Tiles	Cement	Wood	Cement	Bamboo			
Pa Rum A	1	34	28	6		4	4		2		2	1	20	18
Pa Rum B	34	11	40	5		1	1					7	45	6
Thon 2	4	37	40	1	2	10							10	40
Pa Dhi		47			1	1			7	1	8	1	51	7

7.7.3.2 House construction

According to the two options mentioned by the consultant team, the majority of APs preferred the option of GoV taking care of the construction, except for Thon 2 where almost all villagers preferred the construction by themselves. However all APs still worry about construction quality.

7.7.4 Entitlement for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources (Goul, Graves)

The villagers agreed with the principle that all graves will be collected and moved to higher places in the same area, at a location for easy maintenance by families. Thus, the new cemeteries must be located close to a road and accessible for family visits. The movement of the graves/bones and the reconstruction will be fully paid for by the Project.

Regarding the Goul (Co Tu community hall), the Project will rebuild a better Goul, for Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B and assist to build a good Goul of Thon 2 (Pa Pang) and Pa Dhi. Goul will be built after resettlement. Funds should be provided by the Project for the APs to build the Goul by themselves.

7.7.5 Entitlement for loss of livelihoods

All villagers in the four villages were informed about proposed plans for livelihood restoration and development, and they understood that the plans will vary from site to site, and detail development plans will be carried out by the Project with fully consultations with the villagers once the villagers move to the new sites. Details of discussions between villagers and consultant are presented in

Annex 11.

7.7.6 Entitlements for loss of common property and infrastructure

The villagers agreed with proposed entitlements (see Chapter 6 of Volume 2).

7.7.7 Entitlements for loss of common property resources

The villagers agreed with proposed entitlements (see Chapter 6 of Volume 2).

7.7.8 Allowances and Special Transitional Measures

Regarding the house leaving and house warming ceremonies, the food security program, and hiring of APs for resettlement jobs, and the Grievance Procedure, the villagers had a number of specific recommendations (see Annex 11).

Photos of these consultations are provided in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Photos of the PPTAs final consultations with APs in Zuoih Commune, June '06



Pa Dhi villages agree on a resettlement site visit



Thon 2 villages inspect some of the display posters



Staff explaining a village layout option (Pa Rum A)



Pa Rum B villager explaining a resettlement option

7.8 Consultation with Host Villagers

Consultations with the only host village, Pa Pang, have been held twice as reported below.

7.8.1 April 2006

On 27th April, 2006, a meeting was held with Pa Pang villagers, followed by the participants making a field visit to the potential site for Thon 2 village to resettle. The meeting participants included:

- Mr. Hoch At-Head of Pa Pang hamlet
- Mr. Aviet Duoi-Village patriarch of Pa Pang hamlet
- Mr. Hinh Anh-Secretary of party organization of Pa Pang hamlet
- Mr. Bonuoch Bon-leader of Pa Pang hamlet
- Plus 18 other villagers
- Two PPTA staff members.

The participants surveyed and found the areas possible for resettlement, having good potential for agricultural production, being an unexploited area within the Pa Pang area. The villagers noted however, that the exact potential for resettlement in this area will be depend on the Engineer's experience and estimation of carrying capacity.

7.8.2 June 2006

During the Final (PPTA) Consultations reported in Section 7.7, a joint meeting with representatives from Thon 2, Pa Pang and Pa Rum B villages were held in Thon 2 village on 30th June to discuss the following issues:

- Proposed resettlement plan in Pa Pang site
- Reallocation of natural resources
- Potential impacts in the future

7.8.2.1 Outcome of the Joint Meeting

- Pa Pang villager already had a meeting informing about the resettlement plan in Pa Pang for all villagers of Thon 2 and some HHs of Pa Rum B. The opinions of the villagers were the following:
 - Welcome more people to Pa Pang
 - The villagers are looking for the potentials of infrastructure investment in Pa Pang (roads, electricity, markets etc.). It is good condition for everybody including the villagers in Pa Pang
 - Development plan of Pa Pang will not be impacted because the villagers in Pa Pang are planning to develop and expand upstream of Ta Poo stream
 - Some agricultural land that have been cultivated by the villagers of Pa Pang will be lost due to the resettlement of Thon 2 and Pa Rum B as follows:
 - At the area of Khe Po Lech and Pa Pia (proposed site for Thon 2): upland field: 15 hectares, paddy field: 0.2 hectares, sub-crops (maize and cassava) and fruit tree: 5 hectares
 - At the area of Cho Gel (proposed site for Pa Rum B): upland rice fields: 0.8 hectares, paddy field: 0.3 hectares, upland area: 5 hectares
 - Some environmental impacts in Pa Pang will be affected by the livestock breeding.

- The villagers of Pa Pang do not want to cultivate the same places as Thon 2 and Pa Rum B as there are differences in habit and cultivation skills. The villagers of Pa Pang and Thon 2, Pa Rum B have asked to identify the boundaries for 3 villages in Pa Pang in order to avoid the conflicts among the villages or the families.
- Some suggestions from the meeting:
 - The households in Pa Pang will not be affected by the inundation of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project. They don't think about the compensation of new houses. However, they would receive the equity to access the development plans for livelihood restoration as other villagers.
 - Separate the 3 villages of Pa Pang, Thon 2 and Pa Rum B
 - Gouls for 3 villages will be separated
 - Agricultural land will be separated
 - Graveyards will be separated
 - Livestock breeding area should have well-defined boundaries for each village
 - Infrastructure such as school, health stations will be used for all villagers in Pa Pang
 - The loss of agricultural land of the households in Pa Pang should be compensated with the same entitlement as other villages.
- Regarding the commune administrative office all representatives suggested establishing a new commune in Pa Pang covering 3 villages. During the period when the new commune is not yet established, the representative office of CPC will be set up in Pa Pang.
- The meeting with the representatives from the 3 villages finished in happy and warm feelings. The head of Pa Pang village said that *“the villagers in Pa Pang are not only happy but also willing to receive the households of Thon 2 and Pa Rum B to Pa Pang”*.

7.9 Disclosure for Reservoir Resettlers

The suggested mitigation and compensation measures, i.e. the entitlements, for APs affected and relocated due to inundation of the reservoir were disclosed during the consultation meetings in June 2006 outlined in Section 7.7.

8 CONSULTATIONS ON PROJECT LANDS IMPACTS

The consultations on Project (Construction) Lands are given in Chapter 10 of Volume 3 and are summarized below.

8.1 Project Lands Affected Villages

It is estimated that no people will need to be relocated in the project lands area, but productive land will need to be compensated in the construction sites and transmission line areas. Data collection and stakeholder consultations have been conducted in the two villages of Thon Vinh and Pa Toi in Ta Bhing Commune, which are located closest to the construction areas, and in the totally 13 other villages in Ta Bhing and Ca Dy communes and in Thanh My town area that are going to be affected by the transmission line construction. The villages appear in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Project Lands Affected Villages

Commune	Affected village
Ta Bhing	Thon Vinh
	Pa Toi
	Zo Ra
	Pa Va
	Pa Rong
	Pa Xua
	Pa La
	Ka Dang
	Pa Jing
Total No. of affected villages in Ta Bhing	9
Ca Dy	Thon K'Rung
	Thon A'Roong
	Pa Pang
	Pa Lanh
Total No. of affected villages in Ca Dy	4
Thanh My	Pa Dau
	Thanh My 1
Total No. of affected villages in Thanh My	2
Total No. of affected villages	15

8.2 Consultative Data Collection Meetings with Leading Villagers

One stakeholder meeting was arranged in each affected village during May 23–28, 2006. Participants in these meetings were the Village Chief, the Village Elder, elders' council members, Village Population Worker and Village Party staff, all with good knowledge on the village, its inhabitants, socio-economic conditions and activities. The aim of the meetings was to collect baseline data, to inform about the project impacts and to obtain people's considerations. The expected impacts on villagers' land and assets were mapped and discussed with the stakeholders in each village. Through the meetings baseline data was collected on population, household types and sizes, houses, ethnicity, age distribution, economic activities, income, food sufficiency, poverty, cultivation lands and land ownership.

8.3 Gender and Ethnic Minority Data Collection and Consultations

The gender and ethnic minority team visited Ta Bhing Commune and its villages of Thon Vinh, Pa Toi, Zo Ra and Pa Xua in May 4–7, 2006. Information on the socio-economic and cultural conditions as well as gender issues was collected at commune level from the commune administration in Pa Xua and at village level through a focus group meeting with the Village Chief, Village Elder, Village Party Secretary and Chairperson for the Village Women's Union in Thon Vinh and Pa Toi villages. The team also interviewed the former Commune Women's Union chairperson in Pa Xua Village and the Head of the women's traditional weaving group in Zo Ra Village on women's livelihoods and income opportunities. A focus group meeting with 16 women from the two villages of Thon Vinh and Pa Toi was organized on May 7 in Thon Vinh village with participants from different age and wealth categories.

The consultations with the leaders in the Co Tu ethnic minority villages focused on livelihoods situation, potential cultural and socio-economic effects from the Project, and livelihoods compensation and development. The women's meeting focused on women's livelihoods, income opportunities, health and social situation. Children's education and health were issues of great concern for the women as well. The social and health impacts of the construction with increasing male population and traffic along the national road were central issues discussed at the women's meeting. These are assessed in Chapter 3 of Volume 3 of the REMDP and followed up with suggested mitigation measures in the Social Mitigation Plan.

8.4 Disclosure for Project Lands

The suggested compensation measures due to Project Lands for two affected villages, Thon Vinh and Pa Toi, were disclosed in consultation meetings in October 2006. In addition a Public Information Booklet, see Appendix 1 of Volume 3, was distributed to all communes affected by Project Lands.

9 CONSULTATIONS WITH DOWN/UPSTREAM (POTENTIAL) APS

Consultations undertaken (by the PPTA) with potentially impacted downstream and upstream villagers and communities have been composed of;

- Preliminary investigations to assess which villages are fishing or otherwise using the waters of the Song Bung;
- Fisheries workshops with impacted villages, both those on the Song Bung and those on the Vu Gia River;
- Household baseline surveys of villagers actually fishing on the Song Bung;
- Workshops on villagers perceived impacts;
- Gender and ethnic investigations.

A full report of these consultations, and the results of the surveys, is provided in Chapter 4 of Volume 4. Only limited consultations have been conducted in relation to the livelihood restoration for impacts on fisheries in the downstream.

Figure 5: Photos of the downstream fisheries consultations



Interview in Pa Dau village Co Tu ethnic group



Interview in Dai Son commune, Kinh

9.1 Consultations in Down/Upstream Areas

Consultations in the down/upstream areas have been carried out during two occasions, one in April 2006 and one in August 2006.

9.1.1 Initial Consultations in April 2006

9.1.1.1 Pa Dau 2 Village (DS Zone 1)

On 13 April 2006, the PPTA Consultant and District staff conducted consultative fisheries investigation using participatory methods in Pa Dau 2 village. In fact, two PRAs were conducted, one for 10 men and one for 10 women. The aim of these consultations was to understand the fisheries situation and catch, as expressed and report by villagers themselves. Examples of these consultation results are provided in Chapter 3 of Volume 4.

The ethnic minority and gender focus teams visited Pa Dau 2 village on May 4, 2006. During the visit the teams made observations, had informal discussions with female villagers and a consultative meeting with the Village Elder and the Village Chief with their wives. The meeting was focused on the livelihoods and cultural significance of the river for the ethnic minority village. It was found that fishing in Bung River is very significant for daily household food, especially for residents in the hamlet closest to the river, but that the villagers also buy sea fish from mobile traders on a daily basis. The river also has a cultural, spiritual significance for the Co Tu. Further baseline data is provided in Volume 2.

9.1.1.2 Dai Son Commune (DS Zone 2)

From 15 to 18 April 2006, the Consultant and District staff conducted consultative fisheries PRA in six villages of Dai Son Commune as given in the table below. The aim of these consultations was to understand the fisheries situation and catch, as expressed and reported by the villagers themselves. Examples of these consultation results are provided in Chapter 3 of Volume 4.

Table 12: Participants in Consultations in Dai Son Commune April 2006

No.	Village	Participants	Male	Female
1	Hoi Khach Dong	11	10	1
2	Bai Qua	5	3	2
3	Thac Can	9	5	4
4	Dau Go	2	2	0
5	Dong Cham	11	11	0
6	Ba Tot	17	13	4

9.1.1.3 Outcome of Initial Consultations

Following the initial consultations the number of fishermen, both for commercial and subsistence, was estimated as well as an estimate of the yearly fish catch in the downstream area as given in Chapter 3 of Volume 4.

9.1.2 Consultations in August 2006

Following the initial consultations, in which fisheries and fish catch was reviewed, analyzed and where possible, quantified, a second round of consultations was undertaken in August 2006 to:

- (i) Explain to the villages the projects current understanding of potential impacts;
- (ii) Elicit a response from villagers as to what they thought would be the project impacts;
- (iii) Elicit ideas and proposals from the villagers as to the mitigation, compensation and restoration measures required to address these impacts

9.1.2.1 Dai Son Commune (DS Zone 2)

The number of participants and villagers attending the second round of (impacts and mitigation) consultations in Dai Son Commune is provided in the table below:

Table 13: Participants in Consultations in Dai Son Commune August 2006

No.	Village names	Subsistence fishers		Commercial fishers		Total people attended the meeting
		In village	Attended meeting	In village	Attended meeting	
1	Hoi Khach Dong	1	1	11	11	
2	Hoi Khach Tay	0	0	0	0	
3	Bai Qua	0	0	5	0	
4	Tan Doi	1	0	2	1	
5	Dong Cham	9	3	9	9	
6	Dau Go	23	0	3	1	
7	Ba Tot	2	0	2	0	
8	Thac Can	18	0	4	2	
	Total	54	3	34	24	27*

* Of the 27, 19 were men and 8 were women

9.1.2.2 Dai Loc District (DS Zone 3)

The number of participants and villagers attending the second round of (impacts and mitigation) consultations in 9 riverine communes of Dai Loc District is provided in the tables below.

Table 14: Participants in Consultations in Dai Loc District in August 2006

No.	Commune	Subsistence fishers		Commercial fishers		Total people attended the meeting
		Subsistence fishers in commune	Total S.F attended the meeting	Commercial fishers in commune	Total C.F. attended the meeting	
1	Dai Loc	505	27	23	15	42
2	Dai Phong	129	18	10	22	40
3	Dai Cuong		20	20	20	40
4	Dai Hoa	310	17	15	13	30
5/6	Dai Nghia/Ai Nghia Town	107	5	???	21	26
7	Dai Quang	357	0	41	8	8
8	Dai Dong	14	0	20	16	16
9	Dai Minh	8	4	37	15	19
	Total		91		130	221

9.1.2.3 Outcome of the Consultations in August 2006

Following the consultations in August 2006, the potential impacts identified or proposed by the villagers are given in the table below together with the Project's response:

Table 15: Summary of impacts identified or proposed in Downstream Consultation Meetings

No.	Potential impacts identified by villagers	Project's response		
		Mitigation	Compensation	Not addressed
1	Underground water for domestic water during the time the company is building the dam	Sufficient dam bypass to ensure downstream domestic supplies		
2	Domestic water drawn from the river	Water pipes to be extended		
3	Fish resources		Livelihood restoration program	
4	Fishers (decrease income and protein)		Livelihood restoration program	
5	Erosion of sand banks of river by water fluctuation	River bank protection in key places		

No.	Potential impacts identified by villagers	Project's response		
		Mitigation	Compensation	Not addressed
6	Lost agricultural land in two sides of river		Livelihood restoration program	
7	Loss of property like sweep away boats and other things of local people when letting the water out	Installation of public warning announcement systems Construction of boat jetties		
8	Transportation due to water level low during the time building the dam (boat with machine can not carry agricultural products)	Construction of tracks, and boat jetties		
9	People who exploit sand for building (construction) due to water fluctuation and sand and soil will be difficult to exploit			Further investigation required
10	Property of sand and soil exploiters (boat bigger than 15 tons)			Further investigation required
11	Alluvial soil decreasing		Livelihood restoration program	
12	Increase risk due to insect, mice, mole, cricket, vegetation disease			Not expected to be an issue

9.2 Consultations in Upstream Areas

Consultations with potential APs living upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir were held in August 2006 at the following villages.

Table 16: Participants in Upstream Consultations August 2006

Commune	Village	Participants	Male	Female
La Ee	Pa Lan	7		
	Pa Oi	7		
	Total	14	13	1
La De	Dac Oc	12		
	Cong To Ron	5		

	Dac Re	1		
	Dac Penh	1		
	Dac Ta Vang	1		
	Total	20	17	3
Cha Val	Lo Bo A	1		
	Lo Bo B	2		
	Ta Ul	5		
	Can Don	3		
	A Dinh	6		
	A Bat	5		
	Total	22	18	4
Dac Ring	Thon 47	5		
	Thon 48	3		
	Thon 49 A	8		
	Thon 49 B	9		
	Total	25	22	3
Dac Pre	Thon 56 B	10		
	Thon 57	10		
	Thon 58	10		
	Thon 56 A	10		
	Total	40	33	7
	Cong Dong	10	6	4

9.2.1 Outcome of the Consultations in August 2006

Following the consultations in August 2006, the only impact relates to loss of protein from aquatic products as outlined in Item 3 of Table 15 above.

9.3 Disclosure in Down/Upstream Areas

The suggested mitigation and compensation measures for affected upstream and downstream areas were disclosed in consultation meetings in September 2006.

Two downstream disclosure meetings were held as follows:

- Thanh My People's Committee on 22nd September 2006 with 3 representatives from Thanh My town (1 chairman of PC; 1 leader from Women's Union and 1 town cadre) and 2 representatives from Pa Dau 2 village (1 chairman of the village and 1 village Patriarch)
- Dai Loc People's Committee on 26th September 2006 with 15 representatives (13 men and 2 women) out of 27 invited representatives from Dai Loc District (1 chairman of PC and 1 leader from Women's Union), 11 communes from Dai Loc District (1 chairman of PC and 1 leader from Women's Union), and leaders from 3 villages in Dai Son Commune.

At the meetings, the following posters were presented:

- Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
- Impacts and mitigations in downstream area
- Impacts and compensation in downstream area
- Institutional arrangements
- Grievance procedure

Four (due to long distances) upstream disclosure meetings were held from 22nd to 25th September with 22 representatives (12 men and 10 women) invited from the following authorities:

- One chairman of PC and one leader of Women's Union of Nam Giang District.
- One chairman of PC and one leader of Women's Union of five communes (Cha Val, Dac Pre, La De, La E and Zuoih) in Nam Giang District.
- One chairman of PC and one leader of Women's Union from all villages of the communes.

At the meetings, the following posters were presented:

- Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
- Impacts and compensation in upstream area
- Institutional arrangements
- Grievance procedure

10 RESERVOIR AREA CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION DURING REMDP IMPLEMENTATION

During the early years of Project implementation, consultation and participation will be one of the main tools for (a) finalization of all the various programs and activities and (b) implementation of the programs and activities.

10.1 Reservoir Area

10.1.1 Disclosure of Project Plans and Schedules

Following review by the ADB, the ATD3, and the Qung Nam PPC, and then approval by the GoV, and any revisions required during the course of such reviews, the REMDP in final versions, and in Vietnamese language, will be made available to all project stakeholders. It will at least be available for review in the two main RMIU offices in Nam Giang District and the new commune centre, and in each of the resettlement village field offices. It will also be available for public review in the ATD3 office in Da Nang.

10.1.2 Village layout design and development

The final design of village layouts will be undertaken in full consultation of the AP villages. This will be facilitated by the placing of a field office in each village, so that constant lines of communication are established and maintained with the villages

Where possible, village layouts will be in the Co Tu preferred style, both to cause minimal social disruption and also to facilitate the involvement of the APs themselves in the development of their new villages and facilities within it.

10.1.3 House design

The final design of houses will be undertaken in full consultation with each and every household. Again, where possible, house designs will be in the Co Tu preferred style, both to cause minimal social disruption and also to facilitate the involvement of the APs themselves in the construction of their new houses.

10.1.4 House construction

Over the course of the PPTA consultations, villagers have prevaricated back and forth as to whether they want to build their houses themselves, or leave it up to the Project to organise contractors to build for them. The reasons for such indecision are complex, but in any case, the RMIU will over the course of the first 2 years of project implementation, consult fully with villages and assess what is the best way to build the houses.

10.1.5 Land allocation

Allocation of land, for housing, for permanent wet rice fields, for gardens, for upland rice fields and for forestry plots, will be a crucial activity in the resettlement process, and will be undertaken with full participation of each and every household. Indeed, the RMIU will rely mainly on indigenous decisions making processes for this activity, while at the same time ensuring that fairness and delivery of entitlements is achieved.

10.1.6 Livelihood Programs

The degree and type of participation of each household in the main livelihood programs - cropping, livestock raising, and fisheries - will be the subject of detailed consultations between the RMIU, the village resettlement teams and each householder. Such consultation will revolve around two main issues (a) what each household is entitled to, especially in relation to impacted or lost livelihoods, and (b) what each household can realistically adopt and accept on a yearly basis.

10.1.7 Livelihoods: Fisheries

The two main components of the fisheries livelihoods programs - fish ponds and reservoir fisheries, will come on stream at different times. Thus, the early consultation will relate to each households requirement for fish ponds, training for fish pond management and fingerlings. Later consultations will relate to each households requirement to become involved in reservoir fisheries, either on (a) a subsistence basis or (b) commercial basis.

10.1.8 Livelihoods: Forestry

The forestry development and management program will be somewhat new for the APs, in that they will be involved in planting and management of significant areas of forest, and planting both timber trees and NTFPs. Thus, consultation will be the essential first step, to explain the program to villagers, or groups of villagers, and assess each household's ability and scope for involvement on the program.

10.2 Project Lands

As the exact location, alignments, etc. for most of Project Lands are still not defined, but preliminary only, this part of the REMDP must be updated when the detailed design and DMS of the different components of Project Lands has been carried out. Only then will it be possible to define the AP, the type of land that will be affected, the assessment of the impacts and the mitigation measures.

10.3 Downstream and Upstream

During and after the construction of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, the following consultations will be undertaken:

- Participation in monitoring of fish catch: A one-year study on migration of fish is currently conducted in Vu Gia River and upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir to form the base-line of migratory and non-migratory fish species. Groups of local fishermen are reporting the daily fish catch with data being collected monthly. This monitoring of fish catch will continue after commencement of operation.
- Consultations about and participatory planning of compensation, mitigation and livelihood restoration: Based on the disclosure information (type and scale of impacts and livelihood restoration options available), agreements will be reached and signed with each AP household. This agreement will indicate which livelihood restoration measures each household will engage in and will ensure that there are relevant measures for men and women for each household.
- Participation in implementation of livelihood restoration: As direct beneficiaries AP households will take an active role in livelihood restoration activities. Within each village, sector specific coordinators will be elected by the AP households to act as a coordinating link between households and the project.

11 CONSULTATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING UPDATE OF REMDP (FOUR RESERVOIR AFFECTED VILLAGES AND HOST VILLAGE) IN 2009 AND 2010

11.1 Introduction

Several consultations were undertaken between October 2008 and April 2010 in the four villages of Pa Dhi, Thon 2, Pa Pang, Pa-Rum A, Pa-Rum B, host villages Pa Pang and four households from Binh village during the process of preparation of Resettlement Site Development and updating the REMDP Vol. 2.

The methodologies of the consultations included:

- Village meetings with the affected households;
- Presentation of Detail Entitlement, and Compensation;
- Maps of Resettlement Sites and design of Site development Plan;
- Meeting with the affected people in the host villages and the resettlement sites; and
- Both Kinh and Co Tu Language was used for discussion in the meeting.

The following sections present various consultations undertaken since October 2008 to July 2010.

11.2 Consultation in Vinh Village

On March 29, and July 2, 2010 consultations were conducted in the Vinh village for the four households who need to be relocated because of reservoir inundation. During the preparation of REMDP in 2006, it was envisaged that five households need to be relocated, however, the information on the level of water level of the reservoir and detail measurement survey indicates that four households need relocation. During the consultation the affected households were informed that the residential area and most of their land and crops will be inundated in 2011. However, the timing of their relocation has been changed. Originally the schedule for their relocation was in 2011, however, due to construction of road 14 D, the residential area of 3 households is needed for construction related work. Otherwise the protection forest needs to be cleared to accommodate construction work.

The early schedule of relocation was discussed with the 4 households and they agreed to move early. The four affected households do not want to resettle in the resettlement site. They want to be relocated by themselves in the same village with their extended families and they want cash compensation. The SB 4 HPMB has agreed to provide cash compensation for the loss of land, crops and asset. The 4 affected households are entitled to receive the income generation and livelihood development program funded by SB4 HPMB and JFPR project. Their entitlement for compensation and livelihood restoration program and livelihood improvement program was discussed during the consultation. The affected households wanted to know since they are going to be relocating early, whether they can return and harvest their upland crops. They were informed that they can return to their upland land and harvest their crops. They can also use their upland until the inundation of their upland.

11.3 Consultation in the Reservoir Inundated Villages and Host Village Pa Pang

The consultations during October 2008 and December 2009 identified many of the similar issues since the issues from the consultations were not addressed in the draft Resettlement Site Development Plan prepared by the Quang Nam Design and Planning Institute. In addition, it appeared that full disclosure of the entitlement of the affected people (AP) was not done, therefore, the AP kept raising issues which have been already included in the Entitlement Matrix, REMDP Vol. 2. The difference between the consultation in November and December 2009 and the other consultations conducted from October 2008 to August 2009 is that in the consultation in November and December 2009, the full disclosure of the Entitlement Matrix of REMDP Vol. 2 was done to the AP; the linkage between entitlement and the Resettlement Site Development Plan was explained to AP; the issues that have been already addressed in the draft Site Development Plan (SDP), and the issues need to be addressed in the SDP. In addition, the outcome of the November and December consultation was followed up with the Song Bung 4 PMB and Quang Nam Peoples Committee right after the consultation. The PPC on 7 December 2009 has responded favorably to the concerns of the affected people.

The consultations in March 2010 focused on visits to the proposed resettlement sites with key representatives (men and women) of the AP in order to: review the draft site development plans, particularly the village layouts and selection of housing plots and design of key infrastructure; disclose and review the draft resettlement implementation schedules; and to review the plans for

agro-forestry, upland and wet rice agriculture for the draft site development plan. Following the consultations, the findings from the field visits were presented to the SB 4 Hydropower Project Management Board (SB 4 HPMB) and, on 19 March, the PPC was briefed on the results of the consultations. The PPC again responded favorably to the concerns of the AP, and notably supported the proposal that AP build their own houses in the resettlement sites.

From 20 to 30 March, the Quang Nam Planning Institute, the PMB and the consulting teams worked together to revise the village layout in accordance with the village consultation from March 11-17. The detailed project implementation schedules were prepared and additional investigations and design revisions were conducted. Draft site development plans were modified in accordance with the comments and suggestions offered by the AP during the consultations. The results on the village consultation on village layout is incorporated in the resettlement site development plan (see REMDP Vol. 2 Chapter 7 in the final village lay out consultation, Section 8).

Following completion of the modifications to the plans and implementation schedules, these were disclosed to all the affected households during the period 31 March to 3 April. In general, the AP accepted the proposed site development plans, with some additional modifications which were reported to the HPMB and PPC following the disclosures and subsequently incorporated in the plans, as described in the following sections.

During March – April 2010 consultation, the draft agro forestry map was presented to the four reservoir affected villages and Pa Pang host village. The review of the preliminary maps by the villagers and the site visits indicate that the survey for availability of agro forestry zone was conducted in a small area very close to the resettlement sites. Therefore the survey was limited to identify enough production forest land. Based on the feed back from the affected villagers, further investigation and survey were conducted in April and May, together with the villagers in a wider area around the resettlement site to identified agro forestry zone for each resettlement site. Based on this survey the agro forestry plan was prepared. The concerns of the AP (consultation in November 2009) regarding 1.5 ha agricultural land was addressed in the agro forestry plan with inclusion of available agricultural land in agro forestry zone. The soil quality of upland area in the resettlement sites was also checked as per the discussion in November (2009) consultation. The villagers from Thon 2 and Pa Pang host village together with the survey team consists of JFPR project consultants, Resettlement Management Implementation Unit (RMIU), SB 4 HPMB and Quang Nam Planning Institute visited several potential wet rice fields in March, April and July 2010. The PPTA study in 2006 indicates potential for 39 ha wet rice field. However, the survey team found 23.35 wet rice field (March 2010). However, the finding of the survey in March 2010 was reinvestigated in May 2010 since some of the potential wet rice fields were in the watershed area of the protection forest. During the survey team visit in July 2010, the wet rice field 19.15 ha for Pa Pang and Thon 2 resrttlement sites were finalized.

11.4 Disclosure and Consultation on Revised SDP to AP during 31 March – 3 April 2010

Following revision of the village layout plan, a team including ADB staff, representatives from Resettlement Management Implementation Unit (RMIU), Song Bung 4 HPMB, JFPR Project Management Unit (PMU), JFPR Project Consultant Team visited Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B 31 March to 3 April 2010 to disclose the revised Site Development Plans to the AP and to have consultation. Disclosure and consultation were also done with representatives of the Pa Pang host village AP.

11.4.1 Disclosure and consultation to Thon 2 AP

11.4.1.1 Village Layout

During Thon 2 disclosure meeting it was found that by mistake the location of the village center was not planned in the location suggested by the villagers. It was found that old map was presented by the Quang Nam Planning Institute. The mistake was acknowledged and the correct map was presented to Thon 2 villagers in April 20.

11.4.1.2 Grazing Land

The grazing area and access road were not included in the map, since the old map was presented by the Quang nam Planning institute. It was agreed that the grazing area and access road to the reservoir will be included in the village layout map. The updated village layout was provided to Thon village in April 20.

11.4.1.3 Access Roads and Tracks

Regarding the type of road for access to the grazing area and reservoir, the villagers want to have asphalt or concrete road instead of dirt road (2 meter wide) and the road should be completed before January 2011.

Following the disclosure, the PPC meeting on April 6, 2010, it was decided that the road will be dirt road design for motor bike transport and 3 meters wide.

11.4.1.4 Housing

The compensation for housing was disclosed and the affected households agreed to compensation amount (VND130 million to 150 million per household depending on the number of members in the household). The affected households want to have advance for preparation of the construction of their house.

The affected households suggested that the vegetation in the housing plots need to be cleared and internal road to be built and then the housing plots to be selected before leveling residential area.

11.4.1.5 Project Implementation Schedule

The Project implementation schedule (time bound action plan) was disclosed and is accepted by the affected households.

11.4.2 Pa Pang host village

The Pa Pang people agreed with the implementation schedule for Thon 2 to move to Pa Pang resettlement site. However, they requested that they also be relocated to a new area adjacent to their existing village and the project should level the ground.

This issue was discussed with PMB and the PPC meeting on April 6, 2010. It was decided since Pa Pang will not be affected by reservoir inundation, there is no reason for Pa Pang to be relocated. It was restated in the meeting that each Pa Pang affected household will receive a compensation payment equal to 50% of the compensation payable to an equivalent sized affected household in the resettlement site of Thon 2 (Pa Pang resettlement site).

11.4.3 Disclosure to Pa Dhi AP

11.4.3.1 Village Layout

The Pa Dhi AP requested some minor revisions to the village layout – several plots in the far south of the resettlement area (Apap hill) have been switched with spare plots in the centre of the area in accordance with the AP's request.

11.4.3.2 Domestic Water Supply

Regarding water supply, the affected households accepted the recommendation to leave the main water off-take at its originally designed location (Zouih stream). However, they did request that a second water source (Tug stream), previously designed to serve the northernmost plots which are no longer required, be retained as a backup to the main source and the pipeline re-routed accordingly. This was agreed by the SB 4 HPMB.

11.4.3.3 Access Roads

Regarding access road to Pa Dhi, the villagers want to have two roads: (i) end of resettlement site connecting existing road from Cong Don to old Pa Dhi and (ii) the proposed access road from the resettlement site to Song Bung 2 road.

Their recommendation was discussed with HPMB, PPC and RMIU. However, the RMIU does not agree to the proposed road to the Song Bung 2 road and in the PPC meeting on April 6, it was decided to upgrade the existing road to Cong Don to provide easy access to the Commune Center. The Village Resettlement Development group (VRDG) was informed about the decision of the PPC meeting and to discuss with the Pa dhi villagers. The Pa dhi village agreed to the decision of PPC since the improvement of the existing road to Cong Don will reduce the travel time to the Commune Center.

11.4.3.4 Housing

The compensation for housing was disclosed and the affected households agreed to compensation amount (VND130 million to 150 million per household depending on the number of members in the household).

The affected households suggested that the vegetation in the housing plots need to be cleared and internal road to be built and then the housing plots to be selected before leveling residential area.

11.4.3.5 Project Implementation Schedule

The Project implementation schedule (time bound action plan) was disclosed and is accepted by the

affected households.

11.4.4 Disclosure to Pa Rum B AP

11.4.4.1 Village Layout

The Pa Rum B affected people agreed to the revised village layout

11.4.4.2 Domestic Water Supply

The Pa Rum B AP requested that the location of the domestic water source be relocated as they are concerned about the proximity of the current location to the planned Song Bung 2 access road and the potential for pollution. The off-take for domestic water was relocated to an adjacent stream, the Pa Nau, at a location far from the access road or other source of pollution. Site Development plans have been updated accordingly.

11.4.4.3 Access Roads

The Pa Rum B resettlers also requested that the planned suspension bridge across the Pa Nau stream be changed to a reinforced concrete bridge – however this request is not considered reasonable in the light of the anticipated traffic volume across the bridge (almost exclusively motorcycles and foot traffic) which leads only to 6 house plots and some agricultural areas. The design of the proposed suspension bridge is considered adequate.

11.4.4.4 Housing

The AP also advised that 17 of 58 households wish to have their houses constructed by the Project, though they prefer to not select any of the models previously provided as alternatives, rather providing their own designs and specifications. The remaining households wish to construct their own new houses with compensation paid by the Project.

The compensation for housing was disclosed and the affected households agreed to compensation amount (VND130 million to 150 million per household depending on the number of members in the household).

The affected households suggested that the vegetation in the housing plots need to be cleared and internal road to be built and then the housing plots to be selected before leveling residential area.

11.4.4.5 Project Implementation Schedule

The Project implementation schedule (time bound action plan) was disclosed and is accepted by the affected households.

11.4.5 Disclosure to Pa Rum A AP

11.4.5.1 Village Layout

The Pa Rum A affected people agreed to the revised village layout.

11.4.5.2 Domestic Water Supply

Although not raised by the Pa Rum A AP, in the light of the above-mentioned concern raised by Pa Rum B AP, the position of the intake for Pa Rum A in relation to the SB2 access road is also being reviewed and if necessary it will be relocated a short distance upstream.

11.4.5.3 Housing

The compensation for housing was disclosed and the affected households agreed to compensation amount (VND130 million to 150 million per household depending on the number of members in the household).

The affected households suggested that the vegetation in the housing plots need to be cleared and internal road to be built and then the housing plots to be selected before leveling residential area.

11.4.5.4 Project Implementation Schedule

The Project implementation schedule (time bound action plan) was disclosed and is accepted by the affected households.

11.5 Consultation on Preliminary Resettlement Site Development Planning in March 2010

A team consisting of ADB staff, JFPR Project Consultants, staff from SB 4 HPMB and Quang Nam Planning Institute visited the affected villages and resettlement sites from March 10 to March 17 and March 31 to April 4, 2010. The objectives included (i) visit the resettlement sites and involving the affected villagers (Thon 2, Pa RumA, Pa RumB, Pa Dhi and Pa Pang) actively in the planning process of Resettlement Site Development Plan (SDP); (ii) review the plan for agro-forestry, upland, and wet rice land for the SDP; and (iii) disclose the draft SDP (village lay out maps and plan and resettlement implementation schedule) to the affected people.

The team visited the 4 reservoir affected villages and the resettlement sites from March 11 to March 17 and stayed in the villages to conduct participatory planning of SDP. The team and representatives (men and women from affected households) visited the resettlement sites (see list of participants at the end of this Section and Public Information Booklet at the end of this Chapter) to assess the acceptability of the proposed housing plots and general village layout, water sources and to review forestry maps for agro-forestry and upland. The following section presents the comments and suggestions made by the representatives of the affected people during the visits to the resettlement sites which were followed by consultations with the whole villages to present the revise the resettlement site development plan (SDP).

11.5.1 Consultations in Thon 2 Affected Village and Pa Pang Resettlement Village

The affected households provided comments and suggestions relating The Thon 2 Resettlement Site on 12 and 13 March.

11.5.1.1 Village Layout

The affected households representatives generally agreed with the site layout, but requested that the village center area be relocated slightly, to a small hill at the north of the resettlement site, readily accessible by both the resettlers and the host community, with whom the community buildings will be shared, and that additional housing plots be allocated in the areas previously reserved for the community area. The proposed village center should be planned for housing area. There are spare plots located in the residential area 2 (center of the resettlement site) which is not very steep and suitable for housing plot. The Thon 2 villagers recommended that these spare housing plots should be moved to the proposed village center. The spare housing area should accommodate the approximately 5 households from Pa RumB who might wish to move to Pa Pang resettlement site.

11.5.1.2 Access Roads and Tracks

The Thon 2 affected households also requested an access road from the Pa Pang resettlement site to the reservoir near their current village to be constructed ASAP to facilitate transportation and relocation. In addition, the temporary road connecting the access road to the reservoir should be built to the Song Bung riverside to transport housing materials.

11.5.1.3 Grazing Land

The affected households also requested allocation of a grazing area by the Bung river.

11.5.1.4 Housing

All affected households in Thon 2 expressed the wish to construct their own new houses with compensation paid by the Project

11.5.1.5 Community Buildings

The draft village lay out did not include the agreed secondary school (as per entitlement matrix) and as decided by the PPC on December 7, 2009. It was pointed out by the Planning Institute that it will be included in the revised village lay out. The affected people from Thon 2 agreed to split the compensation money for Goul house to construct two Goul houses in the two different areas of the resettlement site and the ground will be leveled by the Project. Pa Pang village will have its own Goul house.

11.5.2 Consultation in Pa Dhi Affected Village and Resettlement Site

Pa Dhi existing village and proposed resettlement site was visited on 14 March.

11.5.2.1 Village Layout

During field visit to the proposed resettlement site to discuss village layout with representatives of the affected households, it was noted that the southern plots (Apap hill along the Zouih stream) are far more suitable than the northern plots, which are generally steep and exposed. The affected households representatives agreed with this assessment. It was suggested by the APs that should additional plots be available in the south, then the northern plots would no longer be required. The

affected people have requested that the home garden should be in front of the house (Apap hill residential area) instead in the back of the house (steep hill) since it will be easy to irrigate the home garden from the stream water. Individual housing plots should not be situated between two stream since it is against Co tu tradition. The affected households have requested slope protection measures to be included in each residential area.

11.5.2.2 Access Roads

The AP requested an additional access road from south of the resettlement site connecting existing road from old Pa Dhi to Cong Don. The proposed access road from the resettlement site to Song Bung 2 is not convenient to travel to the Commune center since distance is 15k.m..

11.5.2.3 Housing

All AP wish to construct their own new houses with compensation paid by the Project

11.5.2.4 Water Supply

Regarding water supply, AP suggested that consideration be given to relocating the water supply off-take from its proposed position to a location further downstream, to the confluence of two streams, with the advantage of capturing the flows of both the streams.

11.5.2.5 Burial Grounds

Since the villagers burial ground will not be flooded, therefore the burial ground should not be moved. The proposed burial ground is not needed.

11.5.3 Consultations in Pa Rum B Affected Village and Resettlement Site

Pa Rum B existing village and proposed resettlement site was visited on 15 March.

11.5.3.1 Village Layout

During the visit to the proposed resettlement site with representatives of AP to consider the proposed layout, the AP advised that the internal village road on the northern side of the Pa Nau stream should not extend as far west as the Ha Mex creek, as this area is close to an old burial site which traditionally should be avoided according to Co Tu custom. The housing plots designed in the north of the resettlement site (proposed housing plots in the burial ground) should be moved to a hill adjacent Ham stream which is the boarder of Pa RumA and Pa RumB. Villagers also advised that the proposed village center should be moved to an area near the suspension bridge and the proposed housing plots in this area should move to the area allocated for the proposed village center. The Pa RumB villagers have agreed to share the proposed health center in between Pa RumA and Pa RumB.

11.5.4 Consultations in Pa Rum A Affected Village and Resettlement Site

Pa Rum A existing village and proposed resettlement site was visited on 16 March.

11.5.4.1 Village Layout

During the visit to the proposed resettlement site to consider the proposed layout, the team considered that some of the plots on the northern side of the resettlement site are too steep for housing area (plot number 15 to 18 by Golong stream). The housing plots in the west of the resettlement site (A11 to A14) are also considered steep and not suitable for housing area. The affected households suggested that if possible the west side of the resettlement site (Zarach and Apo hills) and the southern areas (Posan and Clah hills) should be further surveyed for additional housing plots, and as many as possible housing plots be moved from the northern side to the west and southern side of the resettlement site. Regarding the housing plots on the southern side of the Pa Nau stream, the APs requested that the village roads be located as far as possible from the stream, preferably 50m if possible. It was also suggested that home garden should be in front of the house instead of back of the house to have easy access to water from the stream. The housing plots should be moved back since the area is flatter. The housing plot number A24 is designed between two streams and it is against Co Tu culture. The housing plot number 19 should be removed because this is located in a previous conflict area between households. The location of housing plot number A32 to A37 should be moved to the area previously planned for village center (near by the suspension bridge) and the proposed village center should be moved to the area previously planned for housing plot number A32 to A37.

11.5.4.2 Housing

All AP confirmed their wish to construct their own houses, with compensation provided by the Project.

11.5.4.3 Domestic Water Supply

The affected households agreed that the proposed water source has enough water for domestic use

11.5.5 Actions Following Consultations

The findings from the field visits to all villages were presented to the PMB on 18 March. The PMB agreed to revise the site development plan (village layout) according to the comments and requests received from the AP during the field visits.

The Quang Nam PPC was briefed on 19 March on the village consultation. The PPC advised the PMB to revise the site development plans in accordance with the comments received by the AP, and also agreed with the concept of allowing the AP to construct their own houses. It should be noted that PPC meeting on December 7, 2009, also suggested that affected should build their own houses in the resettlement sites.

11.5.5.1 Revisions to Pa Pang SDP

The revisions to Pa Pang site development plan incorporated the requests of the affected households relating to site layout, and also the provision of additional access road from resettlement site to the reservoir (in addition to the planned road from Pa Pang to the dam site).

11.5.5.2 Revisions to Pa Dhi SDP

Additional survey indicated that sufficient additional plots are available at the southern end of the resettlement site and the originally envisaged northern plots are no longer required. The site development plans were modified accordingly.

Regarding water source for domestic reply, the suggestion made by the AP was investigated and deemed technically inadvisable. The original water supply sources (Zouih and Tug streams) were confirmed to be hydraulically superior and the water supply design therefore remained unchanged.

11.5.5.3 Revisions to Pa Rum B SDP

Additional investigations of Pa Rum B resettlement area revealed the presence of an additional 12 potential housing plots at the eastern end of the village area north of the Pa Nau stream on a hill adjacent to the Ham stream. This enabled all housing plots originally shown at the eastern end, on the way to the old burial ground, to be relocated, and the village road layout has been amended accordingly. The village center has been now moved close to the suspension bridge.

11.5.5.4 Revisions to Pa Rum A SDP

Additional investigations of Pa Rum A resettlement area revealed an additional 12 housing plots at the southern end of the resettlement site (Clah and Posan hills). This enabled the originally proposed northern plots in difficult terrain to be relocated, and the internal village road layout to be amended accordingly. According to the suggestions of the affected villagers, the potential housing plots in Razach and Apo hills has been surveyed and designed for spare housing plots. The village roads adjacent to the Pa Nau stream were redesigned to bisect the residential plots, with the garden areas in between the stream and the road with the housing on the uphill side. This provided the additional distance between the road and the stream as requested by the villagers, as well as being a more logical configuration with regard to watering of gardens. The village center has been relocated as per recommendation of the affected households. The housing plot number A24 (between two streams) and housing plot A19 (in the conflict area) have been relocated to the southern end. Two additional housing plots of the remaining eight plots in the northern housing area were relocated to the southern end.

11.6 Consultation (27 November to 2 December 2009)

A team including ADB staff, representatives from Resettlement Management Implementation Unit (RMIU), Song Bung 4 PMB, JFPR Project Management Unit (PMU), JFPR Project Consultant Team have visited Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B and the host village Pa Pang.

11.6.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Consultation were:

- To discuss with the villagers the full entitlement, latest addition in the entitlement and livelihood program under JFPR Project;
- To seek comments of the villagers on the latest draft Site Development Plan prepared by

Quang Nam Design and Planning Institute and SB 4 PMB;

- To provide the villagers with information about their entitlement and how it should be addressed adequately in the Resettlement Site Development Plan.

11.6.2 Participants in the Consultation

- All households from Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B and Pa Pang host villages; and
- ADB staff, representatives from Resettlement Management Implementation Unit (RMIU), SB 4 PMB, JFPR Project Management Unit (PMU), and JFPR Project Consultant Team

11.6.3 Subjects of the Consultations

The Consultation covered Entitlement Matrix of REMDP Vol. 2, (for Thon 2, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhi villages) which include:

- agriculture land and agro-forestry land;
- village lay out, including size of house, housing design, construction option, materials and entitlement, loss of other structures such as rise store, animal pens, etc, Co Tu communal hall, graves;
- water supply system;
- allowances and special transitional measures, food security measures;
- allowances for village leaving ceremonies, house warming ceremony; relocation of graves;
- compensation for trees, garden field crops, irrigation;
- income restoration program funded by EVN/SB 4 PMB;
- livelihood program under JFPR Project, training and various inputs for income restoration and livelihood improvement program;
- internal roads in the village, access road from the village, kindergarten, primary school (grade 1-5 for each village), secondary school, teachers, house, health center, transitional health care and transitional electricity support, education allowance for children;
- explanation of entitlements and other issues related to compensation raised by the villagers;
- compensation on market rates;
- discussion on access road from Pa Pang Resettlement site to the reservoir;
- discussion on choice of housing design and relocation of houses by the villagers;
- discussion on distance of Commune center from Pa Pang Resettlement Sites;
- quality of Agriculture land in the resettlement sites, access to non-timber forest product;
- proposed Entitlement Matrix for Pa Pang host village (transitional food allowance; land acquisition for Resettlement Site Development for Thon 2, pre-school for children, wet rice land development, improvement of existing house in Pa Pang village); and
- Resettlement Site Development Plan (topography, slope land, village lay out, village boundary, location of graves, housing, protection of soil erosion for Pa Dhi village, water availability, pre-school, primary schools, secondary school, health centers, access roads, internal village roads, allocation of agriculture land, upland, forest land, fodder land, and availability of fuel wood).

11.6.4 Outcome of Consultation on Entitlement and Resettlement site Development Plan

The full Entitlement Matrix was presented, explained and discussed with both men and women from the affected households. The preliminary draft Site Development Plan prepared by the Quang Nam Planning Institute was also presented to all the affected households. The field visits in the Resettlement Sites were conducted together with men and women representatives of the reservoir affected villages and the Pa Pang host village. The objective was to see the sites, to get feedback from the affected people and to discuss the draft Resettlement Site Development Plan. The following is the outcome on the discussion and follow up action. The list of participants is presented in at the end of this Section.

11.6.5 Consultation in Thon 2 Village

On 28 November 2009, men and women from 52 households attended the consultation in Thon 2 village. The issues that were raised, discussed and follow up actions are presented below:

11.6.5.1 Agriculture land

Both men and women from the affected villagers raised concerns about entitlement of 1.5 ha of agriculture land which is much smaller than their present agricultural land. They also mentioned that the land in the Pa Pang resettlement site is in poor quality and not good for upland rice or crop cultivation. The affected people were informed by the ADB staff that proper soil test will be conducted in order to determine the soil quality in the Resettlement Sites. In addition to allocation of upland 1.5 ha of land, the wet rice land will be developed in Pa Pang resettlement site for Thon 2. The ADB staff advised the SB 4 HPMB that the potential for expansion of wet land rice land in Pa Pang should be addressed in the Site Development Plan since the PPTA feasibility study of Pa Pang resettlement site indicates potential for approximately 29 ha of wet rice land in Pa Pang Resettlement Site.

11.6.5.2 Compensation for land

Men and women from the affected households asked for compensation of the land that will not be flooded and can no longer be used by the Thon 2 affected villagers due to inaccessibility. The villagers were informed by the ADB staff that compensation should be paid for the uninundated land which is not accessible from the resettlement site. Following the consultation, the PPC meeting on 7 December 2009, the issue of compensation for uninundated land which will not be accessible was discussed. The PPC meeting stated that affected villagers will be compensated for loss of their uninundated land which is not accessible. The SB4 PMB was requested by PPC to measure the uninundated land area during Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and report to Quang Nam People Committee.

11.6.5.3 Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP)

The affected households also raised concerns about the types of forest in the Pa Pang resettlement site which include mainly bamboo forest and the non-timber forest product (NTFP) is not as diverse as in their present village (Thon 2). The forest is rich in the Thon 2 village. The affected people were informed by the consultation team that user rights to forest land for communal agro

forestry will be provided to the village (8 ha/per household). The allocation of 8 ha of land per household is part of their entitlement. The agro forestry program will focus on conservation and management of protection forest, collection of NTFP and development of community agro forestry in the production forest.

11.6.5.4 Loss of fishery resources and access road to the reservoir

The Thon 2 villagers mentioned that fishing in the Song Bung river by their present villages brings considerable extra income. However, this benefit would no longer be available once they moved to live in the new Pa Pang resettlement area. Therefore, an access road from Pa Pang resettlement site to the reservoir should be constructed to do reservoir fishery.

The villagers were informed that ADB has already requested SB 4 PMB to construct an access road to the reservoir and it has been followed up with the PPC. The PPC meeting on 7 December 2007 asked SB 4 PMB to conduct survey for this access road.

11.6.5.5 Grazing land

Regarding question on grazing land by the Bung river, the men and women from the affected households of Thon 2 village were informed that the grazing land will be developed near to their existing grazing land by the Bung river and it will be included in the Resettlement Site Development Plan.

11.6.5.6 Livelihood Restoration and JFPR Project Livelihood Program

The income restoration program as part of the entitlement that will be supported by SB 4 HPMB was explained to the villagers along with the JFPR Project livelihood program. In the income restoration program supported by the SB 4 HPMB, each household will receive VND 5,000,000 for seeds, VND 2,000,000 per ha for fertilizer, VND 2 million per household in cash for cattle breeding and VND 1,000,000 per households for training of new agricultural practices. The Thon 2 people will be assisted and supported in terms of agricultural development, cattle breeding, livestock para-vet, para-vet tool kits, agriculture extension, agro-forestry development, fishery, etc. However, technical feasibility will be conducted to see the potential for pond fishery in the resettlement site and sustainability of reservoir fishery. If aquaculture development in the resettlement site is not feasible then the alternative source of income earning activities will be identified together with the villagers under the JFPR Project activities.

11.6.5.7 Housing

The villagers were informed that each household is entitled to 400m² of residential land and 600m² of garden land. However, it is the affected households who will decide how much land is for house building and how much for development of home garden. If the affected households wish to have larger houses built with higher value than that compensated, the additional expense will be borne by the household. All the affected households (52 households) want to dismantle their exiting houses and construct their house by themselves. They want to build their houses mainly with wood (Co Tu modified house). All APs are worried about construction quality of house by the Project. The affected people were informed that the Government's Program 134 will be applied to assess whether the house is safe to move or not. If the house is not safe to move, the affected household will

receive cash compensation to construct their house by themselves according to their tradition. The Thon 2 affected people reported that two households from Pa Rum B village wished to be resettled in the new Pa Pang resettlement area. It was agreed that the Pa Pang Resettlement Site Development Plan should include spare area to accommodate this two households.

11.6.5.8 Distance of Commune Centre from Pa Pang Resettlement Site

The people of Thon 2 village expressed their concern about the long distance of the new Commune Centre in Cong Don. They have to travel about 70 km and pass through 2 other Communes to reach to the new the Commune centre. At present the distance from the Thon 2 village to the Zuoih Commune Centre is not far and access is easy. They were also concerned that the Resettlement Site Development Plan did not mention about construction of an access road connecting the Pa Pang Resettlement Site to the district (near Pa Rum B linking Tay Giang District). The people had thought this access road was supposed to be built, otherwise they would not have signed the agreement to move into the Pa Pang Resettlement Site (the agreement signed in 2006 on the relocation to the Pa Pang resettlement area). They also said that without the access road to the reservoir to graze animal and fishing and another access road connecting the inter district road, they will not move to the Pa Pang Resettlement Site. The villagers were informed that a Commune administrative centre will be built in Pa Pang Resettlement Site which will help them to minimize some of their traveling to the Commune Center in Cong Dong.

Following the consultation, the issue of access road connecting the inter-district road to Tay Giang district and access road to the reservoir was discussed in the PPC meeting on 7 December, 2009 following the consultation. The PPC meeting has decided that SB HPMB has to build access road from resettlement site to the reservoir.

There is possibility that the access road connecting the inter-district road will be part of the Provincial Development Plan.

11.6.5.9 Secondary School in Pa Pang Resettlement Site

The villagers were informed that one pre-school, one primary and one secondary school will be built in Pa Pang Resettlement Site as per their entitlement.

11.6.5.10 Guol House

The villagers also proposed that they design and build their own traditional Guol (communal) house. They were informed that as per their entitlement they will design and manage the fund to build their tradition Guol house. They will also receive VND 5,000,000 for village leaving ceremony per hamlet.

11.6.5.11 Cemetery

Regarding the proposed cemetery, the people recommended that it should be (a) far away from domestic water source, (b) the village agricultural land, and (c) at least 1 km away from the residential area. The affected people were informed that location of graves in the Resettlement Site Development will be planned according to their recommendation. The villagers were informed that each household will receive VND 400,000 for organizing ceremonies for moving the graves as per their entitlement.

11.6.5.12 Access to market

In addition to the above, the affected people mentioned that from the new resettlement site, access to market will not be convenient as it is now. The access road from Pa Pang Resettlement site to the dam site includes a diversion road which connects the district road and this will reduce travel time to the market.

11.6.5.13 Situation in the new resettlement site

The affected households are afraid that their situation might not be as it is now and it can get worse in the resettlement sites. The affected people were informed that the Resettlement Site Development Plan will be reviewed carefully to examine the suitability of the resettlement site in terms of land, forest, and potential for fish pond development. The JFPR Project is designed to provide improved extension service and inputs for agriculture, livestock, fishery etc. to improve their livelihood.

11.6.6 Consultation in Pa Pang Host Village

On 29 November 2009, detail Disclosure of Entitlement Matrix was made to the men and women from all the 25 affected households in the Pa Pang host village. Ten representatives (men and women) from the Thon 2 village also participated in the disclosure meeting with Pa Pang host village since the resettlement site of Thon 2 is located in Pa Pang. The men and women representatives from the Thon 2 also visited the Pa Pang resettlement site on 30 November 2009 along with the people from Pa Pang host village. Since land will be acquired from Pa Pang village to prepare resettlement site for Thon 2, it was important for both villagers to visit the resettlement site of Thon 2. During the consultation, the following issues were raised by the villagers and the follow up action.

11.6.6.1 Wet Rice Field

Both men and women from the Pa Pang village expressed concern that the draft Resettlement Site Development Plan includes acquisition of 5 ha of their potential wet rice field near the Clung Zaruong stream to develop wet rice field for Thon 2 villagers. The Pa Pang people do not want to give up this land to the Thon 2 resettlers. Firstly, this is their wet rice field land and secondly, this is against their tradition to provide Thon 2 villagers with passage to cross over their village to go to the wet rice field. To avoid conflict between the two villages, the consultation team facilitated the discussion between the 2 villages and the SB 4 HPMB representative. Both villagers have agreed that 5 ha of wet rice land will remain with Pa Pang villagers and 3.2 ha of wet rice land will be developed land by the Clung Crool stream for the Thon 2 relocatees.

The ADB staff requested SB 4 PMB to explore availability of more wet rice field in Pa Pang for both Thon 2 and Pa Pang host village, since the Thon 2 affected people will require more than 3.2 ha of wet rice field to meet their subsistence needs. In addition, there is need to identify more wet rice land for Pa Pang host village since some of their upland will be acquired to develop Pa Pang Resettlement Site for Thon 2 relocatees. The SB 4 HPMB staff responded that there is no more wet rice land available in Pa Pang area. The ADB staff pointed out that the feasibility study of the Pa Pang Resettlement Site during the Project preparation showed that there is potential for development of about 39 ha of wet rice land in Pa Pang.

Following this consultation, the PPC meeting on 7 December 2009, it was decided that the SB 4 HPMB and the Nam Giang District Peoples' Committee (DPC) need to conduct a detail feasibility survey on wet rice field development in Pa Pang. If more wet rice land in Pa Pang is found, a dam and irrigation scheme need to be built, (either funded by HPMB or by the local government). The wet rice field is important to sustain the livelihood of the villagers while living in Pa Pang.

11.6.6.2 Land acquisition and Detail Measurement Survey (DMS)

The Pa Pang people were concerned about the way investigation and DMS has been conducted by The Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) in 2009 for land acquisition. The villagers have not been adequately informed by the Quang Nam Planning Institute about the area of land acquisition and how much land will be acquired. The Pa Pang villagers are not aware about how much land will be acquired from individual households. Some of them are worried that they may well lose all their current agriculture land to the Thon 2 resettlement site. The ADB staff, Nam Giang RMIU, JFPR Consultant, and SB 4 PMB representatives informed the villagers that this issue will be reported to SB 4 HPMB and to the JFPR PMU to take follow up action. The ADB staff emphasized that proper DMS must be conducted as soon as possible with close cooperation with the affected people from Pa Pang host village. The affected people should be informed about the exact location and the location of acquired land. It was also emphasized by the ADB staff that without proper DMS the Pa Pang Resettlement Plan can not be finalized.

11.6.6.3 Kindergarten for Host Village

The Pa Pang villagers suggested that a kindergarten school should be built separately for their village otherwise the children will have to walk 1 km from the current Pa Pang village to the kindergarten to Thon 2 resettlement site. The SB 4 PMB informed the Pa Pang people that there will be no second kindergarten since there is limited number of kindergarten aged children in Pa Pang village. In addition, the Project will build a new road connecting the two villages to facilitate access to the kindergarten. Thus, the plan for building of 1 shared kindergarten school for the two villages is appropriate. The secondary and primary school will be also shared between these two villages and will be located at the convenient place for both villages.

11.6.6.4 Health Clinic

The Pa Pang villagers recommended that the new health clinic should be built at the very centre of both villages for convenience. It was agreed that Site Development Plan will incorporate the suggestion of the villagers.

11.6.6.5 Water Facility

Both men and women from the affected households suggested that there is need for more than 3 treated water tanks in the Pa Pang village as planned in the Site Development Plan. The SB 4 HPMB representative responded that the proposed design capacity of the 3 tanks should be sufficient for the Pa Pang people for all year round. The ADB staff suggested that the Site Development Plan should do the feasibility for availability of sufficient water.

11.6.6.6 Electricity

The Pa Pang people requested that they should be provided with an electricity allowance for 1 year instead of 3 months. The SB 4 PMB responded that the 3 month-allowance is in accordance with the applicable regulations.

11.6.6.7 Food Assistance

The Pa Pang people recommended that they should be supported with food assistance similar to entitlement of Thon 2 (18 months), as they would also lose their land and standing crops to the Thon 2 resettlement site. The PPC meeting on 7 December 2009 informed the SB 4 PMB that according to provincial regulation, Pa Pang will also receive 18 month food subsidy.

11.6.6.8 Pollution in Ta Lao Spring in the Downstream

The Pa Pang villagers expressed concern that the new Thon 2 resettlement site would result in pollution of the Ta Lo spring, which is their main water source for domestic use. The villagers asked for compensation in cash. The SB 4 PMB informed them that there is provision for compensation for potential pollution of stream water. The ADB staff mentioned that the pollution of downstream issue needs to be examined and be addressed as per ADB safeguard policy requirement.

11.6.6.9 Compensation for Land Acquisition for Dam site

The Pa Pang people mentioned that the new road connecting the dam and the Thon 2 resettlement area would affect 5 households since they will lose land. However, the compensation was paid to the households from Thon Vinh village instead of Pa Pang village. Following this consultation, the PPC meeting on 7 December, the SB 4 PMB has reported that Pa Pang villagers misunderstood the location of the land and this land belongs to Song Thanh National Park. It is recommended that Nam Giang RMIU and SB4PMB need to explain this clearly to the villagers.

11.6.6.10 Improvement of the Existing House

The Pa Pang people also asked to improve their existing house. Following the consultation, the ADB staff came to learn that that PPC Decision 249 on 16 September 2009 has recommended that SB 4 PMB should support to upgrade and maintain existing houses of the 25 households of Pa Pang. However, the cost should not be more than 50% of the cost of building new house. Apparently, this information was not disclosed to the Pa Pang villagers previously. The ADB staff advised the JFPR Project consultant that in next village meeting, the Pa Pang villagers should be informed on their entitlement on improvement of their house.

11.6.6.11 Visit to the Pa Pang Resettlement Site

On 30 December 2009 men and women representatives from Pa Pang Village and the Thon 2 Village visited the resettlement site for Thon 2. The boundary of the two village and the village lay out were shown to the villagers. The village boundary was agreed by them. During the display of the village lay out map, the Pa Pang villagers identified the production land that will be acquired for Thon 2 resettlement site. The affected people asked for compensation by cash. The ADB staff

followed up with the Pa Pang villagers regarding their request for cash compensation instead of land since their subsistence base is land. The villagers responded that they can reclaim upland in the Pa Pang area and the reason for asking cash compensation is that they need cash to meet their other needs.

It was not clear from the draft Site Development map prepared by the Quang nam Planning Institute about the location of upland and forest land that will be allocated to the Thon 2 villagers. The ADB staff asked the SB 4 PMB staff that the general area for allocation of and forest land should be identified in the Site Development Map. In addition, soil quality needs to be examined. The ADB staff informed the villagers that JFPR Project livelihood program should examine the potential activities that are suitable to the topography of the resettlement sites.

11.6.7 Consultation in Pa Dhi Village

On 1 December 2009, a consultation meeting was held with the men and women from 64 affected households in Pa Dhi village. The following is the outcome of the consultation and the follow up action.

11.6.7.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation

Regarding entitlement of 1.5 ha upland per household, both men and women from the affected households asked whether they could receive compensation for their inundated land over 1.5 ha. The SB 4 HPMB representative responded that the APs would be compensated to the limit allowed. The ADB staff pointed out to the SB 4 PMB, that DMS must be done and accordingly the AP are entitled for their entire loss of land. The AP also wanted to know whether they would be allowed to use their uninundated land for agriculture activities. The SB 4 HPMB representative responded that they can use their uninundated land. The ADB staff mentioned that use of existing uninundated land by the AP should be mentioned in the updated REMDP Vol. 2.

11.6.7.2 Home Gardening

Allocation of home garden within the 400 m² of home garden and 600 m² vegetables garden land is not enough. According to the AP, the proposed garden land would have layer of rock at the slope and the land filling process will make it hard to cultivate. The ADB staff advised the SB 4 PMB that the Site Development Plan must look into the location of garden land.

11.6.7.3 Housing

The villagers were informed that, each household is entitled to 400m² of residential land and 600m² of garden land. However, it is the affected household who will decide how much land is for house building and how much for vegetable gardening. If the affected household wishes to have larger houses with higher value than that of compensation, the additional expense will be met by the households. All the affected households want to move their current houses in the resettlement site and want to construct their houses by themselves. They want to build their houses mainly with wood (Co Tu modified house). The affected people were informed that the Government's Program 134 will be applied to assess whether the house is safe to move or not. If the house is not safe to move, the affected household will receive cash compensation to construct their house by themselves according to their tradition as mentioned in the REMDP Vol. 2 (Entitlement).

The APs also recommended that the house design should include verandah and they were informed that the verandah is included. The AP also wanted to know whether they can collect wood and bamboo before the flooding of their forest and can use for their house. Following this consultation, the PPC meeting on December 7, stated that APs are encouraged to collect timber from the forest before flooding for housing materials.

11.6.7.4 Compensation for Trees

The AP asked whether standing crops & trees on acquired land would be compensated for, the SB 4 HPMB representative responded that trees would be surveyed and compensation will be paid in accordance with the rate decided by the Quang Nam PPC at the time of displacement.

11.6.7.5 Forestry Land

Regarding the user rights to the village for forest land for communal agro-forestry program (8 ha of forest land per household) and managing and protecting the forest land, the AP were happy about it. The village elders commented that the allocated forest area is to be equally shared and managed by the whole village community.

11.6.7.6 Slope land in the Resettlement Site

The AP discussed the village lay out and location of houses in the new resettlement area. The resettlement layout would be divided into 3 residential groups. One of the groups, however, will be located in a higher slope and there is potential risk of landslide. The villagers mentioned that landslide protection measure must be provided for the residential area. The ADB staff advised the SB 4 HPMB that the Site Development Plan must include measures for soil erosion and land slide. Following the consultation, the PPC meeting on 7 December 2009 has recommended that Site Development Plan should include measures for protection of soil erosion in the resettlement site in Pa Dhi.

11.6.7.7 Fuel Wood and Fishery Resources

The women expressed concern that it will be more difficult in the resettlement site to get fuel wood. Fishing would also be a problem since they have access to the river now and after the flooding by the reservoir they will not have access to river fishery.

11.6.7.8 Drinking Water Supply

Question was asked regarding availability of drinking water supply in the dry season, the SB 4 HPMB representative responded that two dams will be built to provide clean water for the whole resettlement area.

11.6.7.9 Kindergarten and Primary School

The affected people have agreed to the proposed locations of primary (1 to 5 grade) and kindergarten schools in the Pa Dhi resettlement site.

11.6.7.10 Location of Graves

The affected people asked about relocation of the graves, the SB 4 HPMB representative responded that a contractor would be hired to relocate each graves in the cemetery. All related expenses would be covered by the SB 4 PMB as per their entitlement.

11.6.7.11 Goul House

The Pa Dhi villagers want to design and build their traditional Guol house (communal house). The ADB staff informed them that they are entitled to build their own Guol House according to their tradition.

11.6.7.12 Visit to the Resettlement Site

After the consultation meeting, 40 people (men and women) from the affected households visited two of the residential areas planned in the resettlement site. It was observed that the residential area is in a steep ground. The AP wanted to know the location of their upland area since it is not discussed with them and it is also not marked in the draft preliminary site Resettlement Site development map (prepared by Qnag nam Planning Institute). The ADB staff advised the SB 4 HPMB that the Resettlement Site Development map must include plan for the upland area.

11.6.8 Consultation in Pa Rum B Village

In the afternoon of 1 December 2009, the team visited Pa Rum B village and held consultation meeting with the men and women from the 58 households. The following is the outcome of the consultation and the follow up action.

11.6.8.1 Agriculture Land

The men and women from the affected households mentioned that the entitled area of 1.5 ha agricultural land per household in the resettlement area is small as well as it is narrow. The soil is low quality and is less fertile than that of their current land. The forest is mainly bamboo and not in verities in terms of NTFP. The SB 4 PMB staff was advised that the Site Development Plan must provide adequate information on the soil quality in the resettlement site. The affected households were informed that survey for upland area and the agro forestry zone will be conducted to address their concern.

11.6.8.2 Village Boundary

The affected households from Pa Rum is afraid that the village boundary between Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B in the resettlement site could be a problem since Pa Rum A village might not allow Pa Rum B to pass through their village to the reservoir. At present, Pa Rum B village is by the river and they have been catching plenty of fish. In the new resettlement site, there is no potential to develop fishery and given the problem related to passing through Pa Rum A village in the resettlement site, the Pa Rum B village might not have easy access to the reservoir. The ADB staff requested that in the village meeting the JFPR Project consultant team should discuss this issue with both of the villages and to resolve this matter.

11.6.8.3 Housing

All the AP want to have Co Tu modified house in the resettlement site, except, 11 households who want to have the Kinh modified houses (type 3 in the Entitlement Matrix). The AP want to construct their own house in the resettlement area and they wanted to know about the allowance for relocation of houses. The SB 4 HPMB representative explained and clarified the relocation cost that is included in the entitlement. They were informed that the unsafe criteria of National Program 134 will be used to assess the condition of the house. If the house is not qualified to move into the resettlement site, then the AP can build their own house with their compensation.

11.6.8.4 Primary school and Kindergarten

The Pa Rum B villagers were informed that one primary school (1-5 grade) and one kindergarten will be built in the Pa Rum B resettlement site as per their entitlement.

11.6.8.5 Guol House

The affected households want to build their own Guol House in the resettlement area and they were informed by the ADB staff that as per their entitlement they will build their Guol House according to their tradition.

11.6.8.6 Compensation for Standing Crop in the Uninundated Land

The men and women from the affected households wanted to know whether their standing crop in the uninundated land will be compensated or not since it will be no longer accessible to them. They were informed by the ADB staff that they are entitled for their uninundated standing crop which is not accessible to them. Following the consultation, the PPC meeting on 7 December 2009 recommended that the affected household should received compensation for their uninundated land which will not be accessible.

11.6.8.7 Loss of Compensation for Natural Forest

The APs wanted to know whether they would be entitled to compensation for loss and damage of natural forest. The SB 4 PMB informed them that they will not be compensated for loss of natural forest. However, compensation will be paid for trees in the forest which was planted by the AP under the Government program. The user rights to the village for communal agro forestry program (average 8 ha forest land per household) was explained to them.

11.6.8.8 Cemetery

The map for location of cemetery in the resettlement site was shown to them and the AP agreed to the proposed location of the cemetery since it is about 1 km away from the residential area.

11.6.8.9 Water Facility

Women wanted to know about the water system and they were informed that water facility (pipe water) will be built in the resettlement site.

11.6.8.10 Grazing Land and Fuel wood

The men and women from the affected households were concerned that there is no grazing land and fuel wood available in the resettlement area. The ADB staff responded that the Resettlement Site Development Plan and agro forestry plan will examine the potential for grazing land and fuel wood and will address the issue of grazing area and fuel wood.

11.6.8.11 Commune Center and access to Services

The APs were concerned that the Commune Center is more than 14 km away from the Resettlement site and access to services from the commune center will not be easy. The current Commune Center is less than quarter km away from their village. The AP were informed that the PPC Statement 249 in September 2009 indicates that SB 4 PMB has to provide a health center in between the Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B Resettlement Sites and the health care center will be included in Resettlement Site Development Plan.

11.6.9 Consultation with Pa Rum A Village

On 2 December 2009, a consultation meeting was held with the men and women from 44 affected households. The following is the outcome of the consultation and the follow up action.

11.6.9.1 Water Level of the Reservoir and Uninundated Land of the Village

The Pa Rum A village will be partially flooded by the reservoir and the AP did not know how much of their village will be flooded. Discussion was held whether AP can move further up in their present village. The SB 4 PMB staff responded that the land further up of the village is slope and not suitable for housing. The new resettlement site is more than 3 km away from the exiting village. The AP wanted to know whether they can use their existing upland. They were informed by the SB 4 HPMB they can use their existing upland if it is not inundated. The ADB staff informed the villagers that user rights to the village (8 ha forest land per household) will be provided for development of community agro-forestry and to manage and protection of forest.

11.6.9.2 Soil Quality in the Resettlement Area

Regarding the land and soil quality in the new resettlement area, the AP felt that the nature of land in the resettlement area is not good as their current place. However, trees in the forest included mainly from the bamboo family and there are fewer timber trees, thus less fuel wood is available in the resettlement area. The AP were informed that soil test will be conducted for the resettlement site and accordingly land use plan for agricultural activities will be planned. The assessment of forest types will be conducted for preparaing agro forestry plan.

11.6.9.3 Grazing Land

The grazing land is not available in the resettlement site and there is less grass for cattle, therefore they have to bring back their cattle in the current grazing field which will not be easy and will be time consuming task. The AP were informed that fodder will be develop if there is not enough fodder in the resettlement site and in the agro forestry zone.

11.6.9.4 Housing

Twenty affected households want to relocate their current houses to the new resettlement area. Except for one household, the rest of the households want to build their new houses by themselves in the resettlement area. There is one household who wants to be relocated to the Pa Pang resettlement area with their relatives and it was agreed that they will move to Pa Pang. Therefore, this household should be included in the residential area of the Resettlement Site in Pa Pang. For those AP who want to move their houses to the resettlement site, the unsafe criteria of National Program 134 will be used to assess the condition of the house. If the house is not qualified to move into the resettlement site, then the AP can build their own house with their compensation as per their entitlement.

Regarding house design, the AP wanted to see the sample of houses (4 types of house) as indicated in the entitlement policy. The ADB staff advised the SB 4 HPMB that the sample of 4 types of the house as per entitlement matrix should be presented to the AP for selection of their choice of their house. The AP also wanted to know whether land for housing is based on the number of household members. The AP was advised that 400 m² of land will be allocated per family for housing. However, households with more than 8 registered members can be separated into two households. Regarding ceiling of the house, AP suggested that it should be made out of wood. Following the consultation, the PPC meeting on 7 December 2009 recommended that villagers should be encouraged to collect wood from the forest before the flooding of the reservoir so that wood could be used to build ceiling of the house.

The AP also want to receive one-time compensation to build their own houses. Under JFPR Project, training will be provided to use of compensation money for productive purpose so that the compensation is used properly instead of buying just consumer items.

11.6.9.5 Guol House and Location of village Cemetery

The affected households wanted to design and build Guol house (communal house) by themselves. They were informed as per their entitlement they will build their own Guol house and the cost will be provided as per their entitlement. The affected households have agreed to the proposed location of the village cemetery in the draft Site development Plan.

11.6.9.6 Village internal Road in the Resettlement Site

Regarding internal road in the village, the villagers were informed that based on the PPC Decision in 24 September 2009, the internal roads in the resettlement area will be built with concrete.

11.6.9.7 Kindergarten and Primary School

The affected households were informed that one kindergarten and primary school (1-5 grade) will be built in the resettlement site as per their entitlement. The affected households have agreed to the proposed location of the kindergarten and primary school in the resettlement area as indicated in the draft Site Development Plan.

11.6.9.8 Water Facility

Regarding the question on water facility, the affected households were informed that they were provided with safe drinking water and the stream water is available for domestic use.

11.6.9.9 Distance of Commune Center and Access to Basic Services

The affected households mentioned that the new Commune Center is about 11 km from the resettlement site which is much farther than their current Commune Center. They were informed that the PPC Statement 249 in September indicates that SB 4 PMB has to provide a health center in between the Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B Resettlement Sites and the health care center will be included in Resettlement Site Development Plan

11.6.9.10 Visit to the Resettlement Sites

The 11 people (including 5 women) from Pa Rum A village have visited the new resettlement area along with the consultation team. During the visit, they asked whether they would be entitled to compensation for the trees in the forest that they had been assigned to manage and care for. They were informed that according to the Project's entitlement policy, they will receive compensation for the trees they are taking care of as part of the Government Program. Given the soil quality of upland in the resettlement area, the AP expressed that is not as good as their current upland field, and the amount of land allocated to them is small, therefore the AP want to use their existing upland field. They were informed that they can use their existing upland field. The consultation team visited the adjacent resettlement site of Pa Rum B. The Pa Rum B resettlement site is mainly is a bamboo forest. The AP were informed that technical feasibility of topographic condition and other natural resources will be further examined in the preparation of Resettlement Site Development Plan and agro forestry plan.

11.7 Consultations with the Affected Households in August 2009

As part of the process of updating the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) Vol. 2, consultation took place during 26 to 31 of August 2009 in four inundation villages (Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum B and Pa Rum A), and in the host community (Pa Pang). The participants in the meetings included both men and women. The consultation team consisted of representatives of SB 4 PMB, Quang Nam Urban and Rural Planning Institute, CHF and ADB consultants. In each of the consultation, the affected households were divided into two groups (men's group and women's group).

11.7.1 Subjects of the Consultation

In each village the following subjects were consulted with the affected households:

- Impacts of reservoir inundation of Thon 2 village and impact on livelihood conditions and other social aspect of their lives;
- Entitlement Matrix such as policies and regulations on compensation, support and resettlement such as:

- issues of land-to-land compensation for agricultural and residential land for Thon 2 village in the resettlement site of Pa Pang;
 - allocation of agro-forestry land in the resettlement site;
 - support and allowances for the resettlers;
 - village layout and infrastructure (access road, internal road, Guol house, electricity, fresh water supply, healthcare, kindergarten and schools); and
 - house types and materials, house construction modality, house construction monitoring and evaluation.
- Project implementation schedule on compensation, allocation of lands, resettlement site construction, relocation;
 - Draft Resettlement Site Development Plan (SDP), and feed back;
 - Livelihood and Income Restoration Program under JFPR fund;
 - Representation about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and ADB Accountability Mechanism.

The following topics were the focus of the group discussion of the affected households in the Thon 2, Pa Dbi, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B villages.

Houses: How much compensation the AP will receive if they bring their house to rebuild it in the resettlement site by themselves? When the consultation on housing samples and construction cost will be organized? When the AP can build their house? How and when the AP can transport dismantled house materials to the resettlement site for construction? When the temporary road be built for the AP to transport assets and dismantled housing materials to the resettlement site?

Resettlement site: How the repair and maintenance of the infrastructure will be done and the quality of construction be ensured? How to establish community monitoring of construction of houses and infrastructure? Are there going to be electricity and fresh water available before the AP people move to the resettlement site? When the lands will be allocated to the APs? Is the planning of the road from the resettlement site to reservoir has been investigated and designed? Whether the planning of the pasture land area for livestock development for Thon 2 has been done? How they would know the soil characters and what crops and trees are suitable to the soil in Pa Pang resettlement site?

Livelihood and income restoration program: What are the specific and detail support and activities of the livelihood and income restoration program included in the Project? When the APs can get support for livelihood restoration? JFPR program should be consulted separately soon.

11.7.2 Consultations in Thon 2 village

All the affected households of Thon 2 village participate in the consultation meeting and following is the summary of the men and women's groups:

- It is necessary to carry out a soil quality assessment of the Pa Pang resettlement site to advise the people about suitable crops and trees for cultivation;

- Women's group want to have land use certificate (red book) right after the land allocation; The delay in issuing of certificate will create conflict between households over the grazing land upland;
- In the resettlement site of Pa Pang, the land is not suitable (narrow, almost bamboo forest) and may be conflict with the host community;
- For the agro-forestry program, women want to have highly productive plants and they should be consulted during the planning of forestry program;
- It is necessary to carry out a planning for pasture land near the existing pasture land by the Bung river bank since the existing pasture will be inundated;
- Housing models and construction cost have not been consulted with the APs as PMB is preparing the samples and calculating the cost; the house types and cost of the house should be disclosed soon so that the APs can register for house types;
- Water supplied to the resettlement site must be sufficient and clean as the people are worried about the water may be insufficient and unclean;
- Proposed construction of secondary school in the resettlement site because the distance from the resettlement site to the commune administrative area in Cong Don is too far;
- Women group also expressed concern about the food subsidy for 18 months instead of 3 years. Since the allocated land (1.5 ha) is too small, there will be shortage of food and food subsidy for 3 years will help them to recover the initial shortage of food from their land.

11.7.3 Consultation in Pa Rum B village

Sixty-three households of Pa Rum B village participate in the consultation. The following were focus of the group discussion of both of the men and women's groups:

- Each household is entitled to get only 1.5 ha of land as compensation in the resettlement site. However, households who will lose more than 1.5 ha of land should be paid cash compensation for their inundated land area;
- Women want to know about how to use compensation money on productive purpose; They also feel insecure to manage large sum of money and also afraid to deposit it in the bank since they are illiterate and live far from the bank in the district center;
- It is necessary to build a clinic at village for both Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B (because the distance to commune at Cong Don village is too far, about 14-15km);
- It is necessary to build a school from grade 1 to 5 as in the resettlement site. The draft Resettlement Site Development plan include school only to grade 2;
- A mechanism of repair and maintenance of fresh water system should be established;
- The JFPR livelihood program should be consulted with the people as soon as possible;
- A study on soil quality should be carried out in the resettlement site to advise the people of suitable crops and trees for cultivation;
- There is a short of fuel wood in the resettlement site;
- Measures should be built into the resettlement site to avoid the land slide and erosion;
- Compensation for the access road to Pa Rum B resettlement site still remained unclear; concern about the Detail Measurement Survey (DMS); inventory loss of temporary impacts have not been conducted yet; (the compensation will be addressed in the due diligence report for Pa Rum B access road;

- The women representatives should be present in all meetings on compensation and resettlement.

11.7.4 Consultation in Pa Dhi village

Sixty-eight affected households of the Pa Dhi village participated in the consultation meeting. The following are the summary of the group discussions.

- Building of a road connecting the end of the resettlement site to the road to Cong Don village and Zuoih Commune Administrative area;
- Building of a road from the resettlement site to Tur spring for the people to come back to their existing agricultural fields for cultivation; this proposal was confirmed by the SB4 HPMB that there was already an investigation, design and the road will be constructed;
- Women's group – recommended that quality of construction of all infrastructure in the resettlement site should be ensured by strict supervision;
- Establishment of a system for operation and maintenance mechanism for the fresh water system in the resettlement site;
- Measures for prevention of land slide and erosion prevention in the resettlement site;
- Construction of one class for grade 3 pupils in the resettlement site;
- Allocation of agricultural land should be clear in terms of demarcation of land for each household to avoid the dispute in the future;
- Women's group is concerned that small size of land (1.5) will create conflict between households for upland;
- Compensation should be made for the mini hydropower construction for households (turbine generator, mini-hydro dam);
- Training for monitoring skills on civil work construction for the Village's Development and Resettlement Group (VRDG);
- Soil characters in the resettlement site should be assessed in order to advise the people on suitable crops and cultivation of trees;
- It is requested that the strict monitoring should be undertaken for the construction of houses to ensure quality of construction;
- Women's group recommended that relocation time should be scheduled during January and March instead of April and August, since during January and March they are not busy with farming.

11.7.5 Consultation in Pa Rum A village

Forty-six households of Pa Rum A village participate in the consultation meeting. The following is the outcome and recommendations of the group discussions:

- Primary school from grade 1-5 should be built for each of the resettlement sites of Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B. The draft resettlement site development plan included only school for grade 1-2. If the grade 3-5 is not included in the primary school then the students have to go to school in Cong Don (about 14 km) from the resettled villages;

- The leveling of the access road from Pa Dhi to Pa Rum A impacted on land, crops and trees of the people but the inventory of loss and compensation have not been planned; the information disclosure was not carried out; (Due diligence report of Pa Rum A access road will be prepared);
- Health clinic should be constructed for both villages of Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B because the distance to Cong Don is too far (about 14km);
- The people are worried about the short of fuel in the resettlement site since there are mostly banana trees in the site;
- The relocation plan should be consulted and disclosed to the people on time;
- Women's group recommended that relocation time should be scheduled during January and March instead of April and August, since during January and March they are not busy with farming;
- Women from the households mentioned that their land is affected by the construction of access road since the surfacing of road affected their crops in road side agricultural land;
- Women group mentioned that compensation should be carefully calculated in light of the degree of the impact on the household in order to provide fair compensation; household with less impact should not get same compensation as the severely affected households.

11.7.6 Consultation with Pa Pang Host village

Twenty-five households of Pa Pang village participated in the consultation meeting. The following subjects were discussed during the consultation:

- The land acquisition and its likely livelihood impact on Pa Pang village for development of the resettlement site for Thon 2 village; the other social impact on Pa Pang village;
- Entitlement Matrix of the Pa Pang host villagers such as:
 - compensation for acquired agricultural land;
 - The support and allowances for the AP;
 - The infrastructure development (access road, Guol house, electricity, fresh water supply, wet rice field development);
- Feedback on Resettlement Site Development Plan (SDP), and area planned for development of wet rice field;
- Livelihood and Income Restoration Program under JFPR Project;
- Implementation schedule on compensation, resettlement site construction, infrastructure construction; and
- Grievance Mechanism and Accountability mechanism

The following were the focus of the group discussions:

- Concerns on compensation: Will compensation be paid in cash or land? Will compensation be paid one installment or several installments?
- Concerns on the resettlement site: How can the repair and maintenance works of the infrastructure will be maintained after construction is completed? Whether electricity and fresh water will be provided to Pa Pang village?
- Wet rice field planning for Thon 2? Leveling of a flat area for house construction?

- Livelihood and income restoration program: What are the specific and detail support and activities of the livelihood and income restoration program included? When the APs can get support for livelihood restoration? JFPR program should be consulted separately soon.

The following is the outcome of the group discussions:

- Land acquired for the construction of resettlement site for Thon 2 must be paid cash compensation;
- Women group is worried about lesser land for wet rice farming and less water availability after the relocation of Thon 2 in the Pa Pang resettlement site;
- The Pa Pang people do not agree with the proposed wet rice land for Thon 2 in the resettlement area and they suggest there other area available for wet rice land in the resettlement area (Pa Pang area) which should be developed for the Thon 2 affected people;
- The Pa Pang village will lose significant amount of their wet rice, therefore they need more wet rice land. The wet rice land by the Clung Zaroung must be left with Pa Pang People;
- Women group mentioned that drinking water supply should be treated and purified; the existing Pa Pang is located at the downstream of the resettlement site of Thon 2; so the people are worried that stream water might be polluted.;
- Location of schools, and health clinic should be in the central location of the two villages;
- The compensation for access road to the Pa Pang Resettlement site should be examined since its given to the people from the Thon Vinh village instead of Pa Pang people; and
- The Resettlement Site of Thon 2 should be leveled to build houses.

11.8 Consultation in June 2009

The visit to the five affected villages (Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and host village Pa Pang) took place between 5th of June and 11th of June 2009 as part of the process of updating the REMDP Vol. 1 and 2. The number of participants in the meetings varied from 25 to 45 villagers (men and women) in each village including the village leader. The representatives of SB 4 PMB, Environment and Resettlement Division (ERD), Urban Planning Institute, the JFPR Project consultant and ADB consultants participated in each meeting. In addition to the official meeting, informal discussions were held in the few houses with the affected people. It was observed that all the APs have received a brief project information booklet in Vietnamese and Co Tu language made in a calendar format although few of them have read it. Also in the Guol house or on the wall of a house in the middle of each village (including Pa Pang) the draft village layout of the new villages have been displayed. The following is the result of the consultation held with the villagers in 4 villages that will be inundated by the reservoir.

The following are some common issues raised by the affected people from the 4 villages:

- Although some form of Public Disclosure was made, APs still requested to be consulted and further explained about the unclear issues for fully understanding of update information on the project and provision of compensation;
- The AP requested to be consulted during finalization of the SDP;

- The land use planning map should be provided to them;
- The cut-off date of the Project was provided to APs, commune officers, villagers' leaders during numbers of meetings; However, APs requested to officially publicize the cut-off date again for them to prepare and continue the normal life.

11.8.1 Main points from village meetings

11.8.1.1 Thon 2 Village

The affected people have suggested that the internal roads within the resettlement site should be asphalted with concrete surface. They have also suggested that the pasture land area should be put into planning near the existing area of Thon 2. The affected people have agreed with the adjustment of the planning to relocate the residential area in the middle as the previous design was near the existing Pa Pang. They have also suggested that the project to undertake inventory the house type and house materials. The affected people have requested to provide more house types and a construct house model for them to compare and select. The AP will be proposing cemetery area before relocation. About the cut-off date the APs requested the commune authority to officially publicize about the cut-off date again for them to prepare and continue the normal life.

11.8.1.2 Pa Dhi Village

About the internal road connected from the resettlement site to the road to Cong Don village and passing through Boong spring, the affected people were informed that Project was sending an investigation team and will prepare various options for design. The AP requested to be consulted about the options of design before a final selection is made. About the house-to-house distance, in the previous consultation the affected people requested for a distance of 30-50m. After explanation by the planning consultant about the condition and topography of the resettlement site, the affected people came to an agreement that house-to-house distance is 20m and must be fenced to identify the household's boundaries. About the cut-off date of the Project the APs requested to publicize officially about the cut-off date again for them. About housing, the affected people all agreed that they will show their selections from the sample house types, however, they want to build their houses by wood (wooden walls, hard wood poles).

11.8.1.3 Pa Rum B Village

About the entitlement, the affected people wanted to get more information for clearer understanding of the Resettlement Site Development Plan since only some of the details were provided during earlier consultations. About the Site Development Plan, the affected people have requested to be consulted once again for the various options in the plan that have been finalized. The land use planning map should be provided since the map of the area shows the area only for village layout, and village boundary. About housing, the affected households want to see various house types, however, they want to build their houses by wood (wooden walls, hard wood poles) by themselves. They have requested information on the construction cost of the new house type in order to calculate the cost for their selection of house type. They also want to know construction modality and materials. About compensation the affected people have requested that the payment of the compensation should be made in one installment before relocation to avoid inconvenience for the affected households. About the cut-off date, the affected people have requested to publicize the

cut-off date officially again so they take necessary measures and continue their routine normal life.

11.8.1.4 Pa Rum A Village

The affected people want to return to their existing upland field which will not be flooded by the reservoir. About cut-off date, the affected people requested to officially publicize the cut-off date in order for them to be prepared and take necessary measures.

11.8.1.5 Consultation in Host Village Pa Pang

Pa Pang villagers suggested that the project should provide compensation (in cash) for acquisition of agriculture production land of Pa Pang village which will be acquired by the project for construction of resettlement site for new Thon 2. It was agreed that the payment should be compensated in cash for lost land and assets.

The villagers requested that the project should put the existing Pa Pang area into the overall planning of the resettlement site (new Thon 2 and existing Pa Pang) such as access road through new Thon 2 to existing Pa Pang, electricity, fresh water, school, health care center. The SB 4 HPMB representative participated in the discussion and explained that access road through new Thon 2 to existing Pa Pang will be built and electricity, fresh water will be provided to existing Pa Pang. However, due to limited number of population in Pa Pang, school and healthcare center will built in new Thon 2 (resettlement site) and it will be shared by Pa Pang.

It was requested that the boundary between the new Thon 2 and existing Pa Pang in terms of residential land and agriculture land must be clearly clarified to avoid the possible conflict between the two villages. It was agreed that the spring of Cho O is the physical boundary line between the two villages.

The Pa Pang villagers also suggested the project to make a revised plan and clear boundary in the wet rice area for both villages, to avoid the possible conflict on the utilization of water resource and the usage of pesticides which pollutes the water. The people are concerned and agreed to vote for the utilization of the wet rice area in combination with new Thon 2 after the detail planning is made.

The Pa Pang villagers are poor and asked for adequate support and assistance as Thon 2 village in livelihood development (provision of varieties, breeding). The JFPR Project consultant explained that Pa Pang is included in the plan for livelihood restoration. The villagers requested for a 5-year support of food and foodstuff for their people who have been deprived of development.

The Pa Pang villagers all agreed for the implementation of the project and the development of resettlement site in Pa Pang area as they can get development such as electricity, roads, school, healthcare station, fresh water, production development. However, the planning of land (boundary, agriculture land) must be made clear in a participatory manner with the consensus of the people to avoid possible conflict in future.

The Pa Pang villagers requested that support of the national programs of 134, 135 should be fully provided for the Pa Pang villagers (elimination of temporary/bamboo and leaf made houses, support of food and foodstuff, agricultural production support). Agreement was made to submit this issue to the local authority (district level) for review and response. The Pa Pang villagers also

suggested they will be provided with a new houses as same as for new Thon 2. It was agreed that this issue will be submitted to SB 4 HPBM for approval if possible.

It was suggested that detail study and clear demarcation of the wet rice area to be made in the planning for the two villages to avoid possible conflict on water resource utilization and pesticide utilization to pollute the water.

11.8.1.6 Consultation debriefing with Zuoih commune officials

The meeting was held in the Zuoih commune office after the visit to the affected villages. The Chairperson of Commune People's Committee, Vice chair of Commune People's Committee, Chief Commune Officer and representative from SB 4 PMB attended the meeting. The objective of the meeting was to share the information from the consultation in June 2009 and to discuss the issues raised by the affected people about the site development plan in the five villages. Some recommendations were also made in this meeting.

11.8.1.7 Recommendations made to the commune officials

The consultants recommended that Zuoih Commune Peoples Committee (CPC) give regular support and information about the project to the affected people and should answer questions about entitlements and obligations to the affected people. The progress of project activities should also be regularly disseminated to the affected people. It was further recommended that the CPC should as soon as possible publicize officially to the affected people about the cut-off date again to have clear understanding. It was agreed that the commune officials will inform the affected people when they receive information from the District People's Committee about revised Site Development Plan (SDP) including detailed information of the plan (village lay out, the houses types, etc.). The commune and CPC will inform the affected people through an official letter.

11.9 Consultation on Resettlement Site Development Planning April 2009 with the 4 Reservoir Inundated Villages

In April 2009, consultation was held in the villages to discuss the first draft of the Resettlement Site Development Plan. In the meeting, maps of the sites were presented and after the meetings the representatives from the villagers also visited the resettlement sites. The following issues were raised by the villagers during meeting and visit to the resettlement sites:

11.9.1 Recommendations

11.9.1.1 Land availability and suitability

As per the entitlements policy in the approved REMDP, 1.5 ha of land will be allocated per each household for permanent agriculture production. In addition, user rights certificate will be provided to the village for communal agro-forestry land (of an area at least equivalent to 8 hectares per households). However, the areas for agro-forestry are not planned in the Resettlement Site Development Plan.

There is **no pasture** land planned for livestock development. Livestock is considered as one of the main livelihood activities of the resettlers. If there is no pasture land in the resettlement site it will be

difficult for them for livestock rearing. It is necessary to include detail planning of pasture area into the Resettlement Site Development Plan. At present, livestock (cattle rearing) in Thon 2 village is well developed and is the main source of their livelihood. The Thon 2 village has a grazing area by the Bung river which might be inundated, therefore the grazing area for the Thon 2 village should be developed for livestock development and formal allocation of grazing area should be included in the Site Development Plan. The grazing area is 3 km from the resettlement site where land is more suitable than that in Pa Pang area.

According to the Resettlement Site Development Plan, each household will be allocated by 400 m² of residential land and 600 m² of garden land. APs were concerned about having no area to construct livestock facilities (for pigs, chicken rearing, and cattle breeding) in the homestead area.

In case of Pa Rum A village, the present agriculture production areas of Pa Rum A village would not be totally inundated, and so villagers want to continue use their upland for production. The Resettlement Site Development Plan should put into consideration the planning of existing production land that would not be inundated.

The Resettlement Site Development Plan for Pa Pang resettlement site includes 2 plots for wet rice development for Pa Pang and Thon 2 villagers. According to the Plan, Thon 2 has to cross Pa Pang village to get access to one of the wet rice plots. The Pa Pang people do not accept this plan and expressed concerns about giving passage to the Thon 2 over their village which is against their tradition. The Site Development Plan must address these issues and allocate land for Thon 2 where the villagers do not have to cross over Pa Pang village. In addition, the land use planning especially wet rice should be explored for developing other areas in addition to these 2 plots.

In case of Pa Dhi, the upland will be very steep, therefore the flat area in Boong spring near the new Pa Dhi resettlement site should be included in the planning.

As mentioned above, in the resettlement site each household will be allocated 1.5 ha of land for agricultural production. Regarding land suitability, 49% of the affected people said that land is unsuitable and necessary measures should be carried out for land improvement in the Site Development Plan. Regarding the land availability, 53% of the APs said the land is more or less insufficient, as it meant that their need was more than 1.5 ha for development of agriculture production. Hence, land reclamation should be considered. The land is slope and 85% of the affected people felt that the slope is in between 15-25⁰.

Planning should include sufficient production land into account for household food security. The long-term goal should be to develop for sustainable upland cultivation.. Suitable leveling measures should be included in the Site Development Plan to lessen the slope while protecting the surface soil layer for agriculture production and retention of water.

11.9.1.2 Site leveling

The affected people are concerned about the excavated soil that will be used to for embankment at the site as mentioned in the Site Development Plan. The site leveling should be done for construction of houses and it should be done in filled soil. The necessary measures should be included in the plan to ensure the stable and solid foundation of the filled ground. The erosion, earth crack may suddenly occur that will be dangerous on houses and infrastructures. The Pa Dhi

villagers are worried about their new resettlement site, and they are very much concerned about the higher slope, and necessary measures to prevent soil erosion must be undertaken. If the area is too steep so it should not allocate for residential area.

For Thon 2 village, the leveling of the site should reserve a sufficient enough area for a playing ground (football) and other cultural, performances and community activities as well.

For Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B villages, villagers also requested a necessary leveling solution as the resettlement site is in a steep slope (from 15-20%). Leveling should be done for suitable residential area.

11.9.1.3 House design and construction

Five options of house design were presented during consultation: (i) Co Tu stilt house, (ii) modified Co Tu style with slightly elevation, (iii) Kinh modified style with ground elevation, (iv) Kinh modified with 1.5 storey, and (v) other style. The villagers raised the questions/concerns about designs, modifications, and construction materials in order to get more explanation from the planning consultants. The affected people expressed their concerns about the construction of house with concrete, brick wall, etc. floor since there could be leaking, subsidence, cracking and the villagers would not be able to repair and maintain these types of house by themselves. The affected people requested to build houses by wood and/or timber as they can easily repair when needed. In case the Project builds houses for the villagers, the construction quality should be ensured and villagers should supervise and approve the construction.

The affected people showed their aspiration to build houses by themselves and receive compensation by cash. They can do their own design suitable to the overall planning with the kitchen design suitable to traditional living customs and which is airy. The kitchen wall should be made by knitted bamboo which will easily release smoke when doing cooking, while the brick-built wall as mentioned in the plan is inconvenient for them. The present living situation and custom of the villagers require a house with 4 open sides, with large eaves (veranda) for the villagers to use it for multi-purposes as weaving, rice, bean winnowing, etc.

The affected people expect that toilet, bathroom area should be sufficient enough for the users' need. The experience of resettlement site in A Vuong and Song Tranh 2 Hydropower Project shows that the auxiliaries are not suitable (too small and inconvenient) to use and for waste disposals.

The affected people are worried after visiting resettlement sites of Song Tranh Hydropower 2 project. Some houses are degraded within a short period of time and for that reason, villagers explained that they will be living in the new resettled house for generations, so the quality of houses must be the first priority. If the Project provides necessary compensation support and let the villagers build the houses for their own, the villagers can ensure the quality.

The 97.7% of the affected people want to bring their houses and reuse it to build their houses in the new resettlement sites. They understand that temporary access roads will be constructed for transportation materials in the resettlement site. The criteria for new houses should be presented (as grade of house, quality of materials, design of house, etc) to them. The affected people were informed that the standard for self-built houses should comply with the existing National Program 134 on elimination of temporarily degraded houses for the poor ethnic minority people.

11.9.1.4 Public buildings

The AP want the design of Guol house to be as per Co Tu traditions with structure in timber pillar, tilting deck with bamboo, wooden ceiling girder, and roof covered with leaves. Regarding construction of the Guol house, villagers want to construct it by themselves. The funds should be provided by the project. Furthermore, the materials for Guol houses of Pa Dhi, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B are still good, so it can be dismantled and be rebuilt in the new resettlement site to avoid waste. The AP want to build the Guol house according to their cultural design and materials. The Project should provide funds for purchasing materials and other support.

The locations of cemetery should be reallocated and it should be far from the residential areas and roads. The Co Tu culture considers the death burying area as a horror place. The cemetery should not be located near water sources but in the case of Thon 2 (Pa Pang resettlement site) it is near the stream that may cause possible pollution on water.

11.9.1.5 Domestic water supply systems

The affected people requested that in the resettlement site there should be pipe water connected from the water tank to each household.

11.9.1.6 Access roads

The affected people requested that the internal roads within the resettlement sites must be concrete/or asphalt-paved but not gravel-paved. The affected people in Thon 2 village requested that the access road from the dam site to Pa Pang resettlement site must be built. The new road from the resettlement site to the dam site in Thon Vinh is too far for the villagers to go to reservoir for fishing and developing livestock and travel to the Commune Centre for meeting and for the children to attend school. The new Commune Center is about 70 km from the resettlement site. The villagers also want a footpath 4-5km for hunting and collecting non-timber forest products. The Pa Dhi villagers also want the internal road with concreted-paved at width of 4m and the support for maintenance work during 3 years is needed. The main road through the resettlement site must be connected to Cong Don.

11.9.1.7 Irrigation systems

The villagers mentioned that water is available for irrigation even in dry season. Moreover, as the cultivation customs of the local villagers is mainly upland production so rain water is a main source for upland agriculture. However, there are different opinions among the affected people on adequate water availability. The 39.7% of the affected people felt that available water in the springs is sufficient for agriculture production given that they cultivate upland. However, 37.7% of the affected people said that water is insufficient for agriculture production because of the slope of land and in the new resettlement limited soil capacity for water retention. The Pa Pang resettlement site wet rice field will be developed for two villages therefore demand for irrigation water is higher than that of the other sites.

11.9.1.8 Village layout

As the conditions of land and topography in resettlement sites limits the allocation of village layout to horseshoe (traditional) with Guol house in the middle and villagers' houses around, the villagers had to agree with the village layout which is linear. In the new village lay out houses will be divided into groups along the roads. Communal house (Guol house) can be located in the middle of the groups.

The design in the draft Resettlement Site Development Plan shows that the Thon 2 village will be allocated to three residential groups. According to Thon 2 AP, the group in the middle (near Buong spring) is steep and narrow. This area is intended to allocate 13 housing plots and the 13 affected households who will be relocated in the middle area will face many difficulties. It is hard to develop garden in this plots and this residential area it is also far from the other two groups. The affected people have requested to adjust the design of this residential area to allocate to the other areas for the villagers to feel secure about their living condition. After the visit to the Pa Pang resettlement site, representatives of villagers (village elder, village head) of Thon 2 reconfirmed their earlier suggestions and proposed the resettlement site should be planned to two residential groups and not 3 groups as in the present design. The middle group will have difficulty to live in this residential area where the condition is hard for living.

At present, Thon 2 village has total 55 households, there are 2 households in Pa Rum B village (previously originated in Thon 2) who wanted to be relocated with Thon 2 village that the number will be come 57 households. Villagers requested to adjust the resettlement plan to include these two households.

Villagers from Pa Rum B and Pa Dhi villages also raised the issue again that that resettlement site planning should take into account the living condition and custom of the people so that people can avoid hating each other as neighbors (problem with drunken people, poultries crossing village boundary, etc.). The distance between the houses should be 30-50m.

The resettlement site of Pa Rum A belongs to the two sides of Bo Nau spring and the area on the left-side of the Pa Nau spring is not suitable for residential area and for production land (rocky soils and slope). It is requested, if possible, the residential area should be concentrated in one area instead of two different areas. If it is not possible then a permanent bridge must be constructed crossing Pa Nau spring. The 82.5% of the AP said that the village layout should be linear (Layout type 2. linear, with houses aligned, more or less, along a road - Vol.2, Ch.7 – original REMDP). This is because: i) this layout can more or less follow the terrain of the resettlement area and require only minimal land disturbance; and ii) the topographic constraints of the resettlement area. This means that houses will be aligned with garden area, and nonresidential infrastructures like schools, and the health station.

11.9.1.9 Village electrification

All the AP want that electricity must be available before they will be resettled to the new resettlement sites. Thon 2 villagers were worried that after their visit to the resettlement site of Dak Mi 4 hydropower project (in Phuoc Son district, Quang Nam province) the resettlers have been in the site for months but were not provided with electricity. So the project should make electricity available before they are settled in the resettlement sites. At present, all households in Thon 2 have electricity (generator, mini-hydropower generator). Villagers would face difficulties in living in the

site if electricity is not available before relocation.

11.9.1.10 Compensation

The plan of land recovery, compensation, resettlement and implementation of incomes restoration and livelihoods development should be informed to the affected people regularly so they can make plan for relocation accordingly.

The Pa Rum B and Thon 2 villages will be totally inundated and they will be resettled far from the existing area and they will not have access to their present production land. Thus, villagers requested the rate of the unit price for compensation (fruit trees and subsidiary crops) should be higher than the other villages. The affected people also required that the rate of compensation for assets and land must follow the market price and should be agreed by them.

11.9.1.11 Relocation logistics

The affected people want temporary access road to the resettlement sites from their existing village. This is because they want to dismantle their existing houses and bring it to the resettlement site. If there is no access road from the existing village to the resettlement site then the affected people will be forced to choose houses built by the Project. The Site Development Plan must include temporary access road so the AP can bring their dismantle house to their respective resettlement site.

11.9.1.12 Support and Assistance to the Affected People

As the livelihood restoration and stabilization of the subsistence production of the affected people will take long time, the affected people have requested the Project to provide support in terms of food and foodstuff for 2 years for Thon 2 and Pa Rum A, and 3 years for Pa Rum B and Pa Dhi to recover livelihood and agricultural production. The Pa Dhi villagers have requested to be provided 3 rice husking machines for villagers so that they do not have to travel too far to the Commune Center. The Pa Rum B village asked for the support of electricity fee during the first three years of resettlement. Initially, the new environment in the resettlement site will be difficult for the affected people to cope with, therefore, the affected people have requested the Project to provide free of charge medicines for 24-36 months and village health workers be available in the resettlement site (2 nurses and 1 physician in case of Pa Rum B village) after resettled.

For the Pa Dhi village, as the new resettlement site is near the edge of the reservoir, the villagers asked for provision of engine-boats for crossing the reservoir and fishing on the reservoir. All the existing support programs and policies (Program 134, 135) must be remained and not be cut down.

As per Co Tu traditions, the house worming workshop should be done in the new house in the resettlement site. The villagers have requested for allowance for house worming ceremony. In addition, allowance should be also paid for ceremony for removal of graves. According to the Co Tu tradition, third party should remove the graves and the Project should pay for this grave removal.

11.9.1.13 Income Restoration and Livelihoods Development

The affected people were informed that the JFPR Project program will be consulted soon with the affected people. It was requested by the affected people that, the booklet on JFPR Program should

be prepared and the affected people will be provided with the booklet so that they can understand it better and can also do the monitoring. Compensation for land acquisition from the host communities should be made before relocation of the Thon 2 affected people in the resettlement sites so that the resettlers have the land for cultivation right after relocation. The land allocation procedures should be completed soon to avoid the situation where subsidy of rice ran out before the land allocation.

The affected people want information whether they can use the semi-flooded area and the area that will not be flooded by the reservoir. If affected people can use these land areas, they will have more production land than 1.5 ha.

The AP asked for the support of seedling crop and breeding livestock for every households as follows:

- The Thon 2 affected households want 1 breeding cow;
- The Pa Dhi affected households want per household: 100 mango; 50 rambutan; and jackfruit, orange, “uoi” tree, etc.; the Pa Dhi also asked for per household: 1 cow; 4 pigs (3 female, 1 male); 10 chickens; 10 duck; 1,000 fingerlings.

Regarding the aquaculture and fishing in the reservoir, the AP (especially the case of Thon 2 largely depends on fishing in Song Bung river) requested for sufficient support to do fishing. In addition, the affected households wanted to have pond (60-70 m²) per household for development of fish pond. In case of Pa Dhi village, due to the limited land for production, the affected people asked for the support of one rafted-case (2m tall, 10m long and 5m wide) to do aquaculture in the reservoir

11.9.1.14 Consultations and Information disclosure is required

The villagers also requested that the Project should provide information regularly and sufficiently on the plan and schedule of resettlement and compensation (DMS, inventory of loses, pricing, compensation payment, relocation, etc.), as well as the progress of river closing, water filling, etc to the affected people.

Although the consultations were conducted by Quang Nam Planning Institute and the SB 4 HPMB, in 2008, the methodology was not participatory and adequate information was not provided to the affected people. Affected villages received some poster and information of the project but still unclear about their entitlements, schedule of relocation, DMS, inventory of loses, pricing, and compensation payment, etc. The steps and methodology of consultation on the Site Development Plan of the new resettlement sites should be carried out in compliance with the approved guidelines in the REMDP. The updated information on the progress of resettlement and relocation activity should be provided regularly and clearly to the affected people. At present, villagers do not have information whether they can build new houses and/or auxiliaries at their need, and/or repair their house, and maintain the public works (as public water tap maintenance, road maintenance, etc.). The Pa Rum A villagers requested that the Site Development Plan must show the water level in the reservoir to determine the inundation of the village to determine whether they can use their exiting upland or not.

11.9.1.15 Agro-forestry land

During JFPR Inception Mission in April 2009, Quang Nam Provincial People's Committee (Vice-chairman) has stated the significance of agro-forestry development as the forest is a substantial resource for the indigenous ethnic minority people because their livelihood depends mostly on non-timber forest products. The allocation of land and forestry land for resettlers is necessary to be conformed with Provincial direction on forest protection, rehabilitation, and production. The Nam Giang district has the similar direction as the PPC and proposes that user rights should be provided more than 8 ha per household if fund is available.

11.9.1.16 Recommendations of the Consultation:

The SB 4 HPMB should carry out consultations with the affected people on the construction of the temporary road for the affected people to transport their dismantled houses and properties to the resettlement sites. The Resettlement Plans for the access roads should also be prepared.

Before the inundation, the timber in the reservoir could be extracted by the affected people for building their houses. The profiles and results of consultative meetings and surveys organized by the SB 4 PMB and Quang Nam Institute of Urban and Rural Planning should be prepared and documented following ADB requirements.

The issue of land slide in the resettlement sites should really be seriously taken into consideration and prevention and reinforcement measures should be built into the Site Development Plan as the soil in Zuoih commune is prone to land slide (especially in high slope areas) in the rainy season.

11.10 Consultation with the Pa Pang Host Village, April 2009

It is necessary to carry out the detail planning for the Pa Pang village and the resettlement site of Thon 2 affected village since the Thon 2 resettlement site is part of Pa Pang village. The host villagers of Pa Pang also requested the Project to provide support for re-building new houses and adequate infrastructures for all the villagers same as resettled villagers (Thon 2) to ensure the overall development of the area. They were informed that although the Pa Pang village will not be inundated by the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, they would receive possible compensation and access to the development plans for livelihood restoration as other villagers. The Pa Pang villagers expect to be informed publicly about the planning of the resettlement site as well as compensation and livelihood development support for them to understand their entitlements better.

11.10.1 Recommendations from Pa Pang Host Communities

Information on resettlement activities and consultations should be carried out more regularly, as well as steps and procedures in the planning of resettlement should be fully consulted with host community. Regarding the Commune administrative office, all the representatives suggested establishment of a new Commune office in Pa Pang covering 3 villages. Until the new Commune is established, the representative office of the Commune Peoples Committee (CPC) will be set up in Pa Pang.

11.11 Consultation on Preliminary Resettlement Site Development Planning on October 2008

11.11.1 New Resettlement Site and concerns of the Affected People

The affected people raised the following issues during the consultation that relates to their livelihood activities in the resettlement sites and asked the relevant agencies to make necessary revision in the Resettlement Site Development Plan.

11.11.2 Pasture Land

There is **no pasture** land planned for animal grazing in the Resettlement Site Development Plan. Cattle breeding will be one of the main economic activities of the affected people after they resettled and without pasture land it will be difficult for the resettlers to breed cattle. The SB4 PMB suggested that the JFPR Program should closely focus on this issue in the next JFPR Program updating and consultation. (It should be noted that the JFPR Project provide training on cattle breeding and not allocate land for pasture. Identification and allocation of pasture land is the responsibility of the SB 4 PMB). The SB 4 HPMB also argued that there is no need to plan the pasture as resettlers can leave the cattle in the forests as they are doing now. After resettlement, the forests will be zoned and allocated to households and the villages. In the Pa Pang resettlement site without having separate grazing land, there could be conflicts between resettlers and host people over the grazing areas.

According to resettlement site planning, each household will be allocated by 400 m² of residential land and 600 m² of garden land. Affected people are concerned about having no area to construct breeding facilities (for pigs, chicken rearing, and cattle breeding) in the homestead area. The SB 4 HPMB responded that affected households can breed animals and make breeding facilities in the allocated 600 m² land for garden area.

11.11.3 Production Land

The REMDP specified that, besides the area of 1.5 ha of production land that will be allocated for each resettlement household, there will be other areas to reclaim and allocate to affected households additionally. Furthermore, user rights to land for agro-forestry will be provided to the villages and the land will be allocated with an average of 8.0 ha/household for communal agro-forestry development. However, the areas to be reclaimed and the land for agro-forestry is not planned in the draft Resettlement Site Development Plan (2008). The affected people observed during the visit to the proposed resettlement sites, that there is no more area to reclaim, and no land for agro-forestry. The SB 4 PMB responded that the 1.5 ha of production land that will be provided to affected households is included in the area to be reclaimed, and no forest and farming land will be allocated to the affected people, and this issue was informed to ADB by the Official Letter no. 2460/ VN/ATD3-P6SB4 sent to ADB in 5 October 2007. According to the affected people if 1.5 ha of slope land is going to be the total production area for each resettlement household, the resettlers cannot restore their incomes and develop their livelihood.

11.11.4 Boundaries for Land for Host Community and Resettled Community

The affected people from Thon 2 recommended that the Resettlement Site Development Plan should have clear boundaries between production land and the other lands of the host community and land for the resettled community to avoid any conflict in the future.

11.11.5 Shortage of Fuel Wood

Shortage of fuel wood for cooking in the proposed resettlement sites after resettlement is one of the main concerns of the affected people. According to the affected people, the fuel-wood source in the proposed resettlement sites is insufficient for the affected households. The Nam Giang RMIU and SB 4 PMB mentioned that this future fuel wood shortage issue raised by affected people should be a focus of the JFPR Program. (It should be noted that the issue of fuel wood is out of the scope JFPR Project. The selection of appropriate site and preparation of Site Development Plan is the responsibility of the SB 4 HPMB. Since the forest in the resettlement site lack NTFFP, there is little land in the resettlement sites to grow fuel wood and the limited fund of the JFPR Project, there is little that JFPR Project can do to develop intervention which to address the fuel wood shortage in the resettlement sites).

11.11.6 Allocation of Residential Land Garden Land

Residential land and garden land should be allocated at east 6 months to one year before relocation so that affected people can take the initiative to arrange their relocation and start gardening before relocation.

11.11.7 Soil Erosion

The other concern of the affected people on the Resettlement Site Development plan is that, houses and infrastructures will be constructed in the higher ground and there will be risk for soil erosion. The measures to minimize risks of erosion should be included in the Resettlement Site Development Plan.

11.11.8 Construction Modalities and Concerns

Participatory monitoring mechanism for construction works in the resettlement sites should be developed for the affected-people to monitor construction of houses and community infrastructures. Affected people are concerned about the poor quality of construction of houses and infrastructures in the resettlement sites as it happened in the resettlement sites of A Vuong Hydropower Plant in the neighboring District.

11.11.9 Timing of construction of Infrastructure

Affected people requested that the infrastructure components such as roads, irrigation systems etc. must be completed before moving affected people in the resettlement sites. The plan for land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and implementation of incomes restoration and livelihoods development should be informed to affected people on a regular basis so they can take the initiative in their resettlement activities.

11.11.10 Community Infrastructure

Communal House (Guol House) should be constructed by woods and roofed with palm leaves to maintain the traditional cultural value and not by concrete as mentioned in the Resettlement Site Development Plan. The volleyball grounds in the site planning should be changed to football grounds because local people do not play volleyball. The Primary School for Zuoih Commune should be redesigned, for example, the teacher's houses should be inside the school area to take care of resident students and the name of the school must be changed.

The locations of burial grounds should be changed, and be far away from the area allocated for the graves because according to the Ca-Tu customs, the burial grounds must be far from residential areas and roads.

11.11.11 Compensation

There is market price for five kinds of trees, therefore, the compensation for the affected trees should not be base on the provincial regulated compensation price-frame. The Nam Giang RMIU also agreed that the provincial regulated compensation price-frame is rather lower compared to the market prices for some kinds of trees. The market-price surveys must be carried out before preparation of compensation plan for the affected people.

Because the affected villages are seen as “will moving villages”, Government's support programs for the poor of these villages (such as provision of roofs, potable water, plantation program) might be discontinued. Since relocation time is far from now, therefore, discontinuation of supporting program may bring difficulties for the affected people, particularly for the poor.

11.11.12 Relocation

The affected people need the information on whether there is any temporary road leading from their existing village to the access road to the resettlement site. This information is very significant for the affected people to decide whether they will dismantle their existing houses/assets and transport to the resettlement site and rebuild their house or abandon their houses in the affected areas and be forced to accept the already constructed resettlement houses in the resettlement site. The SB 4 HPMB confirmed that there will be access roads to the resettlement sites but there is no temporary road from the existing villages to the access roads. It is apparent that the affected households of Thon 2 and Pa Rum B villages cannot move their houses and assets to the resettlement sites even their existing houses that are in good conditions. It is also extremely difficult to Pa Rum B affected households to move their houses and assets.

The affected people also need to make decision whether to dismantle and move the existing house to the resettlement site or to accept the already constructed resettlement house in the resettlement site, the affected people need to be informed about the approved cost for construction of house in the resettlement site. The cost of housing should be provided to the affected people before requesting them to register for moving existing house to the resettlement site or accepting the already constructed resettlement house in the resettlement site.

An assessment team of Nam Giang RMIU and SB 4 PMB will come to the village to assess which houses should be allowed to move to the resettlement site, which house is not allowed (the

temporary and unsafe houses can not be moved to the resettlement sites). The affected households recommended that the unsafe house criteria of the Government Program 134 (houses with frames of bamboo, leaves or earth) should be applied to assess the condition of their existing house. The concern of the affected people is that, if the other criteria than the Government's unsafe housing criteria is used by the assessment team, then their houses may not be allowed to move to the resettlement sites even their house in good conditions and suitable with their life style. They might be forced to take the already constructed house which is different than their traditional wood house.

Affected people requested that the RMIU should hire the third party to move the graves. Co Tu people cannot move grave themselves because of their customs.

11.11.13 Support and assistance to Traditional Ceremonies

The affected people mentioned that the allowance for Communal House (Guol House) and for the inauguration ceremonies for new house as well as for grave moving worship are insufficient and not enough to organize the ceremonies according to their customs.

Assistance for food and electricity fees should be for 12 months (not six month and three months) as the affected households need at least one year to stabilize their lives in the new place.

Assistance for medicines with VND 100,000/household is insufficient as the transport cost is too expensive to go to the health center to get the medicine. Rice allowance should be made by rice to avoid the different prices between the regulated price of allowance and the market price.

11.11.14 Incomes Restoration and Livelihoods Development

In this Consultation Program, the JFPR Project Livelihoods Development Program (the JFPR Program) was just consulted on its principles, components and entitlements. The Program will be and the consulted soon with affected people. It was requested by affected people that, the booklet on JFPR Project Program should be prepared and provided to the affected people after updating, so that they can understand, follow, participate and monitoring the implementation of the activities.

At present, on average, each affected household has 2.25 ha of production land and it is low land. After resettlement, the land area to be allocated for each household is 1.5 ha of slop land. Affected people are worried that it will be difficult for them to restore their income and livelihood. Breeding of animals is anticipated to be difficult by the affected people because of slop area. There is no pasture land in the resettlement sites and there is insufficient land allocated for the homestead to construct breeding facility.

Affected people are expecting that irrigation systems could be constructed before they move in, and livelihoods trainings, particularly trainings on upland cultivation and animal breeding skills, could be carried out before relocation so that they could apply right after resettled to restore the incomes.

Compensation for the acquired land of host communities should be made before moving the affected people so the resettlers can have the land certificate to start cultivation right after relocation. The land allocation procedures should be completed soon to avoid the situation that affected people have consumed all subsidized rice (12 months) but lands are not allocated to them for production.

The affected people inquired whether they can use the semi-flooded land and if the land that will not be flooded surrounding the reservoir can be allocated to them. If the affected people can use the

semi-flooded land and land that will not be inundated then they will have more production land.

Income restoration and livelihoods development program for self-relocation (5 households from Thon Vinh village will not move to resettlement sites and will be relocated by themselves) should be clarified in details.

11.11.15 Issues of Host Community

Resettlement Site Development Plan must be consulted with the host community in Pa Pang. The people from the host community have not yet been informed about the locations of resettlement sites, and they do not know how much land and other resources will be affected. Without consultation with host community, planning of resettlement site in Pa Pang can create problem later on. The compensation policy and support for the host community should be consulted with the host community. The community requested the documents or booklet on the entitlements to monitor the implementation of compensation policy and support activities.

11.11.16 Institutional Issues

Representative of Nam Giang RMIU recommended that the District Compensation and Resettlement Committee is lacking of staff and capacity to implement community consultation and other activities such as Detail Measurement Survey (DMS), market survey, etc. for the Song Bung 4 Project to comply with ADB Social Safeguard Policies requirements. In order to implement the compensation, support programs and resettlement work as per ADB Social Safeguard Policy requirements, the District Compensation and Resettlement Committee needs three full-time staff just to implement compensation, support programs and resettlement related activities for Song Bung 4 Project. The budget needed for all three full-time staff is US\$6,750/year including training on ADB Social Safeguard Policies. The SB 4 PMB argued that the HPMB is paying for 12 staff of District Resettlement and Compensation Committee for their work on Song Bung 4 Project. The District Compensation and Resettlement Committee responded that these 12 staff is simultaneously in charge of many other functions of their regular work and other projects in the District (implement compensation, resettlement for many projects in the District), and not only for Song Bung 4 Project. Therefore, the time they have for Song Bung 4 Project is insufficient.

11.11.17 Recommendations for Follow-up Actions and Consultations

Housing models in the resettlement sites and plan for Communal Guol House was consulted with affected people by Quang Nam Planning Institute of Urban and Rural in November 2008. The Quang Nam Planning Institute of Urban and Rural will revise the resettlement site planning based on the recommendations of the affected people before submitting the revised plan to the Quang Nam PCC for approval. For the registration for house types, the households want to dismantle their existing house and transfer it to the resettlement sites and the households want to select already constructed house in the resettlement site will be done by Nam Giang District Resettlement and Compensation Committee in November 2008. The JFPR Project Program will be updated and consulted with the affected people and host communities soon.



Pa Pang Resettlement Site Visit by AP from Thon 2 and Pa Pang Host villagers (March 2010)



Wet Rice Survey Team in Pa Pang (March 2010)



Consultation in Pa Dhi Resettlement site (March 2010)



List of Representatives from Affected People who Visited the Resettlement Sites and Participated in the Consultation on Resettlement Development Planning (March 11-17, 2010)

Date: March 12th – 13th, 2010

Village's name: Thon 2

#	Name of person	Position
1	Mr. BỜ nƯỚch A ChỚp	Village Head
2	Mrs. BỜ nƯỚch Chiềng	Community Facilitator
3	Mr. A lầng A Rếp	Community Facilitator
4	Mr. ZỜ Rum Tỉnh	Representative of Fatherland Association at Village
5	Mr. PỜ loong Lềnh	Deputy General Secretary of Commune
6	Mr. Briu Đạ	Villager
7	Mr. BỜ nƯỚch A Chóc	Village Security
8	Mr. BỜ nƯỚch A HỜi	Villager
9	Mrs. Coor Voi	Elder Women (representative of AP)
10	Mr. ZỜ rum Thuậ	Villager

Date: March 12th – 13th, 2010

Village's name: Pa Pang

#	Name of person	Position
1	Mr. A Viế	Village Head cum. VDRG Head
2	Mrs. A Rắ	Community Facilitator
3	Mr. HỜih Sờn	Community Facilitator
4	Mr. A Viế	Representative of Fatherland Association at Village/Patriarch
5	Mr. BỜ nƯỚch BỜn	Representative of Farmer Association at Village
6	Mr. A lầng Zuông	Villager
7	Mr. BỜ nƯỚch BỘt	Village Security
8	Mr. HỜih Úy	Extension Worker (Member of VDRG)
9	Mrs. Doãn Bắy	Head of Woman Union
10	Mr. A lầng Thay	Villager

Date: March 14th, 2010

Village's name: Pa Dhi

#	Name of person	Position
1	Mr. BỜ nƯỚch Cườ	VDRG Head
2	Mrs. BỜ Ling Rí	Village Health Worker/ VDRG member
3	Mr. BỜ nƯỚch Gruông	Community Facilitator
4	Mr. Coor BỜnh	Patriarch
5	Mr. TỜ Ngool LỘch	Representative of Farmer Association at Village
6	Mr. PỜ Loong Dân	Villager
7	Mr. ZỜrum MẾch	Village Security
8	Mr. PỜ Ling Vui	Extension Worker of commune
9	Mrs. TỜ Ngol Đườih	Village head of Woman Union (representative of AP)
10	Mr. ZỜ rum Đạ	Villager

11	Mr. PƠ Loong Pích	People Council Committee Chairman
12	Mr. A rất Mong	Youth Union Secretary
13	Mr. Bling Vân	Villager
14	Mr. ZƠ rum Mến	Community supervisor
15	Mr. TƠ Ngool Nớh	Villager

Date: March 15th, 2010

Village's name: Pa Rum B

#	Name of person	Position
1	Mr. BỜ Ling ĐẾ	Village Head
2	Mr. PƠ Loong ĐẾch	General Secretary of Village
3	Mr. A Lãng A Ủu	Village Security
4	Mr. A Viếт Có	Representative of Fatherland Association at Village
5	Mr. A Lãng Đói	Representative of Farmer Association at Village

Date: March 16th, 2010

Village's name: Pa Rum A

#	Name of person	Position
1	Mr. A Lãng Páu	Deputy Village Head
2	Mr. PƠ Loong Nhiều	Village Extension Worker
3	Mr. ZƠ rum Nhưới	Villager
4	Mr. PƠ Loong Nhốp	Representative of Fatherland Association at Village
5	Mrs. A Lãng Aeo	Head of Woman Union at Village

List of Affected People who Participated in Disclosure and Participatory Village Layout Planning (March 31 to April 3, 2010)

Thon 2 village

No.	Name	Position
1.	Mr. A Lăng Nhốp	Villager
2.	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Choor	Villager
3.	Mr. Bling Nhân	Villager
4.	Mr. Phạm Văn Lập	villager
5.	Mr. ZƠ RÂM Thuận	Villager
6.	Mr. A Lăng Pảnh	Villager
7.	Mr. PƠ Loong ĐƯƠNG	Villager
8.	Ms. A Lăng Bênh	Villager
9.	Mr. Briu Đá	Villager
10.	Mr. Briu Đan	Villager
11.	Mr. ZƠ RÂM Thang	Villager
12.	Mr. ZƠ RÂM A Véc	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
13.	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC A Chớp	Village leader
14.	BỜ NƯỚC Pi	Villager
15.	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC A Chốc	Villager
16.	Ms. A Lăng Nho	Villager
17.	A Lăng A Kéng	Village Women's Union
18.	Ms. PƠ Loong NƯỚC	Villager
19.	Ms. HỒih Đu	Villager
20.	Bling Nhốp	Villager
21.	Ms. A Lăng Bai	Villager
22.	Đinh Văn Thảo	Villager
23.	Ms. TƠ Ngól Inh	Villager
24.	Ms. ZƠ RÂM Pin	Villager
25.	Coor Đháp	Village Community Facilitator
26.	Mr. A Lăng A Rép	Villager
27.	Ms. ZƠ RÂM Dắt	Villager
28.	BỜ Riu Đô	Villager
29.	Ms. BỜ Riu Bhia	Villager
30.	Mr. BỜ Riu Bhon	Villager
31.	A Lăng Bắng	Village Community Facilitator
32.	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Chiéng	Villager
33.	ZƠ RÂM Buôn	Villager
34.	Ms. ZƠ RÂM Vứa	Villager
35.	Ms. Ka Phu Miên	Villager
36.	BỜ Riu Bênh	Villager
37.	Ms. ZƠ RÂM HƯƠNG	Villager
38.	A Lăng Bác	Villager
39.	A Lăng Ing	Villager
40.	Ms. Coor Voi	Villager
41.	Ms. ZƠ RÂM Chung	Village Women's Union
42.	Ms. PƠ Loong Lân	Village Extension Worker
43.	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Chuông	Villager
44.	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Chúp	Villager

47	BỜ NƯỚC Léc	Villager
48	Ms. A Lăng BỐc	Villager
49	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC ĐhỚt	Villager
50	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC ChƯỚc	Villager
51	ZƠ Râm Ớt	Villager
52	ZƠ Râm Hoom	Villager
53	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Choom	Villager
54	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Nía	Villager
55	Ms. A Lăng BỚt	Villager
56	BỜ Riu BỒi	Villager
57	Mr. A Lăng A Rê	Villager
58	Mr. PƠ Loong LỀ	Villager
59	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC Khánh	Villager
60	Mr. A Lăng MỀc	Villager
61	Mr. A Lăng Bung	Villager
62	ZƠ Râm Hanh	Villager
63	Mr. ZƠ Râm Hậu	Village Party Secretary and Head of VRDG
64	ZƠ Râm Kói	Village Para-vet
65	BỜ Riu A Hom	Villager
66	Mr. Briu Be	Villager
67	Mr. Briu Báo	Villager
68	Mr. A Lăng Dũng	Villager
69	Mr. A Lăng Biên	Deputy Commune Party Secretary
70	Mr. A Lăng Zâm	Villager
71	ZƠ Râm Hon	Villager
72	Mr. PƠ Loong Lênh	Villager
73	Mr. HỒih Đìeng	Villager
74	Mr. ZƠ Râm Tĩnh	Villager
75	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC Pim	Villager
76	Mr. A Lăng A Rôm	Villager
77	Mr. A Lăng Pía	Villager
78	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Hôi	Villager
79	Ms. RƠ Râm MƯƠi	Villager
80	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Chim	Villager
81	Ms. PƠ Loong A Hiêm	Villager
82	A Lăng Piêm	Village
83	BỜ NƯỚC Hái	Villager
84	Ms. HỒih Lan	
85	Ms. ZƠ Râm A Đó	
86	BỜ NƯỚC Chanh	
87	Ms. PƠ Loong Lúa	
88		
89		

Pa Pang village

No	Name	Position
1	Mr. A ViếT ĐượC	Village leader and Head of VRDG
2	Mr. A ViếT ĐườI	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
3	Mr. A ViếT ĐầU	Villager
4	Mr. BỜ NướCh BỐT	Villager
5	Mr. A LẫNg Zút	Villager
6	Mr. HỒih Ánh	Villager
7	Mr. A LẫNg Pan	Villager
8	Mr. A ViếT MẾch	Villager
9	Mr. A ViếT Chuy	Villager
10	Mr. HỒih Ách	Villager
11	Mr. HỒih A Chóc	Villager
12	Mr. HỒih Kem	Villager
13	Mr. HỒih Quý	Villager
14	Mr. HỒih SƯ Huynh	Villager
15	Mr. HỒih NướNg	Villager
16	Mr. A ViếT TháI	Villager

Pa Dhi village

No	Name	Position
1	Ms. BliNg Láh	Villager
2	Ms. PỜ loong Pây	Villager
3	Ms. TỜ Ngól Đườih	Villager
4	Ms. Coor ĐhốU	Villager
5	Ms. Coor G LuốC	Villager
6	Ms. A RấT Nim	Villager
7	Coor KiềU	Villager
8	TỜ Ngól PỜ Rô	Villager
9	TỜ Ngól AzƠl	Villager
10	Coor Đhen	Villager
11	BỜ NướC Thanh	Villager
12	Coor Đhíp	Villager
13	PỜ Loong TườP	Villager
14	Coor BhỜỜr	Villager
15	A LẫNg Bhen	Villager
16	TỜ Ngól PườP	Villager
17	BliNg ĐỨa	Villager
18	TỜ Ngól Crí	Villager
19	TỜ Ngól Gruông	Villager
20	TỜ Ngól DiệU	Villager
21	PỜ Loong Nhau	Villager
22	BliNg Inh	Villager
23	BliNg LoóCh	Villager
24	PỜ Loong Hao	Villager
25	TỜ Ngól Pườnh	Villager

26	ZƠ Râm Đườh	Villager
27	PƠ Loong Cao	Villager
28	PƠ Loong Nhin	Villager
29	BỜ NƯỚC Thiết	Villager
30	Coor Sinh	Villager
31	Bling BƯỚi	Villager
32	BỜ NƯỚC PẮt	Villager
33	TƠ Ngòl Nèn	Villager
34	Clâu Hoo	Villager
35	Coor CruỐC	Villager
36	TƠ Ngòl PỚt	Villager
37	Mr. Coor BỜn	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
38	TƠ Ngòl NỚt	Villager
39	Bling Vinh	Villager
40	PƠ Loong Pích	Villager
41	Bling Aly	Villager
42	TƠ Ngòl Buy	Villager
43	Coor Hiết	Villager
44	PƠ loong Niêng	Villager
45	ZƠ Râm Miếp	Villager
46	A Lãng Lênh	Villager
47	ZƠ Râm Vòl	Villager
48	Coor Glêu	Villager
49	ZƠ Râm Nhứt	Villager
50	A RẮt AỨa	Villager
51	Ms. Coor Dân	Village Extension Worker
52	Bling Vui	Villager
53	ZƠ Râm Đũa	Villager
54	PƠ Loong Đieh	Villager
55	Bling Mét	Villager
56	HỒih Nhâu	Villager
57	ZƠ Râm Nhé	Villager
58	Mr. Bling Quyết	Village Para-vet
59	ZƠ Râm Mếnh	Villager
60	TƠ Ngòl BỐC	Villager
61	ZƠ Râm MẾch	Villager
62	TƠ Ngòl MỚi	Villager
63	Bling VƯỚp	Villager
64	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC Gruông	Village Extension Worker
65	ZƠ Râm Đinh	Villager
66	TƠ Ngòl Mùi	Villager
67	PƠ Loong Hoa	Villager
68	Coor MƯỜi	Villager
69	TƠ Ngòl Pâm	Villager
70	TƠ Ngòl VỚi	Villager
71	ZƠ Râm BỚi	Villager
72	PƠ Loong LỚp	Villager

73	PƠ Loong A VỐt	Villager
74	Blúp Áot	Villager
75	PƠ Loong A TỐch	Villager
76	ZƠ Râm ĐhƯƠi	Villager
77	A RẮt Bắn	Villager
78	ZƠ Râm TiẾc	Villager
79	Bling Trắm	Villager
80	Bling Úa	Villager
81	Ms. Un Dóp	Village Para-vet
82	ZƠ Râm Nhung	Villager
83	PƠ Loong Bắi	Villager
84	Bling Bhe	Villager
85	PƠ Loong Hanh	Villager
86	ZƠ Râm Nhoa	Villager
87	HỒih Lắy	Villager
88	Bling Đống	Villager
89	Bling Hềnh	Villager

Pa Rum A

No	Name	Position
1	Mr. PƠ Loong NhƯỜng	Village Extension Worker
2	Ms. A Lắng A Trắt	Villager
3	Ms. A Lắng A Eo	Village Extension Worker
4	Mr. ZƠ Râm Nhiu	Village Party Secretary and Head of VRDG
5	Mr. A Lắng Triều	Villager
6	Ms. BƠ Ling Nhiên	Villager
7	Mr. A Lắng PỚu	Villager
8	Ms. BƠ Ling Tài	Villager
9	Mr. BƠ Ling A Bóc	Village Para-vet
10	Ms. A Lắng TrÁo	Villager
11	Mr. Trần Quang	Villager
12	Mr. PƠ Loong A Tiềm	Villager
13	Ms. BƠ Ling Trinh	Villager
14	Mr. PƠ Loong A TỒi	Villager
15	Mr. A Lắng Ởnh	Villager
16	Mr. A Lắng DỜn	Villager
17	Mr. PƠ Loong A Toóh	Villager
18	Ms. PƠ Ling Nhom	Villager
19	Mr. PƠ Loong A TỨh	Villager
20	Ms. BƠ Ling Bền	Villager
21	Ms. BƠ Ling Trần	Villager
22	Mr. PƠ Loong Nhiều	Village Community Facilitator
23	Ms. BƠ Nướch A PlỚnh	Villager
24	Ms. Clầu Đềnh	Village Women's Union
25	Mr. ZƠ Râm NhƯỚi	Villager

26	Ms. HỒih Bhrêm	Villager
27	Mr. ZƠ Râm NhỚch	Villager
28	Ms. BỜ NƯỚch A HƠ	Villager
29	Mr. BỜ NƯỚc Hoa	Villager
30	Mr. A Lãng A TrƯn	Villager
31	Ms. ZƠ Râm Nháih	Villager
32	Mr. BỜ NƯỚc A PLênh	Villager
33	Ms. BỜ Ling Nhẹ	Village Para-vet
34	Mr. A Lãng Chúi	Villager
35	Ms. HỒih ĐỨc	Villager
36	Mr. BỜ Ling Bêh	Villager
37	Ms. A ViếT TỚnh	Villager
38	Mr. ZƠ Râm Nhí	Villager
39	Ms. Clâu Le	Villager
40	Mr. BỜ NƯỚc Grích	Villager
41	Ms. A Lãng Hẹ	Villager
42	Mr. A Lãng A Hlem	Villager
43	Ms. HỒih Đhẹ	Villager
44	Mr. HỒih ĐỚi	Villager
45	Mr. A ViếT Trờng	Villager
46	Ms. A lãng Via	Villager
47	Mr. ZƠ Râm Nhon	Villager
48	Ms. A Lãng PỜn	Villager
49	Mr. ZƠ Râm Nhong	Villager
50	Ms. Coor Lúu	Villager
51	Mr. BỜ NƯỚch A PLý	Village leader
52	Mr. Clâu A NhƯng	Villager
53	Ms. A Lãng PƯỜn	Villager
54	Ms. HỒih ĐhỚp	Villager
55	Mr. HỒih Gláp	Villager
56	Ms. A Lãng DƯng	Villager
57	Ms. A Lãng DƯỜnh	Villager
58	Ms. BỜ NƯỚc Ấp	Villager
59	Ms. A ViếT BƯa	Villager
60	Ms. Coor ABHéch	Villager
61	Mr. A Lãng ÁTh	Villager
62	Ms. A Lãng Pa Yai	Villager
63	Ms. HỒih ĐƯa	Villager
64	Ms. A Lãng Chem	Villager
65	Ms. A Lãng A ZỚt	Villager
66	Mr. BỜ Ling TrỚi	Villager
67	Mr. BỜ Ling TrỨu	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
68	Ms. BỜ NƯỚc Con	Villager
69	Ms. A Lãng Chun	Villager
70	Mr. BỜ Ling NhỚ	Villager
71	Mr. A Lãng IAnh	Villager
72	Mr. PỜ Loong ĐỨt	Villager

73	Mr. PƠ Loong Tập	Villager
74	Ms. A ViếT TrỚỚ	Villager
75	Ms. Briu Đon	Villager
76	Mr. BỜ NướC Lâm	Villager
77	Ms. ZƠ Râm ChƯa	Villager
78	Ms. ZƠ Râm Nhung	Villager
79	Ms. ZƠ Râm NhiếP	Villager
80	Ms. Clâu ĐhƯa	Villager
81	Ms. PƠ Loong APIâm	Villager
82	Ms. BỜ NướC Xinh	Villager
83	Mr. A Lăng TỨc	Villager
84	Mr. A Lăng Dinh	Villager
85	Mr. A Lăng Chi	Villager
86	Ms. BỜ Ling NƠ	Villager
87	Mr. Clâu BhƯỜng	Villager
88	Ms. Coor Cheen	Villager
89	Ms. A Lăng PỚch	Villager
90	Ms. BỜ Ling Bler	Villager
91	Ms. BỜ Ling NhướC	Villager
92	Ms. PƠ Loong VƯỜn	Villager
93	Ms. BỜ Ling Biều	Villager
94	Mr. BỜ Ling Trâu	Villager

Pa Rum B

No	Name	Position
1	Ms. A Lăng AỚn	Villager
2	Ms. A ViếT Nhân	Villager
3	Ms. Bling Mai	Villager
4	Ms. Bling HuỆ	Villager
5	Mr. A Lăng Chim	Villager
6	Mr. A ViếT Lia	Village Community Facilitator
7	Mr. Bling ĐẾ	Village leader
8	Mr. A Lăng Đói	Villager
9	Mr. A ViếT Ký	Villager
10	Mr. A ViếT Có	Village Extension Worker
11	Mr. A Lăng AƯỜu	Villager
12	Mr. A Lăng Nuông	Villager
13	Mr. ZƠ Râm ThắM	Villager
14	Mr. A Lăng Bùì	Villager
15	Mr. BỜ NướC Tooi	Villager
16	Mr. Bling HƯỜng	Villager
17	Mr. A Lăng GỜm	Villager
18	Mr. BỜ NướC Ốt	Villager
19	Mr. BỜ NướC BỜi	Villager
20	Mr. BỜ NướC Pít	Villager
21	Mr. ZƠ Râm CƯỜng	Villager

22	Mr. A Lăng Pích	Villager
23	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC Tia	Villager
24	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC ABót	Villager
25	Mr. A Lăng Blách	Villager
26	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC PỨc	Villager
27	Ms. ZƠ Râm Nhậт	Village Community Facilitator
28	Ms. HỒih A LẮc	Villager
29	Mr. Ắc Lăng BỪnh	Villager
30	Ms. A Lăng PỨch	Villager
31	Ms. PƠ Loong MỪu	Villager
32	Ms. Bling Chên	Villager
33	Ms. HỒih Sĩ	Villager
34	Ms. A Lăng Mê	Village Women's Union
35	Ms. Bling Ép	Villager
36	Ms. Bling Ký	Villager
37	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC LỘ	Villager
38	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Xinh	Villager
39	Ms. A Viếт TẾT	Villager
40	Ms. ZƠ Râm Thinh	Villager
41	Ms. BỜ Ling Nhên	Villager
42	Ms. ZƠ Râm Theo	Villager
43	Ms. PƠ Loong Lúu	Villager
44	Ms. TƠ Ngól NhỰng	Villager
45	Ms. ZƠ Râm Mản	Villager
46	Ms. Ần L ắng ABum	Villager
47	Ms. A Lăng AỨa	Villager
48	Ms. Ắ Lăng Auông	Villager
49	Ms. ZƠ Râm AOi	Villager
50	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC Tền	Villager
51	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC Tý	Villager
52	Ms. TƠ Ngól Thiếт	Village Extension Worker
53	Ms. A Lăng AƯoi	Villager
54	Ms. A Lăng Đắс	Villager
55	Ms. HỒih A Chem	Villager
56	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC GrƯƠu	Villager
57	Ms. A Lăng NhỚh	Villager
58	Mr. ZƠ Râm ThƯỜng	Villager
59	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC Toàn	Villager
60	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC A Bua	Villager
61	Ms. ZƠ Râm ChƯ	Villager
62	Ms. ZƠ Râm XỐс	Villager
63	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Tiên	Villager
64	Ms. PƠ Loong Cóot	Villager
65	Ms. Bling MƯỜnh	Villager
66	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Plêêl	Villager
67	Ms. A Lăng ĐƯỢс	Villager
68	Ms. A Lăng AỨa	Villager

69	Ms. BỜ NƯỚC Tản	Villager
70	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC A Bâm	Villager
71	Ms. PỜ Loong Nhựa	Villager
72	Mr. Zo Ram Nang	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
73	Mr. BỜ NƯỚC Tào	Villager
74	Ms. ZỜ Râm Nhựa	Villager
75	Ms. A Lăng Tai	Villager
76	Mr. A Viêt La	Villager
77	Ms. A Viêt Lụa	Villager
78	Ms. PỜ Loong Piếp	Villager
79	Mr. A Viêt Cừu	Villager
80	Mr. PỜ Loong Náo	Villager
81	Mr. AViêt Thật	Villager
82	Ms. A Lăng Zem	Villager
83	Mr. PỜ Loong Teo	Villager
84	Ms. A Viêt Lợi	Villager
85	Ms. Bling Bửu	Villager
86	Ms. A Lăng Bích	Villager
87	Ms. TỜ Ngól Giông	Villager
88	Mr. A Lăng Tôn	Villager

List of 4 Affected Households (relocates) from Vinh Village

1	Alang Dung	Villager
2	Arat Vit	Villager
3	Coor Denh	Villager
4	Coor Don	Villager

**List of Representatives from Affected People who Visited the Resettlement Sites and
Participated in the Consultation on Resettlement Development Planning
(November – December 2009)**

Thon 2 village

1. Mr. Bo Nuoch A Chop	Village leader
2. Mr. Bo Nuoch A Pim	Villager
3. Mr. A Lang A Su	Villager
4. Mr. Po Loong Le	Villager
5. Mr. A Lang Benh	Villager
6. Mr. A Lang Bung	Villager
7. Mr. Bo Nuoch Khach	Villager
8. Mr. Bo Nuoch Choor	Villager
9. Ms. Po Loong Nuoc	Village Women's Union
10. Mr. A Lang Ba	Villager
11. Mr. Phan Thien Hai	Villager
12. Mr. A Lang Lap	Villager
13. Ms. To Ngol Inh	Villager
14. Mr. Po Loong Lenh	Deputy Commune Party Secretary
15. Mr. A Lang A Rep	Village Community Facilitator
16. Mr. A Lăng A Rôm	Villager
17. Mr. Briu Be	Village Party Secretary and Head of VRDG
18. Ms. Doan Ha	Villager
19. Mr. A Lang Pia	Villager
20. Mr. A Lang Ram	Villager
21. Mr. A Lang Dung	Villager
22. Mr. A Lang Bien	Villager
23. Mr. A Lang A Re	Villager
24. Mr. A Lang A Choc	Villager
25. Ms. Bo Nuoch Chuup	Village Extension Worker
26. Mr. Po Loong Le	Villager
27. Mr. Hoih Đeng	Villager
28. Mr. Briu Bhet	Villager
29. Mr. Briu Đa	Villager
30. Mr. Hoih Điang	Villager
31. Ms. A Lang Bot	Villager
32. Ms. Zo Ram Bieen	Villager
33. Ms. Zo Ram A Đò	Villager
34. Ms. Hoih Lan	Villager
35. Mr. Zo Ram A Ro	Villager
36. Mr. Zo Ram Noi	Villager
37. Ms. Bo Nuoch Hoi	Villager
38. Mr. Zo Ram A Vec	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
39. Mr. Zo Ram A Lep	Villager
40. Mr. Zo Ram Tinh	Villager
41. Mr. Zo Ram Thuan	Villager
42. Mr. Zo Ram Thang	Villager
43. Ms. Zo Ram Muoi	Villager
44. Mr. Bo Nuoch A Choc	Villager
45. Mr. Po Loong Duong	Villager
46. Ms. Bo Ling Diet	Villager

47	Ms. Po Loong Hiem	Villager
48	Ms. Briu Bhia	Villager
49	Ms. Coor Hai	Villager
50	Ms. Po Loong Lan	Villager
51	Ms. Zo Ram Chung	Villager
52	Ms. Zo Ram Hoan	Villager
53	Ms. A Lang Bot	Villager
54	Ms. To Ngol Ing	Villager
55	Mr. Bo Nuoch Chieu	Villager
56	Ms. A Lang Bai	Villager
57	Ms. Bo Nuoch Chim	Villager
58	Ms. A Lang Nho	Villager
59	Mr. Zo Ram Hol	Villager
60	Ms. Bo Nuoch Chuong	Village Women's Union
61	Ms. Briu A Đu	Villager
62	Ms. Ka Phu Mien	Villager
63	Ms. A Viet Cuu	Villager
64	Ms. Zo Ram Vuoh	Villager
65	Ms. A Lang Bhenh	Villager
66	Ms. Bo Nuoch Nia	Villager
67	Ms. Hoih Đu	Villager
68	Ms. Briu Bon	Villager
69	Ms. Po Loong Lua	Villager
70	Ms. Zo Ram Dat	Villager
71	Ms. Bo Nuoch Chieng	Village Community Facilitator
72	Ms. Bo Nuoch Choon	Villager
73	Ms. A Lang Piem	Villager
74	Mr. CLau Nhan	Villager
75	Ms. A Lang Cheng	Villager
76	Ms. Bo Nuoch Chuor	Villager
77	Ms. Zo Ram Buon	Villager
78	Mr. Zo Ram Hau	Villager
79	Ms. Zo Ram Ot	Villager
80	Ms. Zo Ram Pin	Villager
81	Mr. Bo Riu Bhau	Village Para-vet
82	Ms. A Lang A Cheem	Villager
83	Mr. Bo Nuoch Chieu	Village Extension Worker
84	Ms. Zo Ram Net	Villager
85	Mr. Bo Riu Đan	Villager
86	Ms. Bo Nuoch Đhot	Villager
87	Ms. Coor Voi	Villager
88	Mr. A Lang Mec	Villager
89	Mr. A Lang Bhon	Villager
90	Ms. Zo Ram Bluot	Villager
91	Mr. A Lang Nhop	Villager
92	Ms. B Lup Leeh	Villager

Pa Pang village

1	Mr. A Rat Vien	Villager
2	Ms. Zo Ram Miem	Villager
3	Mr. A Rat Vep	Villager
4	Ms. A Rat Keo	Villager
5	Mr. A Viet Bung	Villager
6	Ms. Doan Thoi	Villager
7	Mr. A Viet Thai	Villager
8	Ms. Bo Nuoch Rooh	Villager
9	Mr. A Viet Duoc	Village leader and Head of VRDG
10	Ms. A Viet Moo	Villager
11	Mr. Bo Nuoch Bot	Villager
12	Ms. A Lang Thay	Villager
13	Mr. A Lang Zuoi	Villager
14	Ms. Zo Ram Mia	Villager
15	Mr. Hoih Anh	Villager
16	Ms. Zo Ram Meech	Villager
17	Mr. Bo Nuoch Bon	Villager
18	Ms. A Rat Chieng	Villager
19	Mr. A Rat Enh	Village Para-vet
20	Ms. Hoih Am	Village Para-vet
21	Mr. Hoih Uy	Village Extension Worker
22	Ms. Hoih Nep	Health Worker
23	Mr. Hoih Ung	Villager
24	Ms. A Rat Aie	Villager
25	Mr. A Viet Chay	Villager
26	Ms. Bo Nuoch SiA	Villager
27	Mr. A Viet Met	Villager
28	Ms. A Rat Mim	Village Community Facilitator
29	Mr. Hoih Ach	Villager
30	Mr. Hoih Kem	Villager
31	Ms. Doan Bay	Village Women's Union
32	Ms. Bo Nuoch Hue	Villager
33	Mr. Hoih Son	Village Community Facilitator
34	Ms. A Rat Thin	Villager
35	Mr. Hoih Quy	Villager
36	Ms. Coor Xoi	Villager
37	Mr. Hoih Cong	Villager
38	Ms. A Viet Bien	Villager
39	Mr. Hoih Nuong	Villager
40	Ms. Coor Dua	Village Extension Worker
41	Mr. Hoih Niem	Villager
42	Ms. A Lang Diet	Villager
43	Mr. Hoih Nen	Villager
44	Ms. A Lang BRah	Villager
45	Mr. A Viet Duoi	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
46	Ms. A Rat Yen	Villager
47	Mr. A Viet Dau	Villager
48	Ms. Coor Nep	Villager
49	Ms. A Rat Ieh	Villager
50	Mr. Hoih Vuong	Villager

Pa Dhi village

1	Mr. To Ngol No	Villager
2	Ms. Blup Vot	Villager
3	Mr. Bling Duoi	Villager
4	Ms. To Ngol GRuong	Villager
5	Mr. A Rat Bot	Villager
6	Ms. To Ngol GRi	Villager
7	Mr. To Ngol GReng	Villager
8	Ms. Bling Boi	Villager
9	Mr. Hoih Dhoonh	Villager
10	Ms. Bo Nuoch Hiet	Villager
11	Mr. Coor Ban	Villager
12	Ms. Bo Nuoch Baoh	Villager
13	Mr. Bo Nuoch Dap	Villager
14	Ms. Po Loong Diet	Villager
15	Mr. Blup AOT	Villager
16	Ms. Po Loong Nhin	Villager
17	Mr. Zo Ram Mai	Villager
18	Ms. A Rat Nim	Villager
19	Mr. A Rat Banh	Villager
20	Ms. Bling Bi	Villager
21	Mr. Coor Roi	Villager
22	Ms. Bling Lot	Villager
23	Mr. Bling Ali	Villager
24	Ms. Bo Nuoch AVo	Villager
25	Mr. Po Loong Ne	Villager
26	Ms. Po Loong ATuc	Villager
27	Mr. Bling Duc	Villager
28	Ms. Bling Duoch	Villager
29	Mr. Hoih Loi	Villager
30	Ms. A Rat Bi	Villager
31	Mr. To Ngol Bi	Villager
32	Mr. Coor Bon	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
33	Ms. A Lang Trot	Villager
34	Mr. To Ngol Blo	Villager
35	Ms. Coor Bor	Villager
36	Mr. Coor Xinh	Villager
37	Ms. A Lang Huy	Villager
38	Mr. Bling Dong	Villager
39	Ms. Po Loong Pay	Villager
40	Mr. Coor Lec	Villager
41	Ms. Bling Nhan	Villager
42	Mr. Po Loong Nhanh	Village Community Facilitator
43	Ms. Coor Dan	Village Extension Worker
44	Mr. Po Loong Pot	Villager
45	Ms. Po Loong Duot	Villager
46	Mr. A Rat Mong	Villager
47	Ms. Bling Rit	Villager
48	Mr. Bling Bin	Villager
49	Ms. A Lang Ly	Villager
50	Mr. Coor Kim	Villager
51	Ms. To Ngol A	Villager

52	Mr. To Ngol Non	Villager
53	Ms. Bo Nuoch Bim	Villager
54	Mr. To Ngol Loc	Villager
55	Ms. Bling Hanh	Villager
56	Mr. A Viet Tuong	Villager
57	Ms. A Viet Tiep	Villager
58	Ms. To Ngol Din	Villager
59	Mr. To Ngol Duot	Villager
60	Ms. Bling La	Villager
61	Mr. Bling Vui	Villager
62	Ms. To Ngol Denh	Villager
63	Mr. Po Loong Nien	Villager
64	Ms. A Lang Venh	Villager
65	Mr. Po Loong Danh	Villager
66	Ms. Bo Nuoch Cau	Villager
67	Mr. A Lang A Bim	Villager
68	Ms. Coor Dau	Villager
69	Mr. Zo Ram Menh	Villager
70	Ms. Po Loong Cau	Villager
71	Mr. Zo Ram Nhung	Villager
72	Ms. Bo Nuoch Oi	Village Community Facilitator
73	Mr. Zo ram Miet	Villager
74	Ms. A Lang Benh	Villager
75	Mr. Zo Ram Voi	Villager
76	Ms. Bling Top	Villager
77	Mr. Zo Ram Nhuoch	Villager
78	Ms. Po Loong Han	Villager
79	Mr. Zo Ram Met	Villager
80	Ms. Coor Kinh	Villager
81	Mr. Zo Ram Tiet	Villager
82	Ms. Po Loong Nhan	Villager
83	Mr. Bling Luop	Villager
84	Ms. Zo Ram Duou	Villager
85	Mr. Po Loong Hoa	Villager
86	Ms. Bo Nuoch Thiet	Villager
87	Mr. Bling A Vot	Villager
88	Ms. Po Loong Huy	Villager
89	Ms. Zo Ram Duong	Villager
90	Mr. Coor Nuong	Villager
91	Mr. Zo Ram Bam	Villager
92	Ms. Coor CRut	Villager
93	Mr. Coor ARoi	Villager
94	Mr. Coor Buch	Villager
95	Ms. Zo Ram Bloi	Villager
96	Mr. Coor CRoi	Villager
97	Ms. Bling Voi	Villager
98	Mr. A Lang Lanh	Villager
99	Ms. To Ngol Vuop	Villager
100	Ms. To Ngol Puon	Villager
101	Mr. Nguyen Tien Dai	Villager
102	Mr. To Ngol Pot	Villager
103	Ms. Bling Inh	Villager

104	Mr. Bling Vinh	Villager
105	Ms. To Ngol Dien	Villager
106	Mr. Bling Vuop	Villager
107	Ms. Bling Triech	Villager
108	Mr. To Ngol Moi	Villager
109	Ms. Bling Ve	Villager
110	Mr. Zo Ram Da	Villager
111	Ms. To Ngol DRot	Villager
112	Mr. Bo Nuoch GRuong	Village Extension Worker
113	Ms. Po Loong Bai	Villager
114	Mr. Bo Nuoch Cuong	Village leader and Head of VRDG
115	Ms. Coor Kec	Villager
116	Mr. To Ngol Ninh	Villager
117	Ms. Coor Diep	Villager
118	Mr. Bling Quyet	Village Para-vet
119	Ms. Zo Ram Nhe	Villager
120	Mr. Coor Hiet	Villager
121	Ms. Bling Ua	Villager
122	Mr. Coor Don	Villager
123	Ms. To Ngol ADon	Villager
124	Mr. Hoih Lay	Villager
125	Mr. To Ngol Bi	Villager
126	Mr. Zo Ram Doon	Villager
127	Ms. Po Loong Hanh	Village Para-vet
128	Mr. Zo Ram Nhua	Villager
129	Ms. To Ngol Mui	Villager
130	Mr. Bo Nuoch Thoi	Villager

Pa Rum A

1	Mr. A Lang Pou	Villager
2	Ms. Bo Ling Tai	Villager
3	Mr. A Lang Janh	Villager
4	Ms. Coor ABHeech	Villager
5	Mr. A Lang Ayh	Villager
6	Ms. A Lang Cheem	Villager
7	Mr. Bo Nuoch APich	Villager
8	Ms. A Lang Pooch	Villager
9	Mr. A Lang Chuoi	Villager
10	Ms. Hoih Duc	Villager
11	Mr. Bo Nuoch Hoa	Villager
12	Ms. Clau Dhoop	Villager
13	Mr. A Lang Chon	Villager
14	Ms. Bo Ling Bieu	Villager
15	Mr. A Lang AMleem	Villager
16	Ms. Hoih Dhe	Villager
17	Mr. A Lang ATrun	Villager
18	Ms. Zo Ram Nhai	Villager
19	Mr. A Lang Ram	Villager
20	Ms. Po Loong Vuon	Villager
21	Mr. A Lang Chi	Villager
22	Ms. Bo Ling Din	Villager
23	Mr. Bo Nuoch GRich	Villager

24	Ms. A Lang He	Villager
25	Mr. Zo Ram Nhooch	Villager
26	Ms. Bo Nuoch AHo	Villager
27	Mr. Zo Ram Nhuoi	Villager
28	Ms. Hoih BHrem	Villager
29	Mr. Zo Ram Nhi	Villager
30	Ms. Clau Le	Villager
31	Mr. Clau Bhuong	Villager
32	Mr. Clau AMLung	Villager
33	Ms. A Lang Puon	Villager
34	Mr. Bo Ling Nhuoc	Villager
35	Ms. Bo Nuoch Ip	Villager
36	Mr. Bo Nuoch EEm	Villager
37	Ms. AViet Trooi	Villager
38	Mr. Bo Nuoch APLenh	Villager
39	Ms. Bo Ling Nhe	Village Para-vet
40	Mr. Po Loong Nhieu	Village Community Facilitator
41	Ms. Bo Nuoch APloonh	Villager
42	Mr. A Lang ALay	Villager
43	Ms. A Lang AZoot	Villager
44	Mr. Bo Nuoch Ep	Villager
45	Ms. A Lang Via	Villager
46	Mr. Po Loong Nhuong	Village Extension Worker
47	Ms. A Lang ATrat	Villager
48	Mr. Po Loong Nhop	Villager
49	Ms. Clau Dhenh	Village Women's Union
50	Mr. AViet Trong	Villager
51	Ms. Zo Ram ABhom	Villager
52	Mr. Bo Ling Truu	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
53	Ms. A Lang Pa Tai	Villager
54	Mr. A Lang Joc	Villager
55	Ms. Bo Ling ABhel	Villager
56	Mr. A Lang Trieu	Villager
57	Ms. Bo Ling A Nho	Villager
58	Mr. A Lang CRoonh	Villager
59	Ms. Bo Ling Bhuonh	Villager
60	Mr. Bo Ling Benh	Villager
61	Ms. AViet Toonh	Villager
62	Mr. Bo Ling ABoc	Village Para-vet
63	Ms. A Lang CRAo	Villager
64	Mr. Zo Ram Nhon	Villager
65	Ms. A Lang Pon	Villager
66	Mr. Po Loong ATiem	Villager
67	Ms. Bo Ling Trinh	Villager
68	Mr. Po Loong ATooi	Villager
69	Ms. A Lang Buonh	Villager
70	Mr. Po Loong ATuch	Villager
71	Ms. Bo Ling Ben	Villager
72	Mr. Po Loong ATooch	Villager
73	Ms. Bo Ling Nhom	Villager
74	Mr. Po Loong Tap	Villager
75	Ms. Briu Don	Villager

76	Ms. A Lang Chem	Villager
77	Mr. A Lang Tuc	Villager
78	Ms. Po Loong Dau	Villager
79	Mr. A Lang Binh	Villager
80	Ms. A Lang Chan	Villager
81	Mr. Zo Ram Nhiu	Village Party Secretary and Head of VRDG
82	Ms. A Lang Teo	Village Extension Worker
83	Ms. A Lang ALanh	Villager
84	Mr. Bo Nuoch APly	Village leader
85	Ms. AViet Bua	Villager
86	Mr. Zo Ram Nhung	Villager
87	Ms. Coor Liu	Villager
88	Ms. Bo Ling Tron	Villager
89	Ms. Hoih Lach	Villager
90	Ms. A Viet Thun	Villager

Pa Rum B

1	Mr. Bo Nuoch Tooi	Villager
2	Ms. Bling Ep	Villager
3	Mr. Bling De	Village leader
4	Ms. Bo Nuoch A Bun	Villager
5	Mr. A Viet Lia	Village Community Facilitator
6	Ms. Bling U	Villager
7	Mr. Po Loong Duoch	Villager
8	Ms. A Lang Auoi	Villager
9	Mr. Zo Ram Tham	Villager
10	Ms. A Lang Bit	Villager
11	Mr. Po Loong Teo	Villager
12	Ms. A Lang Duoc	Villager
13	Mr. Bo Nuoch Tom	Villager
14	Ms. Zo Ram theo	Villager
15	Mr. A Viet Co	Village Extension Worker
16	Ms. Zo Ram Mau	Villager
17	Mr. A Viet Ky	Villager
18	Ms. Po Loong Muu	Villager
19	Mr. A Lang Auou	Villager
20	Ms. Po Loong Moonh	Villager
21	Mr. Bo Nuoch Bhuch	Villager
22	Ms. A Lang Nhang	Villager
23	Mr. Bo Nuoch Ton	Villager
24	Ms. A Viet Dech	Villager
25	Mr. Bo Nuoch Bhit	Villager
26	Ms. Po Loong Denh	Villager
27	Ms. A Viet Biet	Villager
28	Mr. Clau Von	Villager
29	Mr. Po Loong Ngot	Villager
30	Ms. A Lang A Uong	Villager
31	Mr. Bo Nuoch Te	Head of VRDG
32	Ms. Zo Ram Nhat	Village Community Facilitator
33	Mr. Bo Nuoch tia	Villager
34	Ms. Clau Ochoch	Villager
35	Mr. Po Loong Nghi	Villager

36	Ms. To Ngol Dong	Villager
37	Mr. A Viet Cuu	Villager
38	Ms. A lang A Dem	Villager
39	Mr. A Viet La	Villager
40	Ms. Bling Thi Aooi	Villager
41	Mr. A Lang Bhich	Villager
42	Ms. A lang BHenh	Villager
43	Mr. Bnuoch ABham	Villager
44	Ms. A Lang Tai	Villager
45	Mr. Bo Nuoch Tong	Villager
46	Ms. To Ngol Auch	Villager
47	Mr. Bling Quy	Villager
48	Ms. Bo Nuoch Tan	Villager
49	Mr. Zo Ram Nong	Villager
50	Ms. Hoih A Zem	Villager
51	Mr. Zo Ram tho	Villager
52	Ms. To Ngol Thiet	Village Extension Worker
53	Mr. Zo Ram Thuong	Villager
54	Ms. Bo Nuoch Bot	Villager
55	Mr. A Lang Doi	Villager
56	Ms. A Lang Liu	Villager
57	Mr. Zo Ram Chiec	Villager
58	Ms. Bo Nuoch Tien	Villager
59	Mr. Zo Ram Xang	Villager
60	Ms. Po Loong Nhua	Villager
61	Mr. A Lang Nhung	Villager
62	Ms. Bling Xo	Villager
63	Mr. Bling Hung	Villager
64	Ms. To Ngol Mung	Villager
65	Mr. Bling Hung	Villager
66	Ms. Bo Nuoch Cai	Villager
67	Mr. Bling Clong	Villager
68	Mr. Bling Goi	Villager
69	Ms. A Lang Nlui	Villager
70	Mr. Bling Goi	Villager
71	Ms. Zo Ram Thinh	Villager
72	Mr. Zo Ram Doan	Villager
73	Mr. A Viet Lim	Villager
74	Ms. Bling Ky	Villager
75	Mr. A Lang Bhuoh	Villager
76	Mr. A Lang Ton	Villager
77	Ms. Hoih Xi	Villager
78	Mr. A Lang Ghenh	Villager
79	Ms. A Lang Clam	Villager
80	Ms. Bling Bua	Villager
81	Mr. Dinh Van Ky	Villager
82	Mr. Bo Nuoch Vinh	Villager
83	Ms. Bo Nuoch Bhin	Villager
84	Mr. Po Loong Nho	Villager
85	Ms. Bo Nuoch Vuch	Villager
86	Mr. Po Loong Zu	Villager
87	Ms. Zo Ram Nhua	Villager

88	Ms. A Rat A Coch	Villager
89	Mr. Bling Rac	Villager
90	Ms. A Lang Me	Village Women's Union
91	Mr. A Lang Dem	Villager
92	Ms. Bling CHenh	Villager
93	Mr. Bling CRuou	Villager
94	Ms. Bo Nuoch Sinh	Villager
95	Mr. Bling CHuoc	Villager
96	Mr. A Lang Dhoop	Villager
97	Mr. Zo Ram Mooch	Villager
98	Ms. A Lang A Bum	Villager
99	Mr. Bo Nuoch Booi	Villager
100	Ms. Bo Nuoch CRiu	Villager
101	Mr. Bo Nuoch Ot	Villager
102	Ms. A Lang Lo	Villager
103	Mr. A Lang Clach	Villager
104	Ms. Bo Nuoch Peel	Villager
105	Mr. Zo Ram Kia	Villager
106	Ms. A Lang Doc	Villager
107	Ms. Zo Ram Too	Villager
108	Ms. Po Loong Meech	Villager
109	Mr. A Lang Auou	Villager
110	Ms. Zo Ram Men	Villager
111	Mr. Bo Nuoch A Bot	Villager
112	Mr. Zo Ram Nang	Village Elderly Union – Member of VRDG
113	Ms. A Lang Blen	Villager
114	Mr. A Lang Bung	Villager
115	Ms. Hoih ALac	Villager

Annex 1: Preliminary List of Stakeholders identified in PPTA, Phase II, with their Rights, Risks and Responsibilities

Interest Group	Organization/Groupings	Rights	Risks	Responsibilities
Central Government	<p>Communist Party (through provincial and districts departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Industry (through Electricity of Vietnam as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (through provincial and district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Investment (through provincial and district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health (through district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance (through district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Transportation (through district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Education (through district departments as given below)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultimate decision making authority • Development mandate and right to manage natural resources provided by Constitution (Arts. 17,18...) and sector legislation • Regulatory functions (e.g. Investment License, EIA) • State Management functions (Water Law Art 2, 22, 23), Environment Law, Forest Law • Right to develop water/energy resources and protect the environment pursuant to national laws and regulations • Right to appropriate land for public purpose (Land Law Arts. 105, 107, 109) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks related to the right and duty to formulate national development policies • Risks inherent in undertaking dam projects against those of other initiatives and 'do nothing' options (given demand for water and electricity services) • Macro-level and external risks, e.g. regional security, global and regional economy, and climate change • Risks of public rejection of government choices • Risks of failure of economic, public safety or environmental regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to sustainable development • Codifying international commitments into national laws (e.g. MDGs, Conventions, including protecting rights of individuals under Int'l Covenants of Civil and Political Rights (IECPR) and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (IESCR) ratified in 1982) • Establishing policies and guidelines for resettlement, environmental protection, etc. • Master plans for electricity provision (EVN), water resources management (MARD), water supply to all citizens (WASA), etc. • Public safety • Commitment to Integrated Water Resources Management • Duties defined under the UN Declaration on Right to Development (Article 2(3)) – e.g. policies and legal framework to meet development needs and e.g. policies and legal framework to meet development needs and development • Approvals of Pre-feasibility study, Feasibility Study, EIA, Resettlement Plan, Investment License, License for Hydraulic Infrastructure • Providing enabling environment for consultation processes including appeals mechanisms • Comply with agreements reached on mitigation measures • Monitoring of policy implementation

<p>Provincial Government (Quang Nam, and Da Nang City)</p>	<p>Provincial People's Committees Dept. of Planning and Investment Dept. of Agriculture and Rural Development Irrigation Management Companies Depts. of Natural Resources and Environment Forest Protection Depts. Dept. of Industry Department of Information and Culture Committee for Ethnic Minorities Provincial Flood Committee Provincial Compensation, Resettlement and Assistance Board Water Supply Companies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights delegated to provinces from central level – similar to “Central Government” for programs and projects within provincial jurisdiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of unanticipated impacts and their affect on the people and natural resources of the province • Risks of public rejection of government choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to “Central Government” for projects and processes within provincial jurisdiction <p>Particular responsibility for implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land administration • Forest protection • Water quality • Water supply provision • Irrigation management and flood protection • Review, approval and implementation of Resettlement Plan • Monitoring of policy and project implementation
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<p>District Administration (Nam Giang, Dai Loc, Dong Giang, Duy Xuyen and Dien Ban districts, and Hoi An Municipality)</p>	<p>District People's Committees Depts. of Agriculture and Rural Development Depts. of Natural Resources & Environment Dept. of Planning and Investment (Nam Giang) Dept. of Health (Nam Giang) Dept. of Education (Nam Giang) Dept. of Transportation (Nam Giang) Land Administration Division (Nam Giang) Dept. of Finance (Nam Giang) District Police (Nam Giang)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to “Provincial Government” • Recommendation of resettlement plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of unanticipated impacts and their affect on the people and natural resources of the districts • Risks of public rejection of resettlement options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particular responsibility for local level implementation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resettlement and land allocation ○ Forest management ○ Local water supply ○ Environmental management
<p>Watershed</p>	<p>Song Tranh Nature Reserve Water Resources Review Committee (WRRC) Upstream Riverine Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to land • Right to utilize forest resources • Rights of protection to provincial conservation areas, special use forest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of exploitation of forest areas and increased hunting from in-migration and improved access roads • Risk to biodiversity in particular Song Thanh Conservation Area • Risk of increased soil erosion due to access roads and cultivation • Risk of suboptimal use of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and design of mitigation measures • Assist authorities in implementation of agreements reached on environmental mitigation • Compliance with conservation regulations related to the nature Reserve • Monitoring - notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Operational rules for hydropower reservoirs • Follow grievance redress procedures

<p>Developer</p>	<p>Electricity of Vietnam Hydropower Project Management Board No. 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights for planning, investment and development established under its statute • Right to utilize national water resources subject to regulatory framework (Investment License (MPI), EIA Certificate (MoNRE), Water Resources License (MoNRE)) • Right to acquire land under Land Law (Art. 105, 107, 109) • Contractual rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological, hydrological risk • Construction risk, dam safety • Market risks – economic risks • Risks of unforeseen impacts (environmental, social, sedimentation.) • Financial risk of delay • Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conform to procedures and norms of national laws • Act in accordance with corporate guidance and statements of corporate social responsibility • Comply with commitments of environmental management plan, resettlement plan and ethnic minority development plan • Financing of resettlement plan and environmental management plan measures • Comply with covenants of financing agencies • Internal monitoring of mitigation measures
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<p>Communities to be resettled in reservoir area</p>	<p>Villages in Zuoih commune (206 households):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pa Rum A (44 households) • Pa Rum B (52 households) • Pa Dhi (62 households) • Thon 2 (48 households) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional rights (1992) (Arts. 17, 18, 23, 58) • Rights to land - Land law (Art. 105,106) • Right to compensation – Land Law (Art. 39, 42, 106) and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 18- 26) • Rights of access to water for household use -Water Law (Art 1, 22, 23) Land Law (102) • Right of access to fish in river - Water Law (Art 1, 22) • Access to forest resources – Land Law (Arts. 75, 76, 77) • Traditional / customary rights – Land Law (Art 100, 101); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 23) • Rights to ancestral property - Land Law (Art 98- 99); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 22) • Right to complain – Land Law (Art 106, 138, 139); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 49) • Rights of ethnic minority people – Constitution of Social Republic of Vietnam (1992) (Art. 5); Instruction 525/TT issued by the Primer Minister on November 2, 1993³ • Entitlement to livelihood improvement under ADB involuntary resettlement policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks to income and livelihood and absorbing proposed resettlement measures • Risk of insufficient cultivable land • Loss of access to natural resources and common property, (river, forest, agricultural and grazing land) • Risk to absorbing the shock of dislocation/disruption • Loss of cultural identity • Break up of domestic group relationships • Risk of loss of living condition in natural environment • Health risks including STDs • Risks to future generations of biodiversity loss • Risks of trafficking in women and children, child labor and other social evils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and negotiations on mitigation measures • Declare current livelihood status, problems and needs • Assist authorities in implementation of agreements reached on resettlement mitigation • Notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Follow grievance redress procedures
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³ Art. 5 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1992) reads: *"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified State of all nationalities living on the territory of Vietnam. The State carries out a policy of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance among all nationalities, and forbids all acts of national discrimination and division. Every nationality has the right to use its own language and systems of writing, to preserve its national identity, and to promote its fine customs, habits tradition and culture. The state carries out policy of comprehensive development and gradually raises the material and spiritual living conditions of the national minorities"*.

<p>Host communities for resettlement</p>	<p>Pa Pang village in Zuoih commune with 21 households</p>	<p>Same as “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to income and livelihood due to pressures from incoming population • Risk of limitation of cultivable land • Pressures on natural resources and infrastructure • Threat to cultural identity • Threat to domestic group relationships • Health risks including STDs • Risks to future generations of biodiversity loss • Risks of trafficking in women and children, child labor and other social evils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and design of mitigation measures • Assist authorities in implementation of agreements reached on resettlement mitigation • Obligation towards integration of incoming people • Monitoring - notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Follow grievance redress procedures
<p>Downstream riverine communities (fishing, riverbank agriculture, water supply, flooding)</p>	<p>Nam Giang District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pa Dau village in Thanh My commune <p>Dai Loc District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dai Son, Dai Hong, Dai Lanh, Dai Dong, Dai Quang, Dai Hoa, Dai Cuong, Dai Minh, Dai Phong and Dai Nghia communes <p>Dong Giang District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ma Cooih and Ka Dang communes <p>Da Nang Municipality Duy Xuyen District Hoi An municipality</p> <p>Extent of downstream impacts to be determined in further studies.</p>	<p>Same as “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to income, livelihood and nutrition due to changes in hydrology and aquatic resource impacts i.e. risk to fish stocks due to dam construction and blockage to fish migration • Risk of contamination of water supplies and fish loss due to low water quality • Risk to public safety of dam break and unannounced power station discharge • Pressures on natural resources and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and design of mitigation measures • Monitoring – notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Follow grievance redress procedures

<p>Upstream riverine communities (fishing, use of water for drinking and agriculture, area in backwater of reservoir)</p>	<p>Nam Giang District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zuoioih, La Ee, Cha Val, Dac Pre, Dac Ring and La De communes <p>Extent of upstream impacts to be determined in further studies</p>	<p>Same as “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to income, livelihood and nutrition due to changes in hydrology and aquatic resource impacts i.e. risk to fish stocks due to dam construction and blockage to fish migration • Risk of increase flooding by backwater of reservoir • Pressures on natural resources and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and design of mitigation measures • Assist authorities in implementation of agreements reached on environmental mitigation • Monitoring – notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Follow grievance redress procedures
<p>Communities affected by construction areas, roads, and transmission lines</p>	<p>Villages in Ta Bhing, Ca Dy and Thanh My communes of Nam Giang District.</p> <p>Location and numbers of people to be determined by further studies.</p>	<p>Same as “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<p>As for “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<p>As for “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>
<p>Financiers</p>	<p>Government of Vietnam</p> <p>ADB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment rights (as provided in mandates of international organizations, national commerce law, trade treaties, procurement regulations, etc) • Rights for recourse to arbitration prescribed in international agreements, or prescribed in contracts made in the country that invoke international charters (e.g. FIDIC) • Right to invest in property in accordance with national legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment risk (composed of competitive risk, market risk, political risk and project risks) • Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with national laws and regulations • Compliance with safeguard policies (IFIs, ECAs etc) • Implement industry standards and international good practice (e.g. Equator Principles) • Corporate behavior linked to national laws and international commitments, where they are codified in national law • Compliance with development orientation (for development finance institutions) • Responsible to shareholder expectations

<p>Vietnamese Mass Organizations:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatherland Front • Youth Union • Women’s Union • Farmer’s Associations • Motherland Front • Radio Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights established under governing law and mandate of the organization • Right of access to information • Right to consultation and participation in decision-making processes • Right to seek redress in case of violations of the rights of interest groups or contractual violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks to interests of its membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate representation of the views of interest groups • Objective monitoring and analysis • Independence / disclosure of interests
<p>NGO’s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF • World Vision • FIDR • BirdLife International • International River Network • IUCN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights established under governing law and mandate of the organization • Rights to freedom of expression (including representation of environmental interests as defined in international conventions and national legislation) • Right to seek redress in case of violations of the rights of interest groups or contractual violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks to interests of its membership • Risks to the environment, endangered species • Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate representation of the views of interest groups • Objective monitoring and analysis • Independence / disclosure of interests
<p>Consultants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PECC3 • HPPMB3’s Resettlement Consultant (when hired) • SWECO International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights established under governing law and mandate of the organization • Rights under commercial law • Contractual rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and financial risks • Unforeseen impacts • Professional risk • Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow national standards and procedures and donor policies • Good practice • Act in accordance with corporate guidance and statements of corporate social responsibility • Accurate representation of the views of interest groups • Independent monitoring and evaluation

Annex 2: Agenda of the First Multi Stakeholder Consultations Workshop on 10 February 2006.

Time	Content/Activity	Notes
07:30 – 08:00	Registration	
08:00 – 08:15	Welcome speech	District representative
08:15 – 08:30	Overview of Song Bung 4	HPPMB3
08:30 – 08:45	Q&A on SB4 overview	Consultant
08:45 – 09:00	Overview of environmental impact issues	Consultant
09:00 – 09:15	Q&A on environmental impact issues	Facilitators
09:15 – 09:30	Overview of social impact issues	Consultant
09:30 – 09:45	Q&A on social impact issues	Facilitators
09:45 – 10:00	Coffee Break	Facilitators
10:00 – 10:45	Small Focus Group Work on IMPACTS > Discussion, identification of further impacts > Ranking of impacts	Facilitators With inputs from Consultants
10:45 – 11:30	Small Focus Groups report to plenary > Results and rationale of ranking > International & local consultants comments > General discussion	Facilitators
11:30 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 13:30	Open Q&A with A Vuong representatives (Focus: Resettlement issues)	Facilitators
13:30 – 13:45	Overview of ADB's social safeguard and disclosure requirements	Consultant
13:45 – 14:00	Q&A on ADB's social safeguard requirements	Facilitators
14:00 – 14:15	Overview of environmental MITIGATION issues	Consultant
14:15 – 14:20	Q&A on environmental MITIGATION issues	Facilitators
14:20 – 14:30	Overview of social MITIGATION plans to date	Consultant
14:30 – 14:40	Q&A on social MITIGATION plans to date	Facilitators
14:40 – 15:10	Small Focus Group Work on MITIGATION ▪ Discussion & ranking of environmental and social/resettlement mitigation ▪ Brainstorming & consensus on mitigation tools	Facilitators
15:10 – 15:40	Small Focus Groups report to plenary	Facilitators
15:40 – 16:00	International & local consultants comments and presentation of WRRC (Water Resources Review Committee)	Consultant and Tim McGrath
16:00 – 16:15	Final comments on workshop content	Consultant
16:15 – 16:30	Closing remarks	District

	representative
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Annex 3: List of Participants at the First Multi Stakeholder Workshop on 10 February 2006 at Nam Giang

No.	Name	Office Title and Address	Tel. No.
	Nguyen Nhat Tuyen	ADB specialist	04.933 1374
	Bho Nuoch Chien	Secretary of the Communist Party, Thach My district	0511 840 546
	Nguyen Minh Chien	Project Management Board	0905 717 727
	Tran Quang Khai	Construction consultants in Electrical Company no. 3 (ATD 3)	08 930 7756
	Vu Thi Hien	MONRE	0912 377 735
	Le Thi Ngoc Quynh	Electricity Vietnam (EVN)	0913 203 384
	Tran Nguyen Quang Huy	ATD 3	0903 187 707
	Nguyen Thai Vu	PECC3	08 930 7756
	Do Dinh Hon	PECC3	0914 113 486
	Tran Thi Vu Thu	PECC3	0988 253 852
	Dao Thi Viet Nga	International River Network	0904 368 463
	Nobuko	FIDR	0511 871 279
	Dinh Ngoc Dieu	FIDR	0905 058 052
	Barnuy Long	WWF	0511 810 753
	Tran Huy Chuong	ADB specialist	0903 703 357
	Pham Thi Nhu	Planning and Financing Department, Nam Giang District	0510 792 305
	Tran Vuong Thinh	District Radio Station	
	Do Tuan	Song Thanh reserved area	0914 300 627
	Tran Thanh Hai	District People Committee	0914 001 637
	Doan Van Thanh	DONRE	0913 409 750
	Nguyen Van Binh	Division of Education and Training	0511 792 232
	Nguyen Tien Dung	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	0511 792 225
	Nguyen Sau	District Youth Union	0905 261 246
	Vu Thi Ngoc Tran	NIAPP	0913 385 282
	Nguyen Van Truong	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	
	Cho Ram Nhien	Chairman of Nam Giang CPC	
	Hoang Trong Dung	Chief Officer of Nam Giang CPC	
	Gio Rong Nang	Secretary of Communist Party in Ta Bhung Commune	
	Tagon Dha	Cong Don Village, Zuoih commune	099 451 001
	Tagon Auoc	Cong Don Village, Zuoih commune	
	Bui Cong Luong	Economic department	0510 840245
	Lam Quang Hinh	NIAPP	0988 182 821
	Dao Huy Khue	NIAPP	0913 553 353
	Nguyen Ha Hue	NIAPP	0913 520 818
	Le Trung Thong	NIAPP	0912 075 558
	Tran Thi Binh	Forest planning and surveying agency	04 689 0946
	La Lim Hau	District Farmer Union	0953 816 58/ 840 346
	Briu Gounh	District Women Union	0510 845 036
	Vo Van Chuong	Front Fatherland	840 251
	Tra Thanh Hoang	Chief of District Police	792 211
	Nguyen Huu Duong	Division of Infrastructure Economics	792 213
	Le Duc Phuc	Divison of Natural Resources and Environment	792 224
	Ri A Nhung	Chairman of Thach My District centre	840 208

No.	Name	Office Title and Address	Tel. No.
	Bshing Dong	Pa Dhi village, Zuoaih Commune	
	Alang Xpup	Pa Dhi village, Zuoaih commune, Secretary of Communist Party	
	Bling Dam	Con Don Village, Zuoaih Commune	
	Alang Xrat		
	Tran Tan Tai	Heath Division	840 162/ 0905 606 016
	Bling Da	Ka Dang Ta Bhing	
	Bnuoch Toui	Prum B Xa	
	Poloong Nhieu	Pa Rum A village	
	Bhling De	Pa Rum B village	
	Alang Don	Anthropological Division	
	Chau Van Ngo	Vice chief officer of DPC	
	Le Van Luyen	Economic Department, Dong Giang District	
	Nguyen Minh Bao	Natural Resources and Environment Division, Dong Giang District	
	Alang Trach	Vice chairman of Me Linh CPC	
	Briu Le	Chairman of Dang CPC	
	Alang Mai	Vice chairman of Nam Giang DPC	792 412/ 0905 123 697
	Tongol Kia	Ta Ta Binh (Chairman of CPC)	792 035

Annex 4: Agenda of the Second Consultations Workshop, Tam Ky on 27 April 2006

Time	Content/Activity	Presenter
07:00 – 07:30	Registration	
07:30 – 07:45	Welcome Speech	Province Representative
07:45 – 08:00	Presentation of Water Resource Review Committee (WRRC)	Tim McGrath
08:00 – 08:20	Overview of Vu Xa River Basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Resources in the River Basin ▪ Planned Hydropower Developments in the River Basin ▪ Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project ▪ Likely Operation Regime of Future Hydropower Projects in the River Basin ▪ Multipurpose Aspects 	HPPMB3
08:20 – 09:00	Results of Hydrodynamic Modelling Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope of Study ▪ Operation Studies ▪ Sediment Erosion Studies ▪ Flow Regime Studies ▪ Reservoir Issues 	SIWRR
09:00 – 09:30	Identified Downstream Environmental Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope of Environmental Impact Study ▪ Flow Patterns ▪ Water Quality ▪ Aquatic Ecosystem ▪ Others 	Dr. Nhung
09:30 – 09:45	Coffee Break	
09:45 – 10:15	Identified Downstream Social Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope of Social Impact Study ▪ Fishery ▪ Access to Water for Domestic Use and Irrigation ▪ Others 	Mr. Thong
10:15 – 11:00	Small Focus Group Work on IMPACTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions on Identified Downstream Impacts ▪ Consensus on Impacts 	Facilitators with input from Consultants
11:00 – 11:30	Small Focus Groups Report to Plenary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of Results ▪ Comments by the Consultant 	Facilitators
11:30 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 13:30	Overview of ADB's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies	Dr. Nhung & Mr. Thong
13:30 – 14:00	Anticipated Downstream Environmental Mitigation Measures	Dr. Nhung
14:00 – 14:30	Anticipated Downstream Social Mitigation Measures	Mr. Thong
14:30 – 14:45	Coffee Break	
14:45 – 15:30	Small Focus Group Work on MITIGATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions on Mitigation Measures ▪ Consensus on Mitigation Measures 	Facilitators with input from Consultants
15:30 – 16:00	Small Focus Groups Report to Plenary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of Results 	Facilitators

	▪ Comments by the Consultant	
16:00 – 16:15	Summary of Workshop	Consultant
16:15 – 16:30	Closing Remarks	Province Representative

Annex 5: List of Participants at the Second Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on 27 April 2006 at Tam Ky

No	Name	Office Title and Address	Tel. No.
	Nguyen Van Le	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Đa Nang	0511 642 267
	Do Dinh Hon	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Đa Nang	0511 642 267
	Tran Van Van	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Đa Nang	0511 642 267
	Nguyen Thai Vu	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Đa Nang	930 7756
	Duong Thi Thanh Truc	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Đa Nang	930 7756
	Ngo Gia Hai	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Đa Nang	0511 642 267
	Ngo Van Sau	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dmim Commune – Dai Loc District	772 031
	Cao Van Nhac	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dai Nghia Commune – Dai Loc District	0905 300 070
	Le Thien Benh	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dai Phong Commune – Dai Loc District	0988 492 322
	Ngo Tan Dieu	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dai Son Commune – Dai Loc District	
	Le Minh Hai	Land Management Board of Dai Cuong Commune – Dai Loc District	0905 284 302
	Truong Muoi Mot	Quang Nam province’s Mother Land Front	0905 137 925
	Pham Ngoc Long	Chairman of People’s Committee Dai Hong Commune – Dai Loc District	0903 150 045
	Nguyen Thi Anh Thi	Dai Loc District’s Natural Resources and Environment Department	865 462
	Huynh Sau	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dai Hoa Commune – Dai Loc District	0983 764 379
	Hoang Van Nong	Quang Nam Water Construction Company	852 619
	Nguyen Tai	Dong Giang District’s Economic Department	898 258
	Le Thi Tuyet Hanh	Environment Faculty – Quang Nam province’s Natural Resource and Environment Department	859 532
	Nguyen Van Thanh	Mineral Faculty – Quang Nam province’s Natural Resource and Environment Department	810 416
	Nguyen Thanh Hai	Vice Chairman of People’s Committee of Nam Giang District	792 315
	Bui Cong Luong	Economic Department of Nam Giang District	792 329
	Rhia Dung	Chairman of People’s Committee Nam Giang District	840 202
	Bo Linh On	Vice Chairman of People’s Committee Ta Bhing Commune – Nam Giang District	792 035
	Ra Rum Da	Chairman of People Committee Zooih Commune – Nam Giang District	
	Nguyen Tien Dung	Chief of Natural Resource and Environment Department of Nam Giang District	792 224
	Tu Van An	Vice Manager of Natural Recourses and Environment Department of Dien Ban District	867 627
	Thang Duc Suu	Vice Chairman of People’s Committee of Dien Ban District – Quang Nam	0903 584 184
	Tran Hai Ha	Vice Director of Quang Nam Province ‘s Forestry Management Board	0905 110 791
	Nguyen Thi Lien	Vice Chairwoman of Propaganda and Instruction Board – Quang Nam Province ‘s Woman Association	812 488
	Le Thanh Chau	Chairman of Quang Nam Province’s Farmer Association	0913 429 910
	A Vo To Nhua	General Secretary of Ma Cooih Commune – Dong	798 947

No	Name	Office Title and Address	Tel. No.
		Giang District	
	Vu Minh Thien	Southern Institute of Water Resources Science	0919 175 647
	Pham The Vinh	Southern Institute of Water Resources Science	0913 607 775
	Dang Thuy Nga	WWF	0982 260 673
	Tim Mao		
	Tran Huy Chuong	Vu Xa River Management Board	0903 703 357
	Pradeep Perera	ADB	
	Nguyen Cong Dung	Vice Chairman of People's Committee of Duy Xuyen District	0913 415 551
	Tran Thi Kieu Oanh	Natural Resources and Environment Department of Duy Xuyen District	877 532
	Huynh Hoang	Quang Nam Province 's Flood Broadcasting and Preventing Office	0905 342 592
	Huynh Van Muoi	Quang Nam Province's Investment and Planning Department	0905 475 777
	Nguyen Tang Thuong	People's Committee Office of Quang Nam	0913 497 099
	Vu Pham Thao	People's Committee Office of Quang Nam	090 818 9395
	Kham	People's Committee Office of Quang Nam	
	Pham Phuoc Toan	Quang Nam province's Natural Recourses and Environment	0905 132 193
	Tran Muoi Mot	Project Implementation Unit 3	0914 115 472
	Diep	Fishery Expert	
	Ha Hue	Society Expert	
	Bich Ngoc	Public Relation Consultant	
	Nguyen Thi Kim Nhung	Environmental Expert	

Annex 6: Agenda: 3rd Stakeholder Workshop, Nam Giang on 25 July 2006

Time	Content/Activity	Notes
07:30 – 08:00	Registration	
08:00 – 08:15	Welcome Speech	District Representative
08:15 – 09:00	Introduction, Purpose of the Workshop, Video of Village Consultations, Participant Expectations	Facilitators
09:00-10:00	Subject A and Subject C-Presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project • Overview of ADB's Safeguard Policies • Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures • Social Impacts and Resettlement Plans-Downstream 	Consultant
09:00-10:00	Subject B-Small Group Work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures • Resettlement Sites, Access Options and Village Layout 	Facilitators
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 11:30	Subject A-Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions on Environmental Mitigation Measures • Consensus on Environmental Mitigation Measures 	Facilitators
10:30 – 11:30	Subject B-Small Group Work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Land, House and other Fixed Assets • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources 	Facilitators
10:30-11:30	Subject C-Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions on Downstream Mitigation Measures and Proposal for Plan/Entitlements 	Facilitators
11:30 – 13:00	Lunch	
13.00 – 14.00	Social and Resettlement Presentations for Leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impacts and Resettlement Plans-Reservoir • Social Impacts and Resettlement Plans-Project Lands 	Consultant
14:00-15:00	Subject A: Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss about impacts and mitigations during construction phase • Discuss about general mitigations measures like: community based forest management, environmental protection, training and propaganda.... 	Facilitators
13:00-15:00	Subject B-Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Crops and Trees, and other Productive Assets • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Livelihoods • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Common Property and Infrastructure 	Facilitators
13:00-15:00	Subject C-Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued Discussions on Downstream Mitigation Measures and Proposal for Plan/Entitlements • Consensus on Downstream Mitigation Measures and Proposal for Plan/Entitlements 	Facilitators

15:00 – 15:15	Coffee Break	
15:15 – 16:15	Small Focus Groups Report to Plenary	Facilitators
16:15 – 16:45	Review of Outstanding Issues Raised by Participants	Facilitators
16:45-17:00	Closing of Workshop	District Representativ

Annex 7: List of Participants at the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 27 April 2006 at Tam Ky

No.	Name	Office title and address	Telephone no.
1.	Alang Don	Anthropological Division	
2.	Arat Crum	Pa Dau 2 village	
3.	Barnuy Long	WWF	0511 810 753
4.	Bhat Chau	District Farmer Union	
5.	Bho Nuoch Chien	Secretary of the communist party, Thach My district	0511 840 546
6.	Bling Da	Ka Dang Ta Binh	
7.	Bling Dong	Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune	
8.	Briu Gounh	District Women Union	0510 845 036
9.	Bui Anh	Dai Son commune	
10.	Bui Duc Loi	Chief of Divison of Natural Resources and Environment	
11.	Cao Tien Dai	Pa Dhi village	
12.	Chau Van Ngo	Vice chief officer of DPC	
13.	Cho Ram Nhen	Chairman of Nam Giang CPC	
14.	Cuong	ATD 3	
15.	Dao Thi Viet Nga	International River Network	0904 368 463
16.	Dinh Ngoc Phuong	Division of Infrastructure economics	
17.	Do Dinh Hon	ATD 3	0914 113 486
18.	Gap	Division of Agriculture	
19.	Hoang Trong Dung	Chief Officer of Nam Giang CPC	
20.	Huynh Van Thuong	Mosaïd Plan	
21.	Lang Uon	Pa Dau 2 village	
22.	Le Cong Be	Song Thanh Natural Preserver	
23.	Le Duc Phuc	Divison of Natural Resources and Environment	792 224
24.	Le Van Loi	Dai Son commune	
25.	Ngo Cong Thanh	Vietnam International Development and Support Organization	
26.	Nguyen Huu Phuoc	Keady commune	
27.	Nguyen Ngoc Dung	Department of Natural Resources and Environment	
28.	Nguyen Sau	District Youth Union	0905 261 246
29.	Nguyen Tan Dieu	Dai Son commune	
30.	Nguyen Thai Vu	ATD 3	08 930 7756
31.	Nguyen Tien Dung	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	0511 792 225
32.	Nguyen Van Binh	Division of education and training	0511 792 232
33.	Nguyen Van Hong	Front Fatherland	(0510).840-251
34.	Nguyen Van Phuong	Vice chairman of Nam Giang DPC	
35.	Nhan	Officer of DPC	
36.	Nhung	Institute of Environment	
37.	Pham Phu Phi	Vietnam International Development and Support Organization	
38.	Pham Thi Nhu	Planning and Financing Department,	0510 792 305

		Nam Giang district	
39.	Phan Minh Tien	Economic Department	
40.	Phan Xuan Dong	Economic Department	
41.	Poloong Nhieu	Pa Rum A village	
42.	Tagon Auoc	Cong Don village, Zuoih commune	
43.	Tagon Dha	Cong Don village, Zuoih commune	099 451 001
44.	Tongol Kia	Ta Thinh (Chairman of CPC)	792 035
45.	Tra Thanh Hoang	Chief of district Police	792 211
46.	Tran Quang Khai	Construction consultants in Electrical Company no. 3 (ATD 3)	08 930 7756
47.	Tran Tan Tai	Heath Division	840 162/ 0905 606 016
48.	Tran Thanh Hai	District People Committee	0914 001 637
49.	Truong Cong Kich	Chief of Dai Loc Commune	0913480024

Annex 8: Report from the first multi-stakeholder workshop on Song Bung Hydropower Project on 10 February 2006 by World Village Foundation

GROUP 1: SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- Village participants
- Facilitator: Nguyen Thi Thanh Nhan
- Domestic consultant: Dao Huy Khue

At first, participants were reluctant to contribute. After about 30 minutes with encouragement from the facilitator, participants made the following comments. The numbers following comments represent the ranking made by participants after all ideas were presented, discussed, and listed on poster paper. Each participant had three votes.

1. Loss of domestic water supply: 5 points

- 2 wells and 4 river wharves and 4 natural water supplies, including:
 - Pa Dhi: 2 clean water supplies to the village
 - Number 2 village: 2 clean water supplies to the village
 - Pa Rum A: 3 clean water supplies
 - All 4 villages lost all gravity water pipes to the households

2. Loss of some other infrastructures: 4 points

- Pa Rum B: Loss all of classrooms and the commune centre
- 1 cultural house
- 31 classrooms
- 4 rooms of the communal health station
- 8 rooms of the commune people's committee
- 1 footbridge
- 1 underground bridge
- 29 small-scale irrigation works

3. Loss of 196 houses: 3 points

- 196 houses including
 - Pa Dhi 58 houses
 - Pa Rum 40 houses
 - Pa Rum B: 57 houses
 - Number 2 village: 76 houses + kitchen + stores and cattle's shelf

4. Loss of agricultural land: 3 points

5. Loss access to the forests and forest products: 2 points

- Forest vegetable
- Wood for building
- Wild animals such as mice, wild boar, etc.
- Loss of 100% small black pepper and perennial trees such as cinnamon trees (from 1990), mango.
- Loss of herbal trees around houses and in the forest

6. Health impacts: 2 points

- Stress due to moving houses and furniture and do not know where to find herbal trees

7. Social stress: 1 point

- People worry about their agricultural land and family economy because they are not familiar with the new areas.
- They also worry about losing graves (Number 2 village: if moving households there should move their graves too. But in pa Dhi and Pa Rum A & B, people do not need to move graves but worship ceremony)

8. Social disruption: 1 point

- If the people know how to protect themselves, it would be no problems

9. Partial loss of area and food sources for livestock: 1 point**10. Loss of spiritual sites: 1 point**

- All 4 villages lose cemeteries and Guoi houses

11. Women and children trafficking: 1 point

- Our area is not near the border so it would be less risk but because of the presence of lots of strangers it could be a risk.

12. Disruption caused by strangers from other places: No point

- Strangers would be a security risk due to theft of property, cattle and chicken.

13. Traffic safety: No point

- Roads will be flooded

14. Loss of access to fishing from the river: No points

- It affects the food sources of the people with fish ponds and some households living on marine products

15. Disruption to host communities from immigration: No point

- Do not know the relocation areas yet

16. Diseases caused by lack of water supplies: No point

- It could be a problem because people would lose access to herbal medicine around the houses and in the forest

GROUP 2: ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS

- 9 technical participants from provinces, districts and some other organizations (NGO's)
- Facilitator: Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc
- Domestic consultant: Nguyen Kim Nhung (Institute of Geography)

1. Impact on Song Thanh Nature Reserve: 9 points

- Noise from construction makes animals migrate

- Lose about 78 ha forest land and 144 ha buffer zone (in the lake bottom) causing impact on management
- Disruption to the regulatory functions of natural ecosystems (change to aquatic ecosystem)
- Flooded part of the upstream and loss of transmission line corridor to sensitive areas
- Management is difficult because of the loss of 14 D road (official road)
- Increase access to reserved area (by waterway) resulting in poaching
- Constructing branch of 14D road causes loss of forest and increases more access ways to the forest

2. Social disruption: 8 points

- Prostitution
- Drug
- Robbery
- Fighting
- Alcoholism
- Relationship (orphans, loss of husband or wife)

3. Disruption to biodiversity and natural ecosystems: 7 points

- Impact on fish stocks and people's lives
- Loss of 1,000 ha agricultural land that is replaced with forest land
- Loss of some animals, especially animals in the reserve area like tiger, turtle, tortoise, bird and fox

4. Bank erosion and landslide: 1 point.

- Erosion during construction
- Water level in the lake fluctuating would cause erosion on the lake bottom
- Constructing 14D road affects forest around the newly opened road

5. Environmental pollution: 1 point

- The number of vehicles and stone exploitation causes air and noise pollution
- Solid and household waste pollution during constructing
- Water and ecosystem pollution due to release of toxic chemicals
- Mrs. Quynh of EVN commented that EVN hired an organization specializing in bombs disposal and toxic chemicals for the reservoir bottom. However, an officer from district people committee said there would hardly have any bombs or dynamite in the reservoir bottom.

6. Siltation and pollution of lake bottom: 1 point

- Loss of downstream alluvium
- Water pollution caused by flooded fauna and flora

7. Change of hydrology: 1point

- Limit flood in the downstream

8. Water quality: No point

- Siltation: change of water quality
- Provide stable domestic water supply to people living around the lake
- There is negative impact to agricultural water supply

9. Impact on navigation: No point

- There will be no impact if there's a bridge across 14D road

10. Impact on other water use downstream: No point

- Regulating reservoir can affect natural ecosystem during dry season and result in salt water.

GROUP 3: SOCIAL IMPACTS

- 17 non technical participants from commune and district administrative organizations
- Facilitator: Le Thi Lan Huong
- Domestic consultants: Bui Minh Dao

WVF facilitator's notes: Participants mentioned that there was no data provided on Vinh village & Ta Bhing Commune during the consultants' presentations. Participants took part enthusiastically, especially the chairmen and commune secretaries of Zuoaih and Ta Bhing communes. Participants added more detailed information on social impacts and ranked as follows:

1. Loss of houses: 8 points

- 196 houses in 4 villages in Zuoaih commune including:
 - No. 2 Village,
 - Pa Rum A Village,
 - Pa Rum B Village
 - Pa Dhi Village. The number of houses lost would increase by about 10.

2. Loss of agricultural land: 8 points

- In all 4 villages in Zuoaih commune including mountain field land and delta land
- Vinh village in Ta Bhing: lost mountain field land, garden land and along river valley
- Losing agricultural land could result in deforesting and land conflicting

3. Social stress: 8 points

- People worry to be relocated. They are worried because they can't imagine how the new places will be and how to go there.
- No one wants to relocate.

4. Loss of some other infrastructures: 6 points

- 31 classrooms
- 1 clinic (6 rooms)
- 18 commune people committee's rooms
- 1 footbridge
- 29 small scale irrigation works
- 1 cultural house
- 1 post office

5. Health issue: 5 points

- Dirt
- Contaminated water
- Lack of food (due to the loss of aquaculture and forestry products)

6. Loss of domestic water supply: 4 points

- 2 wells and 4 cisterns
- Lost the natural water supply from the streams that local people used to bathing (6 interstices, 1 river, Lang stream, Bua stream, Boong stream, Bnau stream, Zuoih interstice and many small streams)

7. Loss of forest and forest resources: 3 points

- Planted forest
- Natural forest and flora and fauna from the forest

8. Disruption to host communities: 1 point

- Pa Pang has more than 10 households
- Khe Boong: There are some people living in the upstream
- Khe Zuoih: There's no one living there

9. Loss of aquaculture sources: No point

- Water raise highly, fish ponds are flooded and local people can catch the fish
- Marine products lost are fish, shrimp, crab, turtle, crocodile (For crocodile, some participants argue that the lost animal is varans instead of crocodiles)

10. Loss of some areas to raise livestock: No point**11. Loss of spiritual sites: No point**

- Loss of 224 graves that is yet to be statistized,
- 4 Guol houses lost
- Some small spiritual sites lost in Vinh village (there is no temple or pagoda in these 2 communes)

12. Traffic safety: No point

- People travel a lot and the road is narrow and sloppy.
- Local people haven't understood well the traffic law resulting in many traffic accidents easily

13. Strangers from other areas: No point

- The number of strangers will increase resulting in increasing prices and fluctuation on the market.
- Residential management will be difficult

14. Women and children trafficking: No point

- It will possibly happen

15. Diseases caused by loss of water supplies: No point

- Worms
- Digestive diseases
- Skin diseases
- Eye diseases
- Transmitted diseases
- Female diseases

16. Customs and traditions of the local people are changed: No point

17. Education system and regulations are affected in a long time: No point

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION WITH 3 STAKEHOLDERS FROM THE A VUONG HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Facilitators asked the following 3 basic questions:

1. What were the difficulties experienced by A Vuong hydropower stakeholders (villagers) during resettlement?
2. What did you do to overcome the difficulties?
3. What should Song Bung-4 pay attention to in order to solve resettlement problems? (Especially with the traditional cultural issues of Co Tu ethnic minority)

A Vuong representative responded as follows (note the repetition of certain themes – we copied what was said whether or not it made sense):

- Local people didn't want to leave their old areas because the resettlement would disrupt the feeling of community both living people and dead.
- Housing and garden plots in the relocation area were too small and too close together. This affected security, social conflict, and environmental pollution.
- Landslide occurred quite a lot in the resettlement areas.
- Resettlement preparation was slow, so people had to stop producing while waiting for relocation (one village left land free of production while waiting)
- Land resettlement was slow so at the moment people haven't got their land for planting. Until now, the communities have only performed the important Buffalo Ceremony and New Village Prayer.
- Roads are quite narrow (from 2 to 2.5 m) and muddy. The level of motorbike traffic has increased resulting in more traffic accidents.
- Average and rich households complain that house and land replacement is equal among households even though they could be poor, average, or rich. Poor households are happy because of improved conditions after relocation.
- Village leaders should be consulted about agricultural, residential land and types of houses.
- Replaced land is too small and not as good as the original land so there should be a search for a better resettlement area.
- Because people depend largely on farming, replacement land from 1.2 ha to 1.5 ha is very small. There should have governmental organization to handle this issue.
- Currently in A Vuong, the authorities have planned to construct a road corridor and develop tourism and fishing in the lake.
- There were difficulties encouraging people to resettle.
- Number 3 army corps helped to destroy our old houses, move the materials to the new sites and then use the materials for kitchen construction as to make it similar to what the people had before.
- There should be arrangements made for land for raising livestock because at the moment there are none available for animal sheds.
- People tend to rely on the government to get things done so the government should organize local production groups.
- Some households resisted relocation so there needs to be some help given by district

officials. Commune officials had to stay and help people move. They also had to stay overnight to help people resist using drugs and drink.

- There was a house-fire while moving because someone forgot to put out the home fire.

Representative of Zuoih Commune raised some questions. A Vuong's representatives responded as follows:

- Project Management Board hired Number 3 Army corps to move people and their property. Households only needed to get ready. Home owners were responsible for their valuable property.
- In terms of relocation: it followed this procedure: Meeting with resettlement board to do planning, then getting agreement from village leaders, then each household chose houses by random.
- The land should be divided into pieces first before building houses.

AFTERNOON GROUP DISCUSSION ON SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Group division was still the same as it was in the morning. Because of the lack of time, afternoon discussion was only 30 minutes.

Group 1: Mitigation measures for social impacts

- Houses should be replaced in cash so the local people can build the houses themselves.
- Government digs wells in the areas that do not have underground water while in the areas that have underground water, water pipes are used.
- Resettlement agricultural land should provide each household enough so they can easily manage.
- Make ponds in Ta Binh and Pa Rum B villages. In Thon 2 village there should be cash replacement.
- Pa Dhi and Pa Rum B people want land and animal shed replacement.
- Number 2 Village wants to replacement land for animal shed. The materials for the sheds can be replaced with cash.
- Government should rebuilt the Guol houses and pay for the prayer ceremony. There is no need to remove graves, but should inform local people of this decision.
- Because we will be living far from forest resources, the government should provide agricultural extension in vegetable growing.
- Ensure security systems and register temporary residences.

Group 2: Mitigation measures for environmental impacts

- Inform and educate people's awareness
- There should be institutional policies and regulations on construction workers and management.
- Provide capacity building for officers of Song Thanh Natural Reserve's management board. Currently there are 29 staff of which only 6 are graduated from universities or vocational schools. Invest financially.
- Provide facilities and tools for controlling and protecting forests.

- Replace the forest areas lost.
- There should be funding for research and management of precious species such as Vooc (a kind of monkey) that cannot be moved.
- Increased monitoring of the outside access to the reserve area and to illegal gold mining.
- Planting and planning the reserve area for social and environmental sustainability.
- Fish raising replaced marine products lost in relocation.
- Raise native fishes in the lake after it's operating.
- Provide a certain amount of water to ensure environmental flow.
- Do not cultivate in the partially flooded areas because it will cause siltation and water pollution.

Group 3: Mitigation measures for social impacts

- The government should build houses for people that are on stilts or earthen houses that have gardens and secondary works. Total area is about 500 square meters. Houses should be arranged according to family relationships. They should be based on number of individuals in a household to provide appropriate size of land and house. When building houses, there should be sample designs for reference.
- Government should provide agricultural land (paddy, etc.) and irrigation culverts for people.
- Make cisterns to store natural water for domestic use.
- Provide electricity for domestic use, and irrigation & drainage.
- Build infrastructure such as roads, schools, clinics, & commune offices.
- Consult with the affected people on suitable agricultural and animal husbandry needs.
- Build commune post office and radio station.
- Construct the Guoi houses.
- Support people to relocate their property.
- Resettlement areas should be finished and stabilized before any commencement of civil works and inform people in a timely manner.
- Construction companies have to manage their workers in order to ensure social security.
- Police in cooperation with commune leaders control residences and travelers.

WORKSHOP EVALUATION BY THE PARTICIPANTS

1. What did you like most about the workshop?

- Participants understood and contributed their ideas to risk mitigation. (5)
- Project consultants, project staffs, and facilitators were enthusiastic. The method of facilitation was clear and understandable to participants (4)
- Experts' presentations were clear, short and understandable. (4)
- The content of the workshop was varied & practical for the socio-economics conditions of the people in the project areas (3)
- Consultants' presentation on environment impact assessments (3)
- The workshop is organized well, suitably (2)
- Listening to the comments about relocation from A Vuong hydropower project stakeholders (2)
- Listening to ATD 3's report on relocation (2)

2. What should we do to improve the quality of the workshop?

- More time for discussion (6)
- There should have more workshops for participants from project-affected areas so the people can understand and be aware of the project. (5)
- There should be more people from focus area participating in the workshop (4)
- The workshop date should have been informed earlier so the participants could have time to collect information from local people for discussion in the workshop. (4)
- Workshop time should be longer -- 2 to 3 days. (2)
- The workshop should be held in the villages where people have to relocate because of future reservoir. (2)
- The socio – eco presentation should be shorter, simply an overview of the issues. Less overlap of the information presented. (2)
- Inform more clearly the people living in the project area about the objectives of the project. (2)
- Power point's presentations should be shorter. (2)
- There should be more time for discussions of positive and negative impacts on the environment. (2)
- Visuals that facilitators used in the workshop were too small. (2)

WVF FACILITATORS' COMMENTS ON THE WORKSHOP

- At first participants were reluctant to give their opinions but after a warm up period they shared opinions enthusiastically. Participants from communes and villages seem to worry about resettlement.
- There was too much content to present thus the time for group discussions were limited.
- Participants could not answer the questions related to the consultants' presentations during question and answer periods immediately following those presentations. Perhaps the material was too technical or the plenary group too large to encourage participation.
- The majority of participants came on time despite difficult road and weather conditions and stayed the entire day. This is not always the case when government functionaries are involved. It demonstrates the importance that SB-4 holds for their community and perhaps the appeal of participatory methods used in the workshop.
- Participants from communes and villages were very concerned about resettlement. They frequently raised questions related to resettlement and were very focused when in discussion on the topic.
- WVF facilitated 'question & answer' sessions immediately following power point presentations by SWECO technical consultants were not as productive as hoped. In the majority of instances the participants were unable to ask relevant questions or respond to questions prepared beforehand by WVF facilitators (see the question list above). Either the power point material was too technical or plenary (with 62 persons) was too intimidating to encourage open sharing. This was especially true for village level and political (non-technical) participants. In response to the lack of stakeholder participation during the morning Q&A sessions, WVF facilitators redirected the questions back to the domestic consultants for clarification. The few stakeholder responses we did receive are listed below. During the afternoon time constraints forced us to sacrifice the Q&A sessions in favor of other activities deemed more productive.
- The small group sessions were much more conducive to sharing and discussion. Please refer to the Stakeholder evaluations of the workshop, which confirm this point.

- There was so much technical information presented in plenary that it may have been overwhelming for the non-technical participants. Technical participants understood much better. The power point material was reviewed and discussed during small group sessions with much greater success. In conclusion we might wish to increase time and activities in small groups or lengthen the workshop time from 1.0 to 1.5 days to permit more small group work.

Below are the questions WVF facilitators asked following the disclosures:

- What was not so clear?
- What would you like more information on?
- What is a feasibility study?
- Has the feasibility study done by PECC3 (consultant to EVN) been approved by the GoV?
- What is the role of ADT3? Has ADB approved the financing of the Project? Why not?
- Who is SWECO? What is their role in this project? Why does the GoV want a review of the technical design / financial feasibility / social & environmental assessment?
- If ADB approves the financing to EVN, when might ADT3 in Da Nang begin work? (mid 2007)
- When would the main construction start?
- When would resettlement start? When would we start filling the reservoir?
- When would the project be finished?
- Why can transportation security, strangers come from other areas, and social evils be considered as social impact?
- Which communes are in project area?
- What environment impacts did the domestic consultants present?
- Do you have any information to add?

Participant Responses

In response to the question of how Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project might create transportation problems, participants from commune level responded: "Some *villagers might use compensation moneys to buy motorcycle. The road surfaces might also be improved so that motorcycles can travel at higher speeds. This would cause more road accidents.*"

What were the environment impacts of Song Bung 4 presented by the domestic consultant? One participant from Song Thanh Reserve responded that the environmental impacts on fauna and flora would be serious because the reservoir would interrupt the migration of animals, destroy the natural view shed, cause soil erosion and effect aquatic animal life.

List of Participants in the Morning and Afternoon Small Group Discussions

Group 1: Resettlement/Social Issues: Participants from the villages

1	Bling Dong	Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune	
2	Alang Xpup	Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Secretary of communist party	
3	Bling Dam	Con Don village, Zuoih commune	
4	Alang Xrat	Cong Don village, Zuoih commune	
5	Briu Boi	Thon 2 Village (Village's head)	
6	Bnuoch Toui	Prum B	
7	Poloong Nhieu	Pa Rum A village	
8	Bhling De	Pa Rum B village	
9	Tagon Dha	Cong Don village, Zuoih commune	099 451 001
10	Tagon Auoc	Cong Don village, Zuoih commune	
11	Nguyen Nhat Tuyen	ADB specialist	04.933 1374

Group 2: Environmental Issues: Technical staff from province, districts and NGO's

1	Vu Thi Hien	MONRE	0912 377 735
2	Barney Long	WWF	0511 810 753
3	Do Tuan	Song Thanh reserved area	0914 300 627
4	Doan Van Thanh	DONRE	0913 409 750
5	Nguyen Tien Dung	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	0511 792 225
6	Nguyen Van Truong	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	
7	Le Duc Phuc	Divison of Natural Resources and Environment	792 224
8	Nguyen Minh Bao	Natural Resources and Environment Division, Dong Giang	

Group 3: Resettlement/Social Issues: Non-technical staff from commune and districts

1	La Lim Hau	District Farmer Union	0953 816 58/ 840 346
2	Briu Gounh	District Women Union	0510 845 036
3	Vo Van Chuong	Front Fatherland	840 251
4	Tra Thanh Hoang	Chief of district Police	792 211
5	Nguyen Huu Duong	Division of infrastructure economics	792 213
6	Nguyen Van Binh	Division of education and training	0511 792 232
7	Cho Ram Nhien	Chairman of Nam Giang DPC	
8	Hoang Trong Dung	Chief Officer of Nam Giang DPC	
9	Gio Rong Nang	Secretary of Communist Party in Ta Bhing commune	
10	Tran Thanh Hai	District People Committee	0914 001 637
11	Tran Huy Chuong	ADB specialist	0903 703 357
12	Pham Thi Nhu	Planning and Financing Department, Nam Giang district	0510 792 305
13	Nobuko	FIDR	0511 871 279
14	Dinh Ngoc Dieu	FIDR	0905 058 052
15	Le Thi Ngoc Quynh	Electricity Viet nam (EVN)	0913 203 384
16	Bho Nuoch Chien	Secretary of the communist party, Thach My district	0511 840 546
17	Nguyen Minh Chien	Project Management Board	0905 717 727
18De	Chairman of Zuoih CPC	
19	Bling Da	Ka Dang Ta Bhing	

Annex 9: Report from the second multi-stakeholder workshop on Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project on 27 April 2006 by World Village Foundation

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The objectives of this workshop were to share with the participants:

- An overview of water resources in Vu Gia River Basin
- Planned hydropower projects in the river basin, operation regime of future hydropower projects in the river basin, and multipurpose aspects of the project.
- Results of hydrodynamic modeling study
- Identified and anticipated downstream environmental and social impacts
- Anticipated downstream environmental and social mitigation measures

Objectives of the Participants

The following is a summary of participant (written) responses to the question: *“What do you hope to get from this workshop today?”*

- 55% hoped to gain a better understand of the project in general, the downstream social and environmental impacts, the anticipated downstream environmental and social mitigation measures, and resettlement issues. They would like to understand better the differences between foreign-supported and GOV-assisted projects.

WVF comments: 55% of the participants’ expectations reflect the objectives written in the agenda sent to them prior to the workshop. We can therefore assume that they read and understood the agenda and that the objectives were clearly stated by the workshop organizers. They also show some deeper understanding of the issues involved.

- 30% hoped that the workshop will go smoothly and that Song Bung 4 hydropower plant would soon be in operation.

WVF comments: 30% of the participants hope that the “workshop would go smoothly and that the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project will soon be in operation”. This is commonly expressed “well wishing” (wishing success to a workshop) and not a personal workshop expectation that the facilitators asked for. This is understandable because most government officials in provincial offices have never been involved in a participatory event of this nature and would be unsure of how to respond to a request for a “personal opinion”. Please note that at least half of the participants were political officials (non-technical). They might not be clear on the nature of this feasibility assessment despite repeated attempts to emphasize that this is a “feasibility study” and not a done deal. The expectation expressed here could also be seen as an expression of their support for the SB4 hydropower project.

- 15% feel that hydropower projects in Vu Xa-Thu Bon Basin are practical solutions to aid Vietnam’s development, will stabilize the ecology and provide more electricity for downstream stakeholders.

WVF comments: 15% agree with the government policy on hydropower development in Quang Nam.

SOME WORKSHOP METHODOLOGIES

Workshop Posters

Eleven colorful posters and maps were hung around the registration area to stimulate participant

interest in the workshop content, and provide a graphic representation of the project area & issues. It further gave the early arrivals something to focus on and discuss with the project consultants and fellow participants while waiting for the workshop to begin. See Figure 2 for pictures of the posters. The posters included:

- a 3D Map: Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
- 2 posters of possible social and environmental impacts
- 2 Maps of anticipated resettlement areas
- 1 Map of Vu Xa-Thu Bon River Basin
- 1 Map of area affected by Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
- 4 Posers of ADB's policy on environmental protection

Posters used during the small group discussions were included:

- Posters showing 4 scenarios for daily changes in water level
- Posters identifying possible environmental down stream impacts
- Posters of downstream social impacts

Ice Breakers

Following the traditional welcoming speech from provincial political authorities, a warm up exercise was done to help acquaint the participants with each other and to introduce the participatory model which would be subsequently used.

The purpose of an exercise of this nature is to bring the participants together as a team. Each person is invited to stand, speak, and share. It should be noted that the consultants and observers were not invited to participate in this exercise. It was explained that their presence here was of a technical / consultative nature. They (the participants) were the stakeholders in the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, and the purpose of the workshop was to inform them of the research done thus far and then ask their opinions.

Canvassing Participant's Expectations

Participants were asked to write their expectations for the workshop on pieces of color paper, but not to write their names. It was explained (by the facilitator) that this workshop was being conducted for them, as down stream stakeholders and that the consultant team wants to know what they hope to accomplish today.

The expectations were collected and read aloud. They were then taped on to a poster, and hung on the wall beside the table containing coffee and snacks. This put them in clear view of all participants and consultants.

This was a demonstration of the importance, which the workshop organizers place on the stakeholder opinions and wishes. It encouraged the participants to focus on personal hopes and wants related to the workshop content. And secondly gave the facilitators a quick picture of the participants understanding of the content and purpose of the workshop. It is not uncommon to have a sizable gap between what the participants and the conveners hope to accomplish at a workshop. For most provincial officials, workshops coming from the national level would be "information dissemination" in nature (sharing with them the presenter's interpretation of national policy).

It was also explained at this point that consultant specialists and observers were present and that their role was only to provide information and observe the proceedings.

Participant's Questions

Participants were asked to write down any questions arising during the consultant reports. It was explained that because of time limitations we were unable to hold open discussion immediately following all the presentations, but that there would be small group discussions in before and after lunch when their questions would be addressed.

Small Group Discussions

General

Following consultant reports, participants were divided at random into two groups. Group A: 14 participants & Group B 15 participants (not including observers and consultants).

Each group was asked to select a reporter (from among the participant group) who would present the group's findings in plenary. Several persons from the Consultant assisted the WVF facilitators in recording participant discussion points.

The facilitator presented questions / issues for discussion (on poster paper) and recorded what was said / decided (in clear view of all participants on that poster paper).

Morning Session

To be sure the participants understood the issues and to stimulate discussion, the facilitators ask the following questions during the morning sessions:

- Identified downstream environmental impacts:
 - How would daily changes in water level impact people living in your area?
 - In your opinion, is this impact really serious to people living in the area?
 - Please explain more about your ideas.
 - These are impacts given out by experts. In your opinion, are there any serious impacts that experts didn't mention?
- Possible downstream environmental impacts:
 - Do you agree with the impacts suggested by the consultants (Yes-No/why)?
 - Is this possible to happen in your area?
 - How does this impact have influence on people?
 - At the present, what do people in your area use water for (question used for impact No. 3)
 - Besides these impacts, what are the others sticking in your mind?
- Possible downstream environmental impacts during the construction period:
 - Do you understand clearly what this means?
 - Do you agree with this impact? Yes – No /why?
 - What do you want to add more in this impact?
 - What do people in your area use water for?
 - How are fresh water and irrigation impacted?
 - Besides these impacts what are the others likely to happen in your area?

Afternoon Session

To be sure the participants understood the issues related to social impacts and to stimulate discussion the facilitators ask the following general questions during discussion of each focus topic /

issue in the afternoon:

- At present how many people in your area depend on fishing for their livelihood?
- According to you, how will fish and animals be impacted?
- How are local people's lives will be influenced?
- How will the daily change of water flow in Vu Gia and Thu Bon rivers affect irrigated agriculture?
- How about water for home use?
- How will local people's lives be affected?

The issues for small group discussion were provided by the Consultant. The facilitators asked the participants to suggest additional issues related to the focus topics. These participant-provided issues were also written on poster paper and included in the discussion and subsequent ranking.

At the end of the discussions, participants were handed three voting dots each and asked stick the dots on the poster paper beside the issue or issues that they felt would be the biggest impact in their down stream area.. This provided the ranked list of down stream impacts included in this report.

Participant's Written Evaluations

Written evaluations were done at the end of the workshop, and participants were asked to answer the following two questions (Participants were asked to not sign the sheets so that they could choose to be as critical is they wish):

- What could be done to improve the workshop?
- What did you like most about the workshop?

The questions were designed to be simple and open-ended. This encourages participants to think creatively and reduces the tendency to be prejudiced by the questionnaire.

SUMMARY OF CONSULTANT'S PRESENTATION

Presentation of Water Resource Review Committee (WRRC)

Overview of Vu Gia River Basin

Mr. Le, representative of Hydropower Project Management Board 3 (HPPMB3) presented the following main points:

- Floor control & irrigation and drainage
- Location & status of the 8 hydropower projects in Quang Nam Province
- Technical data base related to: water levels, dead water level, water level fluctuation, statistics on reservoir area, power generation potential, yearly power outputs, and operation mechanism of the 8 projects
- Map of proposed Song Bung 4 project area: dam height, power station location, reservoir area, active storage, and regulation zone
- Expert assessment of the operation mechanism

Results of the Hydrodynamic Modeling Study

Mr. Thien from SIWRR (Southern Institute of Water Resource Research) presented the following main points:

- Results of hydrological and hydrodynamic studies in Song Bung 4 Area.
- Study tools, data resource, and analysis results related topography, rain level, temperature, hydraulic power, water quality, area erosion studies, water flow, sedimentation, MIKE & NAM modeling (to do assessment), study on reservoir operation mechanism, development options for the Vu Xa basin.
- Mitigation of negative impacts
- Recommendations for development of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.

After the presentation the participants had the following questions:

- Mr. Ha (vice chairman of provincial forestry department): According to calculations on erosion of Vietnam Geography Institute: Average accumulation in Vu Xa river basin is 25 tons/ha/year, in Song Bung River is 3.7tons/ha/year. However, based on your report the accumulation in Song Bung River is 14.7tons/ha/year. In your opinion, which calculation is most reliable?

Mr. Thien answer: These differences are caused by the way experts calculate. Each expert has its own formula. Therefore, the results are different. At the present Vietnam does little data collection on sediment erosion. We just base our calculations on available data.

- Mr. Nong (Quang Nam Water Construction Co.): Song Bung River is a branch of Vu Xa River. The water level in Vu Xa changes and affects the water level in Song Bung River. What is your solution to stabilize the water level in Song Bung? How would the power station operate to lower impacts to the Vu Xa River?

When we have power station, the water flow out is less than before. So, what are the solutions for saline water intrusion downstream during the dry season? If the water level in Vu Xa River is limited, how does the dam operate to avoid affecting the other activities downstream?

What are consultants' calculations to make sure all the dams operating properly and stably?

Mr. Thien answer: The information we just presented meets only part of our requirements. We need to do more studies and calculations to get more exact data and information. As you know, the operation of the power station will affect downstream. Therefore, the operation must well managed to be of a higher water level in dry season and reduce the high level of water in rainy season.

- Ms. Trúć (PECC3): We participants at present agree with the consultant's results. According to you, the annual water level in river basin is quite stable even in rainy and dry season. The water level changes 1m, more or less. However during flooding, the over-flow water level and daily water level will make the flood level higher. Will this be a huge impact downstream?

Mr. Thien answer: If your information is accurate that the water level changes more or less 1m, I would say that it is not a big impact.

Identified Downstream Environmental Impacts

Ms. Kim Nhung from Institute of Geography presented the following main points:

- Identification of downstream environmental impacts

- Possible downstream environmental impacts
- Possible downstream environmental impacts during the construction period

Identified Downstream Social Impacts

Mr. Ha Hue from NIAPP presented the following main points:

- Scope of the social impact study: survey of fish and aquatic products, populations in Thon Ba Dau (village) and Xa Dai Son (commune), & water use in the Song Bung
- Explanation of the PRA to be conducted in one village in Than My town, 8 villages in Xa Dai Son (commune) and one village per commune in the confluence of the Vu Xa and Thu Bon Rivers
- Results of the house hold survey in Ba Dao village, and two Song bung villages in Dai Son & 20% of the households in 6 villages in Dai Son
- Downstream social effects created by impacts on fish, aquaculture productivity, fresh water supply and water for irrigation.

Overview of ADB's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

Ms. Kim Nhung from Institute of Geography and Mr. Ha Hue from NIAPP presented the following main points:

- ADB's guidelines on environmental protection and management are available
- Environmental protection and poverty reduction (trade off)
- Various important activities related to environmental protection: stakeholder participation, objectivity in assessment, compensation policy, and monitoring protocol.
- Compensation for impacted people, supervision activities, expenditures
- Anticipated social mitigation measures mainly focused on economy recovery, aquaculture solutions in order to prevent fish productivity slowing down, and the other solutions such as: raising cattle, forestry allocation, and forest products.

RESULTS OF THE SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS

General

The participants would, during the small group discussions:

- Understand clearly environmental impacts presented by experts
- Discuss environmental impacts on people living downstream
- Suggest additional impacts not mentioned by the experts
- Rank the impacts according to degree of importance

The key issues for discussion and ranking (morning session) were as follows:

- Identified downstream environmental impacts
- Possible downstream environmental impacts
- Impacts due to the construction period

Results of the Morning Session on Environmental Impacts

Overall Results

- 20% feel that the safety of people downstream from the power station outlet would be negatively impacted by rapidly changing water levels. If the dam broke or eroded there would be loss of life and property. There is concern about the proper management of water released from the dam.
- 20% feel that there will be positive impact on irrigation, fishing and water supply downstream. Increased water flow during the dry season is positive for agriculture. They believe though that the river will be dry from the dam to the power station.
- 17% feel that reduced transport of suspended sediments and bed load in Song Bung would cause a big impact to the area because local people would have to use more fertilizer due to loss of sediment causing low land fertility.
- 14% feel that water pollution during construction is a serious problem.
- 9% feel that there will be negative changes in water quality especially during the construction phase.
- 5.7% believe that the dam will block navigation. But other here also feel that blocked navigation will help reduce deforestation.
- 4% feel that increased water flow during the dry season will improve irrigation.
- 2.8% feel that increased riverbank erosion due to the dam is a problem.
- 2.8% feel daily fluctuations in flow and water level downstream from the power station outlet is a problem

Voting from Group A

Facilitators: Nguyen Thi Giang. Social Expert: Ha Hue Community Consultant: Bich Ngoc

The participants voted on the importance of each issue with the following results, in decreasing order, and comments by the participants:

- The safety of people downstream from the power station outlet would negatively impacted by rapidly changing water levels (13 points):
 - Most participants agree that this would definitely happen in their areas.
 - In case a dam broke or eroded, the lives and property of local people would be lost.
- Impact on fishing, water supply and irrigation downstream (7 points)
- Increased flow in low flow-period (dry season) (3 points)
 - Increased flow from the power station during the dry season will help avoid lack of water.
- Increased river bank erosion due to fluctuation in water level and flow (2 points)
 - This is a big impact in this area
 - Fluctuations in the water level can increase or decrease river-bank erosion depending on the frequency of floods.
 - When flood frequency increases, local people's lives will be impacted.
- The dam will act as a barrier for navigation (2 points).
 - Dam construction would cause difficulties for boats and ships moving on river.
- Daily fluctuations in flow and water level downstream from the power station outlet (2

- points)
- The daily flow fluctuation cause negative impacts to local people's lives.
 - Reduced transport of suspended sediments and bed load in the Song Bung River (1 point)
 - Dam barrier causes downstream sediments and bed load decrease.
 - Extremely reduced flow downstream from the dam to the power station outlet (1 point)
 - Most participants did not understand what experts meant here.
 - The decreasing flow lasts about 4km.
 - Changed annual flow pattern downstream from the power station outlet (1 point)
 - Annual flows are changed
 - Changes in water quality (1 point)
 - Decreased water quality would seriously impact the lives of people.
 - Sudden rises in water level could drowned animals and thus pollute the water.
 - Impacts on water quality from construction camps and construction activities during the construction period (1 point)
 - Worker camps and construction decrease water quality.
 - Construction materials are thrown into water causing pollution. At present, river water is the only source of water for irrigation by the local people.
 - The dam will act as a barrier to fish movement and migration and impact on their productivity:
 - The fish productivity and reproductive circle is impacted by the high water level (about 40% fish productivity lost, some kinds of fish will become extinct)
 - On river reaches with large and rapid daily water level fluctuations there would be a loss of aquatic life, with negative impacts on fish productivity:
 - Participants say this will cause a major negative impact on fish productivity.
 - Changes in aquatic life:
 - Some types of aquatic life would be lost and some created by changes in water level.
 - Impacts on riparian fauna:
 - Riparian fauna such as buffalo and cattle and some kinds of riparian birds would be impacted.
 - Increased amount of suspended sediments during the construction period:
 - Participants say that this impact will happen in their area.

Additional impacts added by participants:

- Saline intrusion is likely to be a problem when the water level is low.
- *During the construction period* the following impacts will likely occur: noise pollution, decrease in floral cover, and deforestation will cause mountain erosion and therefore large floods.

Voting from Group B

Facilitator: Nguyen Thanh Nhan Environmental specialist: Nguyen Thi Kim Nhung

Social specialist: Ms Diep

The participants voted on the importance of each issue with the following results, in decreasing

order, and comments by the participants:

- Reduced transport of suspended sediments and bed load in Song Bung. This would cause a big impact to the area because local people would have to use more fertilizer due to loss of sediment causing low land fertility (11 points).
- Increased amount of suspended sediments during the construction period. It will definitely happen in our area (7 points).
- Changes in water quality. The water quality is changed due to reduction in sediment (5 points).
 - If the reservoir is not treated properly before releasing water, water quality will be changed negatively.
- Impact on other water use downstream, e.g. fishing, water supply and irrigation. If water flow is increased in dry season, it would benefit irrigation in downstream areas (5 points)
 - The river will be dry from the dam to power station. There needs to be a solution to this problem.
- Impacts on water quality from workers camp and construction activities during the construction period. It will definitely happen in the area during construction period (2 points)
- The dam will act as a barrier for navigation. It's a small impact because of poorly developed navigation in this area (2 points).
 - To some extent the inconvenience to navigation would help reduce deforestation.
- The dam will act as a barrier to fish movement and migration, with impact on their productivity. Impacts would be felt in agriculture and aquaculture in the area from Thac Can to Hoi Khanh (1 point).
- Extremely reduced flow downstream from the dam to the power station outlet The distance could be more than 3km from the dam to the power station (1 point).
- Changes in aquatic biodiversity. Participants feel that there will be only a small impact and it will happen in the early stage only (1 point)
- Safety of people downstream from the power station outlet due to rapidly changing water levels. It's possible that it will happen if flood releasing is not done well (1 point)
- Changed annual flow pattern downstream from the power station outlet. This would create a positive impact on the area because it can reduce flood risk
- Daily fluctuations in flow and water level downstream power station outlet. This would cause small impact because it will be taken in to account during the power generation process.
- Impacts on riparian fauna. Yes, there will be an impact on riparian fauna and biodiversity
- Increased riverbank erosion due to fluctuations in water level and flow. Participants don't agree with the specialist's assessment.
 - Increased riverbank erosion is due to low amount of sediment

- Increased flow in low-flow periods This is a positive impact on the area
- On river reaches with large and rapid daily water level fluctuations loss of aquatic life, which impacts on fish productivity? Participants don't agree with the specialist's assessment. They feel that there will be low and infrequent fluctuations (not daily).

Results of the Afternoon Session on Social Impacts

Overall Results

- 50% feel water for irrigation and daily use would be most impacted by the dam.
- 12% feel that fish and other aquatic life in the Song Bung would be affected.
- 11.8% feel that the area for cultivation will be increased by the dam because of greater irrigation potential.
- 10% feel the decrease in river sediment would negatively effect down stream agriculture
- 5% feel that fish and aquatic life in the Vu Gia River would be negatively impacted due to changes in the ecosystem and pollution.
- 3.3% are fearful of the possible social evils introduced by the construction phase.
- 3.3% feel that the dam would give the local community more faith in the government because it would raise their standard of living.
- 3.3% feel the hydrological surveys would have to be constantly updated due to frequent water fluctuations.

Voting from Group A

The participants voted on the importance of each issue with the following results, in decreasing order, and comments by the participants:

- Water for irrigation and daily use (19 points):
 - This will be a big impact on irrigation and water supply because the amount of water supply depends on the power station management.
 - The dam also affects underground water. The fluctuation of the water level will influence water quality. Water resource could be salty and concentrated.
 - When the water level rises too high, it could cause flooding in alluvial ground. Changes in the power station operation will cause changes in farming practices. If this kind of change happens frequently, it would change farming practices over a large area.
 - Construction materials during the construction period could cause water pollution.
 - Water quality could be changed, which affects local people's lives because in some areas, people use river water for home use.
- Fish and aquatic life in Bung River (5 points)
 - Impact flora and fauna, including rare animals
 - Reduce local job opportunities
 - Affect irrigated agriculture
- Fish and aquatic life in Vu Gia River (2 points)
 - Limit the fish's natural reproductive environment

- Change the ecosystem because of water pollution

Social impacts added by participants;

- During the construction period the high number of construction workers would cause fights, robbery, prostitution, drug addiction, and other social evils. This would be very depressing to the local population (2 points).
- Constructing a dam in the community will impact positively on local people by giving them more faith in the government, raise the standard of living and make people feel better (2 points).
- Surveys related to hydrology will have to be constantly updated because of frequent water fluctuation (2 points).

Voting from Group B

The participants voted on the importance of each issue with the following results, in decreasing order, and comments by the participants:

- Water for irrigation and daily use (11 points)
 - There will be more water for irrigation in dry season.
- Area for cultivation will increase (participant idea) (7 points)
 - Living and cultivating practices will be changed positively. We can increase our cultivated area and local people can switch from fishing to farming and/or aquaculture/animal husbandry.
- Reduced river sediment (participant idea) (6 points)
 - The amount of sediments to fertilize fields, which is deposited during floods, is reduced.
- Fish and aquatic life in Song Bung River (2 points)
 - There will be little impact because at present the amount of aquatic life in Vu Xa and Song Bung is very limited. Fishing is not an important source of income.
- Fish and aquatic life in Vu Xa River (1 point)
 - Only 30-50% of aquatic life in the Vu Xa River Basin would be affected by the dam.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

The following is a summary of WVF's workshop conclusions. Please note that portions of this may also be found in other sections of the report.

Conclusions Drawn from Participant's Evaluation

- 73% of participants felt the workshop content was very technical and 69% felt they had a much better understanding of SB4 following the workshop. This indicates that, although the workshop content was difficult, it did serve to inform the vast majority of stakeholders.
- A large number of participants both attended the workshop and stayed through till the end. This is not always the case with high-level officials because they are busy people. If they do come they will stay at least for the welcoming address of the host. If there is moderate interest, they will stay through lunch and then return to their offices. In this workshop over 90% of the participants who registered in the morning stayed through until the end of the workshop, despite the fact that it was difficult content for at least 50% of them. The participation during small group sessions was enthusiastic and their questions and comments

relevant. This tells us that the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is important to the leadership of Quang Nam Province and that there is a sense of ownership.

Conclusions from Small Group Discussions

Participants discussed and voted on what they felt were the most important environmental & social downstream impacts. Results show an almost equal balance between what they perceive to be positive and negative impacts.

On the positive side:

- Increased water during the dry season
- Increased aquaculture opportunities

On the negative side:

- Danger to people and livestock due to changing water level
- Negative impact on river fish
- Water pollution (especially during the construction phase)
- Concern over the quality of hydropower station management
- Decreased water borne sedimentation for agriculture

EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

Evaluation by the Participants

There was a written evaluation at the end of the workshop, and participants were asked to answer the following two questions. The following is a summary of their responses. The numbers in (#) indicate the number of persons writing this response.

What could be done to improve the workshop?

- (8) The workshop content was hard to understand.
- (7) Allot more time to discuss and read documents (i.e. workshop handouts should be sent to participants before the workshop)
- (3) Experts' answers should be more direct and clear.
- (2) It would be better to hold Q&A immediately after the technical presentation rather than asking the participants to write their questions down for discussion later.
- (2) More practical research on social impacts. The presentation by Mr. Ha Hue lacked sufficient information.
- (2) Accommodations for participants should be arranged
- (1) Spend less time on registration and the welcoming speech (the speech by the provincial vice chairman was too long)
- (1) After each expert presentation, participants should be tested for understanding
- (1) Some of the statistics / recommendations of the experts is conflicting. There should be better coordination.
- (1) Discussion groups should be smaller
- (1) Improving the way to facilitate discussion. Perhaps a technical person should be facilitator

- (1) Divide the discussion groups based on participant interest. For example technical participants (DARD, MONRE) could discuss technical issues and social issues could be discussed by political authorities (provincial People's Committee, Women's Union, etc.)

What did you like most about the workshop?

- (8) There was a comfortable working atmosphere.
- (7) Workshop logistics and content were carefully prepared by the organizing committee, consultants and facilitators.
- (6) It improved my understanding of downstream environmental and social impacts and there assessment in hydropower projects.
- (3) I now have a general understanding of the SB4 hydropower project.
- (3) The facilitation techniques helped participants understand more the contents of experts' presentations.
- (2) I now understand ADB's environment protection policies, environmental management plans, and public information & participation guidelines.
- (2) The workshop content was clear enough to stimulate participant interest.
- (2) The facilitators were professional active and created an open environment for participant interaction.
- (1) I learned some new discussion methodologies
- (1) I was able to get acquainted with the Project Implementation Unit

WVF's Comments on the Evaluation of the Participants

- Highly Technical Content: 73% of the participant suggestions for improving the workshop related to highly technical content. Expert reports are, by nature, highly technical and were therefore difficult to understand for about half of the participants (who were non-technical political officials). The other half were technical and could easily participate in discussions.
- Participants suggested that the handouts be sent to them prior to the workshop instead of during registration. This would be useful for the technical participants who could understand the scientific language, graphs and maps, but would still not be very helpful for non-technical participants.
- Participants suggested that more time be spent in discussion groups. Plenary sessions are more formal and stressful. Participants find it easier to share in groups no larger than 15 persons. This would necessitate one or more of the following changes:
 - Extending the workshop time from one day to 1.5 days
 - Shortening the technical reports & welcoming speeches by provincial (political) hosts
 - Encourage participants to arrive on time
- 69% of the participants felt that following the workshop they had a much better understanding of Song Bung 4 and downstream impacts.
- 66% appreciated the participatory style.

Annex 10: Report from the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 28 July 2006 by World Village Foundation

3rd Multi-Stakeholder Workshop, Thanh My District town, Quang Nam Province

The third Multi-Stakeholder Workshop under the PPTA took place 28th July, 06 in Thanh My District town, Quang Nam Province.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the 3rd and last (for PPTA) multi stakeholder workshop were to

- (a) Provide an overview of the expected environmental and social impacts of the Song Bung 4 project to all participants;
- (b) Present the environmental & social mitigation measures, and any changes in project design due to environmental considerations, and seek participant comment;
- (c) Present the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan, including key AP entitlement, and seek participants comment on the same.

To conduct participatory discussions in plenary and small groups to learn from the participants:

- Questions related to of the above technical reports
- Additional downstream impacts and mitigations (focusing on mitigations) not covered in the above reports
- Forming consensus on specific mitigations
- Instill a sense of project ownership through stakeholder participation

Objectives of the Participants

The following is a summary of participant (written) responses to the question:

“What do you hope to get from this workshop today?”

- 44% want to learn more about the Resettlement Plan
- 29% want to learn more about Environmental Impacts and Mitigations
- 13% want to learn more about Social Impacts & Mitigations
- 5% want to learn more about how social impacts and mitigations will effect villagers during construction phase
- 4% Want to share ideas with other stakeholders and consultants
- 2% hope SB4 will soon be completed
- 2% want more Information on fishery in two downstream sites of Dai Son commune and Dai Loc commune

SOME WORKSHOP METHODOLOGIES

Workshop Posters

Twenty-two colorful posters and maps were hung around the registration area to stimulate participant interest in the workshop content, and provide a graphic representation of the project area & issues. It further gave the early arrivals something to focus on and discuss with the project

consultants and fellow participants while waiting for the workshop to begin. Pictures are included at the end of this report. The posters included:

- Special Aid To the Very Poor
- Land Impacts During the Construction Phase + Mitigation Measures
- Co Tu (ethnic minority) House Model
- Proposed Resettlement Area Map for Pa Rum A Village
- Land Impacts During the Construction Phase (less than one year) Measures
- One and ½ storey model house
- Implementation Plan 2008-2012
- Vietnam Traditional House Model
- Water Level Changes Downstream
- Questions for Environmental Subject Group
- Proposed Resettlement Area Map for Pa Rum A&B Village
- Proposed Resettlement Area Map for Pa Dhi Village
- Proposed Resettlement Area Map for Pa Pang Village
- Example of Village Layout Proposed for Pa Rum A&B
- Resettlement Map for Zuoih Commune
- 3D Resettlement Map for Zuoih Commune
- Land Use Plan for Resettlement Area for Pa Pang Village
- Land Use Plan for Resettlement Area for Pa Dhi Village
- Social impacts and Mitigations Poster (written)
- Environmental Impacts
- Agenda Poster
- Welcome Poster
- Ice Breakers

Ice Breakers

Following the traditional welcoming speech from provincial political authorities, a warm up exercise was done to help acquaint the participants with each other and to introduce the participatory model which would be subsequently used.

The purpose of an exercise of this nature is to bring the participants together as a team. Each person is invited to stand, speak, and share. It should be noted that the consultants and observers were not invited to participate in this exercise. It was explained that their presence here was of a technical / consultative nature. They (the participants) were the stakeholders in the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, and the purpose of the workshop was to inform them of the research done thus far and then ask their opinions.

Canvassing Participant's Expectations

Participants were asked to write their expectations for the workshop on pieces of color paper, but not to write their names. It was explained (by the facilitator) that this workshop was being conducted for them, as down stream stakeholders and that the consultant team wants to know what they hope to accomplish today.

The expectations were collected and read aloud. They were then taped on to a poster, and hung on the wall beside the table containing coffee and snacks. This put them in clear view of all participants and consultants.

This was a demonstration of the importance, which the workshop organizers place on the stakeholder opinions and wishes. It encouraged the participants to focus on personal hopes and wants related to the workshop content. And secondly gave the facilitators a quick picture of the participants understanding of the content and purpose of the workshop. It is not uncommon to have a sizable gap between what the participants and the conveners hope to accomplish at a workshop. For most provincial officials, workshops coming from the national level would be “information dissemination” in nature (sharing with them the presenter’s interpretation of national policy).

It was also explained at this point that consultant specialists and observers were present and that their role was only to provide information and observe the proceedings.

Participant’s Questions

Participants were asked to write down any questions arising during the consultant reports. It was explained that because of time limitations we were unable to hold open discussion immediately following all the presentations, but that there would be small group discussions in before and after lunch when their questions would be addressed.

Small Group Discussions

General

The stakeholders were divided into three subject areas:

- Subject A (17 participants) Environmental & Social Impacts and Mitigations & Environmental & Social Impacts and Mitigations during the Construction Phase 14 participants -- The participants were political and technical GOV officials.
- Subject B (10 participants) Resettlement Planning
- Subject C (8 participants) Downstream Impacts & Mitigations (not including observers and consultants). The participants were political and technical GOV officials from downstream affected areas.

Each group was asked to select a reporter (from among the participant group) who would present the group’s findings in plenary. Several persons from the Consultant assisted the WVF facilitators in recording participant discussion points.

The facilitator presented questions / issues for discussion (on poster paper) and recorded what was said / decided (in clear view of all participants on that poster paper).

Subject Groups A&C participants listened to the following consultant reports:

- An overview of ADB’s safeguards policies
- Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- Social Impacts and Resettlement Plans
- Downstream Impacts and Mitigations

Following the reports Subject A group discussed & reached consensus on environmental mitigation measures. Subject C participants discussed and reach consensus on downstream mitigation measures and proposals for entitlements.

Subject Group B participants went directly into small group meetings at 900AM to discuss entitlements related to resettlement. . In past workshops with the affected villagers it was noted that they are reluctant to express opinions when in the presence of district leaders and other government officials (group A&C participants). Furthermore there was a raft of material related to resettlement that they wanted to discuss. Discussions with villagers take more time than similar discussions with participants in Subjects Areas A&C.

Therefore the villagers did not participated in Subject A&C activities until 15:15 pm when the small groups all reported to each other in plenary.

Discussion's method:

Before presenting any new information or summary of the past village consultations, the facilitator ask:

- What did you discuss about this subject during the village consultation (two weeks ago)?
- What details do you remember?
- How did the villagers feel about this?

The purpose of this was to provide an opportunity for each village leader to stand and share advantages and disadvantages of the resettlement area which they chose. They also expressed the feeling of their fellow villagers.

13 information posters related to the Resettlement Plan where hung up (one at a time).

- Participants were asked to read each item of the poster
- They were asked to clarify the meaning
- If they had any questions, they were invited to ask the ATD3 representative, Mr. Hon for clarification.
- Then they were asked if they agreed with the plan as written on the poster and if not what changes would they like.

Participant's Written Evaluations

Written evaluations were done at the end of the workshop, and participants were asked to answer the following two questions (Participants were asked to not sign the sheets so that they could choose to be as critical is they wish):

- What could be done to improve the workshop?
- What did you like most about the workshop?

The questions were designed to be simple and open-ended. This encourages participants to think creatively and reduces the tendency to be prejudiced by the questionnaire.

Summary of Consultant's Presentation**ADB' safeguard policies by Mr. Thong, which covers:**

- Resettlement plan for people affected including entitlement for loss of land, house, other fixed assets; loss of physical cultural resources; loss of crops and trees; loss of common property and infrastructure; loss of livelihood and other productive assets.
- How social and environmental impacts are identified and mitigated

Identified impacts and mitigations in downstream by Ms. Diep

- Why downstream is affected
- Impacts on downstream and some suggested mitigations
- Some statistic showing how is river fishery affected in downstream
- Draft plan for downstream study and implementation

Identified environmental impacts and mitigations measures by Mrs. Nhung

- Big picture of SB4 project
- Impacts and mitigations during construction period
- Flow conditions in Bung river/ Song Vu Gia downstream the power station
- Water quality in the reservoir, in the river downstream
- Impacts on Floral and terrestrial Fauna and mitigations
- Impacts on aquatic lives and mitigations (in upstream the reservoir, in the reservoir and downstream)
- Compensation flow/environmental flow
- General mitigations measures such as: community based forest
- Management in Zuoih commune, rehabilitating and enriching Song Thanh natural Reserve, environmental protection measures, monitoring...

Social impacts and mitigations; resettlement by Mr. Thong

- What are constructions works and location
- Estimated loss of land and number of affected people in the area
- Agriculture land affected temporally and permanently
- Residential land and land for other purposes affected temporally and permanently
- Entitlement plan
- The combination between resettlement plan and ethnic minority development plan

RESULTS OF THE 3 SUBJECT AREA (SMALL GROUP) DISCUSSIONS**General**

The participants divide into 3 subject areas as follows:

- Subject A: Environmental Impacts and Mitigations & Social Impacts and Mitigations during Construction Period
- Subject B: Resettlement Planning
- Subject C: Downstream Impacts & Mitigations

The process:

- Review and discuss the impacts and mitigations presented by consultants thus far
- Come to consensus on mitigation measures
- Make suggestions on implementing mitigation measures (when time permitted)

Results of the Morning Session on Environmental Impacts

Overall Results

- Subject A: Environmental Impacts and Mitigations & Social Impacts and Mitigations during Construction Period – Participant had very little new inputs related to environmental mitigation. Most of them had discussed these issues in previous workshops. They agreed with the consultants' suggested mitigation measures.
- Subject B: Resettlement Planning – Only 30% of the invited participants from the affected villages and communes attended. We were not able to discover any reason for this by questioning the participants who did come. Village level consultations were conducted several weeks earlier and they may have felt satisfied with the resettlement process and entitlements that were presented (see the report on Village Consultation). It is also a long difficult trip to make to the workshop site over roads that were made worse due to the rainy season. Never the less, the participants who attended agreed with the majority of entitlements (mitigations) in the Resettlement Plan. Any disagreement was minor and related to details and interpretation.
- Subject C: Impacts & Downstream Mitigations -- Stakeholders unanimously agreed with all the positive & negative impacts that consultants noted during their presentations. Stakeholder comments focused mainly on suggested mitigation measures and their implementation. Impacts were created by changes in water levels, flow, and quality downstream.

REPORTS ON SUBJECT A, B&C GROUP DISCUSSIONS & CONSENSUS

SUBJECT A: Environmental Impacts and Mitigations Social Impacts and Mitigations during Construction Period

Process:

Discuss and reach consensus on the target issues. Brainstorm about plans to mitigate impacts suggested by consultants during the presentations.

During some sessions we divided into several smaller groups (4-5 persons). They were given questions to discuss, reach consensus on, and report to plenary.

Evaluation of facilitator:

In morning session, participants didn't actively join in discussion because these environmental impacts and mitigations were discussed several times in previous workshops. Only new participants and the ones who have more information to add participated enthusiastically.

Time: 10:30 – 11:30 AM

Content: Discuss and reach consensus on environmental impacts and mitigations

No. of participants: 17 (see participant list for more details)

Facilitators: Ms. Le Thi Lan Huong, Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Tuyen

Consultant: Nguyen Thi Nhung (Institute of Geography)

Group 1:

Discuss and reach consensus on impacts and mitigations of:

- Water flow in Bung/Vu Gia river and downstream
- Water quality in the reservoir and downstream
- Aquatic life

Impacts	Consensus on Mitigations
Annual changes in water flow	Operate and regulate properly to ensure environmental flow
Erosion & land slides downstream	Build stone embankments Regenerate and afforest to increase coverage area
Affect bio- diversity	Make a plan to protect precious aquatic life and rare fauna and flora
Cause inundation upstream. Downstream is affected by discharge of flood from reservoir	Good resettlement plan including proper compensation. Move AP's at risk at risk of inundation.
Water quality in reservoir is changed, polluted	Collect toxic waste left from the war and clean the reservoir bed.
Reduce alluviums in downstream	Plan for aquaculture compatible to water resource.
Reduce risk of saline intrusion	Manage and protect environment in residential area in electric factory area. Regulate water flow properly.

Group 2:

Discuss and reach consensus on environmental impacts and mitigations during construction period:

- To fauna and flora
- To Song Thanh Nature Reserve

Impacts	Consensus on Mitigations
Loose fauna and flora in inundated area	Move these animals and plants to safe area. (participants said that this is very difficult to do)
Reduced forest area due to inundation	Implement community-based forest management also in some villages in Ta Bhing commune and Chaval
Ecosystem is separated due to inundation	
Increase the number of people entering the Song Thanh Nature Reserve buffer zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize inter-sector patrols which consists of police, army, forest ranger, forest protection teams, security team • Provide money to buy xe u oát, binocular... • Provide allowance for these patrols during construction period only • Build 2 stations for patrols. Each station is designed for 15 persons, one in Song Thanh

	area and one in Nam Giang area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of forest rangers by 30 persons
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Time: 13h45 – 15h00

Content:

Discuss and reach consensus on:

- Social impacts and mitigations during the construction period
- Brainstorm plans to mitigate negative impacts reported by consultant

Impacts	Consensus on Mitigations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase demand for consuming wild animals • Cut down trees to build huts, stations • Having babies without marriage • Changes in local customs and culture • Increased conflicts & threats to security of local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement existing government policies • Insure all transport conforms to national standards • Education campaigns on transportation safety • Widen narrow roads • Increase diligence of transport police • Educate drivers on transportation policies and punish people who violate it • Provide contraception means to women (Women Union in cooperation with health division could do that) • Enforce village rules like fining a man for having a baby outside of marriage • Raise awareness of local authorities about all positive and negative impacts. • Authorities at all levels should pay more attention and be more responsible. • Have a good approach to manage 2500 workers during the construction phase. • Increase number of professional persons to deal with prostitution and drug use • Raise awareness of workers about environment protection • Treat chemical waste before discharge during construction period. • Build a sewage system

Process:

Divide into 4 groups to answer the following questions related to mitigation measures suggested during the consultant’s presentation:

- What do you know so far about this plan?
- Who could best implement this plan?
- What would be the main tasks of this plan?
- What suggestions can you give on how to implement this plan?

Group 1: Community based- forest management in Zuoih commune

Questions	Result of discussion
What do you know so far about this plan?	Nothing yet
Who could best implement this plan?	DARD, DONRE
What would be the main tasks of this plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforest new areas and replant in already destroyed areas • Support local farmers to manage and protect the forest • Also implement this plan in forest areas of Ta Bhing commune which is affected by SB4 project.
What suggestions can you give on how to implement this plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be a detailed forest management plan before handing it over to the community • Reinforce the role and responsibility of local authorities in forest management and protection.

Group 2: Afforest and regenerate forest area in Song Thanh Nature Reserve

Questions	Result of discussion
What do you know so far about this plan?	Nothing yet
Who could best implement this plan?	Song Thanh Nature Reserve Management Board in cooperation with district DONRE + Department of Planning & Investment + local authorities. District Economic Department should be the main partner.
What would be the main tasks of this plan?	<p>The project should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation timetable - Land use master plan - Selected trees (priority is given to local original trees) - Detail implementing plan for each year - Budget
What suggestions can you give on how to implement this plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Song Thanh and local community identify which kind of tree and where to plant - DONRE makes a land use master plan - District economic division is the implementing agency - monitor and evaluate the project in phases

Group 3:

- Organize environment protection training courses
- Capacity buildings for environment protection agencies

Questions	Result of discussion
What do you know so far about this plan?	Nothing yet
Who could best implement this plan?	DONRE, Ethnicity Division, Health Division, Economic Division and Farmers Association
What would be the main tasks of this plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness campaign • Technical trainings • Management technique/method training

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide money for necessary tools/ equipment
What suggestions can you give on how to implement this plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train facilitators and technical persons • Establish a steering committee to implement the plan • Provide enough money and equipment • Do a pilot to learn from, then replicate it. • Reinforce evaluation activities + a reward policy

Group 4: Social management plan and action plan for public health

Questions	Result of discussion
What do you know so far about this plan?	Nothing yet
Who could best implement this plan?	Police, Health, Ethnicity Division, DONRE, forest ranger and others ...
What would be the main tasks of this plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education programs + propaganda to raise public awareness • Detail and appropriate action plan for each agency
What suggestions can you give on how to implement this plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master plan, timetable and detailed tasks assigned for each person in project • Clarified role and responsibility of each person. • Monitoring, evaluating result of each phase

SUBJECT B: Resettlement Plan

Time: 4.5 hours

Facilitator: Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Nhan

Consultant: Mr. Le Trung Thong

Observer: Ms. Tao Thi Viet Nga – International River Network

Participants:

6 villagers from affected villages (see participant list for details)

Mr. Phuc- Department of Natural Resources and Environment

Mr. Dong - District Department of Planning and Investment.

Output:

- Share the latest village consultation meeting's result among themselves
- Discuss in detail the resettlement plan proposed by consultant team
- Reach consensus on entitlements

Facilitator's evaluation

20 village and commune representatives were invited and 6 came. We asked Mr. Da, the Zuoih Commune People's Committee Chairman about this. He said he received the invitation from the District Peoples Committee and sent it on to all the village representatives on the list. Other people we questioned had no idea for the absence of 14 village and commune representatives.

We had hoped for more sharing among the 4 village headmen and the head of Pa Pang (the host village). Never-the-less, the sharing among the 6 villagers was enthusiastic. Much of the discussion

was among themselves so a deeper understanding of the mutual efforts involved was effected.

Discussion result

Reviewing the Resettlement Areas and Village Layouts

- The village representatives from Pa Di and Pa Rum A both agreed on the advantages and disadvantages mention in the resettlement plan related to the resettlement area they chose during the village consultations
- Pa Rum A's village representatives said that they were happy with their option and looking forward to moving there soon.
- But the feeling of Pa Dhi's villagers was not the same. They are very worried because they don't know what their life will be like in the new location (Khe Zuoih).
- Question raised by Ms. Nga (International River Network) In Khe Canh, there is not much land for agriculture so how can one ensure the food resource? Did villagers discuss this issue?
- Answer: Pa Dhi' village representative: We already discussed this difficulty and we ourselves don't have the answer.
- During Pa Dhi village representative's presentation on advantages and disadvantages of Khe Zuoih, he mentioned that if the land in Khe Zuoih is not enough for all Pa Dhi households, 10 households would move to Khe Tua.
- Mr. Phuc from Nam Giang district DONRE said that these 10 households should consider carefully this option because Khe Tua doesn't have enough sun light, so that villagers can get sick easily.
- When the participants looked at the Pa Rum A village layout, some of the commune representatives said that Pa Rum should reconsider the current village layout to allow for future expansion at the village center.

Reviewing the Resettlement Plan

Facilitator Note: This took lots of time because of the limited literacy of the village representatives. The facilitator had to spend quite a lot of time clarifying the meaning of each point and testing participant's understanding, giving examples and explaining some new terms such as: agriculture extension program, fertilizer type A and B, etc.

Entitlements for loss of land

- All participants agreed with the resettlement plan except sub idem "loss of residential land"
- The resettlement plan said: "Residential land equivalent to or greater than (1) 500m² (indicatively 20m x 25m) plot for the construction of new house (not including garden land), or (2) the area of housing land lost"
- They discussed very long and agreed on deleting option 2: "or the area of housing land lost", because they assume that some households have only 100m² of residential land now. That is too small. If the project can not give them 500m² as proposed, then as little as 300 might be acceptable.
- Comment from Ms. Nga: The resettlement plan states that land will be surveyed and villagers will have land title. Does SB-4 project plan to allocate land for villagers before they moved to new place? Because there are some lessons learned from other hydropower projects. After moving to the resettlement areas, villagers had to wait for land allocation for 2 years or even more. This can cause many social evils.

- Response from ADT3 representative: Villagers will receive rice and foodstuff for about 1 year so they can do agriculture land clearance and development.
 - Question from Ms. Nga: Does the project have a method to allocate land to avoid grievance?
 - Answer from ADT3 representative: District's leaders will be in charge of this issue.
 - Pa Dhi village's head said that the project should allocate land for villagers before their moving otherwise there will be fight among villagers because of land quality in new place.
 - Question from Pa Dhi: If the villagers do land clearance themselves, how will labor be paid? Will it be based on government policy or project policy?
 - Answer (ADT3 representative). The labor will be paid based on government policy.
- Question (raised by Da Binh commune head) When moving to the resettlement site, if villagers find that there is surrounding land that can be cleared and used. Will they be paid for their labor?
Answer (ADT3 representative): We can not answer this question at this point.

Loss of House and other Fixed Assets

- All participants agreed with the proposed plan. But they request that the roofing should include a ceiling made of lafong material.
- In the case that the AP builds, or organizes to build the house themselves. Funds should be paid out depending on rate of progress of each household—rather than in fixed lots of 3 or 4 as is written in the plan now.
- Question: A family who doesn't want to move to the resettlement area with other villagers. If they move to another commune or district instead, can the funds be provided to them in 1 lot?
- Answer (ATD3): It can be provided in 1 lot but that family must have a legal paper from the host commune
- For building of outbuildings such as husbandry facilities, participant agreed with the proposed plan but only the household who already have outbuildings in current village be compensated.
- Do all AP's have the same compensation rate for house loss or does the compensation rate depend on the actual condition of the house in the current place?
- Answer (ATD3): entitlement for house loss will based equally (not based on the condition of their present house).

Entitlement for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources

Participant agreed with proposed plan

Entitlement for Loss of standing crops or trees, other productive assets

- The participants agreed with the proposed plan except the sub - item entitlement for “trees that have already started bearing fruit”
- According to some of the participants, it is very difficult to calculate what a tree will be producing in 5 years. Especially if you are trying to calculate for many families and many trees.
- It should be based on the compensation rate issued by provincial people committee.

Loss of Livelihoods

Participant agreed with the proposed plan.

They want to have their own village and commune vet as well.

Loss of common property infrastructure

Participant agreed with the proposed plan.

Market place: They have no need for a market but want a grocery store in the commune centre.

Village store: They have no need for it.

Question: Who is responsible in the case of degradation of common property infrastructure in the future?

Answer: If the common property infrastructure is degraded while still under warrantee, the project will be responsible. After that time the district PPC is responsible.

Loss of common property resources

Agreed with the proposed plan.

Educational entitlement: The nursery school and primary school should not be together but close to each other.

Allowances and Special Transitional Measures

Agreed with the proposed plan

Question: How long the food security time last?

Answer (ATD3): 12 months.

Grievance Procedure (see workshop posters)

Participant laughed when they saw the poster describe grievance procedure because it was depicted in cartoon figures. They commented that they could never have imagined such a procedure. They agreed with the proposed plan and had no other comments related to it.

SUBJECT C: Downstream Impacts & Mitigations

Following are the results of focus group discussion with downstream stakeholders. It includes suggested mitigation measures and some preliminary plans for implementation of income generating activities.

TIME: 1030 TO 1130

No. of participants: 8 (see participant list for details)

Facilitator: Ms. Le Thi Lan Huong Consultant: Ms. Nguyen Ngoc Diep

Facilitator comments:

- Downstream stakeholders were very concerned because impacts affect them directly. Participation was enthusiastic.
- Stakeholders unanimously agreed with all the positive impacts that consultants noted during their presentations.

Following are mitigation measures suggested by downstream stakeholders and details related to their implementation.

Negative impacts down stream (reported by consultants)	Mitigation measures (stakeholder suggested options)	Stakeholder comment on these mitigation options
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Lower water level leads to no water available in wells in Dai Son commune and some hhs in Pa Dau village. <u>Time:</u> About year while the reservoir is being filled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill one well per 10- 15 hhs • Use electric generators (for drilling & pumps) in villages where there is no electricity. • Build water containers 	Easy to do
Dramatically reduced river fish resource	<p>Money & training for other professions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial forests • plant grass to raise cattle, cotton, or mulberries • fish ponds 	These livelihood activities are already being practiced in these communes with very good results.
Huge erosion/land slides in Dong Cham, Thac Can, Dau Go villages due to water discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build stone embankments to prevent erosion. • OR, if not possible, a resettlement plan for villages. 	Embankments require big investment
Loss of cultivation land for annual crops like: corn, beans, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build stone embankment to prevent erosion, or provide money & training for other professions 	Embankments require big investment
Loss of income from selling sand & gravel to construction companies.	Trainings for employment in industries already operating in Dai Loc District. For example: carpentry, textile, animal food processing, construction materials	
Blocked navigation		

FROM 13.00H TO 15.00

Stakeholders prioritized income generation interventions and added details related to implementation.

NOTE: Stakeholders discussed the consultant's negative impact of 268,597 kg of fish lost downstream. They felt that that is not a big loss for the population in general. But for some families who depend on fishing as their main income source it is. Animal husbandry for them is secondary. If fish stocks drastically dropped downstream, they would lose this income and also be unable to sell their fishing tools and boats. These items represent a large investment (and loss) for them.

Income generating activities	Results of voting	Participant Comments
Plant industrial forest	33.5%	There is about 12000 ha of land available for industrial forests. (participants from Pa Dau village)
Plant grass to feed cattle	33.5%	This activity is part of the district target program from now on till 2015. There is lack of capital to implement it. Dai Loc district and Pa Dau both want to do this.
Provide vocational training to people in the affected area so they	25%	

can work in industry		
Fish ponds	8%	They can divert water from spring/ stream to fill ponds. Pa Dau participants suggested this activity
Plant cotton	0	Participants gave these crops a low priority because they depend largely on market forces, so each year they may need to change to another crop
Plant mulberry	0	
Plant annual crops like corn, beans	0	

After prioritizing livelihood activities, the downstream group discussed feasibility by answered the following questions. They divided into Groups 1&2.

- Who are the beneficiaries?
- How many hhs/ commune participate?
- Which commune?
- Who/ which agency would be in charge of this activity?
- Estimated cost?
- What tasks are required?

Dai Loc district reps. discussed planting grass to feed cattle and vocational trainings.

Plant grass to raise cattle	Vocational trainings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 586 hhs are doing commercial fishing in 11 communes in⁴, Dai Loc District • Hhs who loose cultivating land • Hhs who exploit sand and gravel, and transport them 	Men or women (18 to 40 years old) who are doing riverine fishery; loose cultivating land; exploit sand and gravel & transport it. (11 mentioned communes)
Economic department – Dai Loc district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Labour and Social Invalids • Vocational training center • Heads of companies/factories • Management board of industrial groups
Cow: 15million dong/1 cow Planting grass: 10million/ha	6 million/6 month course
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build breeding facilities, rent land to grow grass, buy breeding grass • Disease prevention & protection • Labor work • Water for grass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuition • Transport • Accommodation& food • Other fees
Organize village meetings to share information and discuss implementation with farmers.	

⁴ 11 communes are: Đai Son, Đai Lanh, Đai Hong, Đai Đong, Đai Quang, Đai Nghia, Ai Nghia town, Đai Phong, Đai Minh, Đai Cuong, Đai Hoa

Group 2: Pa Dau village and Thanh My Town reps discussed industrial forests & fish ponds

Questions	Plant industrial forest	Raise fish in ponds	
Who are the beneficiaries?	38 hhs in Pa Dau village	9 hhs in Pa Dau II village (Thanh My area) Total area is 5ha	
Which agency will in charge of doing this activity?	District economic department		DARD of Nam Giang district
Estimated cost?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 1ha/ hh • Maximum 3 ha/hh • Around 7 million/1 ha 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 million to dig pond • 25 million to buy breeding fish
What tasks does this activity involve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear the land to plant • Plant the forest • Manage and protect 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dig pond • Treat pond and water • Buy food • Lighting system • Manage and protect
Other issues?	Before implementing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold village meeting to share information • Register 38 hh's to participate and attend training • Provide money and trees 		Project provide capital to dig pond, buy fish and pay for planting grass

CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

The following is a summary of WVF's workshop conclusions. Please note that portions of this may also be found in other sections of the report.

Conclusions Drawn from Participant's Evaluation

Comparing Participant's Expectations and Evaluations

- 86% of the participants hoped the workshop would help them understand the SB-4 project better.
- 87% wrote that the workshop engaged them, focused on their most important concerns, and that they had an opportunity ask questions and be heard.
- All the participants who came in the morning stayed through till the end. This is seldom the case with high-level officials because they are busy people. If they do come they will stay at least for the welcoming address of the host. If there is moderate interest, they will stay

through lunch and then return to their offices. The participation during focus group sessions was enthusiastic and their questions and comments relevant.

- In this final workshop in the series of three Stakeholder Consultations we designed tasks for the focus groups which required stakeholders to work together with each other in order to complete. The goal was to reinforce the feeling of local ownership. They will ultimately have to consult frequently with each other for SB4 to be successful and avoid many of the negative impacts experienced in similar projects in Vietnam. The results of this cooperative work were very encouraging. Despite the fact that for most stakeholders this was likely the first time they have experienced such an event, their participation was enthusiastic.
- This tells us that the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is important to the leadership of Quang Nam Province and that there is a sense of ownership. These methods of participatory planning work at the leadership level. They simply need to be built upon and expanded to more cross sector cooperation as the project moves toward implementation.

Conclusions from Small Group Discussions

Subject groups A,B,&C discussed impacts and came to a consensus on mitigations (entitlements). Following is a summary of the consensus.

Subject (group) A Results: Environmental Impacts and Mitigations & Social Impacts and Mitigations during Construction Period + Details Related to Priority Mitigations

- The stakeholders agreed with consultant suggested mitigation measures related to:
 - Water flow in Bung/Vu Gia rivers and downstream
 - Water quality in the reservoir and downstream
 - Aquatic life
 - To fauna and flora
 - To Song Thanh Nature Reserve
 - Social and mitigations during the construction period

Following is stakeholder consensus on the consultant’s mitigation measures:

Community Based Forest Management in Zuoih Commune

DARD, DONRE – responsible for the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforest new areas and replant in already destroyed areas • Support local farmers to manage and protect the forest • Also implement this plan in forest areas of Ta Bhing Commune which is affected by SB4 project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be a detailed forest management plan before handing it over to the community • Reinforce the role and responsibility of local authorities in forest management and protection.

Following is stakeholder consensus on the consultant’s mitigation measures:

Organize environment protection training courses Capacity buildings for environment protection agencies

DONRE, Ethnicity Division, Health Division, Economic Division and Farmers Association– responsible for the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness campaign • Technical trainings • Management technique/method training • Provide money for necessary tools/ equipment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train facilitators and technical persons • Establish a steering committee to implement the plan • Provide enough money and equipment • Do a pilot to learn from, then replicate it. • Reinforce evaluation activities + a reward policy

Following is stakeholder consensus on the consultant’s mitigation measures:

Social management plan and action plan for public health

Police, HealthD, Ethnicity Division, DONRE, forest ranger and others ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education programs + propaganda to raise public awareness • Detail and appropriate action plan for each agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master plan, timetable and detailed tasks assigned for each person in project • Clarified role and responsibility of each person. • Monitoring, evaluating result of each phase

Subject (group) B Results: Resettlement Plan

Consensus was reached on the following:

- Resettlement areas
- Entitlements for loss of land
 - All participants agreed with the Entitlement for loss of land except sub-item “ loss of residential land”
 - The resettlement plan said: “Residential land equivalent to or greater of (1) at least 500m² (indicatively 20m x 25m) plot for the construction of new house (not including garden land), or (2) the area of housing land lost”
 - They discussed very long and agreed on deleting option 2: “or the area of housing land lost”, because they assume that some households have only 100m² of residential land now. That is too small. If the project can not give them 500m² as proposed, then as little as 300 might be acceptable.
 - Pa Dhi village’s head said that the project should allocate land for villagers before their moving otherwise there will be fight among villagers because of land quality in new place.

- Entitlements for labor
 - Question from Pa Dhi: If the villagers do land clearance themselves, how will labor be paid? Will it be based on government policy or project policy?
 - Answer (ADT3 representative). The labor will be paid based on government policy.
 - Question (raised by Da Binh commune head) When moving to the resettlement site, if villagers find that there is surrounding land that can be cleared and used. Will they be paid for their labor?
 - Answer (ADT3 representative): We can not answer this question at this point.

- Loss of House and other Fixed Assets
 - All participants agreed with the proposed plan. But they request that the roofing should include a ceiling made of lafong material.
 - In the case that the AP builds, or organizes to build the house themselves. Funds should be paid out depending on rate of progress of each household—rather than in fixed lots of 3 or 4 as is written in the plan now.
 - Question: A family who doesn't want to move to the resettlement area with other villagers. If they move to another commune or district instead, can the funds be provided to them in 1 lot?
 - Answer (ATD3): It can be provided in 1 lot but that family must have a legal paper from the host commune
 - For building of outbuildings such as husbandry facilities, participant agreed with the proposed plan but only the household who already have outbuildings in current village be compensated.
 - Do all AP's have the same compensation rate for house loss or does the compensation rate depend on the actual condition of the house in the current place?
 - Answer (ATD3): entitlement for house loss will based equally (not based on the condition of their present house).

- Entitlement for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources
 - Participant agreed with proposed plan.

- Entitlement for Loss of standing crops or trees, other productive assets
 - The participants agreed with the proposed plan except the sub - item entitlement for “trees that have already started bearing fruit”. They felt it would be very difficult to calculate what a tree will be producing in 5 years. Especially if you are trying to calculate for many families and many trees. Therefore the compensation should be based on the compensation rate issued by provincial people committee.

- Loss of Livelihoods
 - Participant agreed with proposed plan.

- Loss of common property infrastructure
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - Market place: They have no need for a market but want a grocery store in the commune centre.
 - Village store: They have no need for it.

- Loss of common property resources
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.

- Educational entitlement
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - The nursery school and primary school should not be together but close to each other.

- Allowances and Special Transitional Measures
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - Question: How long the food security time last?
 - *Answer (ATD3): 12 months.*

- Grievance Procedure (see workshop posters)
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.

Subject (group) C Results Downstream Impacts & Mitigations

- The stakeholders agreed with consultant suggested mitigation measures related to impacts in the following areas:
 - Water flow in Bung/Vu Gia river and downstream
 - Water quality in the reservoir and downstream
- Following are stakeholder suggestions related to mitigation measures and some preliminary plans for implementation of income generating activities.

Negative impacts down stream (reported by consultants)	Mitigation measures (stakeholder suggested options)	Stakeholder comment on these mitigation options
Lower water level leads to no water available in wells in Dai Son commune and some hhs in Pa Dau village. Time: About year while the reservoir is being filled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill one well per 10- 15 hhs • Use electric generators (for drilling & pumps) in villages where there is no electricity. • Build water containers 	Easy to do
Dramatically reduced river fish resource	Money & training for other professions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial forests • plant grass to raise cattle, cotton, or mulberries • fish ponds 	These livelihood activities are already being practiced in these communes with very good results.
Huge erosion/land slides in Dong Cham, Thac Can, Dau Go villages due to water discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build stone embankments to prevent erosion. • OR, if not possible, a resettlement plan for villages. 	Embankments require big investment
Loss of cultivation land for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build stone embankment to prevent 	Embankments

annual crops like: corn, beans, etc.	erosion, or provide money & training for other professions	require big investment
Loss of income from selling sand & gravel to construction companies.	Trainings for employment in industries already operating in Dai Loc District. For example: carpentry, textile, animal food processing, construction materials	
Blocked navigation		

Stakeholders voted to prioritize income generation interventions and added details related to implementation.

Income generating activities	Results of voting	Participant Comments
Plant industrial forest	33.5%	There is about 12000 ha of land available for industrial forests. (participants from Pa Dau village)
Plant grass to feed cattle	33.5%	This activity is part of the district target program from now on till 2015. There is lack of capital to implement it. Dai Loc district and Pa Dau both want to do this.
Provide vocational training to people in the affected area so they can work in industry	25%	
Fish ponds	8%	They can divert water from spring/ stream to fill ponds. Pa Dau participants suggested this activity
Plant cotton	0	Participants gave these crops a low priority because they depend largely on market forces, so each year they may need to change to another crop
Plant mulberry	0	
Plant annual crops like corn, beans	0	

Dai Loc district reps. discussed planting grass to feed cattle and vocational trainings

Plant grass to raise cattle	Vocational trainings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 586 hhs are doing commercial fishing in 11 communes in⁵, Dai Loc District Hhs who loose cultivating land Hhs who exploit sand and gravel, and transport them 	Men or women (18 to 40 years old) who are doing riverine fishery; loose cultivating land; exploit sand and gravel & transport it. (11 mentioned communes)
Economic department – Dai Loc district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Labour and Social Invalids Vocational training center Heads of companies/factories Management board of industrial groups
Cow: 15million dong/1 cow	6 million/6 month course

⁵ 11 communes are: Đai Sơn, Đai Lanh, Đai Hong, Đai Đông, Đai Quang, Đai Nghĩa, Ai Nghĩa town, Đai Phong, Đai Minh, Đai Cuong, Đai Hoa

Planting grass: 10million/ha	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build breeding facilities, rent land to grow grass, buy breeding grass • Disease prevention & protection • Labor work • Water for grass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuition • Transport • Accommodation& food • Other fees
Organize village meetings to share information and discuss implementation with farmers.	

Pa Dau village and Thanh My Town reps discussed industrial forests & fish ponds

Questions	Plant industrial forest	Raise fish in ponds
Who are the beneficiaries?	38 hhs in Pa Dau village	9 hhs in Pa Dau II village (Thanh My area) Total area is 5ha
Which agency will in charge of doing this activity?	District economic department	DARD of Nam Giang district
Estimated cost?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 1ha/ hh • Maximum 3 ha/hh • Around 7 million/1 ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 million to dig pond • 25 million to buy breeding fish
What tasks does this activity involve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear the land to plant • Plant the forest • Manage and protect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dig pond • Treat pond and water • Buy food • Lighting system • Manage and protect
Other issues?	Before implementing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold village meeting to share information • Register 38 hh's to participate and attend training • Provide money and trees 	Project provide capital to dig pond, buy fish and pay for planting grass

EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

Evaluation by the Participants

There was a written evaluation at the end of the workshop, and participants were asked to answer the following two questions. The following is a summary of their responses.

NOTE: Participants were ask to NOT write their names on the evaluations

Response to the question: What could be done to improve the workshop?

- 32%: Need more time to discuss in greater detail issues affecting villagers.
- 18%: More attention should be paid to the affected villagers' concerns at the higher levels (district, provincial, industry).

- 18%: Consultants should comment on the reports from the three subject groups that were made in plenary at the end of the workshop.
- 11%: Consultants should answer stakeholder questions more directly.
- 11%: Villagers should be frequently updated on issues related to the SB4 project.
- 3%: Provide more documentation and information on the Song Thanh Natural Conservation Zone.
- 3%: Project should pay cash for compensation. (NOTE: WVF is not sure what this means)
- 3%: Need more ice breakers and warm up activities.

Response to the question: What I liked most about the workshop was:

- 33%: Workshop content focused on the most important concerns.
- 28%: All stakeholders had an opportunity to ask questions and express opinions.
- 24%: Workshop activities were interesting and stimulated participation from everyone. We had to think a lot about the issues to complete the small group assignments. Open discussions were effective.
- 18%: Facilitators were open, enthusiastic, and relaxed.
- 18%: I now have a better understanding of social and environmental impacts & mitigation measures during the construction phase, and resettlement plans & entitlements.
- 14%: It was meaningful the way we village representatives reviewed our entitlements. Our opinions were to ask on every issue and we all had an opportunity to speak.
- 14%: The overviews gave me a better understand of SB-4 – for example the design, policies, impacts and mitigation measures.

WVF's Comments on the Evaluation of the Participants

- 61% felt that more attention is needed to focus on issues affecting villagers / resettlement. And that this attention be at higher government levels. This is likely not a comment related to the workshop itself but the SB4 project in general.
- 75% of the stakeholders felt the workshop content spoke to their greatest concerns and that they had to opportunity to express themselves freely about those concerns.
- Resettlement is the major area of concern now and likely will continue to be into the future of SB4. The leadership, commune, district, and village is capable of participatory planning and implementation. They will need help initially in establishing a system which is tailored to the special requirements of the Co Tu community as it interacts more actively in decision making with the dominant Kinh leadership. WVF feels that both communities have the will to interact on a more equal footing. This is National Policy. SB4 could be the engine that moves them into a new era of openness and sharing.

Annex 11: Report from the final PPTA consultation with Reservoir impacted APs

Report
Final PPTA Village Resettlement Consultation
Date: 21st – 30th June 2006

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1 Objective

The objectives of the village consultation are:

- (iv) to review the process of discussion with the villagers in previous consultations and share the latest information on resettlement sites and entitlements
- (v) to seek opinions/comments of the villagers on new/updated information on resettlement sites
- (vi) to seek consensus where possible proposed entitlements.

2 Contents of village consultation

1. Description and map/DTM of the SB4 reservoir (high and low level of water, draw down zone, impact on fish etc).
2. Present Resettlement Site Options (and access options)
3. Present Village Layout Options (Pa Rum A, Pa Dhi and Pa Pang)
4. Explanation of Housing Options (3 models) and Entitlements
5. Review of any outstanding issues re the issues of Graves and Goul
6. Explanation of Entitlements on
 - Entitlements for loss of Land:
 - Entitlement for Loss of House and other Fixed Assets
 - Entitlement for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources = Co Tu Communal House, Graves
 - Entitlement for Loss of standing crops or trees, other productive assets
 - Entitlement for Loss of Livelihoods, such as crop production, forest-based livelihoods, fisheries livelihoods, livestock livelihood
 - Entitlements for Loss of common property and infrastructure
 - Entitlements for Loss of common property resources, such as forest resources, grazing land and fisheries
 - Educational and Health facilities will be fully restored, and developed
 - Allowances and Special Transitional Measures (House leaving ceremony, House warming ceremony, Food security, Wage labor, Grievance Procedure)
7. Discussion on Location of Commune Centre(s)
8. Consensus on "How to decide" - communally, each HH, etc- on each issue?

3 Working schedule and staffing

The village consultation was divided into the two rounds.

- ❖ The initial meetings were carried out with about 15 key villagers in each village. Main assessments of proposed resettlement sites and access options have been presented by the consultant team. Key villagers discussed and decided where they want to visit with the consultant team. The period of 4 days between two rounds of meeting was for site visit again and internal discussions about concerned resettlement sites and main issues of entitlements in

the villages. Three models of house and main information in A0 size posters were left in four villages after first meetings have supported the villagers' discussions.

- ❖ More detailed discussions and consensus building on resettlement options and entitlements were carried out in second meetings where all household representatives attended (see Annex Figure 1). In the plan, the meeting for Thon 2 and Pa Pang would be carried out on 29 June however the representatives of Pa Pang did not come that day therefore one more meeting was arranged for Thon 2, Pa Pang and Pa Rum B on 30 June.

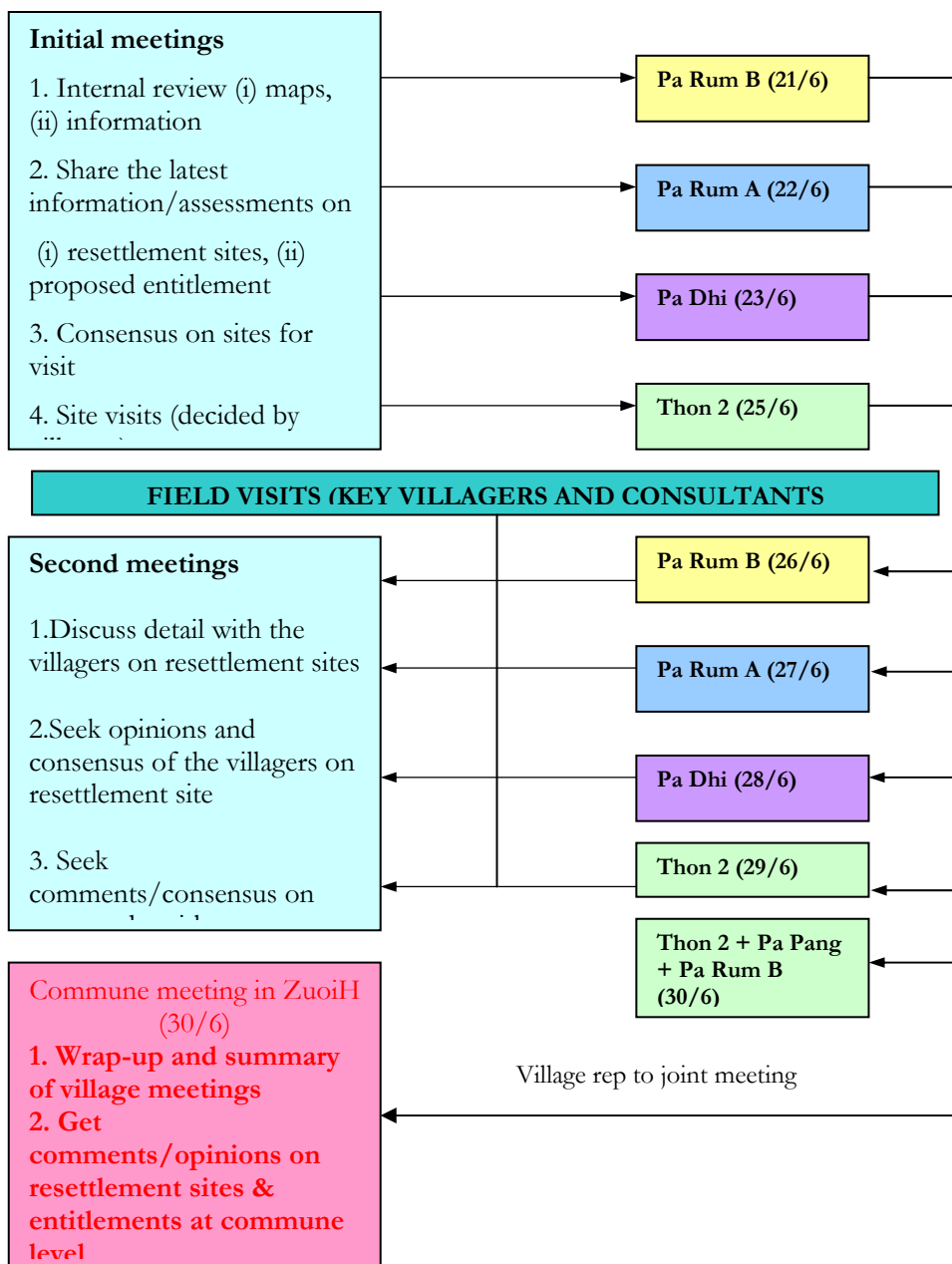
Consultation team was recruited including 9 persons

- Ms. Bich Ngoc: Village consultation specialist/facilitator
- Ms. Diem: Facilitator
- Mr. Thong: Resettlement specialist/Logistics
- Mr. Hue: Resettlement specialist
- Mr. Khue: Ethnic minority specialist
- Mr. Khanh: Irrigation engineering + Livelihood

District Staff

- Mr Phuc: Land administration/natural officer
- Mr Dong: officer of economic division
- Ms Trang: district department of statistic

Annex Figure 1: Working plan in village consultation



4 Agenda of the meetings

First meetings at village level were very short spending about 2 hours. The contents and agenda is shown in Annex Table 1.

Annex Table 1: Agenda for first meeting

Time	Sessions	Activities
10' 08:00 - 08:10	1: Introduction	Objectives of village consultation Introduction to the team and inform consultation plan
50' 08:10 - 09:00	2: Resettlement sites Access options	1. Review resettlement options/access roads discussed by the villagers in previous consultations 2. Present some options proposed by the consultants: Advantages and disadvantages of each option 3. Present capacity/availability of each proposed resettlement sites (based on the technical assessments) 4. Q& A. Open discussion for more comments/suggestions 5. Consensus on the proposed sites the villagers want to visit
40' 09:00 – 09:40	3: Summary of entitlements	1. Introduction to Entitlements: Objectives and Principles of entitlement 2. Highlight key information/message of entitlements 3. Introduce of 3 house models. 4. Q& A.
20' 09:40 – 10:00	4: Plan for site visit	1. Planning site visit: select members, arrange logistics and time 2. Provide a paper with some hints/guidelines for the villagers' observations in the site

Second meetings were arranged for whole day. The agenda is shown in Annex Table 2. It was very tight for one-day meeting because there were a lot of things need to be presented and discussed.

Annex Table 2: Agenda for second meeting

Time	Sessions	Activities
In the morning		
20' 08:00 - 08:20	1: Introduction	1. Objectives and agenda of consultation 2. Introduction to Entitlements: Objectives and Principles
20' 08:20 - 08:40	2: Project information, and SB4 reservoir	1. Presentation of rationale for the project, 2. Presentation on high and low water levels, draw down zone, impact on fish 3. Show some example photos of hydropower plants in Vietnam 4. Q & A session
60' 08:40 - 09:40	3: Resettlement sites Access options	1. Review resettlement options/access roads discussed by the villagers 2. Open discussion for comments on certain sites where key villagers already visited: Discuss more Advantages and disadvantages, capacity for each option 3. Consensus on the sites and access options

Time	Sessions	Activities
10' 09.40 – 09.50	Break	
40' 09:50 - 10:30	4: Village layout and public infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the discussions with the villagers about village layout: their previous views, and consultants proposal 2. Summary related Entitlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entitlement for loss of housing land - Entitlement for loss of community infrastructure 3. Q&A, open discussion, comments on entitlements 4. The villagers comment on location of Commune Centre(s) and facilities
60' 10:30-11:30	5: House and House design	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the discussions with the villagers about house design 2. Entitlements for loss of house and other fixed assets 3. Introduce three 3D models/types of the house 4. Q&A, open discussion, comment on the entitlements and models 5. Consensus on type/materials of house 6. Villagers' decisions for house construction (who will take care, how)
In the afternoon		
30' 14.00–14:30	6: Graves and Goul house	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the issues of graves and Goul in previous discussion 2. Entitlements for loss of graves, Goul house 3. Q & A. Open discussion for comments
30' 14:30–15:00	7: Livelihood restoration -rice and crop production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summary related entitlements; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entitlements for loss of livelihood - and food. - Entitlements for loss agricultural land. 2. Potential crop land use in resettlement sites for, including irrigated wet rice. 3. Q & A. Open discussion for comments and proposals
20' 15:00 - 15:20	8: Livelihood restoration – livestock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entitlements for loss of livestock raising areas 2. Livestock development program: 3. Q & A. Open discussion for comments and proposals
30' 15:20 - 15:50	9: Livelihood restoration – fishery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entitlements for loss of fisheries areas 2. Reservoir fisheries and Aquaculture development program: 3. Q & A. Open discussion for comments and proposals
20' 15:50 - 16.10	10: Livelihood restoration – forestry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community based forest development, management and utilization program. 2. land and forest zonation of village lands - including village boundaries 3. Q & A. Open discussion for comments and proposals
30' 16:10 – 16:40	11: Allowance and specific transitions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summary 2. Q & A. Discussion, comments
20' 16:40 - 17.00	11: Wrap -up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summary: Discussed issues, consensus results 2. Ensure villagers understand which issues need a comment but not decision as yet, and which issues also need a decision

5 Participants

In first meeting, only key persons in each village were invited to the meeting. The analysis is shown in Annex Table 3.

Annex Table 3: The numbers of participants attended first meeting

Villages	Participants
Pa Rum B	15 participants (10 men, 5 women) Head of village, Deputy head of village, Party Committee Secretary, Village patriarch, Chairwomen of village women union, Youth union, Vice-chairman of Commune Vietnam Fatherland Front, Chief of conciliation group, Chief of commune police and other 6 representatives of the village
Pa Rum A	15 participants (12 men, 3 women) Head of village, Party Committee Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Village Vietnam Fatherland Front and other 11 representatives of the village
Pa Dhi	15 participants (11 men, 4 women) Head of village, Village Vietnam Fatherland Front, Leader of Youth Union, Chairwomen of Women Union and other 11 representatives of the village
Thon 2	16 participants (14 men, 2 women) Head of village, Deputy head of village, Party Committee Secretary, Deputy Secretary, village patriarch, Chairwomen of village women union, Youth union, Vice-chairman of Commune Vietnam Fatherland Front, Chief of conciliation group and other 7 representatives of the village

Some persons among these participants were selected for site visit with the consultants. The numbers of participants is shown in Annex Table 4. The consultant provided the hints (very simple and understandable words, pictures) for people who visited the site. It consults key villagers what/how they should observe and assess the site themselves.

Annex Table 4: The numbers of participant attended site visit

Villages	Sites for visit	Participants
Pa Rum B	Ta Buar – Khe Cenh	11 persons (5 women)
Pa Rum A	Clar hill (between Khe Cenh – Ha Ti)	10 persons (3 women)
Pa Dhi	Along Khe Zuoih and Khe Tur	12 persons (4 women)
Thon 2	Pa Pang	10 persons (2 women)

In second meetings, at least one person of each household were invited to attend however more persons were welcome to join the meetings. The numbers of the participant in each meeting are shown in Annex Table 5.

Annex Table 5: The numbers of participant attended second meetings

Villages	Total HHs	In the morning (persons)	In the afternoon (persons)
Pa Rum B	53	78 persons (30 women)	76 persons (30 women)
Pa Rum A	43	59 persons (30 women)	65 persons (30 women)
Pa Dhi	58	81 persons (38 women)	82 persons (30 women)
Thon 2	50	46 persons (17 women)	58 persons (30 women)

Before second meetings, some questions were raised by the consultant to understand how the villagers access the information in Goul. The results are shown in Annex Table 6.

Annex Table 6: Access information after first meetings

Tests/Villages	Pa Rum B	Pa Rum A	Pa Dhi	Thon 2
After first meeting, how many persons in the village came to Goul and read information in the Posters?	38 (10 women)	25 (8 women)	26 (4 women)	X
Why didn't you read these information?	Illiterate Far from Goul	Illiterate	Illiterate, Far from Goul	X
How many persons hear information from others and/or involve the discussions with others?	25 (19 women)	18 (8 women)	33 (23 women)	X
Can you understand information?	Almost (23 women)	Almost (15 women)	Almost (22 women)	X
How many persons did not see 3 models of house before attending second meeting?	12 HHs, some HHs live far from Goul	10 HHs	29 HHs in which 11 HHs in Zuoih, far from Goul	X

6 Discussions and comments regarding resettlement sites and access options

Discussions about resettlement sites with the villagers were conducted in two rounds: in initial meeting with key villagers and in one-day meeting with all HHs' representatives in each village. In initial meetings the consultants gave review all previous discussions about site options. The summaries with main advantages and disadvantages for each option of resettlement site, proposed access options and capacity assessments for proposed sites were presented for open discussion and the interaction between the consultants and key villagers. Priority options of resettlement site were agreed by the key villagers after initial meetings firstly for site visit and then for detail discussions with all HHs' representatives in the village in second meetings. Based on capacity assessments presented by the consultants and the opinions raised by the villagers, especially from the persons who visited the sites, the consensus building for resettlement site in each village was carried out in second meeting.

The advantages and disadvantages of the sites were mentioned by both the villagers and the consultants. It was simplified from SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats): Strengths and Weaknesses of proposed sites in comparison with current sites of village at present, Opportunities and Threats of resettlement sites in the future. This analysis was useful for the villagers to understand clearer their situation not only at present but also in the future.

The capacity assessments for land and water resources carried out by the consultant for each proposed site. This information was presented for the villagers' discussion and considerations in the meetings. The bases for these assessments are (i) the estimations/calculations of the lengths, the slopes and the areas on Topo maps (scale 1:10,000); (ii) field investigation with the measurements (water discharges, water levels etc.); (iii) field observations and (iv) interactions with local people (see more details in assessment report of the irrigation specialist). Information estimated on the map was checked again during field investigation combining with real experiences of the consultant and local people. The previous assessments about soil quality carried out by the agricultural specialist were used also for the capacity assessments in each site.

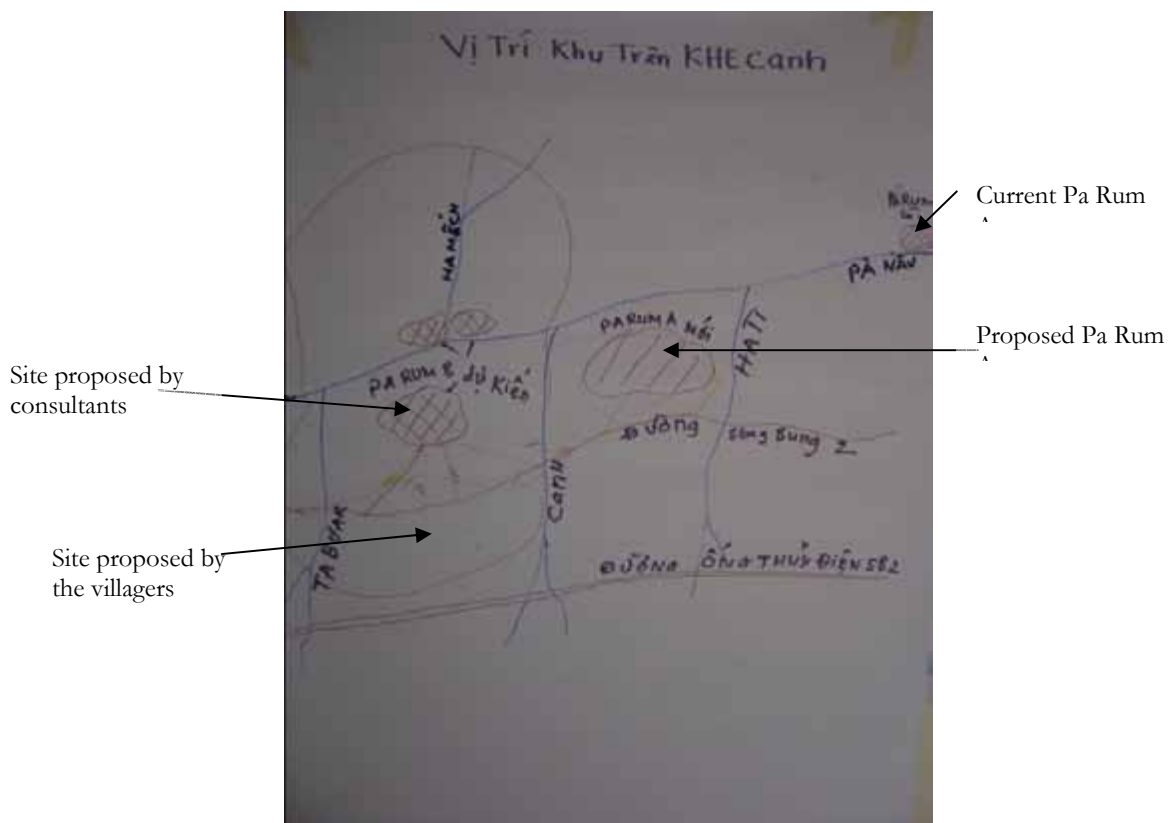
6.1 Pa Rum B

Fours options were presented and discussed with key villagers in Pa Rum B:

- (i) All village move to PaPang
- (ii) Upstream of Khe Ta Buar (old Ta Buar village)
- (iii) The area between Khe Canh and Ta Buar, 1 km from proposed site for Pa Rum A
- (iv) Split village: some HHs to Papang (up to 20 HHs) and to other sites (Cong Don, Ta Bhing etc.)

After first meeting key villagers decided to visit the area between Ta Buar and Khe Canh with the consultants. In both two meetings, after discussing about the advantages and disadvantages of all options, the villagers agreed that the option (i) – whole village move to Pa Pang is not possible due to limited carrying capacity of Pa Pang. In the discussion, some households willing to move to Pa Pang because (i) they look forward to future development potentials in Pa Pang when infrastructure will be invested and/or (ii) they follow to their relatives to move Pa Pang and/or (iii) topography is not too steep and there are some potential for paddy rice development. However remaining villagers willing to move to the area between Khe Canh and Ta Buar. This proposed area is shown in Annex Figure 2.

Annex Figure 2: Proposed resettlement area for Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B



The advantages and disadvantages for the area between Khe Cenh and Ta Buar discussed by the villagers as follows:

Disadvantages	Advantages
1. Cultivated area is not large	This area was old village, 40 years ago
2. Rotation upland rice: 1.5 ha/HH (3ha under their management)	Be familiar with almost villagers (80% villagers knew this area)
3. There are not paddy rice field	Close and easy access to SB 2 road in the future
4. Steep upland fields and far from the residential areas	Good water source (Ta Buar stream, Canh stream and Pa Nau stream)
5. Lack of infrastructure (school, roads etc.). Due to topography of this area (steep and narrow) GoV would not invest infrastructure in this area	Good facilities from SB 2 hydropower project
6. Long distance to Bo Di and Cong Don (if commune centre moved there)	Possible access to electricity from SB 2 project
7. Far from timber forests	There are bamboo forests (fuel wood, bamboo shoots, materials for house making,...)
8. There is few potential to develop fish ponds	
9. Residential area is not large enough for all village	
10. Split village: relationship among villagers may be influenced	
11. Potential adverse impacts from SB 2 hydropower plant	

During the discussions at the beginning, the villagers were not satisfied with the site proposed by the consultants (see Figure 2). People who visited the site have shared their thinking and observations for other villagers in the meeting. After discussions, the villagers suggested to move to upstream of Ta Buar where the topography is not too steep (see Figure 2). This location was old Ta Buar village in 40 years ago, above proposed underground tunnel of SB2 hydropower plant. However, according to the consultants the movement to upstream of Khe Ta Buar might have the potential problem due to the tunnel. It might be not allowed by ATD3 however there are some potential for cultivation development in this area if the plots locate outside of safe corridor of hydropower plant. The consultants agreed to discuss this issue further with ATD3 and if ATD3 agrees the new village will be located at the site preferred by the villages. If it is impossible, the villagers agreed that the resettlement site for Pa Rum B would be at the site proposed by the consultants. There would not be significant difference in the livelihood potential between the two proposed sites.

Several villagers also suggested additional area in Khe Ha Mech from Vo Ven hill to Khe Cha Lieu however this area according to the consultant is too steep and small, enough only for about 5-7 households therefore it is difficult for village arrangement.

Providing more information from the consultant about infrastructure development (school, roads etc.) in resettlement site, the possibility to access electricity from Song Bung 2 hydropower plant, estimated distances from proposed site to Cong Don as well as the capacity assessments in this area (see below table), consensus building for resettlement site have been done. Results are show in below table. The capacity assessments of the proposed area between Khe Cenh and Ta Buar is presented in Annex Table 7.

Annex Table 7: Tentative capacity assessment of area between Khe Cenh and Ta Buar

	Paddy (ha)	Short-term, annual crops (ha)	Upland (ha)	Per. Trees (ha)	Irrigation systems	Domestic use (pers)	Livestock breeding
Potentials in resettlement site							
Total	0	12 – 18	144 - 192	120 – 150	6	600	
2 crop	0	4 – 6	0				
1 crop	0	0.8 – 1.2	144 – 192				
Average/HH	0	0.2 – 0.3	2.4 – 3.2	2 – 2.5			
Crop yields (tons/ha)			1.2 – 1.5				
Existing situation in current residential area							
Total	2	57	61				
2 crop							
1 crop							
Average/HH	0.03	1.07	1.15				
Crop yields (tons/ha)	2.2	2.7	1				

The results of consensus building from the villagers are as follows:

Option	Households	Note
Split village (some HHs move to Pa Pang, some move to Khe Canh-Ta Buar)	Move to Pa Pang: 10 HHs	(list of HHs with the selection of resettlement sites is attached in Report Annex 1)
	Move to Khe Canh-Ta Buar: 39 HHs	
	Move to other sites with their relatives (in Cong Don and Ta Bhing): 2	

If Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B move to the proposed sites, Khe Canh will become the boundary between two villages. Sharing the cultivated land, forests and water sources in accordance with the boundary were raised in the meetings. According to the villagers, it would not a problem because of good relationship between these villages and they were one village in the past.

6.2 Pa Rum A

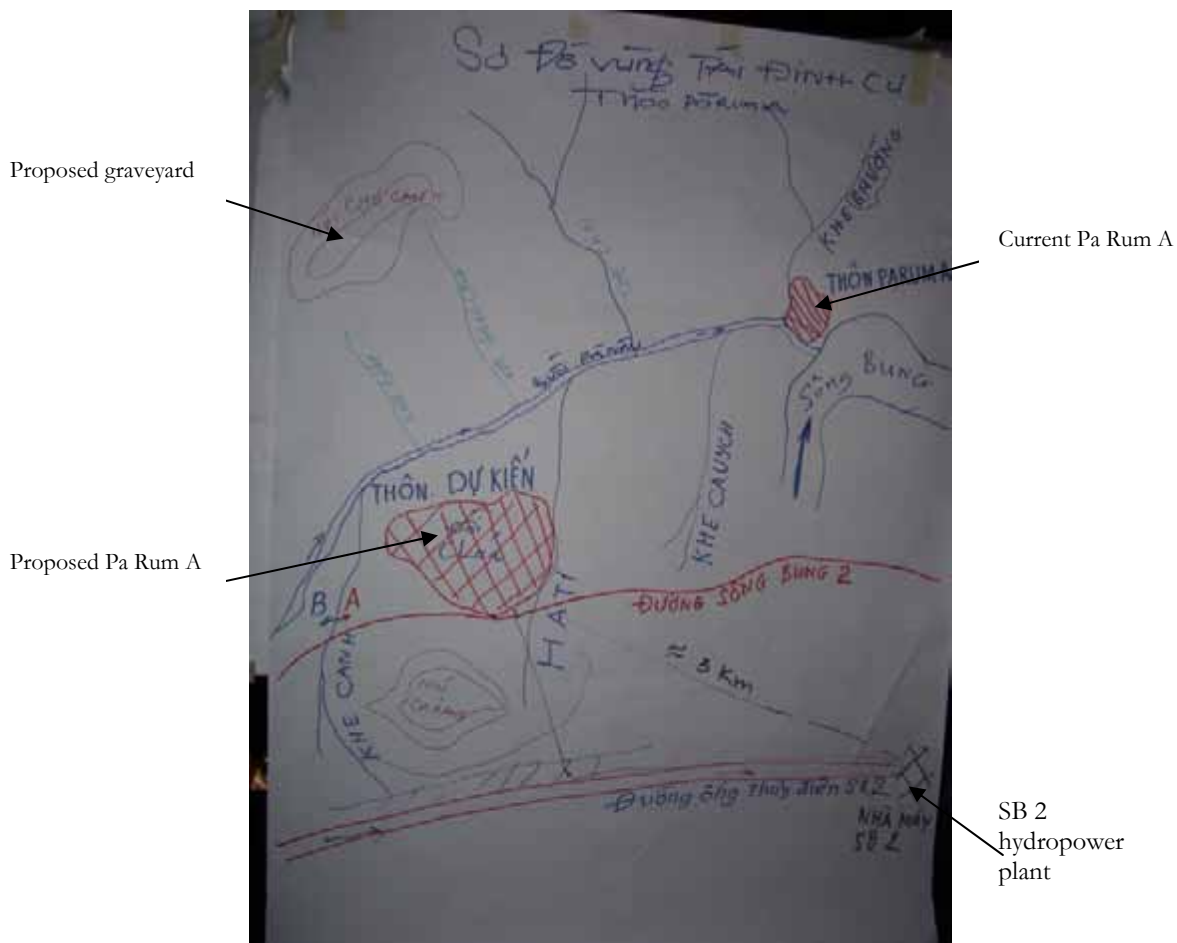
In first meeting with key representatives of Pa Rum A, four options with Advantages and Disadvantages of each option were presented and discussed with them:

- (i) Whole village move to Pa Pang
- (ii) Stay in same village, and flooded houses move up the hill
- (iii) Those houses flooded move to Khe Cenh, this not flooded stay in current village
- (iv) Move the houses to the area between Khe Cenh and Ha Ti

The option (iv) was prioritized in first meeting and key villages decided to visit again the area between Khe Canh and Ha Ti (Clar hill, near Ca Rang mountain). The options (i), (ii), (iii) were not preferred by the villagers due to some limitations: split village, seasonal flooding, isolated situation of some HHs who have to move up the hill, far from SB 2 road, not good quality of soil in Khe Bhuong due to long time cultivation period. The proposed site between Khe Cenh and Ha Ti is shown in Annex Figure 3. Advantages and Disadvantages discussed by the villagers were as follows:

Disadvantages	Advantages
	This area was old village (before 1970), almost villagers are familiar with.
Very limited potential for paddy rice development	Availability of land for housing and cultivation
Potential adverse impacts (social and environment impacts) from SB2 hydropower plant	No flooding
	The residential area is not too steep
	The villagers still cultivate in current cultivated land
	Possibility to expand cultivated area in Khe Canh and Ha Ti
	Good water source (Canh stream, Ha Ti stream). No problem for domestic use
	Close and easy to access to bamboo forests
	Close and easy to access to SB 2 road
	Access electricity from SB 2 hydropower plant in the future

Annex Figure 3: Proposed resettlement area for Pa Rum A



The capacity assessments of proposed area between Khe Cenh and Ha Ti

	Paddy (ha)	Short-term, annual crops (ha)	Upland (ha)	Per. Trees (ha)	Irrigation systems	Domestic use (pers)	Livestock breeding	Fishing ponds
Potentials at resettlement site								
Total	1.3	15 – 20	165 – 220	120 – 150	2	700		
2 crop		4 – 6						
1 crop	1.3	11 – 14	165 – 220					
Average/HH	0.03	0.25 – 0.35	3 - 4	2.5 - 3				
Crop yields (tons/ha)	4.5							
Existing situation in current residential area								
Total	4	44.2	55					
2 crop								
1 crop								
Average/HH	0.09	1.02	1.27					
Crop yields (tons/ha)	0.17	5.07	0.8					

Consensus building on proposed resettlement site is Clar hill located between Khe Canh and Ha Ti. All villagers were satisfied with proposed site and agreed that it is good site for Pa Rum A. If Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B move to proposed sites, Khe Canh will become the boundary between two villages. Sharing the cultivated land, forests and water sources in accordance with the boundary were raised in the meetings. According to the villagers, it would not a problem because of good relationship between these villages and they were one village in the past.

6.3 Pa Dhi

In PaDhi, the discussion was focus on village rearrangement. In first meeting all three options were presented and discussed with key villagers:

- (i) hole village on hill: (Đh□ Rêêng), developed by bulldozing top of hill
- (ii) hole village on the hill, developed along contour above reservoir level
- (iii) cattered hamlets, located in flatter land, along the edge of the reservoir and especially in the Khe Zuoih valley and Khe Tur

Among these options, the options (ii) and (iii) were prioritized. Key villagers decided to visit again Khe Zuoih and Khe Tur with the consultants. However, three options were raised and discussed with all representatives in second meeting. The Advantages and Disadvantages of each option were discussed carefully.

Option 1. One village on hill: in Đh□ Rêêng mountain, developed by bulldozing top of hill

Disadvantages	Advantages
No trees will be able to grow around the house in few years	Village stay together
Difficult to do cattle breeding and chickens near house	Keep good relationships among the villagers
Some distance to walk to the field and cattle raising areas and reservoir	Possibility of electricity in the future from SB2
Steep slope around the bulldozed site could be dangerous for children, livestock and drunkards	Main road from Cong Don will come directly into one village
High risk of land slide and erosion caused by bulldozing top of hill	Potential to develop fisheries (both natural fisheries and cages in reservoir)
Not enough land for whole village (60HHs)	
. Houses locate in the hill, difficult to access water for domestic use from the streams	

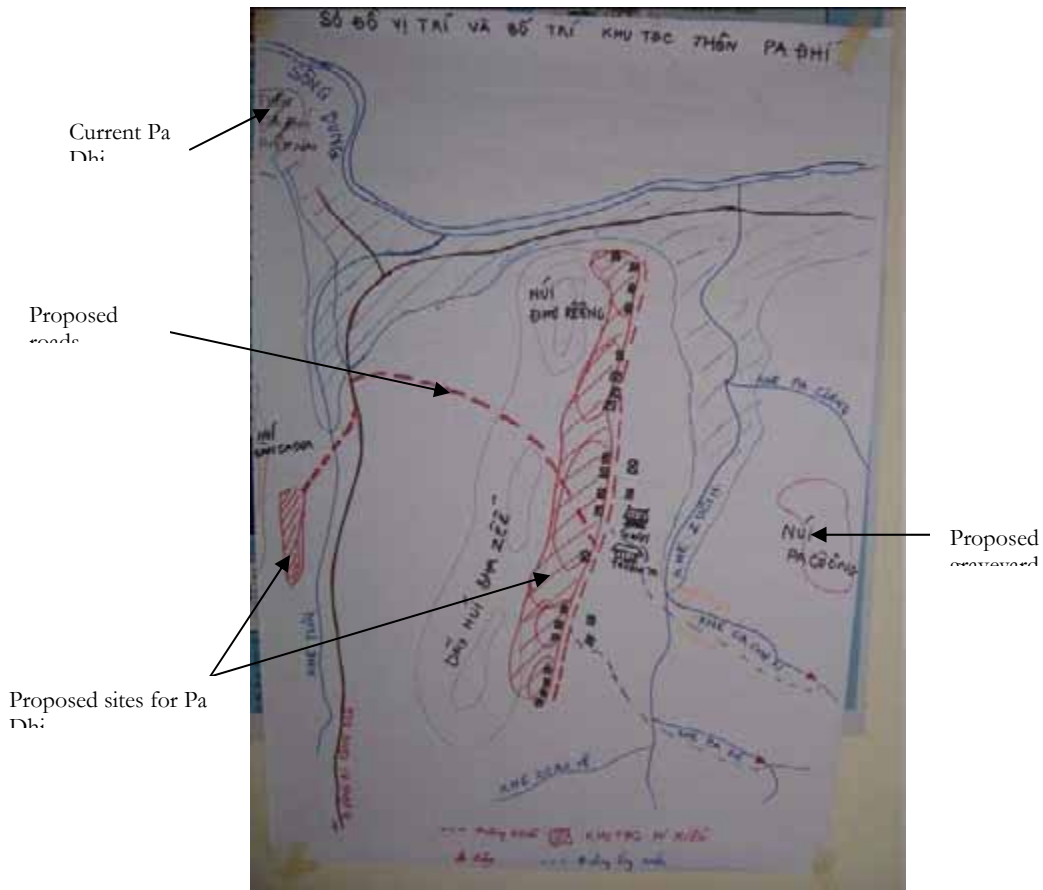
Option 2. One village located on the hill, but no bulldozing top of hill

Disadvantages	Advantages
High risk land slide, land erosion	Village stay together
Very steep, dangerous for living	Keep good relationships among the villagers
Narrow land for housing	Exist trees and environment due to no bulldozing top of hill
Far water sources. Houses locate in the hill, difficult to access water streams	Close to reservoir. Good for natural reservoir fisheries or cages in reservoir
Lack land for livestock breeding. Narrow land for domestic livestock breeding linking with poor	

sanitation	
Difficult to design village layout	

Option 3. Scattered village, located in flatter land, along the edge of the reservoir (Khe Zuoih and Khe Tur), see Annex Figure 4.

Annex Figure 4: Proposed resettlement area for Pa Dhi



Disadvantages	Advantages
1. Scattered village: the village will be divided into 2 parts (Khe Zouih and Khe Tur)	Not too steep
2. Difficult to arrange electricity line	Close to agricultural land
3. HHs will be scattered along Khe Zuoih, HHs live far each other	Potential for development of scattered fish ponds
4. Some distance to walk from Khe Tur and Khe Zuoih (30 min walking from Khe Tur to village centre in Khe Zuoih) → difficult for village management, meetings etc.	Good potential for development of fisheries (both fishing in reservoir and cages in reservoir)
5. If village centre locates in Khe Zuoih, children from Khe Tur difficult to access school and people difficult to access health services	Easy access water sources (Khe Zuoih, Khe Tur).
6. Not directly on the main road, and thus access to the main road will be via a smaller track	Good location to develop crop cultivation, gardening, fishing and livestock breeding
	Close to the forests (take about 10 min to Bha Zec and Cacho ri forests and max 1 hr to the access NTFPs)
	Possibility to cultivation in backward zone of reservoir at dry season
	Natural fishing in reservoir in dry season

The villagers discussed about all disadvantages and advantages of each option. All villagers agreed that resettlement for all HHs along Khe Zuoih as priority option. According to the opinion of Village Party Committee Secretary, all villagers should live together along Khe Zuoih and everybody should share natural resources. In case Khe Zouih is not enough land for all HHs, some HHs will move to Khe Tur, where these HHs have cultivated along this stream. However, in order to provide appropriate arrangement for all HHs in the village, other village meeting will be needed before movement to discuss more about willingness of each HH. However, more consultation from district staff about the area of Khe Tur was provided to the villagers for their consideration. According to Mr. Phuc, this area is deep valley, always wet then may not good for the health.

The capacity assessments of proposed area in Khe Zuoi and Khe Tur

	Paddy (ha)	Short-term, annual crops (ha)	Upland (ha)	Per. Trees (ha)	Irrigation systems	Domestic use (pers)	Livestock breeding	Fishing ponds
Potentials in resettlement site								
Total	1.2	12 – 18	150 – 180	120 – 150	5	700		
2 crop		2 – 4						
1 crop	1.2	10 – 14	150 – 180					
Average/H H	0.02	0.2 – 0.3	2.5 – 3	2 – 2.5				
Crop yields (tons/ha)			1.2 – 1.5					
Existing situation in current residential area								
Total	1	63	74					
2 crop								
1 crop								
Average/H H	0.01	1.08	1.27					
Crop yields	1.6	2.9	0.9					

(tons/ha)								
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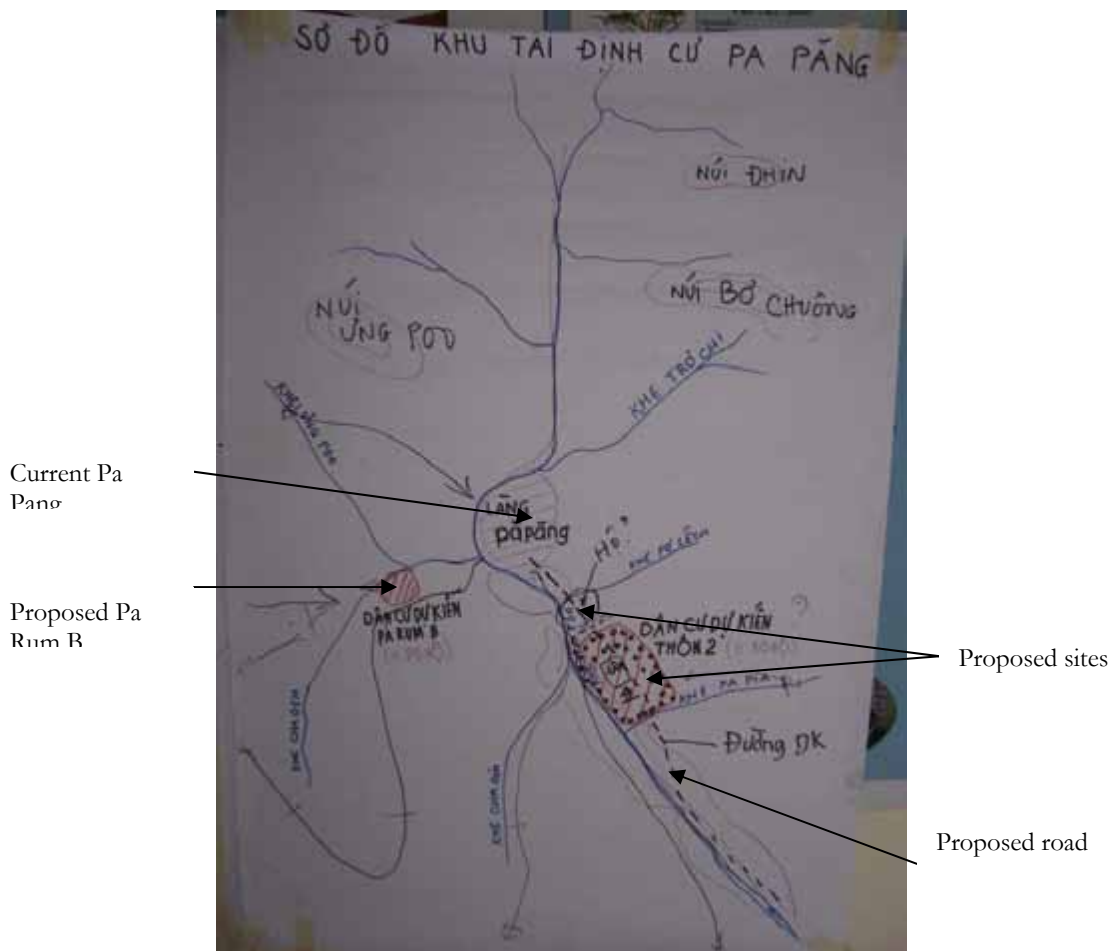
Resettlement options were agreed by the villagers in Pa Dhi as follows

Option	Households	Note
1. All villagers move to Khe Zuoih	Move to Khe Zuoih: 57 HHs Move to other site: 1 HH	
2. Scattered village	Move to Khe Zuoih: 39 HHs	(list of HHs with the selection of resettlement sites is attached in Report Annex 2)
	Move to Khe Tur: 18 HHs	
	Move to other sites with their relatives: 1	

6.4 Thon 2

Only option of Pa Pang was presented and discussed with key villagers in Thon 2. In second meeting the villagers suggested the resettlement area for Thon 2 is the area locating between Khe Po Lech and Pa Pia. The proposed site is shown in Annex Figure 5. The villagers were raised the disadvantages and advantages of the resettlement site of Pa Pang.

Annex Figure 5: Resettlement site for Thon 2



Disadvantages	Advantages
Soil in Pa Pang is not good as those in Thon 2 (cropping yield of rice in current Pa Pang is about 70% of those in Thon 2)	Whole village move to Pa Pang, the villagers live together.
Lack of natural pasture for livestock breeding	25 HHs in Pa Pang have close relationships with the villagers in Thon 2
Lack natural boundaries (fences) such as streams → difficult for natural crazing cattle raising	There are a lot of natural streams (small streams) → good water sources
Weather is colder in Pa Pang due to geography → affect to cattle raising	Potential locations for the development of fish ponds
Loss income source from fisheries in SB4 river (300.000 - 400.000VND/HH/week)	About 20 hectare of paddy rice can be developed along Ta Poo stream (near by proposed village)
Difficulty of infrastructure (school, electricity, health care)	Proposed area for Thon 2 is independent with current Pa Pang village → not influence to the villagers in current Pa Pang
Bamboo forests. Some distance to access the forests to have firewood, timbers (Khe Giua, Pa Lua).	Proposed road via dam of SB4 is not too steep
NTFPs in Thon 2 is better than Pa Pang	There are a lot of bamboo forests.
Potential impacts in terms of environment, deforestation, sanitation, personnel management might be occurred in the future	

During the discussion some comments about the infrastructure development were raised by the villagers:

- medical workers are needed in health stations,
- primary school will be built up to grade 5,
- irrigation systems are needed for the development of paddy rice,
- the access road from Pa Pang to dam of SB4 across directly to the village and the houses will be arranged along the road.
- The bridges need to be designed across the streams.
- The villagers asked electricity.
- During the implementation period generators and tanks of petrol (200 liter/month/village) will be provided for the villagers.

In Pa Pang more complicated thing is reallocation of natural resources among current Pa Pang villagers and 50 HHs Thon 2 and 10 HHs from Pa Rum B. According to the villagers, well-defined boundary between these three villagers is very important in order to void the conflicts in the future.

Some people from Thon 2 said that they don't like to live with people of Pa Rum B. There were some conflicts among the villagers of 2 villages in the past such as livestock breeding and field etc. However, according to almost villagers, the conflicts are very common and acceptable.

Annex Table 8: Capacity assessment for Pa Pang site (by PPTA national team)

	Paddy (ha)	Short-term, annual crops (ha)	Upland (ha)	Per. Trees (ha)	Irrigation systems	Domestic use (pers)	Livestock breeding	Fishing
Potentials in resettlement site								
Total	38.3	40-50	350	300 - 350	13	1200		
2 crop	13							
1 crop	25							
Average/HH	0.38	0.4 - 05	0.7 x 5	3 – 3.5				
Crop yields (t/ha)	3-3.5		1-1.5					
Existing situation in current residential area								
Total	2	84	67					
2 crop								
1 crop								
Average/HH	0.04	1.75	1.39					
Crop yields (t/ha)	2.43	3.53	0.9					

In order to discuss more about (i) proposed resettlement plan in Pa Pang site, (ii) reallocation of natural resources and (iii) potential impacts in the future, the team has carried out the meeting with 10 representatives from Thon 2, Pa Pang and Pa Rum B (the list is in Annex Table 9) on 30 June. In the proposed plan, this meeting would be carried out on 29 June same time with meeting at Thon 2 but people from Pa Pang did not come. Other meeting was arranged by the team in 30 June.

Annex Table 9: Participants in joint meeting at Thon 2

Village	Participants
Thon 2	4 persons (head of village, chairwomen of women union, Village Vietnam Fatherland Front, commune judicial officer)
Pa Pang	3 persons (head of village, chairwomen women union, youth union)
Pa Rum B	3 persons

Below is the discussion between the consultants and the villagers about concerned issues.

Q: How do the villagers in Pa Pang think about new comers (50HHs from Thon 2 and 10 HHs from Pa Rum B) will move and live in Pa Pang in the future?

A: (Head of village):

Pa Pang villager already had the meeting informing about resettlement plan in Pa Pang for all villagers of Thon 2 and some HHs of Pa Rum B. The opinions of the villagers were following:

1. Welcome more people to Pa Pang
2. The villagers are looking for the potentials of infrastructure investment in Pa Pang (roads, electricity, markets etc.). It is good condition for everybody including the villagers in Pa Pang
3. Development plan of Pa Pang will not be impacted because the villagers in Pa Pang are planning to develop and expand up to upstream of Ta Poo stream
4. Some agricultural land that have been cultivated by the villagers of Pa Pang will be lost due to the resettlement of Thon 2 and Pa Rum B. Inventory is follows

- (i) At the area of Khe Po Lech and Pa Pia (proposed site for Thon 2): upland field: 15 hectares, paddy field: 0.2 hectares, sub-crops (maize and cassava) and fruit tree: 5 hectares
- (ii) At the area of Cho Gel (proposed site for Pa Rum B): upland rice fields (0.8 hectares), paddy field: 0.3 hectares, upland area: 5 hectares

5. Some environmental impacts in Pa Pang will be affected by the livestock breeding.

Q: Do the villagers of Pa Pang want to cultivate same places with Thon 2 and Pa Rum B?

A: No. Reasons are the differences in habit, cultivation skills. The villagers of Pa Pang and Thon 2, Pa Rum B have asked to identify the boundaries for 3 villages in Pa Pang in order to avoid the conflicts among the villages or the families.

Some suggestions from the meeting:

1. The households in Pa Pang will not affected by the inundation of SB4 project. They don't think about the compensation of new houses. However, they would receive the equity to access the development plans for livelihood restoration as other villagers.
2. Separate 3 villages: Pa Pang, Thon 2 and Pa Rum B
3. Gouls for 3 villages will be separated
4. Agricultural land will be separated
5. Graveyards will be separated
6. Livestock breeding area should have well-defined boundaries for each village
7. Infrastructure such as school, health stations will be used for all villagers in Pa Pang.
8. The loss of agricultural land of the households in Pa Pang should be compensated with same entitlement as other villages.

Q: How do all of you think about commune administrative office?

A: All representatives suggested to establish new commune in Pa Pang covering 3 villages. During the period when new commune is not yet established, the representative office of CPC will be set up in Pa Pang.

The meeting with the representatives from 3 villages finished in happy and warm feelings. The head of Pa Pang village said that “the villagers in Pa Pang are not only happy but also willing to receive the households of Thon 2 and Pa Rum B to Pa Pang”. Shaking hand of the heads of three villages expressed the share and solidarity.

7 Discussions and comments regarding Village layout

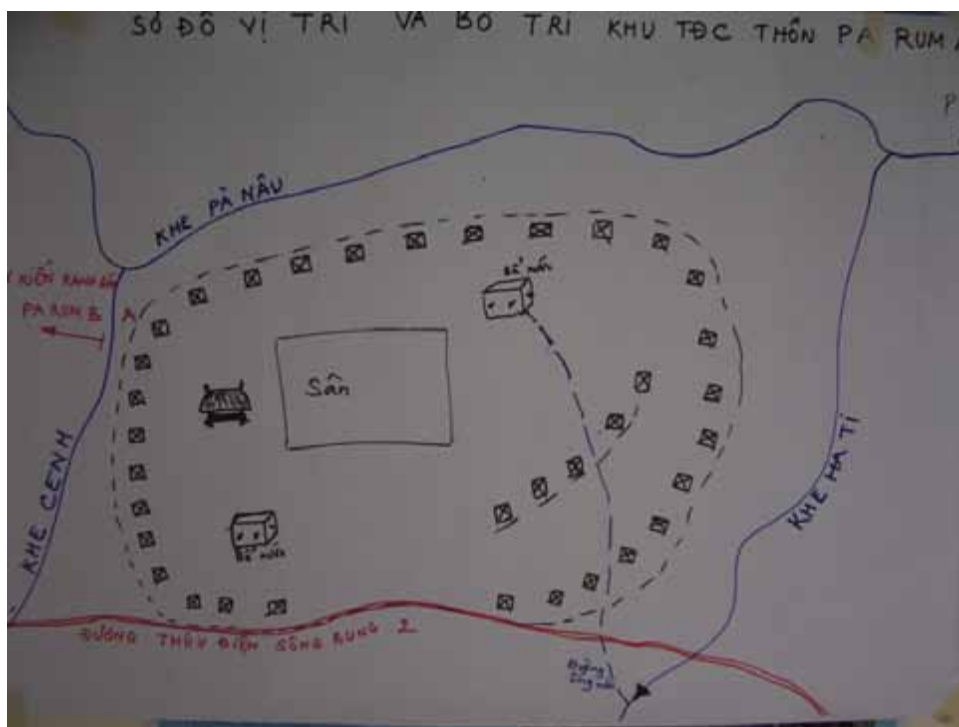
Regarding village layout, all villagers agreed that village layout should be arranged in accordance with the geography of each resettlement site. Moreover, final village layout design will be done by the villagers themselves with TA team support during the implementation phase.

The proposals of village layout for each village have been presented by the consultants and got initial agreement with the villagers. In principle, Goul, primary schools, water tanks, health care stations etc.

will be located in the center of the village. In Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Thon 2, village layout can be arranged following traditional style of Co Tu – nestle style (see Annex Figure 6).

In Pa Dhi, village layout was proposed by the consultants (see Figure 4). The village center is proposed near Khe Ca Cho Ri. Goul and primary school will be located in village center. Internal road is along khe Zuoih and the houses will be arranged along the village road with distance between houses at least 30 meter. The road from Cong Don to resettlement site will be bulldozed passing Bha Zee hill. Water source for domestic use are come from Khe Ca Cho Ri and/or Khe Pa Oo.

Annex Figure 6: Example village layout proposed for Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B



7.1 Comments/suggestions from commune meeting

Commune meeting at Zuoih commune was carried out on 30 June 06. 25 participants including commune leaders, the representatives of all villages were attended this meeting. In the meeting, the consultants presented all discussions, comments and results from four village meetings. The participants have expressed their comments and in principle agreed that four proposed resettlement options for Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhi and Thon 2 are suitable for affected villagers as well as appropriate with commune development planning.

Resettlement site for Pa Rum B was discussed again by the consultants and the participants in the meeting. The consultants presented and showed the sites proposed by the consultants and by the villagers. TA consultants agreed to discuss further with ADT3 about the potential problems due to SB 2 tunnel and the possibility of living in the site preferred by the villagers. Otherwise the representatives of Pa Rum B agreed that they would move to the site proposed by the consultants. Regarding to access roads to Pa Pang, CPC suggested two access roads to Pa Pang: (i) Along Cha

Gheh to Thon 2, (ii) dam SB 4 to Pa Lua

Regarding the commune administration, some options were discussed in the meeting:

Option 1: Move CPC to Cong Don and representative office in Pa Pang

This proposal came from the consultants. Almost commune leaders have supported this proposal (almost of them are living in Cong Don!). According to them, this proposal is appropriate with the suggestion from DPC as well as with commune development plan (tourist development plan in the future).

The participants from Thon 2 did not like the proposal with the representative office in Pa Pang. They proposed to establish new commune in Pa Pang. Some reasons were mentioned by them: (i) limited capacity of staff in Pa Pang, not suitable for working in representative CPC office, (ii) the population in Pa Pang will grow quickly after resettlement, in the future, it would be meet the requirement for the establishment of new commune.

Option 2: Move to Pa Coong in Pa Coong hill (Zuoaih stream).

This suggestion came from the participants of Pa Dhi and got support from the participants of Thon 2. According to them, CPC has been located in Pa Dhi therefore CPC will continue locating in new Pa Dhi. Pa Coong is large, there are potentials of land and water. They did not agree with the option 1. If CPC locate in Cong Don, commune staff living in Pa Pang will be very difficult to access to CPC (1 day for traveling) and Cong Dong not belong to Zuoaih commune. Pa Coong is the center among new resettlement villages.

Option 3: Move to Khe ATanh, close to SB2 hydropower plant.

This suggestion came from the participants in Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B. Not much discussion for this option.

8 Entitlements

The objectives and principles of Entitlements were informed and discussed with the villagers. The explanation of each item in proposed Entitlements carried out by the consultant and comments/opinions of the villagers were raised. The text below shows the agreements by the villagers. Some comments and opinions from the villagers also added.

8.1 Entitlements for loss of Land

8.1.1 Loss of housing land and non-agricultural land

1. Area of Residential land $\geq 500\text{m}^2$ plot for the construction of new house (not including garden land)
Current residential area is not well defined in the villages. All HHs not yet have land title so the villagers agreed that equal distribution for all HHs is better.
2. Number of plots: for Households ≥ 7 persons, or ≥ 2 families, then they have the option of ≥ 2 house plots;
3. Title: the Land will be provided with survey and joint land title to husband and wife;
4. Survey and Design of village layout: by locally based TA team, in full consultation with APs and APs will be paid to participate in the survey and design work

5. Development of village land and internal roads: by locally based TA team, in full consultation with APs

8.1.2 Loss of agricultural land

1. All villagers agreed that the type and amount of land will vary according to the availability of land at each specific resettlement site. Compensation in cash will be paid for the differences in value and area of granted land and reclaimed land.
2. Land clearance and development, including stump removal and terracing:
 - For Upland land: land to be cleared and prepared for cultivation by owner/Resettler, with owner/Resettler labour paid by the Project
 - For Wet rice field: land to be cleared and prepared for cultivation by the Project
3. Provision of basic fencing materials for gardens
4. Comments: In proposed entitlement said “All persons who will loss agricultural land due to the inundation of the SB 4 Reservoir will be compensated”. The villagers in Pa Rum A suggested: replacement land is not only for inundated land of the SB 4 project but also for non-inundated agricultural land where the villagers must leave due to long distances to come back from new resettlement sites (more than 2 hours to walk back)

8.2 Entitlement for Loss of House and other Fixed Assets

8.2.1 Current/existing house:

The villagers agreed

8.2.2 New House: Size

The villagers agreed that minimum housing area will be depended on number of people in family, 14m² of construction area per person; but always a minimum of 42m²; (not include the corridor, stairs, extended veranda, kitchen, toilet or store etc.)

Households with 7 or more persons, or containing two or more Families have the option to having two or more houses;

Some questions/worries from the villagers:

- Entitlement said “Households with 7 or more persons, or containing two or more Families have the option to having two or more houses”. Some HHs want to divide the family into 2 or 3 small families and they build the houses. However they worry about construction costs for the additional house(s). Construction costs for additional house(s) will be compensated fully or supported partly by Project??
- If some families want to divide into small families in the future. Do these families receive the compensation or support from Project? Before the census of [DATE]?
- How much does it cost for each house style?
- If households build the house by themselves with actual construction cost lower than entitlement. Can they use remaining amount of money for other expenditures?

8.3 New House: Design

Firstly, house design was discussed with the villagers in the second meeting, before lunchtime. Five options of house design were presented by the consultants: (i) current design, (ii) classic Co Tu style,

(iii) modified Co Tu style with slightly elevation, (iv) Kinh modified style with ground elevation, and (v) Kinh modified with 1.5 storey. Three 3D models (iii), (iv) and (v) were shown and explained carefully for the villagers. The villagers raised the questions/concerns about designs, modifications, construction materials, building costs and entitlements in order to get more explanation from the consultants.

8.3.1 Choice of house design options

Consensus building about the house design was done by voting. The consultants counted the numbers of voting, took note the results and understood the basis of the villagers' selections. However, the consultants have suggested the villagers should discuss more with the partners or other persons in the family during lunchtime and fill the form prepared by the consultant before meeting ended. It means that after discussing with other members in the family during lunchtime the villagers could change their selection in the form.

Secondly, all household heads have worked with the head of village for their selections on (i) resettlement site, (ii) house design, (iii) construction materials and (iv) house construction modality (by GoV or by themselves). The form was prepared by the consultant for each village, then filled by the head of village under the supervision of district staff and/or the consultant. The heads of HH signed in the form. Summary is shown in Annex Table 10 and whole information is attached in Report Annex 1-4.

In Annex Table 10, the column "Other" means different types of house: current designs, classic Co Tu style and others. This column was simplified after the results of morning voting because majority selected Kinh modified style with ground elevation while only 9 households selected other designs. However, it can be observed that due to the lack of information of construction cost for each style and compensation level, almost villagers were a bit difficult during the consideration and selection of house style.

Annex Table 10: HHs with the selection of house style and materials.

Village	HOUSE DESIGN											CONSTRUCTION		
	Kinh modified				1.5 storey				Catu modified		Others	GoV	Family	
	Wall		Floor		Wall		Floor		Wall/legs		Floor			
	Cement	Wood	Tiles	Cement	Cement	Wood	Tiles	Cement	Wood	Cement	Bamboo			
Pa Rum A	1	34	28	6		4	4		2		2	1	20	18
Pa Rum B	34	11	40	5		1	1					7	45	6
Thon 2	4	37	40	1	2	10							10	40
Pa Dhi		47			1	1			7	1	8	1	51	7

8.3.2 Comments for house design

Style 2: Co Tu modified

- The height of floor is about 70-90 cm → easy for cleaning
- All corners of veranda are covered by tin roof to avoid raining
- Hot-proofing tin roof with bamboo, paper, ply wood ceiling etc.

Style 3: Kinh modified

- Distance from kitchen and house is about 1 meter; tin roof is needed to avoid raining
- One more veranda in left hand side, under tin roof

- Veranda in front of the house: 50-60 cm longer
- Veranda in front of the house is separately
- All corners of veranda are covered by tin roof to avoid raining
- Hot-proofing tin roof with bamboo, paper, ply wood ceiling etc.

Style 4: Kinh modified (1.5 storey)

- One more window in left hand side and behind of the house
- Higher wall, the roof should not so steep
- Make more lean-to in the window, veranda roof for window
- Veranda need to be longer
- Veranda behind of the house is separately
- Distance from kitchen and house
- All corners of veranda are covered by tin roof to avoid raining
- Hot-proofing tin roof with bamboo, paper, ply wood ceiling etc.

8.3.3 New house materials

Regarding current house materials, the villagers confirmed that Project should pay for dismantling, pay for transportation to new site. At the new site, the old house materials are not included in the entitlement to new materials and house, but an AP can sell the materials to the project, to be used as part of the entitlement; or use old materials to extend new house, or build outbuildings in accordance to the situation of each HH.

Materials selected for new house are shown in Table 10. APs agreed to pay for the additional expense due to using construction materials with higher quality than entitlement.

Kinh modified, ground elevation with wood wall and tile floor have been preferred by almost of villagers in 4 affected villagers. Regarding the wall, almost villagers prefer wood for their houses, except HHs in Pa Rum B. In the meetings, the consultant raised the issue of the deforestation linking with erosion, land slide and environment. HHs in Pa Rum B already changed in their mind when they selected house materials (38 HHs preferred wood houses in the morning but 34 HHs among these 38 HHs preferred cement and brick in the afternoon. The reason for the change was: awareness of damages caused by deforestation, brick and cement houses is more cleaner and stronger, lack timbers for house building in new resettlement sites). The campaign and public awareness of forestry protection should be provided in next stage combining with forest development plans.

The reasons for the using wood wall for the house: almost villagers worry about construction quality. In comparison with wood house the villagers think that cement and brick houses cannot exist for 30 years and the construction of wood house is easier. They realized the degradation rapidly of public infrastructure built by the workers in Zuoih commune (even did not suitable with traditional customs of locality as in A Vuong resettlement site). Construction supervision by them during the construction stage is needed but the villagers said they cannot control construction quality while they don't know about technical issues. From the villagers point of view, the role of village resettlement and development committee is important because this committee can help them to take care this responsibility however the members of committee need to be trained. These reasons can explain why a lot of HHs already changed their mind after previous consultations. At

present they preferred GoV build the houses for them.

8.4 Building of new house

According to 2 options mentioned by the consultant team, majority APs preferred the option of GoV take care the construction, except Thon 2 (see Table 10). Almost villagers preferred the construction by themselves. However almost of them still worry about construction quality.

The HHs who want to build the houses themselves agreed to follow the suggestion by the consultant:

- (a) a contract will be signed between the project and the AP, ensuring that the AP does in fact build the house in, more or less, the style and quality agreed to and appropriate to the amount of funds handed over to the AP; and
- (b) funds will be provided to the AP in 3 or 4 lots.

8.5 Entitlement for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources (Goul, Graves)

During consultation period, ethnic minority specialist continued to update the inventory of graves in 4 affected villages. The list of HHs and numbers of grave of each HH, locations etc. have been recorded.

The villagers agreed with principle is that: all graves will collected and/or moved to higher places in same area, the collection and movement according to families in order to easy take care, the new cemeteries must be located close to road and thus accessible for family visits, both the (a) movement of the graves/bones and (b) the reconstruction will be fully paid for buy the Project.

Villages	Total of graves	Locations	Remark	Proposed cemeteries
Pa Rum B	35 (1 concrete)			Not yet decided
Pa Rum A	62	3 places	Graves for long time ago (more than 50 years). 1 grave included 3 persons	1 ha, at Khe Ca Ri, in San Bay hill, 2-3 km from new village
Pa Dhi	65			Pa Coong mountain, opposite Dho Reng hill and across reservoir, but not yet decides. One more cemetery in Khe Tur
Thon 2	32		Move to the area opposite with current Thon 2	Need to discuss with current Pa Pang later

All villagers also agreed that after resettlement, new graves should be located collectively in village cemeteries in order to avoid the problem is Co Tu people don't cultivate in the area where there exist graves up of the hill.

The villagers agreed to follow the GoV regulation for support ceremonies of 400,000 VND/HH (by household, not by graves).

Regarding Goul, Project will assistance to move and rebuild a better Goul, for Pa Rum A and Pa

Rum B and assistance to build a good Goul of Thon 2 (Pa Pang) and Pa Dhi. Goul will be built after resettlement. Money is given by the project and they build Goul by themselves. Money is given by the project for ceremony of new Goul.

8.6 Entitlement for Loss of standing crops or trees, other productive assets

The villagers agreed with proposed entitlements

8.7 Entitlement for Loss of Livelihoods

All villagers in 4 villages were informed about proposed development plans for livelihood restoration. And also understood that the plans will vary from site to site, and detail development plans will be carried out by TA team with fully consultations with the villagers once the villagers move to the new sites.

8.7.1 Crop production livelihoods

Regarding land development support, the villagers suggested:

- the development of wet rice paddy fields should be carried out by the project while they can do clearance for Upland fields and Project pay for the labour.
- The preparation of the paddy fields (ploughing and harrowing etc.) will be paid for by the project for the first 2 years.
- The development of permanent annual crop garden areas will be paid for (labour paid for in rice) by the project, in the three years (in cash or rice).
- The development of permanent tree crop garden areas will be paid for (labour paid for in rice) by the project, in the first year (in cash or rice). Weeding of these fields will be paid for, for the first 3 years (for long boong and ta vac need to be supported for 5 years because harvest period of these trees are 10-15 years)
- Fencing support for the gardens in first year

Provision of inputs during 2 years

- New rice seeds and fertilizers
- Fruit tree seedlings: jackfruit, orange, rambutan, grapefruit, mango
- Industrial tree: cinnamon-tree

Farm tools such as axe, bush-hook, hoe etc. (one time at the beginning, or by cash), plough, and harrow

Farm equipments: pumps, mill, the machine to pluck rice off the ears. Provision of generator and fuel during the period without electricity.

Training extension programs and demonstration (farming models) are required. Extension worker for each village need to be trained at middle or college level

8.7.2 Forest-based livelihoods

The villagers gave the following recommendations:

- Forest land managed by HH: 2 – 5 ha/HH
- Agreed with the period of support in 5 years
- No need to get support of forestry facilities such as seed processing, drying and storage facilities

- Agreed with the provision of forestry inputs: seeds, cuttings and seedlings during 5 years period (some kinds were mentioned here)
- Training programs for protection and forestation is needed for the villagers
- Coordinating with the forestry consultants during the discussions about forestry planning with the villagers, the villagers have agreed with the participation in Forestry Management and Development Program.

8.7.3 Fisheries livelihoods

The villagers gave the following recommendations

- Cages in reservoir: support foods for fish
- Fish ponds: about 100m²/HH. The villagers provide labour, support fuel wood and cement for pond construction

Comment of the team: the provision of boats with motors, subsidized fuel and fishing gears seems not feasible because the villagers can not catch fish in the reservoir freely when hydropower plant operation.

8.7.4 Livestock livelihoods

The villagers gave the following recommendations:

- Training programs
- Vet medicines: free provided by Project for the first 3 years (50% agreed), for 6 years (50% agreed).
- Animals are provided for every household, in accordance with the demand of each HH (Project support 2-3 first years). 1 cow/HH, 1 breeders of pig/HH, 5 goats/HH, 10 chicken (Tam Hoang, not locally)/HH, 5-10 ducks/HH
- Boundary for livestock raising areas should be well-defined in order to avoid the conflicts among the households.

8.8 Entitlements for Loss of common property and infrastructure

The villagers agreed with proposed entitlements

8.9 Entitlements for Loss of common property resources

The villagers agreed with proposed entitlements

8.10 Educational and Health facilities

The villagers agreed with proposed entitlements. Professional medical staff for health stations has been concerned by the villagers

8.11 Allowances and Special Transitional Measures

Regarding the House leaving ceremony, House warming ceremony, Food security, Wage labor, Grievance Procedure, the villagers had the following supplementary recommendations).

- ❖ Make offerings to celebrate leaving old house and new house: 250,000 VND/each HH
- ❖ Food security during the transitional period: 3-5 years. Rice, oil, glutamate, pots etc. The villagers also worry about the real situation of A Vuong: food security have been stopped after 6 months (??)

- ❖ The establishment of Village Resettlement and Development Committee is necessary. This committee also can take care of the Grievance Procedure. However, the villagers suggested the training program for capacity building for the members of this committee.

Report Annex 1: Translation of AP Resettlement Option Choice Table, Pa Rum B

No.	Name of Householder	No. of person	Resettlement Sites			House design					Construction mode		
			Pa Pang	Tabuar, Khe Canh	Others	Ground house, 1 storey		Ground house, 2 storeys		House on stilts (timber wall)	Design by villagers	By the State	By villagers
						Brick wall	Timber wall	Brick wall	Timber wall				
1	Pho Loong Đứ	3		1		1							
2	Pho Loong Nghi	4		1		1							
3	AViệt Có	7		1		1							
4	AViệt Ký	4		1		1							
5	AViệt Cừu	3		1		1							
6	Alàng Aouu	6		1		1							
7	Bờ Nướch Tom	4		1		1							
8	Bờ Nướch Bhúc	8		1		1							
9	Bờ Nướch Bết	7		1		1							
10	Bờ Nướch Tooi	6		1		1							
11	Zơ Râm Kía	4		1		1							
12	Alàng Bính	6		1						1			
13	Bờ Nướch Bơoi	4		1			1						
14	Bờ Nướch Ót	3		1			1						
15	Bờ Nướch Tông	5		1			1						
16	Bờ Nướch ABhâm	8		1		1							
17	Bling Để	4		1		1							
18	Bling Quý	3			1		1						
19	Alàng Zúp	3		1		1							
20	Zơ Râm Noong	5		1			1						
21	Zơ Râm Chiếc	7		1		1							
22	AViệt Lia	6		1			1				1		
23	AViệt La	4			1						1		
24	AViệt Lêm	6		1		1							
25	Zơ Râm Đoàn	2		1		1							
26	Alàng Bnhnh	7		1		1							
27	Alàng Tôn	3	1								1		
28	Alàng Tỏi	2		1		1							
29	Alàng Ghêh	5	1								1		
30	Alàng Nuông	8		1		1							
31	Alàng Đói	3		1		1							
32	Alàng Bhléch	5		1		1							
33	Pho Loong Teo	4		1		1							
34	Pho Loong Đóoch	4		1			1						
35	Pho Loong Nhờ	5		1		1							
36	Pho Loong Zư	5		1		1							
37	Pho Loong Nhêng	4	1				1						
38	Bling Rác	6	1								1		
39	Bling Crrou	5	1								1		
40	Bling Góí	9		1		1							
41	Bling KaLông	1		1		1							
42	Bling Hùng	6	1			1							
43	Zơ Râm Moch	7		1			1						
44	Alàng Đêm	5	1			1							
45	Bờ Nướch ABhóc	4		1		1							
46	Bờ Nướch Vinh	7	1			1							
47	Bờ Nướch Via	4	1			1							
48	Zơ Râm Năng	7		1		1							
49	Tơ Ngól Đính	3		1		1							
50	Zơ Râm Thâm	4		1		1							
51	Zơ Râm Xàng	7	1				1	1					
	Total	252	10	39	2	35	10	1	0	0	7	0	0

Report Annex 2: Translation of AP Resettlement Option Choice Table, Pa Rum A

No.	Name of Householder	No. of persons	Resettlement sites			House design						Construction mode	
			Move up hill	Chak Hin (Khe Canh Hati)	Others	Ground house, 1 storey		Ground house, 2 storeys		House on stilts (timber wall)	Design by villagers	By the State	By villagers
						Brick wall	Timber wall	Brick wall	Timber wall				
1	Bờ Nuóch Grouk	7		1			1					1	
2	Pơ Loong Nhiêu	4		1					1		1		1
3	Pơ Loong Nhóp	3		1			1						1
4	Alàng AZóót	5		1			1						1
5	Bờ Nuóch Áp lang	3		1			1						1
6	Bờ Nuóch Ôêm	6		1					1				1
7	Bờ Nuóch Ép	9		1			1					1	
8	Bờ Nuóch Apích	4		1			1					1	
9	AViệt Trọng	4		1						1			1
10	Bling Trúu	6		1			1					1	
11	Bling Bênh	6		1			1					1	
12	Alàng Criêu	4		1			1						1
13	Alàng Crónh	2		1			1					1	
14	Alàng Jóc	4		1			1					1	
15	Hóih Gláp	6		1					1			1	
16	Pơ Loong ATói	4		1			1						1
17	Pơ Loong ATiêm	4		1			1						1
18	Pơ Loong ATuh	6		1					1			1	
19	Zơ Râm Toép	1		1			1					1	
20	Alàng Nhem	5		1			1					1	
21	Trần Quang												
22	Pơ Loong ATór	5		1			1						1
23	Alàng Din	3		1			1						1
24	Alàng Túc	6		1			1						1
25	Zơ Râm Nhon	6		1			1						1
26	Zơ Râm Nhiu	5		1		1						1	
27	Cláu Amlung	4		1			1						1
28	Zơ Râm Nhí	4		1			1					1	
29	Zơ Râm Nhướch	4		1			1						1
30	Zơ Râm Nhướí	6		1			1						1
31	Bờ Nuóch Hoa	4		1					1			1	
32	Alàng Fanh	2		1			1						
33	Alàng Pớu	4		1			1						1
34	Alàng Ayh	2		1			1					1	
35	Alàng Chíu	5		1			1						
36	Alàng Chon	5		1			1						
37	Alàng Amlem	7		1			1					1	
38	Alàng Râm	7		1			1					1	
39	Cláu Bluong	3		1			1					1	
40	Cláu Blom	3		1			1					1	
41	Cláu Akeng	2		1			1					1	
42	Bờ Nuóch Áplênh	2		1			1						1
43													
	Total	182	0	41	0	1	34	0	4	2	1	20	18

Report Annex 3: Translation of AP Resettlement Option Choice Table, Pa Dhi

No.	Name of Householder	No. of person	Resettlement sites			House design					Construction mode		
			Khe Zuôih	Khe Tur	Others	Ground house, 1 storey		Ground house, 2 storeys		House on stilts (timber wall)	Design by villagers	By the State	By villagers
						Brick wall	Timber wall	Brick wall	Timber wall				
1	Coor Dhool	3	1				1					1	
2	Coor Hiêt	5		1			1					1	
3	Alăng ABhêm	2		1						1		1	
4	Zơ Râm Miếp	4		1			1					1	
5	Zơ Râm Mênh	5			Zơ Vêè					1		1	
6	Zơ Râm Mếch	4		1			1					1	
7	Zơ Râm Nhứt	3		1			1						1
8	Zơ Râm Vol	5		1						1		1	
9	Zơ Râm Tiếc	7	1				1					1	
10	Zơ Râm Đru	2		1			1					1	
11	Bling AVôt	4		1			1					1	
12	Coor Mũnh	5		1			1						1
13	Zơ Râm Đhắc	8	1						1			1	
14	Coor ARói	1	1							1		1	
15	Coor CRát	2	1				1					1	
16	Coor CRoi	5	1				1					1	
17	Coor CRoi	4	1				1					1	
18	Zơ Râm Pâm	5	1				1					1	
19	Tơ Ngól Mói	7		1			1					1	
20	Tơ Ngól AGRói	6		1						1		1	
21	Cao Tiên Đại	3		1							1		
22	Bling Vườp	6		1				1				1	
23	Bling Vinh	3	1				1					1	
24	Bling Vớh	1		1			1					1	
25	Bờ Nướch Cường	5		1			1						1
26	Bờ Nướch Gruông	7	1				1						1
27	Bling Quyết	3	1				1					1	
28	Pơ Loong Niêng	5	1							1		1	
29	Bling Vui	3	1				1					1	
30	Tơ Ngól Dúch	7	1				1					1	
31	AViệt Tường	7	1				1					1	
32	Tơ Ngól Lóc	7	1				1					1	
33	Tơ Ngól Lóo	5	1				1					1	
34	Coor GLéu	3	1				1					1	
35	Bling Đông	4	1				1					1	
36	Coor Bhon	7	1				1					1	
37	Hóih Looi	5	1				1					1	
38	Bling Aly	2	1				1					1	
39	Pơ Loong Néh	5	1							1		1	
40	Bling Đứ	2	1				1					1	
41	Tơ Ngól CReng	6	1				1					1	
42	Bling Dưới	3	1				1					1	
43	Bling Bìn	4	1				1					1	
44	ARát Mông	4	1				1					1	
45	Pơ Loong Pát	5	1				1					1	
46	Pơ Loong Nhanh	4	1				1					1	
47	ARát Bân	4	1				1						1
48	Zơ Râm Mai	4	1				1					1	
49	Pơ Loong Zé	5	1				1					1	
50	Coor Bân	5	1				1					1	
51	Bờ Nướch Záp	5	1							1		1	
52	Hóih Đhơnh	4	1				1					1	
53	ARát Bót	4	1				1					1	
54	Tơ Ngól Nớh	6	1				1					1	
55	Coor Kim	6		1			1						1
56	Tơ Ngól Non	6		1			1					1	
57	Tơ Ngól Buy	1	1				1					1	
58	Bling Hoành	1		1			1					1	
	Total	254	39	18	1	0	47	1	1	8	1	51	6

Report Annex 4: Translation of AP Resettlement Option Choice Table, Thon 2

No.	Name of Householder	No. of person	Resettlement sites			House design					Construction mode		
			Pa Pang	Others	Others	Ground house, 1 storey		Ground house, 2 storeys		House on stilts (timber wall)	Design by villagers	By the State	By villagers
						Brick wall	Timber wall	Brick wall	Timber wall				
1	Briu Bói	3	1				1				1		1
2	Briu Be	5	1						1				1
3	Briu Đa	7	1				1				1		1
4	Briu Ahôm	5	1				1				1		1
5	Bờ Nướch Khánh	7	1				1				1		1
6	Ờ Loong Pía	4	1				1						1
7	Alàng Biền	5	1				1						1
8	Alàng Zim	4	1				1				1		1
9	Alàng Dũng	5	1				1				1		1
10	Alàng ARê	3	1						1		1		1
11	Ờ Loong Lê	5	1				1		1		1		1
12	Hóih Đìng	3	1			1						1	
13	Hóih Đêng	4	1				1		1		1		1
14	Alàng AChóc	5	1				1						1
15	Alàng ARâm	3		1			1						1
16	Alàng Méc	3	1				1				1		1
17	Bờ Nướch Achóp	6	1				1		1		1		1
18	Alàng Bênh	7	1				1				1		1
19	Alàng ASư	3	1				1				1		1
20	Alàng Bóc	3	1				1				1		1
21	Alàng Đim	2	1				1				1		1
22	Alàng Nhóp	4	1				1				1		1
23	Ờ Loong Lênh	5	1				1				1		1
24	Bờ Nướch Pim	2	1						1		1		1
25	Bờ Nướch Chanh	2	1						1		1		1
26	Bờ Nướch Choor	7	1				1				1		1
27	Zơ Râm Hon	6		1			1	1			1	1	
28	Alàng Páh	3	1				1					1	
29	Phan Thiên Hải	4		1									1
30	Vũ Đình Thăng	4	1			1					1		1
31	Zơ Râm Hậu	9		1			1	1			1	1	
32	Zơ Râm ARô	3	1				1				1		1
33	Zơ Râm Buôn	3	1				1				1		1
34	Hóih Lan	2	1				1					1	
35	Zơ Râm Tinh	5	1				1				1		1
36	Zơ Râm Thuần	4	1						1		1		1
37	Zơ Râm AVéc	4	1				1					1	
38	Zơ Râm Alép	4	1						1		1		1
39	Zơ Râm Nin	3	1				1					1	
40	Zơ Râm Nổi	2	1				1					1	
41	Bờ Nướch Achóc	8	1				1				1		1
42	Bờ Nướch Ahoi	7	1				1				1		1
43	Ờ Loong Dương	4	1				1				1		1
44	Ờ Loong Hiêm	4	1				1					1	
45	Bling Diết	4	1				1				1		1
46	Bling AĐiêu	5	1			1						1	
47	Ờ Loong Léc	4	1						1		1		1
48	Ờ Loong Péc	5	1			1					1		1
49	Alàng Nho	2	1								1		1
50	Nguyễn Văn Hải	6	1				1				1		1
		217	46	4	0	4	37	2	10	0	36	10	40

Electricity of Vietnam
Song Bung 4 Project Management Board

Quang Nam Province People's Committee
Nam Giang District People's Committee
Nam Giang District Resettlement Management
and Implementation Unit

**Project Information Booklet
For Pa Dhi village
impacted by the reservoir inundation**

1. Where is the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project constructed?

The Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is constructed on Bung River in the Zuoih and Ta Bhing Communes, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province.

2. What are the impacts of the reservoir inundation?

The reservoir inundation will impact on 5 villages, of which 4 villages namely Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum B, and Pa Rum A belong to Zuoih commune, and 1 village namely Thon Vinh belongs to Ta Bing commune.

3. What is the objective of compensation, supports and resettlement for APs?

The overall objective of the compensation and resettlement for APs is that APs will be compensated and supported to at least restore their pre-project socio-economic conditions. The poorest and vulnerable households, including ethnic minorities, will be assisted to improve their pre-project socio-economic conditions.

4. Who are eligible for compensation, support and resettlement policies?

All people, households, firms or private institutions that account of changes resulting from the reservoir inundation on the date of the census and household survey, will be eligible to be compensated, supported and provided with rehabilitation measures. Persons, households, institutions not covered in the census are not eligible for the compensation, support and resettlement policies unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and inventory of losses or (ii) they have been included among the affected due to the changes of reservoir inundation as a) their standard of living adversely affected; b) right, title or interest in any house, lands, water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, fully or partly, permanently or temporarily; and/or c) with business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

5. Do affected households need to have legal documents in order to be compensated for affected land and assets upon?

All affected households will be equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistances irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the compensation, supports and resettlement objective. Lack

of legal rights to the lands and assets lost or adversely affected will not bar APs from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures.

6. What will happen to the people losing their agricultural land?

- Agricultural land will be compensated by land. Each household will receive permanent agricultural land and upland with an area of 1.2 to 1.8 ha with slope preferably less than 15%. Where feasible, the Project will assist APs to develop the land into wet rice field supplied with irrigation water. Certificate of land use right in the name of husband and wife will be provided.
- Lost permanent garden land will be also compensated by land. Where the available replacement wet rice land and the garden land areas to be provided to a household is less than the wet rice and garden land area lost, cash can be provided for the difference at replacement cost. But if allotted land has higher value than the reclaimed land, that household will not be charged for the difference.
- Agro-forestry land will be allocated to the village community for management with an area of about 8 ha per household for integrated agro-forestry development.

7. How about the compensation for perennial trees, garden and field crops?

- Compensation will be provided for all losses of standing trees based on market prices. In case where the market prices are not available the compensation will be based on the price frame determined by Quang Nam PPC at the time of compensation. Affected households will also be received fruit tree seedlings, for-timber seedlings based upon the proposal by the Nam Giang district's Agriculture Division.
- Compensation for un-harvested crops during the relocation time or reservoir inundation will be paid based on values of the crops that possibly harvested, based on the appropriate evaluation of the Village Development and Resettlement Board and the District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit.

8. What will happen to the people losing their residential land?

- Residential land will be compensated for the lost residential land in the resettlement site of Zuoih spring. In the resettlement site, each household will be allocated an area of 400 square meters for the construction of new house. In addition to the residential land each household shall be provided 600 square meters of garden land adjacent to the residential land. Households with two or more registered families with more than 8 members, that are qualified to split into 2 families, have the option to have two house plots.
- Joint residential land title should include both husband and wife.
- The whole housing area should be surveyed for UXOs before the construction of houses.

9. How about the compensation for the lost of houses and structures upon affected land?

- For current/existing houses: the Project will provide support for transportation of dismantled housing materials and assets to the new house lot. In the case that the AP is building their own house, then, at the discretion of the resettled household, materials from the dismantled house can be used to construct the new house and get payment equal to the estimating cost of building a house in the resettlement site. APs will be registering the house types and construction modality (build themselves or by Project) after informed and consulted by the

Song Bung 4 Project Management Board about the costs and models/samples of house for construction in the resettlement site.

- If the displaced households ask for having a house in the resettlement site, the Project will build and handover a house to displaced households as follows:
 - Household of 1 to 4 people shall be allocated a house of 40m²/ household.
 - Household of 5 to 7 people will be allocated a house of 54m²/ household.
 - Household of more than 8 people will be allocated a house of 65m²/ household and the households with two or more registered families with more than 8 members, that are qualified to split into families, have the opinion to have two house plots.
- Each house in the resettlement area will be built together with the outer sub-buildings such as one kitchen of 15m², one bathroom of 3m² (1,5 x 2m), one toilet of 3m² (1,5 x 2m). For all other household buildings, such as rice store, animal pens, etc., will be replaced as per current size and materials, but with new materials. APs will be provided with compensation to arrange construction themselves.
- For house types: will include existing models of Co Tu traditional house, Co Tu modified house, and Kinh modified house, house on ground, brick walls, cement floor, simple ceramic tiles, corrugated iron roof with ceiling (wood/bamboo), in addition to the design of current/existing house from which APs can choose. Both men and women should be consulted for house types.
- For new house materials: will be i) Provision of all new materials for construction of new house with the minimum standard; ii) In the case APs own construction, materials from the dismantled house can be used to construct the house of minimum standard; and iii) In case APs want to use construction materials with higher quality and value, the additional expense will be borne by the households themselves.
- For construction of new house: the AP can choose either: i) The AP builds, or organizes to build the house themselves; or ii) The Project organizes a contractor to build the houses for APs, with maximum use of local or regional builders and as per design/type agreed during consultation of the sample houses.

10. What will the village layout of the resettlement site be planned?

- The layout of the resettlement site will be divided into residential groups as mentioned in the village lay out of updated REMDP Chapter 7 ;
- Public works will be grouped with one yard for community activities in the middle and Guol house will be in the centre of the public works.
- Electricity and clean water supply systems will also be provided for the whole site.
- The exiting cemetery will be remain same.
- Full consultations with men and women from APs should be conducted and APs will be paid for participation in the development of the village layout.

11. What is “replacement cost” for lands?

The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Replacement costs are calculated as follows:

- Productive land (paddy, fishpond, garden and forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value.
- Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes.

Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. A compensation structure will be established that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

12. What will be the compensation for the graves?

Full costs for excavation, movement to a new place, re-construction and other reasonable costs will be compensated. Each household will be assisted VND 400,000 for organizing the ceremonies for moving the grave. In each resettlement area, land for cemetery will be arranged (if any) in accordance with the plan and customs of the locality.

13. Can I get compensation by cash and self-resettle and not go to the resettlement site?

Yes, you can move yourself, but you have to confirm and sign on agreed the deadline whether you will move yourself or to the resettlement site. You will be compensated in cash equivalent to the affected lands, cost of dismantling, relocation and rebuilding house and other structures and infrastructure will be entitled to cash at replacement cost for materials and labor. You are also provided fees to travel to get confirmations of the local authorities of the arriving place.

14. How is the compensation for the lost of communal assets?

In each resettlement site, the Communal Meeting Hall (the Co Tu Guol House) will be relocated and /or newly built in accordance with traditions of the people in each village. The Project will pay VND 5,000,000 per village for traditional ceremonies to mark the dismantling and the rebuilding of the Guol House. The design and construction of Guol house will be managed by the villagers.

15. What are the basic infrastructures, facilities and services in the resettlement sites?

All the lost infrastructure and social services will be rebuilt in new locations and be accessible to the people.

- Full and all-weather access road will be provided to each resettlement site.
- Irrigation system development: where feasible and necessary, the Project will fully support the development of appropriate and functional irrigation systems to provide water to the paddy fields.
- Resettled households will be supplied year-round domestic water by gravity systems, with basic water cleaning systems integrated. Water should be available before APs move to the resettlement site.
- Electricity will be provided to each resettlement site, and to each resettlement house with basic house fixtures. Electricity connection should be installed before APs move to the resettlement site.
- A kindergarten pre-school and a primary school (education from grade 1 to grade 5 will be constructed. Common housing will be provided to teachers.
- Playing yard will be provided.

16. How I can be consulted on the proposed resettlement sites?

- Various consultation meetings will be organized. APs, particularly women and ethnic minority people, must be organized to view the proposed resettlement site. APs must be explained the lay-out of the proposed resettlement sites, view the proposed agricultural land, residential land, observe where to get water and fuel wood, irrigation systems...
- The lay-out of the proposed resettlement sites then must be posted in the public places for APs to consider after visiting the proposed resettlement site.

17. What allowances and supports that I will get for relocation and resettlement?

- A cash amount will be provided for each household for transportation of dismantled house materials and assets to the new house lot.
- All households who move to resettlement the sites will be provided an allowance of VND 1,000,000 per each household to conduct a ceremony to make offerings to celebrate the completion and moving into the new house.
- Each village will be provided VND 5,000,000 for celebrating of dismantling and leaving the village.

18. What allowances and supports that I will get for transitional period?

- For a period of 18 months after the actual relocation of residence, the Project will provide rice of 30 kg per person per month or VND 300,000 per person per month in cash. Protein foods equal in value to VND 100,000 per person per month in 6 months will be provided.
- Households with primary school children will be provided with text books for one year and exempted from tuition fees for 3 years.
- The Project will provide VND 15,000 per person per month for electricity, for 3 months, VND 100,000 per household to buy medicines. Impregnated mosquito bed nets for all resettlers by **JFPR Project**. Additional assistance to the poorest and vulnerable households in accordance with the regulation of Quang Nam PPC.

19. What are the supports that APs will have for livelihood and income restoration?

- APs will be participated in various trainings on agricultural extension, agro-forestry extension and NTFPs, livestock extension, fishery extension, and extension on fodder development (JFPR Project).
- Provided with inputs for agriculture and agro-forestry production (seeds, seedlings), and livestock and fishery breeds (JFPR Project).
- In addition to the assistance provided by JFPR grant, the EVN/Song Bung 4 PMB will provide VND 6000, 000 to each household for seeds, livestock and fertilizer, VND 1,000,000 per ha for extension training on livestock, agriculture ; for business stabilization support for VND1,000,000 .
- Affected households will participate in the process of planning of livelihood activities; training on management of compensation money for productive activities, etc.

20. What are other supports the APs will have?

- Participated in trainings on development of non-farm careers.
- Participated in trainings on fresh water utilization and sanitation, enhancement of knowledge on healthcare and public health protection,
- Literacy training will be provided to the affected households; HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness campaign will be conducted for the affected villages; Women will be involved in all training programs and awareness campaign.

21. Can I work for resettlement programs to get payments?

Yes, you can but you must have suitable capacity. All affected households have the right to provide paid labour to the various resettlement programs, as required, and as long as the provision of such labour does not negatively impact the households restoration and development of their long term livelihood. Each labourer (man and woman) will receive rice and/or cash as payment for their labour to develop the resettlement sites, build their houses and other activities in the development of infrastructure and livelihoods program. The rate of payment for such labour will be determined from time to time by the RMIU, and will be dependent on the type of activity, including whether the activity is for development of households assets or community assets.

22. What is the tentative schedule for implementing compensation and resettlement?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| • Detailed measurement survey: | November 2010- November 2011 |
| • Start of compensation payment: | April 2012 |
| • Allocation of residential and garden land: | October 2010 |
| • Construction of resettlement site: | Start 2011 |
| • Allocation of agricultural land: | October 2010- December 2010 |
| • Allocation of agro-forestry land: | April 2010 |
| • Implementation of Income Restoration Program: | Late 2010 |
| • Start of relocation of APs: | From February 2012 |

23. How can an effected person or household participate in the Project?

- Affected People (AP) should be fully informed and closely consulted in the different stages of project preparation and implementation of the REMDP by the Song Bung 4 Project Management Board (PMB). The site development plan including village lay out, housing, infrastructure, agricultural land, agro-forestry land, compensation policy, plan and schedule, relocation schedule in the resettlement site, time table for construction in the resettlement site, access road, schedule for water, electricity connection in the resettlement site, schedule for house construction, school, Guol house, health facilities and construction of other relevant structures in the resettlement sites. The consultation will take place (in Co Tu language) during the process of updating the REMDP Vol.2 and after it has been approved.
- Both men and women from the affected households will participate in the consultation process. The feedback of the affected households will be addressed in planning and implementation of resettlement activities. The schedules for various construction works, relocation schedule in the REMDP Vol. 2 should be consulted with the affected time to time to keep them inform on the progress of the implementation and any change in the schedule. The JFPR Project Management Board will discuss the livelihood improvement activities with the affected

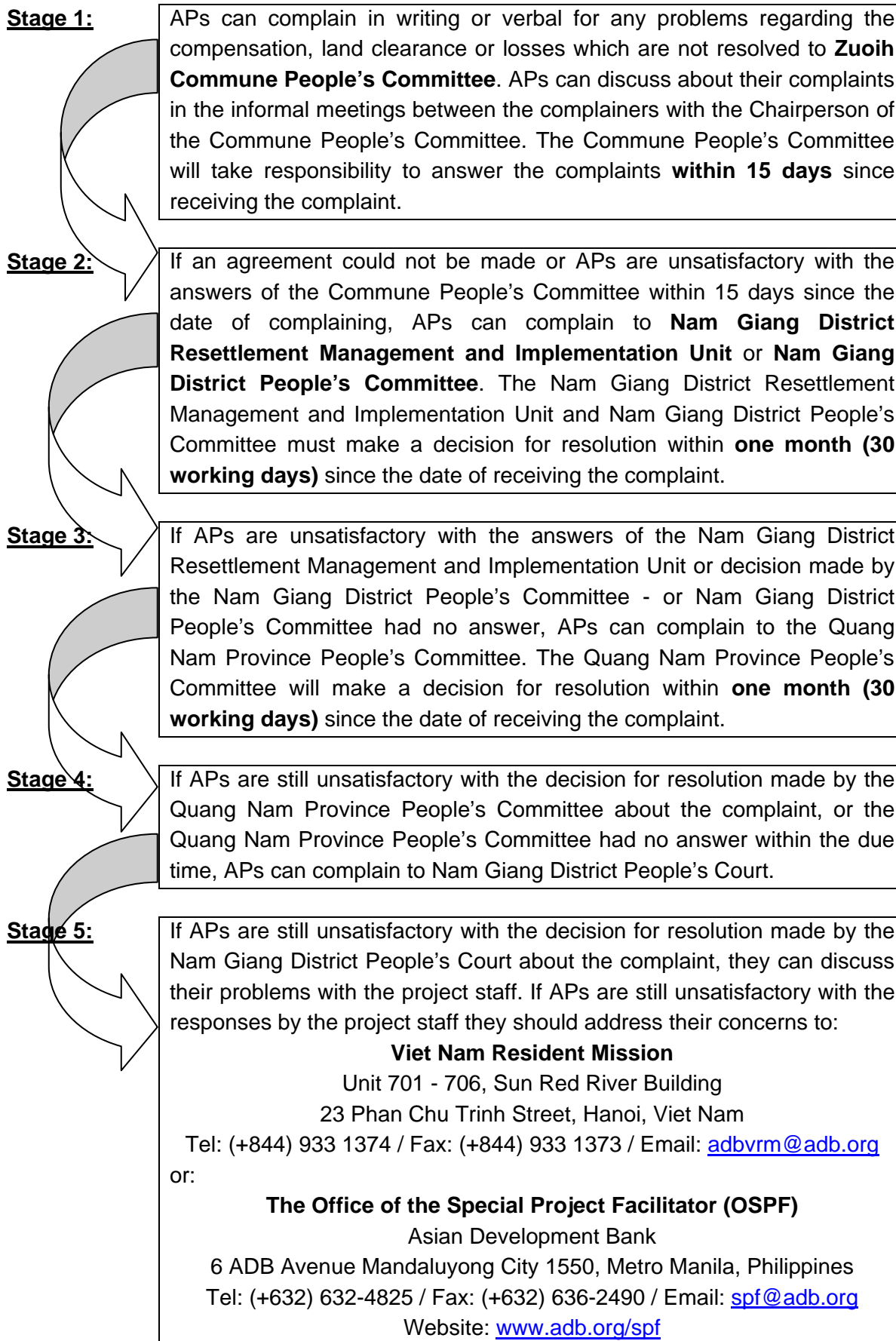
households from the reservoir inundation in various stages of planning and implementation. The Song Bung 4 PMB will discuss the whole procedures for the grievance to the affected households so that the affected households can effectively place the institutions and timetable, and grievance issues.

24. What are the necessary documents on compensation, assistance and resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project that must be available in the villages?

These are documents that must be available in the villages:

- (i) The Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP issued by the GOV on December 3rd, 2004, regulates compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- (ii) Decisions of Quang Nam People Committee on Compensation, Support, Resettlement in 2008, 2009.
- (iii) Decisions No.953 of EVN on Compensation, Support and Resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
- (iv) Detailed Planning of resettlement sites (including descriptions, detail drawing and livelihood development programs).
- (v) The Song Bung 4 REMDP Project Entitlements.

25. How can the displaced people complain in case of having any problems?



Electricity of Vietnam
Song Bung 4 Project Management Board

Quang Nam Province People's Committee
Nam Giang District People's Committee
Nam Giang District Resettlement Management
and Implementation Unit

**Project Information Booklet
For Pa Rum A village
impacted by the reservoir inundation**

1. Where is the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project constructed?

Song Bung 4 Hydropower is constructed on Bung River in the Zuoih and Ta Bhing communes, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province.

2. What are the impacts of the reservoir inundation?

The reservoir inundation will impact on 5 villages, of which 4 villages namely Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum B, and Pa Rum A belong to Zuoih commune, and 1 village namely Thon Vinh belongs to Ta Bing commune.

3. What is the objective of compensation, supports and resettlement for the APs?

The overall objective of the compensation and resettlement for APs is that APs will be compensated and supported to at least restore their pre-project socio-economic conditions. The poorest and vulnerable households, including ethnic minorities, will be assisted to improve their pre-project socio-economic conditions.

4. Who are eligible for compensation, support and resettlement policies?

All people, households, firms or private institutions that account of changes resulting from the reservoir inundation on the date of the census and household survey, will be eligible to be compensated, supported and provided with rehabilitation measures. Persons, households, institutions not covered in the census are not eligible for the compensation, support and resettlement policies unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and inventory of losses or (ii) they have been included among the affected due to the changes of reservoir inundation as a) their standard of living adversely affected; b) right, title or interest in any house, lands, water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, fully or partly, permanently or temporarily; and/or c) with business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

5. Do affected households need to have legal documents in order to be compensated for affected land and assets upon?

All affected households will be equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistances irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the compensation, supports and resettlement objective. Lack

of legal rights to the lands and assets lost or adversely affected will not bar APs from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures.

6. What will happen to the people losing their agricultural land?

- Agricultural land will be compensated by land. Each household will receive permanent agricultural land and upland with an area of 1.2 to 1.8 ha with slope preferably less than 15%. Where feasible, the Project will assist APs to develop the land into wet rice field supplied with irrigation water. Certificate of land use right in the name of husband and wife will be provided.
- Lost permanent garden land will be also compensated by land. Where the available replacement wet rice land and the garden land areas to be provided to a household is less than the wet rice and garden land area lost, cash can be provided for the difference at replacement cost. But if allotted land has higher value than the reclaimed land, that household will not be charged for the difference.
- Agro-forestry land will be allocated to the village community for management with an area of about 8 ha per household for integrated agro-forestry development.

7. How about the compensation for perennial trees, garden and field crops?

- Compensation will be provided for all losses of crops and trees based on market prices. In case where the market prices are not available compensation will be based on the price frame determined by Quang Nam PPC at the time of compensation. Affected households will also be received fruit tree seedlings, for-timber seedlings based upon the proposal by the Nam Giang district's Agriculture Division.
- Compensation for un-harvested crops during the relocation time or reservoir inundation will be paid based on values of the crops that possibly harvested, based on the appropriate evaluation of the Village Resettlement Development Group and the District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit.

8. What will happen to the people losing their residential land?

- Residential land will be compensated for the lost residential land in the resettlement site of Pa Nau spring. In the resettlement site, each household will be allocated an area of 400 square meters for the construction of new house. In addition to the residential land each household shall be provided 600 square meters of garden land adjacent to the residential land. Households with two or more registered families with more than 8 members, that are qualified to split into 2 families, have the option to have two house plots.
- Joint residential land title should include both husband and wife.
- The whole housing area should be surveyed for UXOs before the construction of houses.

9. How about the compensation for the lost of houses and structures upon affected land?

- For current/existing houses: the Project will provide support for transportation of dismantled housing materials and assets to the new house lot. In the case that the AP is building their own house, then, at the discretion of the resettled household, materials from the dismantled house can be used to construct the new house and get payment equal to the estimating cost of building a house in the resettlement site. APs will be registering the house types and construction modality (build themselves or by Project) after informed and consulted by the

Song Bung 4 Project Management Board about the costs and models/samples of house for construction in the resettlement site.

- If the displaced households ask for having a house in the resettlement site, the Project will build and handover a house to displaced households as follow:
 - Household of 1 to 4 people shall be allocated a house of 40m²/ household.
 - Household of 5 to 7 people will be allocated a house of 54m²/ household.
 - Household of more than 8 people will be allocated a house of 65m²/ household and the households with two or more registered families with more than 8 members, that are qualified to split into families, have the opinion to have two house plots.
 - Each house in the resettlement area will be built together with the outer sub-buildings such as one kitchen of 15m², one bathroom of 3m² (1,5 x 2m), one toilet of 3m² (1,5 x 2m). For all other household buildings, such as rice store, animal pens, etc., will be replaced as per current size and materials, but with new materials. APs will be provided with compensation to arrange construction themselves.
- For house types: will include existing models of Co Tu traditional house, Co Tu modified house, and Kinh modified house, house on ground, brick walls, cement floor, simple ceramic tiles, corrugated iron roof with ceiling (wood/bamboo), in addition to the design of current/existing house from which APs can choose. Both men and women should be consulted for house types.
- For new house materials: will be i) Provision of all new materials for construction of new house with the minimum standard; ii) In the case APs own construction, materials from the dismantled house can be used to construct the house of minimum standard; and iii) In case APs want to use construction materials with higher quality and value, the additional expense will be borne by the households themselves.
- For construction of new house: the AP can choose either: i) The AP builds, or organizes to build the house themselves; or ii) The Project organizes a contractor to build the houses for APs, with maximum use of local or regional builders and as per design/type agreed during consultation of the sample houses.

10. What will the village layout of the resettlement site planned?

- The layout of the resettlement site will be divided into 2 residential groups, distributed beside 2 sides of Pa Nau spring. Two groups link with each other by strong concrete slab bridge across the spring. The layout is designed as the linear along the internal road.
- Public works will be grouped with one yard for community activities in the middle and Guol house will be in the centre of the public works.
- Electricity and clean water supply systems will also be provided for the whole site.
- The cemetery area will be in the north of Pa Nau spring, 300 m far from the group one.
- Full consultations with men and women from APs should be conducted and APs will be paid for participation in the development of the village layout.

11. What is “replacement cost” for lands?

The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Replacement costs are calculated as follows:

- Productive land (paddy, fishpond, garden and forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value.
- Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes.

Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. A compensation structure will be established that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

12. What will be the compensation for the graves?

Full costs for excavation, movement to a new place, re-construction and other reasonable costs will be compensated. Each household will be assisted VND 400,000 for organizing the ceremonies for moving the grave. In each resettlement area, land for cemetery will be arranged (if any) in accordance with the plan and customs of the locality.

13. Can I get compensation by cash and self-resettle and not go to the resettlement site?

Yes, you can move yourself, but you have to confirm and sign on agreed the deadline whether you will move yourself or to the resettlement site. You will be compensated in cash equivalent to the affected lands, cost of dismantling, relocation and rebuilding house and other structures and infrastructure will be entitled to cash at replacement cost for materials and labor. You are also provided fees to travel to get confirmations of the local authorities of the arriving place.

14. How is the compensation for the lost of communal assets?

In each resettlement site, the Communal Meeting Hall (the Co Tu Guol House) will be relocated and /or newly built in accordance with traditions of the people in each village. The Project will pay VND 5,000,000 per village for traditional ceremonies to mark the dismantling and the rebuilding of the Guol House. The design and construction of Guol house will be managed by the villagers.

15. What are the basic infrastructures, facilities and services in the resettlement sites?

All the lost infrastructure and social services will be rebuilt in new locations and be accessible to the people.

- Full and all-weather access road will be provided to each resettlement site.
- Irrigation system development: where feasible and necessary, the Project will fully support the development of appropriate and functional irrigation systems to provide water to the paddy fields.
- Resettled households will be supplied year-round domestic water by gravity systems, with basic water cleaning systems integrated. Water should be available before APs move to the resettlement site.
- Electricity will be provided to each resettlement site, and to each resettlement house with basic house fixtures. Electricity connection should be installed before APs move to the resettlement site.
- A kindergarten pre-school and a primary school (education from grade 1 to grade 5 will be constructed. Common housing will be provided to teachers.
- Playing yard will be provided.

- Two rooms health center will be built and shared between Parum A and Parum B.

16. How I can be consulted on the proposed resettlement sites?

- Various consultation meetings will be organized. APs, particularly women and ethnic minority people, must be organized to view the proposed resettlement site. APs must be explained the lay-out of the proposed resettlement sites, view the proposed agricultural land, residential land, observe where to get water and fuel wood, irrigation systems...
- The lay-out of the proposed resettlement sites then must be posted in the public places for AP to consider after visiting the proposed resettlement site.

17. What allowances and supports that I will get for relocation and resettlement?

- A cash amount will be provided for each household for transportation of dismantled housing materials and assets to the new house lot.
- All households who move to resettlement the sites will be provided an allowance of VND 1,000,000 per each household to conduct a ceremony to make offerings to celebrate the completion and moving into the new house.
- Each village will be provided VND 5,000,000 for celebrating of dismantling and leaving the village.

18. What allowances and supports that I will get for transitional period?

- For a period of 18 months after the actual relocation of residence, the Project will provide rice of 30 kg per person per month or VND 300,000 per month per person in cash. Protein foods equal in value to VND 100,000 per person per month in 6 months will also provided.
- Households with primary school children will be provided with text books for one year and exempted from tuition fees for 3 years.
- The Project will provide VND 15,000 per person per month for electricity, for 3 months, VND 100,000 per household to buy medicines. Impregnated mosquito bed nets for all resettlers by JFPR Project. Additional assistance to the poorest and vulnerable households in accordance with the regulation of Quang Nam PPC.

19. What are supports APs will have for livelihood and income restoration?

- APs will be participated in various trainings on agricultural extension, agro-forestry extension and NTFPs, livestock extension, fishery extension, and extension on fodder development (JFPR Project).
- Provided with inputs for agriculture and agro-forestry production (seeds, seedlings), and livestock and fishery breeds (JFPR Project).
- In addition to the assistance provided by JFPR grant, the EVN/Song Bung 4 PMB will provide VND 6000, 000 to each household for seeds, livestock and fertilizer, VND 1,000,000 for extension training on livestock, agriculture; for business stabilization support for VND1,000,000.
- Affected households will participate in the process of planning of livelihood activities; training on management of compensation money for productive activities, etc.

20. What are other supports the APs will have?

- Participated in trainings on development of non-farm careers.
- Participated in trainings on fresh water utilization and sanitation, enhancement of knowledge on healthcare and public health protection.
- Literacy training will be provided to the affected households; HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness campaign will be conducted for the affected villages; Women will be involved in all training programs and awareness campaign.

21. Can I work for resettlement programs to get payments?

Yes, you can but you must have suitable capacity. All affected households have the right to provide paid labour to the various resettlement programs, as required, and as long as the provision of such labour does not negatively impact the households restoration and development of their long term livelihood. Each labourer (man and woman) will receive rice and/or cash as payment for their labour to develop the resettlement sites, build their houses and other activities in the development of infrastructure and livelihoods program. The rate of payment for such labour will be determined from time to time by the RMIU, and will be dependent on the type of activity, including whether the activity is for development of households assets or community assets.

22. What is the tentative schedule for implementing compensation and resettlement?

- Detailed measurement survey: November 2010- November 2011
- Start of compensation payment: April 2012
- Allocation of residential and garden land: April 2011
- Construction of resettlement site: Start 2011
- Allocation of agricultural land: October 2010- December 2010
- Allocation of agro-forestry land: April 2010
- Implementation of Income Restoration Program: Late 2010
- Start of relocation of APs: From February 2012

23. How can an affected person or household participate in the Project?

- Affected People (AP) should be fully informed and closely consulted in the different stages of project preparation and implementation of the REMDP by the Song Bung 4 Project Management Board (PMB). The site development plan including village lay out, housing, infrastructure, agricultural land, agro-forestry land, compensation policy, plan and schedule, relocation schedule in the resettlement site, time table for construction in the resettlement site, access road, schedule for water, electricity connection in the resettlement site, schedule for house construction, school, Guol house, health facilities and construction of other relevant structures in the resettlement sites. The consultation will take place (in Co Tu language) during the process of updating the REMDP Vol. 2 and after it has been approved.
- Both men and women from the affected households will participate in the consultation process. The feedback of the affected households will be addressed in planning and implementation of resettlement activities. The schedules for various construction works, relocation schedule in the REMDP Vol. 2 should be consulted with the affected time to time to keep them inform on the progress of the implementation and any change in the schedule. The JFPR Project Management Board will discuss the livelihood improvement activities with the affected

households from the reservoir inundation in various stages of planning and implementation. The Song Bung 4 PMB will discuss the whole procedures for the grievance to the affected households so that the affected households can effectively place the institutions and timetable, and grievance issues.

24. What are the necessary documents on compensation, assistance and resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project that must be available in the villages?

These are documents that must be available in the villages:

- (i) The Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP issued by the GOV on December 3rd, 2004, regulates compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- (ii) Decisions of Quang Nam People Committee on Compensation, Support, Resettlement in 2008, 2009.
- (iii) Decisions No.953 of EVN on Compensation, Support and Resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
- (iv) Detailed Planning of resettlement sites (including descriptions, detail drawing and livelihood development programs).
- (v) The Song Bung 4 REMDP Project Entitlements.

25. How can the displaced people complain in case of having any problems?

Stage 1:

APs can complain in writing or verbal for any problems regarding the compensation, land clearance or losses which are not resolved to **Zuoih Commune People's Committee**. APs can discuss about their complaints in the informal meetings between the complainers with the Chairperson of the Commune People's Committee. The Commune People's Committee will take responsibility to answer the complaints **within 15 days** since receiving the complaint.

Stage 2:

If an agreement could not be made or APs are unsatisfactory with the answers of the Commune People's Committee within 15 days since the date of complaining, APs can complain to **Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit** or **Nam Giang District People's Committee**. The Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit and Nam Giang District People's Committee must make a decision for resolution within **one month (30 working days)** since the date of receiving the complaint.

Stage 3:

If APs are unsatisfactory with the answers of the Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit or decision made by the Nam Giang District People's Committee - or Nam Giang District People's Committee had no answer, APs can complain to the Quang Nam Province People's Committee. The Quang Nam Province People's Committee will make a decision for resolution within **one month (30 working days)** since the date of receiving the complaint.

Stage 4:

If APs are still unsatisfactory with the decision for resolution made by the Quang Nam Province People's Committee about the complaint, or the Quang Nam Province People's Committee had no answer within the due time, APs can complain to Nam Giang District People's Court.

Stage 5:

If APs are still unsatisfactory with the decision for resolution made by the Nam Giang District People's Court about the complaint, they can discuss their problems with the project staff. If APs are still unsatisfactory with the responses by the project staff they should address their concerns to:

Viet Nam Resident Mission

Unit 701 - 706, Sun Red River Building

23 Phan Chu Trinh Street, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Tel: (+844) 933 1374 / Fax: (+844) 933 1373 / Email: adbvrm@adb.org

or:

The Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF)

Asian Development Bank

6 ADB Avenue Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel: (+632) 632-4825 / Fax: (+632) 636-2490 / Email: spf@adb.org

Website: www.adb.org/spf

Electricity of Vietnam
Song Bung 4 Project Management Board

Quang Nam Province People's Committee
Nam Giang District People's Committee
Nam Giang District Resettlement Management
and Implementation Unit

**Project Information Booklet
For Pa Rum B village
impacted by the reservoir inundation**

1. Where is the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project constructed?

Song Bung 4 Hydropower is constructed on Bung River in the Zuoih and Ta Bhing communes, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province.

2. What are the impacts of the reservoir inundation?

The reservoir inundation will impact on 5 villages, of which 4 villages namely Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum B, and Pa Rum A belong to Zuoih commune, and 1 village namely Thon Vinh belongs to Ta Bing commune.

3. What is the objective of compensation, supports and resettlement for the APs?

The overall objective of the compensation and resettlement for APs is that APs will be compensated and supported to at least restore their pre-project socio-economic conditions. The poorest and vulnerable households, including ethnic minorities, will be assisted to improve their pre-project socio-economic conditions.

4. Who are eligible for compensation, support and resettlement policies?

All people, households, firms or private institutions that account of changes resulting from the reservoir inundation on the date of the census and household survey, will be eligible to be compensated, supported and provided with rehabilitation measures. Persons, households, institutions not covered in the census are not eligible for the compensation, support and resettlement policies unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and inventory of losses or (ii) they have been included among the affected due to the changes of reservoir inundation as a) their standard of living adversely affected; b) right, title or interest in any house, lands, water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, fully or partly, permanently or temporarily; and/or c) with business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

5. Do affected households need to have legal documents in order to be compensated for affected land and assets upon?

All affected households will be equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistances irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the compensation, supports and resettlement objective. Lack

of legal rights to the lands and assets lost or adversely affected will not bar APs from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures.

6. What will happen to the people losing their agricultural land?

- Agricultural land will be compensated by land. Each household will receive permanent agricultural land and upland with an area of 1.2 to 1.8 ha with slope preferably less than 15%. Where feasible, the Project will assist APs to develop the land into wet rice field supplied with irrigation water. Certificate of land use right in the name of husband and wife will be provided.
- Lost permanent garden land will be also compensated by land. Where the available replacement wet rice land and the garden land areas to be provided to a household is less than the wet rice and garden land area lost, cash can be provided for the difference at replacement cost. But if allotted land has higher value than the reclaimed land, that household will not be charged for the difference.
- Agro-forestry land will be allocated to the village community for management with an area of about 8 ha per household for integrated agro-forestry development.

7. How about the compensation for perennial trees, garden and field crops?

- Compensation will be provided for all losses of crops and trees based on market prices. In case where the market prices are not available compensation will be based on the price frame determined by Quang Nam PPC at the time of compensation. Affected households will also be received fruit tree seedlings, for-timber seedlings based upon the proposal by the Nam Giang district's Agriculture Division.
- Compensation for un-harvested crops during the relocation time or reservoir inundation will be paid based on values of the crops that possibly harvested, based on the appropriate evaluation of the Village Development and Resettlement Board and the District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit.

8. What will happen to the people losing their residential land?

- Residential land will be compensated for the lost residential land in the resettlement site of Pa Nau spring. In the resettlement site, each household will be allocated an area of 400 square meters for the construction of new house. In addition to the residential land each household shall be provided 600 square meters of garden land adjacent to the residential land. Households with two or more registered families with more than 8 members, that are qualified to split into 2 families, have the option to have two house plots.
- Joint residential land title should include both husband and wife.
- The whole housing area should be surveyed for UXOs before the construction of houses.

9. How about the compensation for the lost of houses and structures upon affected land?

- For current/existing houses: the Project will provide support for transportation of dismantled housing materials and assets to the new house lot. In the case that the AP is building their own house, then, at the discretion of the resettled household, materials from the dismantled house can be used to construct the new house and get payment equal to the estimating cost of building a house in the resettlement site. APs will be registering the house types and construction modality (build themselves or by Project) after informed and consulted by the

Song Bung 4 Project Management Board about the costs and models/samples of house for construction in the resettlement site.

- If the displaced households ask for having a house in the resettlement site, the Project will build and handover a house to displaced households as follow:
 - Household of 1 to 4 people shall be allocated a house of 40m²/ household.
 - Household of 5 to 7 people will be allocated a house of 54m²/ household.
 - Household of more than 8 people will be allocated a house of 65m²/ household and the households with two or more registered families with more than 8 members, that are qualified to split into families, have the opinion to have two house plots.
 - Each house in the resettlement area will be built together with the outer sub-buildings such as one kitchen of 15m², one bathroom of 3m² (1,5 x 2m), one toilet of 3m² (1,5 x 2m). For all other household buildings, such as rice store, animal pens, etc., will be replaced as per current size and materials, but with new materials. APs will be provided with compensation to arrange construction themselves.
- For house types: will include existing models of Co Tu traditional house, Co Tu modified house, and Kinh modified house, house on ground, brick walls, cement floor, simple ceramic tiles, corrugated iron roof with ceiling with wood,/bamboo in addition to the design of current/existing house from which the APs can choose. Both men and women should be consulted for house types.
- For new house materials: will be i) Provision of all new materials for construction of new house with the minimum standard; ii) In the case APs own construction, materials from the dismantled house can be used to construct the house of minimum standard; and iii) In case APs want to use construction materials with higher quality and value, the additional expense will be borne by the households themselves.
- For construction of new house: the AP can choose either: i) The AP builds, or organizes to build the house themselves; or ii) The Project organizes a contractor to build the houses for APs, with maximum use of local or regional builders and as per design/type agreed during consultation of the sample houses.

10. What will the village layout of the resettlement site planned?

- The layout of the resettlement site will be divided into 1 or 2 residential groups. , The 2 groups could be distributed beside 2 sides of Pa Nau spring. This needs further consultation and final decision on whether it will be 1 group or 2 groups. Two groups link with each other by chain-bridge across the spring. The layout is designed as the linear along the internal road.
- Public works will be grouped with one yard for community activities in the middle and Guol house will be in the centre of the public works.
- Electricity and clean water supply systems will also be provided for the whole site.
- The cemetery area will be in the north of Pa Nau spring, in the east of group 1 and is 1 km from group 1 by the current path.
- Full consultations with men and women from APs should be conducted and APs will be paid for participation in the development of the village layout.

11. What is “replacement cost” for lands?

The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Replacement costs are calculated as follows:

- Productive land (paddy, fishpond, garden and forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value.
- Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes.

Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. A compensation structure will be established that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

12. What will be the compensation for the graves?

Full costs for excavation, movement to a new place, re-construction and other reasonable costs will be compensated. Each household will be assisted VND 400,000 for organizing the ceremonies for moving the grave. In each resettlement area, land for cemetery will be arranged (if any) in accordance with the plan and customs of the locality.

13. Can I get compensation by cash and self-resettle and not go to the resettlement site?

Yes, you can move yourself, but you have to confirm and sign on agreed the deadline whether you will move yourself or to the resettlement site. You will be compensated in cash equivalent to the affected lands, cost of dismantling, relocation and rebuilding house and other structures and infrastructure will be entitled to cash at replacement cost for materials and labor. You are also provided fees to travel to get confirmations of the local authorities of the arriving place.

14. How is the compensation for the lost of communal assets?

In each resettlement site, the Communal Meeting Hall (the Co Tu Guol House) will be relocated and /or newly built in accordance with traditions of the people in each village. The Project will pay VND 5,000,000 per village for traditional ceremonies to mark the dismantling and the rebuilding of the Guol House. The design and construction of Guol house will be managed by the villagers.

15. What are the basic infrastructures, facilities and services in the resettlement sites?

All the lost infrastructure and social services will be rebuilt in new locations and be accessible to the people.

- Full and all-weather access road will be provided to each resettlement site.
- Irrigation system development: where feasible and necessary, the Project will fully support the development of appropriate and functional irrigation systems to provide water to the paddy fields.
- Resettled households will be supplied year-round domestic water by gravity systems, with basic water cleaning systems integrated. Water should be available before APs move to the resettlement site.

- Electricity will be provided to each resettlement site, and to each resettlement house with basic house fixtures. Electricity connection should be installed before APs move to the resettlement site.
- A kindergarten pre-school and a primary school (education from grade 1 to grade 5) will be constructed. Common housing will be provided to teachers.
- Playing yard will be provided.
- Two rooms health center will be built and shared between Parum A and Parum B.

16. How I can be consulted on the proposed resettlement sites?

- Various consultation meetings will be organized. APs, particularly women and ethnic minority people, must be organized to view the proposed resettlement site. APs must be explained the lay-out of the proposed resettlement sites, view the proposed agricultural land, residential land, observe where to get water and fuel wood, irrigation systems...
- The lay-out of the proposed resettlement sites then must be posted in the public places for AP to consider after visiting the proposed resettlement site.

17. What allowances and supports that I will get for relocation and resettlement?

- A cash amount will be provided for each household for transportation of dismantled housing materials and assets to the new house lot.
- All households who move to resettlement the sites will be provided an allowance of VND 1,000,000 per each household to conduct a ceremony to make offerings to celebrate the completion and moving into the new house.
- Each village will be provided VND 5,000,000 for celebrating of dismantling and leaving the village.

18. What allowances and supports that I will get for transitional period?

- For a period of 18 months after the actual relocation of residence, the Project will provide rice of 30 kg per person per month or VND 300,000 per month per person in cash. Protein foods equal in value to VND 100,000 per person per month in 6 months will also be provided.
- Households with primary school children will be provided with text books for one year and exempted from tuition fees for 3 years.
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19. What are supports APs will have for livelihood and income restoration?

- APs will be participated in various trainings on agricultural extension, agro-forestry extension and NTFPs, livestock extension, fishery extension, and extension on fodder development (JFPR Project).
- Provided with inputs for agriculture and agro-forestry production (seeds, seedlings), and livestock and fishery breeds (JFPR Project).
- In addition to the assistance provided by JFPR grant, the EVN/Song Bung 4 PMB will provide VND 6000, 000 to each household for seeds, livestock and fertilizer, VND 1,000,000 for

extension training on livestock, agriculture ; for business stabilization support for VND1,000,000 .

- Affected households will participate in the process of planning of livelihood activities; training on management of compensation money for productive activities, etc.

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- Participated in trainings on development of non-farm careers.
- Participated in trainings on fresh water utilization and sanitation, enhancement of knowledge on healthcare and public health protection.
- Literacy training will be provided to the affected households; HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness campaign will be conducted for the affected villages; Women will be involved in all training programs and awareness campaign.

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22. What is the tentative schedule for implementing compensation and resettlement?

- Detailed measurement survey: November 2010- November 2011
- Start of compensation payment: April 2012
- Allocation of residential and garden land: April 2011
- Construction of resettlement site: Start 2011
- Allocation of agricultural land: October 2010- December 2010
- Allocation of agro-forestry land: Late 2010
- Implementation of Income Restoration Program: Late 2010
- Start of relocation of APs: From February 2012

23. How can an effected person or household participate in the Project?

- Affected People (AP) should be fully informed and closely consulted in the different stages of project preparation and implementation of the REMDP by the Song Bung 4 Project Management Board (PMB). The site development plan including village lay out, housing, infrastructure, agricultural land, agro-forestry land, compensation policy, plan and schedule, relocation schedule in the resettlement site, time table for construction in the resettlement site, access road, schedule for water, electricity connection in the resettlement site, schedule for house construction, school, Guol house, health facilities and construction of other relevant structures in the resettlement sites. The consultation will take place (in Co Tu language) during the process of updating the REMDP Vol. 2 and after it has been approved.

- Both men and women from the affected households will participate in the consultation process. The feedback of the affected households will be addressed in planning and implementation of resettlement activities. The schedules for various construction works, relocation schedule in the REMDP Vol. 2 should be consulted with the affected time to time to keep them inform on the progress of the implementation and any change in the schedule. The JFPR Project Management Board will discuss the livelihood improvement activities with the affected households from the reservoir inundation in various stages of planning and implementation. The Song Bung 4 PMB will discuss the whole procedures for the grievance to the affected households so that the affected households can effectively place the institutions and timetable, and grievance issues.

24. What are the necessary documents on compensation, assistance and resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project that must be available in the villages?

These are documents that must be available in the villages:

- (i) The Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP issued by the GOV on December 3rd, 2004, regulates compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- (ii) Decisions of Quang Nam People Committee on Compensation, Support, Resettlement in 2008, 2009.
- (iii) Decisions No.953 of EVN on Compensation, Support and Resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
- (iv) Detailed Planning of resettlement sites (including descriptions, detail drawing and livelihood development programs).
- (v) The Song Bung 4 REMDP Project Entitlements.

25. How can the displaced people complain in case of having any problems?

Stage 1:

APs can complain in writing or verbal for any problems regarding the compensation, land clearance or losses which are not resolved to **Zuoih Commune People's Committee**. APs can discuss about their complaints in the informal meetings between the complainers with the Chairperson of the Commune People's Committee. The Commune People's Committee will take responsibility to answer the complaints **within 15 days** since receiving the complaint.

Stage 2:

If an agreement could not be made or APs are unsatisfactory with the answers of the Commune People's Committee within 15 days since the date of complaining, APs can complain to **Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit** or **Nam Giang District People's Committee**. The Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit and Nam Giang District People's Committee must make a decision for resolution within **one month (30 working days)** since the date of receiving the complaint.

Stage 3:

If APs are unsatisfactory with the answers of the Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit or decision made by the Nam Giang District People's Committee - or Nam Giang District People's Committee had no answer, APs can complain to the Quang Nam Province People's Committee. The Quang Nam Province People's Committee will make a decision for resolution within **one month (30 working days)** since the date of receiving the complaint.

Stage 4:

If APs are still unsatisfactory with the decision for resolution made by the Quang Nam Province People's Committee about the complaint, or the Quang Nam Province People's Committee had no answer within the due time, APs can complain to Nam Giang District People's Court.

Stage 5:

If APs are still unsatisfactory with the decision for resolution made by the Nam Giang District People's Court about the complaint, they can discuss their problems with the project staff. If APs are still unsatisfactory with the responses by the project staff they should address their concerns to:

Viet Nam Resident Mission

Unit 701 - 706, Sun Red River Building

23 Phan Chu Trinh Street, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Tel: (+844) 933 1374 / Fax: (+844) 933 1373 / Email: adbvrm@adb.org

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The Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF)

Asian Development Bank

6 ADB Avenue Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel: (+632) 632-4825 / Fax: (+632) 636-2490 / Email: spf@adb.org

Website: www.adb.org/spf

Electricity of Vietnam
Song Bung 4 Project Management Board

Quang Nam Province People's Committee
Nam Giang District People's Committee
Nam Giang District Resettlement Management
and Implementation Unit

**Project Information Booklet
For host village of Pa Pang**

1. What are the impacts of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project to Pa Pang village?

There are 25 households of Pa Pang village will lose their agricultural land for the development of the resettlement site of Thon 2 village. Two households want to be relocated since they are residing in the Pa Pang resettlement site (Thon 2 village relocation site). The two households can stay in the resettlement sites and can be self relocated according to their wish.

- About 113.04 ha of land will be acquired for the resettlement site construction for Thon 2 resettlers. The main affected land use are upland rice and upland crop fields (36.68), perennial trees (3.44 ha) production forest with man made plantation (5.91) and natural productive forest land (67.01).

2. What is the objective of compensation, supports and resettlement for APs?

The overall objective of the compensation and resettlement for APs is that APs will be compensated and assisted to at least restore their pre-project socio-economic conditions. The poorest and vulnerable households, including ethnic minorities, will be assisted to improve their pre-project socio-economic conditions.

3. Who are eligible for compensation, support and resettlement policies?

All people, households, firms or private institutions that account of changes resulting from reservoir inundation on the date of the census and household survey, will be eligible to be compensated, supported and provided with rehabilitation measures. Persons, households, institutions not covered in the census are not eligible for the compensation, support and resettlement policies unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and inventory of losses or (ii) they have been included among the affected due to the changes of reservoir inundation as a) their standard of living adversely affected; b) right, title or interest in any house, lands, water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, fully or partly, permanently or temporarily; and/or c) with business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

4. Do affected households need to have legal documents in order to be compensated for affected land and assets upon?

All affected households will be equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistances irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the compensation, supports and resettlement objective. Lack of legal rights to the lands and assets lost or adversely affected will not bar APs from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures.

5. What are the compensation and supports for APs?

- Affected land: Affected land will be compensated in cash based on market/replacement rates. In case where the market/replacement rates are not available compensation will be based on the price frame determined by Quang Nam PPC at the time of compensation.
- Crops and trees, and assets upon land will be compensated in cash based on the market prices. In case where the market prices are not available compensation will be based on the price frame determined by Quang Nam PPC at the time of compensation.

6. What are supports for Pa Pang host community?

Since Pa Pang host community is considered as affected village, the Project will also provide supports to Pa Pang as follows:

- Wet rice field 12.4 ha
- User right to village for agro forestry program (8 ha per households)
- Improvement of house
- Access road to the centre of Pa Pang village.
- National electricity available to Pa Pang village.
- 03 fresh water tanks will be constructed at the centre of Pa Pang village.
- 01 primary school will be constructed at Thon 2 resettlement site used commonly for both Thon 2 and Pa Pang villages.
- Secondary school will be built for both Pa Pang and Thon 2 in Pa Pang Resettlement site
- 01 clinic will be constructed at Thon 2 resettlement site used commonly for both Thon 2 and Pa Pang villages.
- Supports for the construction of Guol house.

7. What are supports Pa Pang will have for livelihood and income restoration?

Pa Pang host families will also receive the supports from JFPR program for livelihood and income restoration as follows:

- APs will be participated in various trainings on agricultural extension, agro-forestry extension and NTFPs, livestock extension, fishery extension, and extension on fodder development.
- APs will be participated in various trainings on agricultural extension, agro-forestry extension and NTFPs, livestock extension, fishery extension, and extension on fodder development (JFPR Project).
- Provided with inputs for agriculture and agro-forestry production (seeds, seedlings), and livestock and fishery breeds (JFPR Project).
- In addition to the assistance provided by JFPR grant, the EVN/Song Bung 4 PMB will provide VND 6000, 000 to each household for seeds, livestock and fertilizer, VND 1,000,000 per ha for extension training on livestock, agriculture; for business stabilization support for VND 1,000,000 .
 - Affected households will participate in the process of planning of livelihood activities; training on management of compensation money for productive activities, etc.

8. What are other supports Pa Pang will have?

- Participated in trainings on development of non-farm careers.
- Participated in trainings on fresh water utilization and sanitation, enhancement of knowledge on healthcare and public health protection.
- Literacy training will be provided to the affected households; HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness campaign will be conducted for the affected villages; Women will be involved in all training programs and awareness campaign.

9. What is “replacement cost” for lands?

The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Replacement costs are calculated as follows:

- Productive land (paddy, fishpond, garden and forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value.
- Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes.

Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. A compensation structure will be established that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

10. What is the tentative schedule for implementing compensation?

- Detailed measurement survey: Started May–July 2010
- Start of compensation payment: September- October 2010
- Wet rice field development activities: Start from late 2010
- Infrastructure construction (road, electricity, fresh water): Late 2010 to April 2011
- Implementation of Income Restoration Program: October 2010

11. How can an effected person or household participate in the Project?

- Affected People (AP) should be fully informed and closely consulted in the different stages of project preparation and implementation of the REMDP by the Song Bung 4 Project Management Board (PMB). The site development plan for Thon 2 including village lay out, housing, infrastructure, agricultural land, agro-forestry land, relocation schedule in the resettlement site, time table for construction in the resettlement site, access road, schedule for water, electricity connection in the resettlement site, schedule for house construction, school, Guol house, health facilities and construction of other relevant structures in the resettlement sites. The consultation will take place (in Co Tu language) during the process of updating the REMDP Vol. 2 and after it has been approved. Since Thon 2 is moving to Pa Pang, therefore, Pa Pang people will be informed about the whole process of relocation and construction works. The compensation plan for Pa Pang host families will be discussed and the schedule for compensation.
- Both men and women from the affected households will participate in the consultation process. The feedback of the affected households will be addressed in planning and implementation of resettlement activities. The schedules for various construction works, relocation schedule in

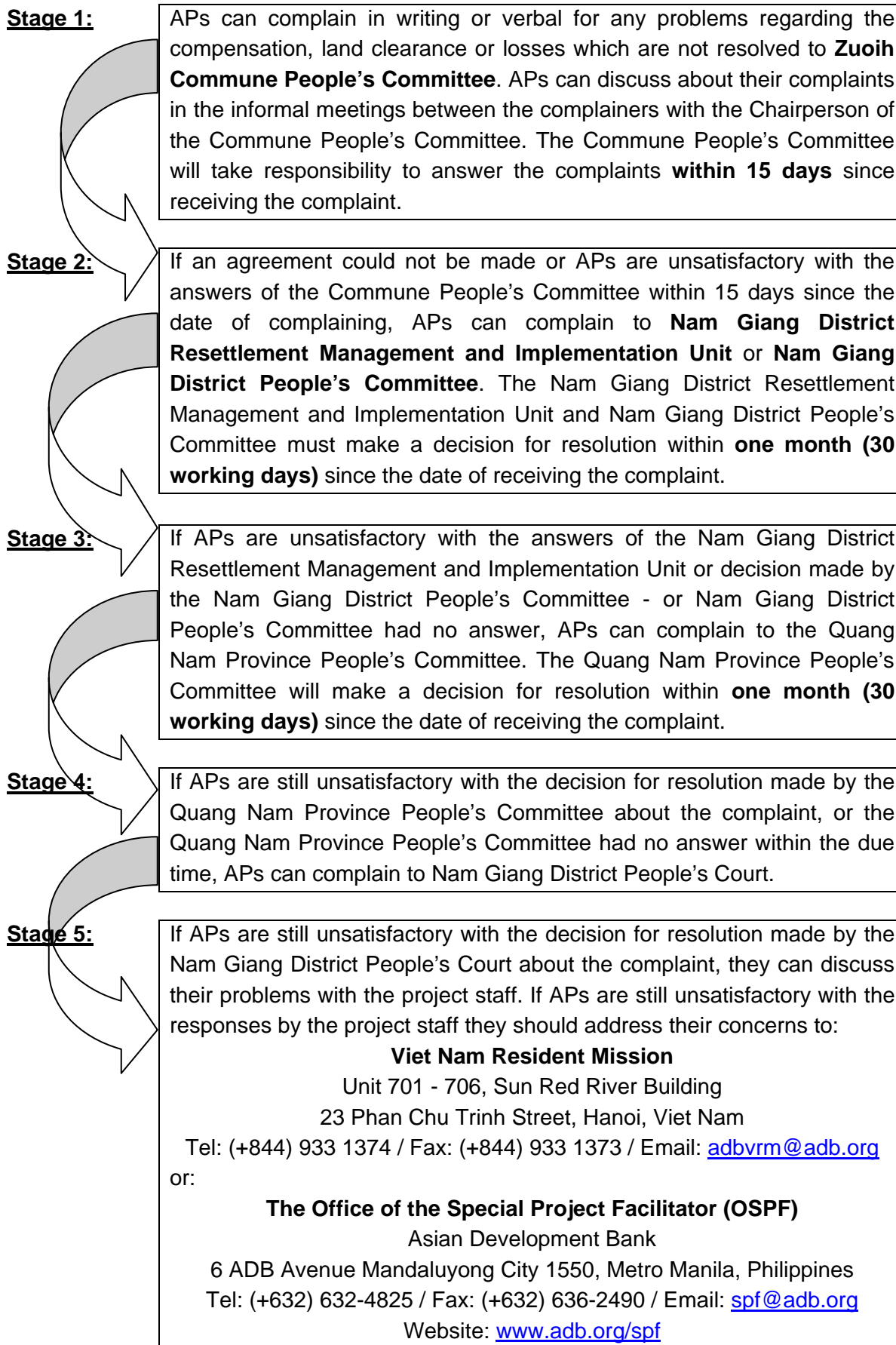
the REMDP Vol. 2 should be consulted with the affected time to time to keep them inform on the progress of the implementation and any change in the schedule. The JFPR Project Management Board will discuss the livelihood improvement activities with the affected households from the reservoir inundation in various stages of planning and implementation. The Song Bung 4 PMB will discuss the whole procedures for the grievance to the affected households so that the affected households can effectively place the institutions and timetable, and grievance issues.

12. What are the necessary documents on compensation, assistance and resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project that must be available in the villages?

These are documents that must be available in the villages:

- (i) The Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP issued by the GOV on December 3rd, 2004, regulates compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- (ii) Decisions of Quang Nam People Committee on Compensation, Support, Resettlement in 2008, 2009.
- (iii) Decisions No.953 of EVN on Compensation, Support and Resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
- (iv) Detailed Planning of resettlement sites (including descriptions, detail drawing and livelihood development programs).
- (v) The Song Bung 4 REMDP Project Entitlements.

13. How can the displaced people complain in case of having any problems?



Electricity of Vietnam
Song Bung 4 Project Management Board

Quang Nam Province People's Committee
Nam Giang District People's Committee
Nam Giang District Resettlement Management
and Implementation Unit

**Project Information Booklet
for Thon 2 village
impacted by the reservoir inundation**

1. Where is the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project constructed?

The Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project is constructed on Bung River in the Zuoih and Ta Bhing Communes, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province.

2. What are the impacts of the reservoir inundation?

The reservoir inundation will impact on 5 villages, of which 4 villages namely Thon 2, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum B, and Pa Rum A belong to Zuoih commune, and 1 village namely Thon Vinh belongs to Ta Bhing commune.

3. What is the objective of compensation, supports and resettlement for the APs?

The overall objective of the compensation and resettlement for APs is that APs will be compensated and supported to at least restore their pre-project socio-economic conditions. The poorest and vulnerable households, including ethnic minorities, will be assisted to improve their pre-project socio-economic conditions.

4. Who are eligible for compensation, support and resettlement policies?

All people, households, firms or private institutions that account of changes resulting from the reservoir inundation on the date of the census and household survey, will be eligible to be compensated, supported and provided with rehabilitation measures. Persons, households, institutions not covered in the census are not eligible for the compensation, support and resettlement policies unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and inventory of losses or (ii) they have been included among the affected due to the changes of reservoir inundation as a) their standard of living adversely affected; b) right, title or interest in any house, lands, water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, fully or partly, permanently or temporarily; and/or c) with business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

5. Do affected households need to have legal documents in order to be compensated for affected land and assets upon?

All affected households will be equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistances irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the compensation, supports and resettlement objective. Lack of legal rights to the lands and assets lost or adversely affected will not bar APs from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures.

6. What will happen to the people losing their agricultural land?

- Agricultural land will be compensated by land. Each household will receive permanent agricultural land and upland with an area of 1.2 to 1.8 ha with slope preferably less than 15%. Where feasible, the Project will assist APs to develop the land into wet rice field supplied with irrigation water. Certificate of land use right in the name of husband and wife will be provided.
- In the Papang Resettlement Site, about 3.2 ha wet rice land will be developed in the Clung Crool stream for Thon 2 affected households.
- Lost permanent garden land will be also compensated by land. Where the available replacement wet rice land and the garden land areas to be provided to a household is less than the wet rice and garden land area lost, cash can be provided for the difference at replacement cost. But if allotted land has higher value than the reclaimed land, that household will not be charged for the difference.
- Land for fodder development will be planned and allocated to Thon 2 villages by the Bung river side.
- Agro-forestry land will be allocated to the village community for management with an area of about 8 ha per household for integrated agro-forestry development.

7. How about the compensation for perennial trees, garden and field crops?

- Compensation will be provided for all losses of crops and trees based on market prices. In case where the market prices are not available compensation will be based on the price frame determined by Quang Nam PPC at the time of compensation. Affected households will also be received fruit tree seedlings, for-timber seedlings based upon the proposal by the Nam Giang district's Agriculture Division.
- Compensation for un-harvested crops during the relocation time or reservoir inundation will be paid based on values of the crops that possibly harvested, based on the appropriate evaluation of the Village Development and Resettlement Board and the District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit.

8. What will happen to the people losing their residential land?

- Residential land will be compensated for the lost residential land in the resettlement site of Pa Pang. The boundary is from Cho O spring to Mr. Vien's house. In the resettlement site, each household will be allocated an area of 400 square meters for the construction of new house. In addition to the residential land each household will be provided 600 square meters of garden land adjacent to the residential land. Households with two or more registered families with more than 8 members, that are qualified to split into 2 families, have the option to have two house plots.
- Joint residential land title should include both husband and wife.
- The whole housing area should be surveyed for UXOs before the construction of houses.

9. How about the compensation for the lost of houses and structures upon affected land?

- For current/existing houses: the Project will provide support for transportation of dismantled housing materials and assets to the new house lot. In the case that the AP is building their own house, then, at the discretion of the resettled household, materials from the dismantled house can be used to construct the new house and get payment equal to the estimating cost of

building a house in the resettlement site. APs will be registering the house types and construction modality (build themselves or by Project) after informed and consulted by the Song Bung 4 Project Management Board about the costs and models/samples of house for construction in the resettlement site.

- If the displaced households ask for having a house in the resettlement site, the Project will build and handover a house to displaced households as follow:
 - Household of 1 to 4 people shall be allocated a house of 40m²/ household.
 - Household of 5 to 7 people will be allocated a house of 54m²/ household.
 - Household of more than 8 people will be allocated a house of 65m²/ household and the households could be divided into 2 households.
- Each house in the resettlement area will be built together with the outer sub-buildings such as one kitchen of 15m², one bathroom of 3m² (1,5 x 2m), one toilet of 3m² (1,5 x 2m). For all other household buildings, such as rice store, animal pens, etc., will be replaced as per current size and materials, but with new materials. APs will be provided with compensation to arrange construction themselves.
- For house types: will include existing models of Co Tu traditional house, Co Tu modified house, and Kinh modified house, house on ground, brick walls, cement floor, simple ceramic tiles, with ceiling with bamboo/wood, in addition to the design of current/existing house from which APs can choose. Both men and women should be consulted for house types.
- For new house materials: will be i) Provision of all new materials for construction of new house with the minimum standard; ii) In the case APs own construction, materials from the dismantled house can be used to construct the house of minimum standard; and iii) In case APs want to use construction materials with higher quality and value, the additional expense will be borne by the households themselves.
- For construction of new house: the AP can choose either: i) The AP builds, or organizes to build the house themselves; or ii) The Project organizes a contractor to build the houses for APs, with maximum use of local or regional builders and as per design/type agreed during consultation of the sample houses.

10. What will the village layout of the resettlement site planned?

- The layout of the resettlement site will be divided into 3 residential groups, distributed along both sides of the Pa Pia spring. The layout is designed as the linear along the internal road.
- Public works will be grouped with one yard for community activities in the middle and Guol house will be in the centre of the public works.
- Electricity and clean water supply systems will also be provided for the whole site.
- The cemetery area will be near the road, about 500 m far away from the residential area.
- Full consultations with men and women from APs should be conducted and APs will be paid for participation in the development of the village layout.

11. What is “replacement cost” for lands?

The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Replacement costs are calculated as follows:

- Productive land (paddy, fishpond, garden and forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value.

- Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes.

Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. A compensation structure will be established that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

12. What will be the compensation for the graves?

Full costs for excavation, movement to a new place, re-construction and other reasonable costs will be compensated. Each household will be one time assisted VND 400,000 for organizing the ceremonies for moving the grave. In each resettlement area, land for cemetery will be arranged (if any) in accordance with the plan and customs of the locality.

13. Can I get compensation by cash and self-resettle and not go to the resettlement site?

Yes, you can move yourself, but you have to confirm and sign on agreed the deadline whether you will move yourself or to the resettlement site. You will be compensated in cash equivalent to the affected lands, cost of dismantling, relocation and rebuilding house and other structures and infrastructure will be entitled to cash at replacement cost for materials and labor. You are also provided fees to travel to get confirmations of the local authorities of the arriving place.

14. How is the compensation for the lost of communal assets?

In each resettlement site, the Communal Meeting Hall (the Co Tu Guol House) will be relocated and /or newly built in accordance with traditions of the people in each village. The Project will pay VND 5,000,000 per village for traditional ceremonies to mark the dismantling and the rebuilding of the Guol House. The design and construction of Guol house will be managed by the villagers.

15. What are the basic infrastructures, facilities and services in the resettlement sites?

All the lost infrastructure and social services will be rebuilt in new locations and be accessible to the people.

- Full and all-weather access road will be provided to each resettlement site.
- Irrigation system development: where feasible and necessary, the Project will fully support the development of appropriate and functional irrigation systems to provide water to the paddy fields.
- Resettled households will be supplied year-round domestic water by gravity systems, with basic water cleaning systems integrated. Water should be available before APs move to the resettlement site.
- Electricity will be provided to each resettlement site, and to each resettlement house with basic house fixtures. Electricity connection should be installed before APs move to the resettlement site.
- Each village will be assisted to construct a kindergarten pre-school and a primary school (education from grade 1 to grade 5). Common housing will be provided to teachers.
- Secondary school will be built in Papang Resettlement site for Thon 2 and Papang villagers.
- A health centre will be constructed.
- Commune's sub-office will be provided.
- Playing yard will be provided.

16. How I can be consulted on the proposed resettlement sites?

- Various consultation meetings will be organized. APs, particularly women and ethnic minority people, must be organized to view the proposed resettlement site. APs must be explained the lay-out of the proposed resettlement sites, view the proposed agricultural land, residential land, observe where to get water and fuel wood, irrigation systems.
- The lay-out of the proposed resettlement sites then must be posted in the public places for AP to consider after visiting the proposed resettlement site.

17. What allowances and supports that I will get for relocation and resettlement?

- A cash amount will be provided for each household for transportation of dismantled housing materials and assets to the new house lot.
- All households who move to resettlement the sites will be provided an allowance of VND 1,000, 000 per each household to conduct a ceremony to make offerings to celebrate the completion and moving into the new house.
- Each village will be provided VND 5,000,000 for celebrating of dismantling and leaving the village.

18. What allowances and supports that I will get for transitional period?

- For a period of 18 months after the actual relocation of residence, the Project will provide rice of 30 kg per person per month or VND 300,000 per month per person in cash. Protein foods equal in value to VND 100,000 per person per month in 6 months will also provided.
- Households with primary school children will be provided with text books for one year and exempted from tuition fees for 3 years.
- The Project will provide VND 15,000 per person per month for electricity, for 3 months, VND 100,000 per household to buy medicines. Impregnated mosquito bed nets for all resettlers by JFPR project. Additional assistance to the poorest and vulnerable households in accordance with the regulation of Quang Nam PPC.

19. What are supports APs will have for livelihood and income restoration?

- APs will be participated in various trainings on agricultural extension, agro-forestry extension and NTFPs, livestock extension, fishery extension, and extension on fodder development (JFPR Project).
- Provided with inputs for agriculture and agro-forestry production (seeds, seedlings), and livestock and fishery breeds (JFPR Project).
- In addition to the assistance provided by JFPR grant, the EVN/Song Bung 4 PMB will provide VND 6000, 000 to each household for seeds, livestock and fertilizer, VND 1,000,000 for extension training on livestock, agriculture; for business stabilization support for VND1,000,000.
- Affected households will participate in the process of planning of livelihood activities; training on management of compensation money for productive activities, etc.

20. What are other supports APs will have?

- Participated in trainings on development of non-farm careers.

- Participated in trainings on fresh water utilization and sanitation, enhancement of knowledge on healthcare and public health protection.
- Literacy training will be provided to the affected households; HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness campaign will be conducted for the affected villages; Women will be involved in all training programs and awareness campaign.

21. Can I work for resettlement programs to get payments?

Yes, you can but you must have suitable capacity. All affected households have the right to provide paid labour to the various resettlement programs, as required, and as long as the provision of such labour does not negatively impact the households restoration and development of their long term livelihood. Each labourer (man and woman) will receive rice and/or cash as payment for their labour to develop the resettlement sites, build their houses and other activities in the development of infrastructure and livelihoods program. The rate of payment for such labour will be determined from time to time by the RMIU, and will be dependent on the type of activity, including whether the activity is for development of households assets or community assets.

22. What is the tentative schedule for implementing compensation and resettlement?

- Detailed measurement survey: Complete March 2011
- Start of compensation payment: March 2011
- Allocation of residential and garden land: October 2010
- Construction of resettlement site: 2010 to 2011
- Allocation of agricultural land: October 2010
- Start of relocation of APs: August 2011
- Allocation of agro-forestry land: Tentatively late 2010
- Wet rice field development activities: Tentatively late 2010
- Implementation of Income Restoration Program: Tentatively late 2010
- Construction of temporary road: Completed before April 2011

23. How can effected persons or households participate in the Project?

- Affected People (AP) should be fully informed and closely consulted in the different stages of project preparation and implementation of the REMDP by the Song Bung 4 Project Management Board (PMB). The site development plan including village lay out, housing, infrastructure, agricultural land, agro-forestry land, compensation policy, plan and schedule, relocation schedule in the resettlement site, time table for construction in the resettlement site, access road, schedule for water, electricity connection in the resettlement site, schedule for house construction, school, Guol house, health facilities and construction of other relevant structures in the resettlement sites. The consultation will take place (in Co Tu language) during the process of updating the REMDP Vol. 2 and after it has been approved.
- Both men and women from the affected households will participate in the consultation process. The feedback of the affected households will be addressed in planning and implementation of resettlement activities. The schedules for various construction works, relocation schedule in the REMDP Vol. 2 should be consulted with the affected time to time to keep them inform on the progress of the implementation and any change in the schedule. The JFPR Project Management Board will discuss the livelihood improvement activities with the affected households from the reservoir inundation in various stages of planning and implementation.

The Song Bung 4 PMB will discuss the whole procedures for the grievance to the affected households so that the affected households can effectively place the institutions and timetable, and grievance issues.

24. What are the necessary documents on compensation, assistance and resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project that must be available in the villages?

These are documents that must be available in the villages:

- (i) The Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP issued by the GOV on December 3rd, 2004, regulates compensation, support and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- (ii) Decisions of Quang Nam People Committee on Compensation, Support, Resettlement in 2008, 2009.
- (iii) Decisions No.953 of EVN on Compensation, Support and Resettlement for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
- (iv) Detailed Planning of resettlement sites (including descriptions, detail drawing and livelihood development programs).
- (v) The Song Bung 4 REMDP Project Entitlements.

25. How can the displaced people complain in case of having any problems?

Stage 1:

APs can complain in writing or verbal for any problems regarding the compensation, land clearance or losses which are not resolved to **Zuoih Commune People's Committee**. APs can discuss about their complaints in the informal meetings between the complainers with the Chairperson of the Commune People's Committee. The Commune People's Committee will take responsibility to answer the complaints **within 15 days** since receiving the complaint.

Stage 2:

If an agreement could not be made or APs are unsatisfactory with the answers of the Commune People's Committee within 15 days since the date of complaining, APs can complain to **Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit** or **Nam Giang District People's Committee**. The Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit and Nam Giang District People's Committee must make a decision for resolution within **one month (30 working days)** since the date of receiving the complaint.

Stage 3:

If APs are unsatisfactory with the answers of the Nam Giang District Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit or decision made by the Nam Giang District People's Committee - or Nam Giang District People's Committee had no answer, APs can complain to the Quang Nam Province People's Committee. The Quang Nam Province People's Committee will make a decision for resolution within **one month (30 working days)** since the date of receiving the complaint.

Stage 4:

If APs are still unsatisfactory with the decision for resolution made by the Quang Nam Province People's Committee about the complaint, or the Quang Nam Province People's Committee had no answer within the due time, APs can complain to Nam Giang District People's Court.

Stage 5:

If APs are still unsatisfactory with the decision for resolution made by the Nam Giang District People's Court about the complaint, they can discuss their problems with the project staff. If APs are still unsatisfactory with the responses by the project staff they should address their concerns to:

Viet Nam Resident Mission

Unit 701 - 706, Sun Red River Building

23 Phan Chu Trinh Street, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Tel: (+844) 933 1374 / Fax: (+844) 933 1373 / Email: adbvrm@adb.org

or:

The Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF)

Asian Development Bank

6 ADB Avenue Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel: (+632) 632-4825 / Fax: (+632) 636-2490 / Email: spf@adb.org

Website: www.adb.org/spf

SB4 Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

CHAPTER 5:

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS, INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND CAPACITY BUILDING

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

A specific set of institutional arrangements and agencies have been established for the direction, management, implementation and monitoring of the REMDP of the Song Bung 4 Project. These agencies at the Provincial, District, Commune and Village Level will be the following:

- ❖ Quang Nam Provincials People’s Committee (PPC);
- ❖ Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee (PRSC)**;
- ❖ The Project Owner EVN, and its implementing agency, SB4HPMB (Da Nang);
- ❖ Nam Giang District People’s Committee (DPC);
- ❖ Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit (RMIU);
- ❖ The SB4 Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit (RMIU)**;
- ❖ Zuoih Commune People’s Committee (CPC);
- ❖ Village Resettlement and Development Group (VRDG of 4 villages and Pa Pang host villages) established under JFPR project;

Some of these agencies are current GoV agencies while others (**) are special purpose bodies to be established specifically for the SB4 Project. Their relationship is summarized in Figure 1.

The Provincial level **Resettlement Steering Committee has been established and** is chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the PPC, and have representatives of the following Departments:

- Finance;
- DONRE;
- Industry;
- Construction;
- CEMMA (Committee for Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Affairs); and
- Agriculture and Rural.

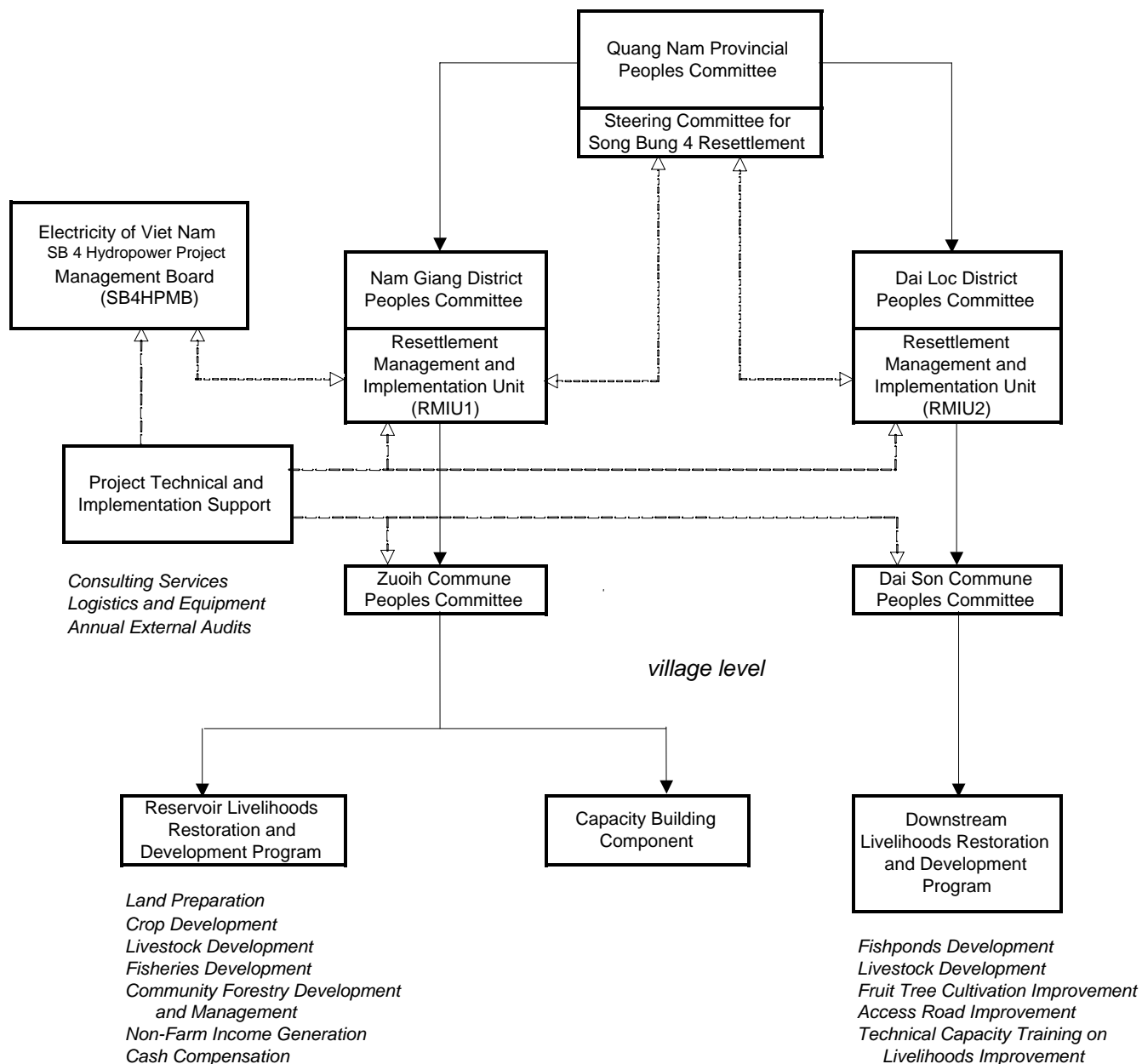
The PRSC through the District Peoples Committee, has appointed the **Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit RMIU** (see Section 6), chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the DPC, and having representatives of relevant District Departments.

The RMIU and the SB4HPMB established a team which will be the full time, functional Social and Resettlement agency of the Project, and will be comprised of:

- Full time staff allocated from SB4HPMB;
- Full time staff allocated from Nam Giang District divisions; and
- National consultancy firm/NGO staff engaged especially for the Project.

This RMIU will work through the Communes People’s Committee, for coordination, and more especially directly with the **Village Resettlement and Development Group** (see Section 8.2) which has been established in 4 villages and Pa Pang host village to supervise the implementation of resettlement activities in that village. The members of the Village Resettlement and Development Group have been elected through village meetings in a gender balanced way (50% men and 50% women) and complement the existing traditional and administrative leadership structure.

Figure 1: Summary Organogram of the Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the SB4 REMDP



2 NATIONAL LEVEL INSTITUTIONS ROLE IN RESETTLEMENT

At national level, there are four ministries 'officially' designated by Decree 197 to be responsible for aspects of resettlement planning – although in most cases they would work through their Provincial Departments – as follows:

1. **The Ministry of Finance** (MOF) checks and guides the financial aspects of the implementation of the compensation, assistance and resettlement policies. It collaborates with relevant provincial departments to guide and handle complications about land prices, property prices and policies of compensation, assistance in the compensation, and assistance with resettlement as proposed by the PPC.
2. **The Ministry Planning and Investment** (MPI) guides and inspects the planning and implementation of resettlement projects under regulations of the laws on management of investment construction.
3. The **Ministry of Construction** (MOC) inspects and identifies the legitimacy and price of houses and other construction work to calculate compensation, assistance and resettlement. It determines the prices of houses and other assets. It guides the construction of resettlement areas, standards of houses and structures built at resettlement areas.
4. The **Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment** (MONRE) inspects the implementation of specific land use plans and planning for each investment project; identifies land owners who are entitled or not entitled to compensation, provides assistance to establish the basis for calculation of compensation and assistance. It grants house or land-use-right certificates for resettled people.

The **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development** (MARD) should be included in this list, and be responsible for review of agriculture, irrigation, livestock program and relevant rural livelihood component of the REMDP.

The **Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas** (CEMMA) is the advisor to the GoV on all issues related to the livelihoods and human development of ethnic minorities. Projects that affect the livelihoods of ethnic minorities, such as the Song Bung 4 HPP, collaborate with the Committee and its provincial department.

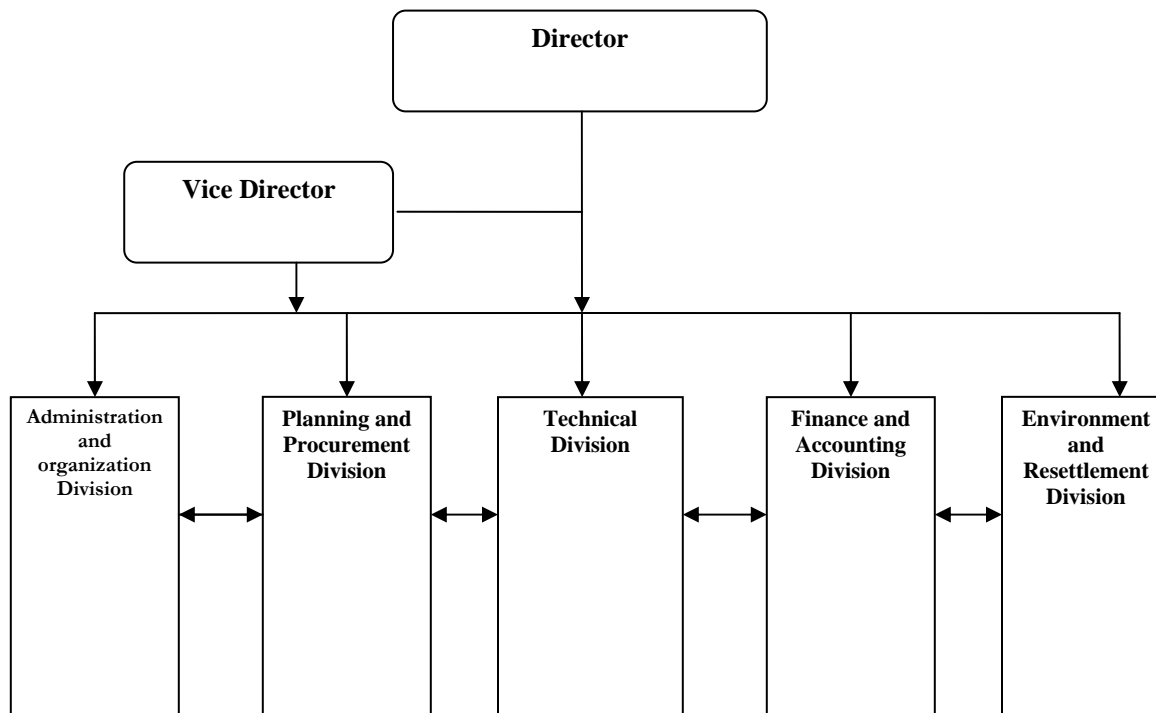
The **Fatherland Front** and its member organizations have a specific role under the Land Law to reconcile disputes relating to land, including compulsory acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The Fatherland Front has a key role in ensuring the implementation of grassroots democracy and the establishment and management of the Community Supervision Boards.

The implementation of resettlement measures, livelihood improvement, and ethnic minority development will also be supported by the **Vietnam Women's Union** and **Farmers' Association** and other government agencies responsible for resettlement and ethnic minority issues in the Song Bung 4 Project area.

3 THE OWNER: EVN/SB4HPMB

The owner of the Song Bung 4 HPP investment is EVN, the central agency for electricity generation and distribution in Vietnam. The SB4HPMB organization is shown in Figure 2 below

Figure 2: Organization chart of SB4HPMB



The SB4HPMB has an Environment and Resettlement Department (see Table 1) which has 11 staff. It is currently working on one hydropower project: Song Bung 4 in the Vu Gia-Thu Bon Basin. Most of the staff of this Department are trained in civil engineering and have limited resettlement and environment training/experience. They have been involved in one or two previous relevant projects, but do not have enough experience in planning of resettlement sites which meets international standards.

Table 1: Staffing of the ERD Division of the SB4HPMB

Specialty	Number of Staff
Underground Construction Engineers	1
Hydraulic Construction Engineers	1
Road Construction Engineers	2
Civil and industry Engineers	2
Electrical Engineers	1
Economist	1
Environmental engineers	2
Translator	1

The main planning contractor to date has been EVN's own Power Engineering and Consulting Company No.3 (PECC3), which drafted the preliminary resettlement plan for the SB4 Project, as part of its feasibility study for the Song Bung 4 HPP. The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) was prepared by the international consulting firm, SWECO. To update the REMDP (Resettlement Site Development Plan) the SB4HPMB Environment and Resettlement Department has engaged Quang Nam Planning and Design Institute. However, since the Institute has limited experience in planning of resettlement sites which can meet ADB Safeguard Policy requirement, the ADB has assisted SB4HPMB to prepare the Resettlement Site Development Plan. The SB4HPMB has contracted out the work on final detailed measurement survey (DMS). Some of the construction work in the resettlement sites will be contracted out to the village contractors/affected people by the RMIU subject to the capacity available at the local level.

Thus, the roles and responsibilities of the SB4HPMB in the management and implementation of resettlement of APs in the Song Bung 4 HPP are as follows:

- i. Advise EVN on all aspects of the resettlement and ethnic minority development program;
- ii. Cooperate with the PPC and lower levels in implementing compensation, delivery of entitlements, livelihood restoration and improvements, infrastructure and resettlement, in compliance with the time schedule and the law and regulations;
- iii. Ensure that the technical aspects of resettlement site construction and investments are acceptable to APs and local authorities before commencement of construction;
- iv. Ensure that sufficient budget is allocated on time to the RMIU and other stakeholders for implementing the different activities in the resettlement project;
- v. Responsible for allocation and management of contracts at the provincial and/or national level;
- vi. Jointly responsible with the DPC/DRC, via the RMIU, for contracts at the District, Commune and Village level;

- vii. Provide selected full time staff to work in the RMIU; and
- viii. Facilitate the handing over of the larger resettlement construction works after construction to agencies and individuals responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M).

In other hydropower projects in the region, the SB4HPMB cooperates with the respective Provincial People's Committee to develop regulations and guidelines for the implementation of the resettlement plans, based on regulations and guidelines of existing national and provincial legal framework. However, in the case of the Song Bung 4 Project, funded by the ADB, the project's social safeguard policy and the AP entitlements policy have been developed with the assistance of a Technical Assistance team engaged by the ADB to assist both the SB4HPMB and the PPC/DPC. This team has drafted this Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) which in the case of the Song Bung 4 Project is the project social and resettlement policy.

The SB4HPMB will provide funds, on a regular basis, to the District and Commune level staff to enable these to be fully engaged in specific activities. In addition, selected technical assistance will also be engaged to work with the SB4HPMB, in the RMIU.

4 PROVINCIAL LEVEL

4.1 Quang Nam Provincial People's Committee (PPC)

The responsibility of the Provincial level in relation to resettlement projects is prescribed in Decision 197, which stipulates that,

“Responsibility for satisfactory and correct implementation of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance rests with the Chairman of PPC”

and also,

“The PPC instructs responsible organization and other agencies to prepare and approve projects for resettlement area and schemes for compensation, assistance and resettlement”.

Thus, the Quang Nam PPC is central to the effective implementation of resettlement in Song Bung 4 HPP. Its roles and responsibilities will include:

- i. The PPC will create an enabling institutional environment so that province, district and commune levels and other agencies can carry out their mandate as prescribed by REMDP, regarding effective resettlement and ethnic minority development;
- ii. The PPC will cooperate closely with SB4HPMB, by way of joint strategic planning, regular meetings, and the sharing of information and reports;
- iii. The PPC will ensure that an appropriate level of capacities and resources are maintained for the implementation of policies and program at all levels, especially the District level. This involves effective financial mechanisms, and the decentralization of planning and budget management;
- iv. The PPC will ensure an effective mechanism for the coordination of resettlement activities including, social, infrastructure and livelihood restoration and improvement aspects;

- v. The PPC issued a decision that established district resettlement committees. The PPC directed the Nam Giang PPC to establish a RMIU; Under the JFPR Project, Village Resettlement and Development Groups are formed in the four reservoir inundated villages.
- vi. After appraisal by the Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee (PRSC), the PPC will approve the Song Bung 4 Project updated REMDP;
- vii. The PPC is responsible for approving any cash compensation applicable, to be calculated on the basis of prices released annually;
- viii. As specified for in Decree 197, Article 32, the PPC must ensure suitable and adequate provision for assistance for all cases, particularly for poor and vulnerable people who need much more assistance to restore and improve their livelihoods; and
- ix. The PPC will report monthly to the Provincial People's Committee on issues identified by APs and emerging problems in the resettlement process.

The **People's Committees** at all levels will be regularly informed and receive monthly reports of the implementation of the resettlement and livelihood restoration and improvement. The Council has a mandate as the people's advocate and so will ensure that all members of the community access their entitlements.

4.2 Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee (PRSC)

The PPC has established Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee for SB4 Project. The PRSC is chaired by that vice-chair of the PPC who is responsibility for resettlement. Other members of the Committee include representatives from CEMMA and the Provincial Departments, such as:

- The **Department of Finance** has the responsibility to submit to PPC a schedule property prices (not including prices of houses and other construction works) for entitlement calculation, in the case of cash compensation. It also inspects the payment of compensation, monetary assistance and expenses for the organization of compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- The **Department of Planning and Investment** has the responsibility to guide and inspect the formulation and execution of resettlement program (as part of the total Song Bung 4 HPP).
- The **Department of Construction and Architecture Planning Service** has the responsibility to review the identification of the size and legality of construction works attached to land to be recovered. In addition, it will review the prices of houses and particularly the design and bill of quantities (BoQ) of other construction works. It also has the responsibility to coordinate with other agencies to review the location/size of resettlement areas in accordance with general development plans.
- The **Department of Natural Resources and Environment Services** (DONRE) has the responsibility to determine land acreages, categories, grades and compensation conditions, land eligible or ineligible for compensation when it is recovered by the State. It also guides the compensation or support for each land user who has land recovered.
- The **Department of Agriculture and Rural Development** (DARD) is responsible for reviewing and approving the livelihood plans proposed in the REMDP. It will ensure the allocation, by the District, of appropriate staff to join the RMIU.

The roles and responsibilities of the PRSC will include:

- i. The PRSC will cooperate closely with SB4HPMB in the coordination and guiding the planning, financial management and implementation of the SB4 REMDP;
- ii. The PRSC will develop an effective coordination mechanism for resettlement between provincial, district, commune and village levels;
- iii. The PRSC will, on a quarterly basis, assign a team to conduct an internal monitoring mission to assess the progress of the implementation of the REMDP. The results of the mission will be reported back to the quarterly meeting on the PRSC;
- iv. The PRSC will regularly advise the PPC on issues related to the resettlement project;
- v. The PRSC has the authority to ensure that decisions are implemented or sanctions imposed;
- vi. The PRSC will ensure that the principles of transparency and accountability are utilized;
- vii. The PRSC will establish a system to monitor the implementation of activities, and store data and information from these activities. It will also involve a simple but effective reporting system;
- viii. As part of this monitoring system, the PRSC will, on a quarterly basis, assign a team to conduct internal monitoring missions to assess the progress of the implementation of the REMDP. The results of the mission will be reported back to the quarterly meeting on the PRSC;
- ix. The PRSC may establish working groups to respond to the different aspects or issues of the REMDP implementation, as they arise;
- x. As required, the PRSC will review and approve compensation rates (proposed by the RMIU) to be applied to APs who opt for cash compensation; and
- xi. The PRSC will, based on advice from the DRC, will establish procedures for land acquisition and allocation to be submitted to the PPC for approval.

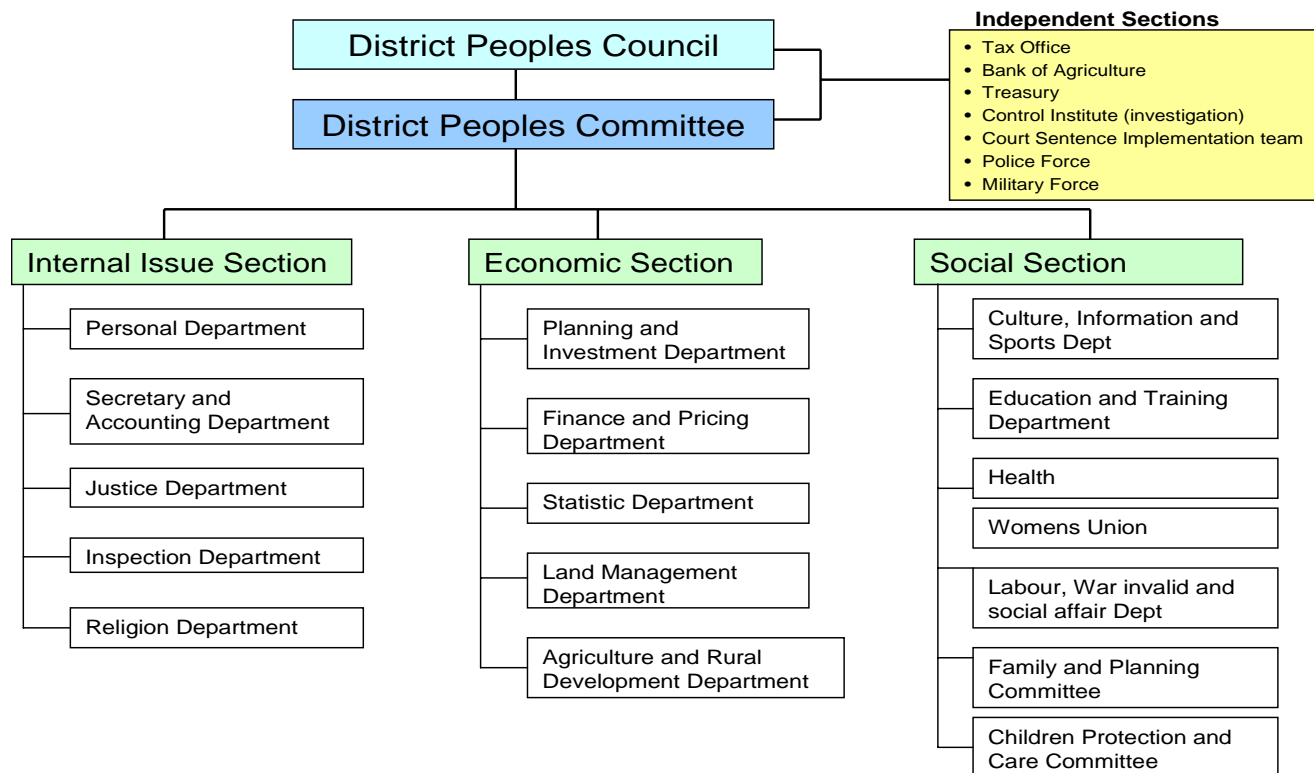
5 DISTRICT LEVEL

5.1 Nam Giang (NG) District People's Committee (DPC)

The NG-DPC will have a leading role and responsibility, together with SB4HPMB, for the general supervision of the implementation of SB4 Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan. This was specified in the noted PPCs decision of 15th November 2005 of the Quang Nam PPC (413/TB-UBND) (see 13.6 Social Management Plan) following its meeting with the SB4HPMB, in which it appointed the NG-DPC to be “announce planning and organize management for the SB4 hydropower project.”

The organizational chart of the Nam Giang DPC is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Organization Chart of Nam Giang District



The role and responsibilities of the Nam Giang People’s District Committee in relation to the SB4 Project will include:

- i. Instruct, organize, make notifications, mobilize all organizations and individuals on compensation, assistance, resettlement and site clearance policies in correct conformity with the land recovery decision of competent State agencies;
- ii. Appoint and staff the Song Bung 4 Resettlement Committee; and
- iii. Instruct the DRC in the organization and implementation of the resettlement program.

6 RMIU: RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

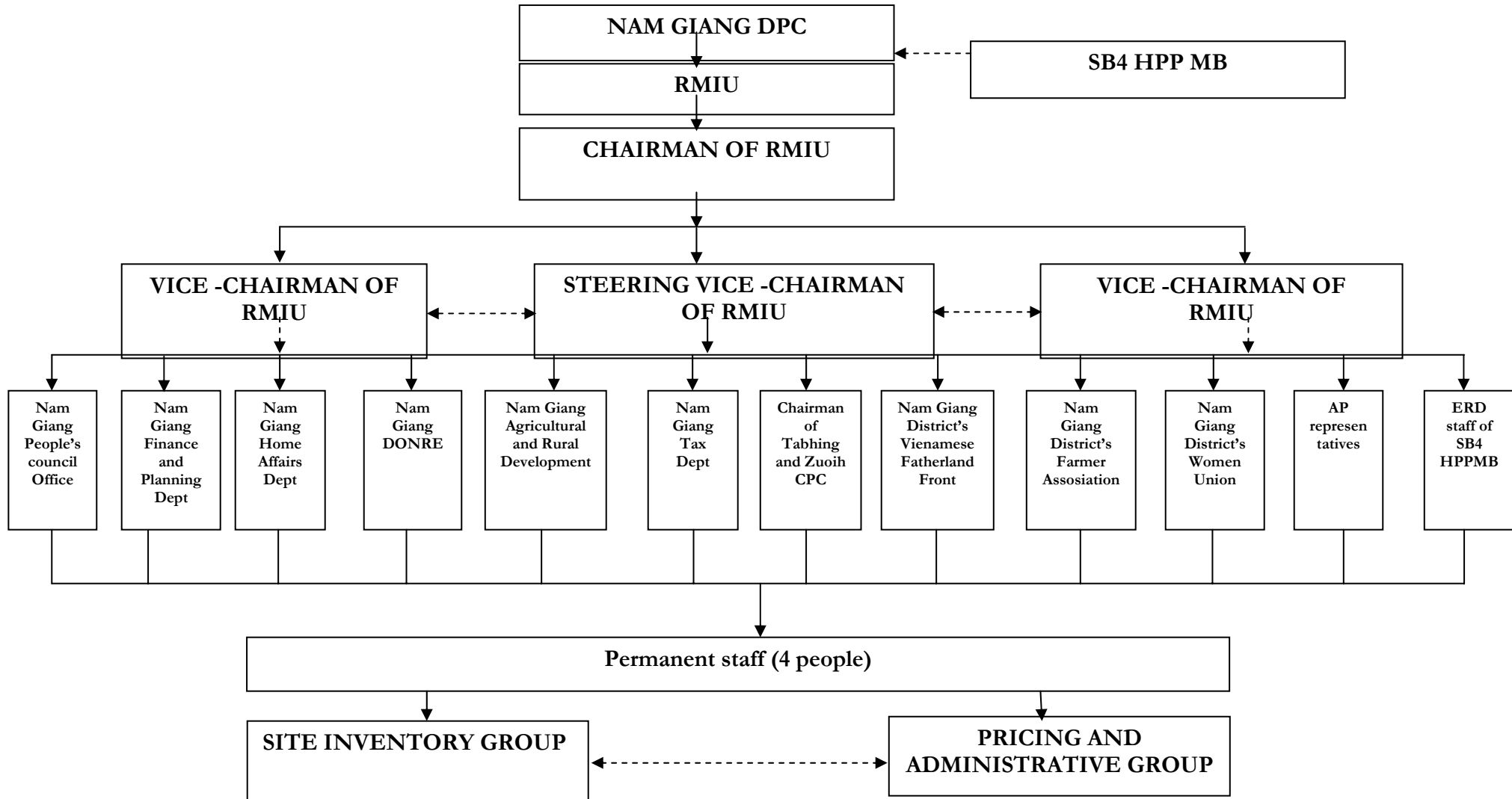
According to the Decision 413/TB-UBND (30/11/05) a Resettlement Management Implementation Unit (RMIU) has been established (see appendix 1). The RMIU works directly with commune officials and the village resettlement and development groups (VRDG) in the day to day implementation of the REMDP. The RMIU is responsible for assisting the investor in implementing compensation plan, land clearance, relocation, permanent agriculture development etc.

The Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit, RMIU consists of the staff appointed by SB4HPMB, DPC and CPC. The RMIU is assisted by a international non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Vietnam (contracted under the JFPR Project). The NGO is responsible for detailed planning, coordination and implementation of the livelihoods development program for the 4

reservoir affected villages at villages, one host village in Zuoih Commune and in small part of Ta Bhing Commune. There are 4 households in the Ta Bhing commune affected by reservoir and will be relocated. In addition, the NGO is responsible for capacity building component of the JFPR Project. The staffing of the different units of RMIU will follow the gender balanced staffing targets given in the Gender Action Plan for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project. The decision of PPC about RMIU and the composition of the RMIU is provided in Appendix 2. The RMIU will be assisted by 4 permanent staff to ensure to follow up on all resettlement and compensation related activities (see chart below).

Figure 4: Organization Chart of RMIU

THE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF THE RESETTLEMENT, MANAGEMENT and IMPLEMENTATION OF NAM GIANG DISTRICT



6.1 Coordination Unit

The RMIU Coordination Unit will act as an overall management body to organize and harmonize implementation of all the various components of relocation, compensation, community facilities construction, livelihoods development and capacity building. The organizational chart of the RMIU is given in Figure 4 above. The Coordination Unit will have a lead group function and the main responsibilities will be:

- Setting up, and improving revising as required, procedures for the daily management of the REMDP implementation;
- Ensuring that the resettlement program follows both the principles, the activities and the schedule of the REMDP;
- Ensure the integration of project activities with existing social interventions being implemented by various agencies;
- Ensure coordination with the Provincial/District DARD and other local authorities and bilateral agencies related to livelihood improvement, irrigation and water supply, and agricultural extension programmes/support;
- Ensure coordination with the Provincial/District authorities and bilateral agencies related to poverty reduction and ethnic minority programmes/support;
- Ensure the integration of construction, relocation, livelihoods restoration and capacity building components activities;
- Ensuring the completion of final and detailed plans and budgets for each program and activities;
- Make recommendations and proposals, if required, for revisions to the REMDP plans, staffing, schedule or budgets;
- Review and approve (or otherwise) all program and then activity plans and budgets;
- Review and approve contracts up to a value of US\$ 15,000. For contracts higher than this, review the contract and make recommendations to the DRC for approval;
- Pass on all the program and then activity plans and budgets to (a) the DRC and (b) the SB4HPMB for their approval and release of budget funds;
- Daily monitoring and supervision of all activities, both in the office and in the fields;
- Supervision and coordination of staff, including a review of their activities and training needs;
- Keeping staff informed on the progress of the various activities;
- Review and acceptance of activity completion and monthly progress reports;
- Ensure the monthly progress reports, and activity completion reports, are provided to the DRC, the SB4HPMB and the ADB, under joint signatures; and

- Ensure good working relationships between the SB4HPMB, Nam Giang District and the RMIU.

6.2 Administration and Finance Unit

The main role and responsibilities of the Administration and Finance Unit will be:

- The daily administrative and financial management of the REMDP implementation;
- Draft contracts with business contractors;
- Assist field staff in drafting contracts with Villagers/APs;
- Receive, check and, following Coordination Unit approval, pay per diems;
- Establish and operate procedures for payment of salaries;
- Operate the RMIU's imprest account;
- Check and vet all budgets requests;
- Check and vet all budget disbursement repots, and acquittals;
- Maintain and operate a petty cash account;
- Maintain the office equipment registry and ensure maintenance of equipment;
- Maintain the office supplies store;
- Maintain the RMIUs vehicle, establish procedures for vehicle operation etc, and ensure maintenance of equipment
- Maintain registry of staff; and
- Maintain registry of contracts.

6.3 Land use Planning and Cash Compensation Unit

The main roles and responsibilities of this Unit will include:

- Land use planning and land allocation in cooperation with the AP-s and SB4HPMB;
- Estimating the value of impacts on land and assets;
- Developing compensation plans for the impacts to land and assets;
- Calculation of cash compensation required, and disbursement of the same;
- Ensuring proper and timely compensation in lands and in cash.

6.4 Community Infrastructure Unit

This Unit will be responsible for:

- Design of the various structures in cooperation with the APs;
- Ensuring that the opinions and requirements of the APs are properly assessed in the design and construction of the community infrastructure by the contractors;
- Facilitating in any grievances or disputes between the APs and SB4HPMB/constructors concerning community infrastructure constructions;

- Development of contracts and tender documents, were required;
- Management of the tendering process, where required; and
- Supervision of the construction of:
 - Houses
 - Cemeteries
 - Small access roads and creek crossing
 - Public assembly buildings
 - Domestic water supply systems
 - Irrigation systems
 - Land preparation.

6.5 Relocation, Capacity training and Consultation Management Unit

The main roles and responsibilities of this Unit will be:

- Ensuring that the DPC, RMIU, PPC and the SB4HPMB are kept fully informed of their obligations for all Social and Resettlement matters;
- Ensure that 'consultative', 'participatory', 'gender sensitive' and 'inclusive' mechanisms are implemented in all project activities;
- Provide guidance, training and assistance to all of the RMIU staff. Such assistance may be both technical and project management in nature;
- Advising and training members of the District Resettlement Committee;
- Advising and training members of the District Grievance Committee;
- Advising and training the Village Resettlement and Development Group;
- Producing key information at appropriate ways (media and language) to the APs and making all relevant documents accessible in villages;
- Ensuring that consultations are carried out to obtain villagers' opinions and requests on all issues and activities related to relocation, compensation, community facilities construction, training and livelihoods development;
- Assisting the other RMIU units in any consultations needed;
- Facilitating the relocation process;
- Monitoring and assessment of need for, and facilitating the distribution of food assistance;
- Monitoring and assisting APs in the grievance process.

6.6 Livelihoods Development and Capacity Building Unit

This unit will cooperate and assist the international NGO, Canadian Hunger Foundation (already contracted) responsible for the Livelihoods Development Program and capacity building under the JFPR Project. Nam Giang District will provide staff with competence for various tasks in the implementation of the crop development program, livestock development program, community

based forest management program and fisheries development program as coordinated and requested by the NGO.

The JFPR Project NGO is responsible for the detailed design and implementation of the livelihoods development program and capacity building activities. All the planning and implementation will be done in a participatory manner, in consultation and daily involvement of the APs in all parts of the project. The main tasks of the NGO will be:

- Supporting the RMIU in the day-to-day implementation of the relocation and compensation activities;
- Supporting the RMIU in village consultations and grievances and facilitating the communication between the APs and the RMIU;
- Ensuring the involvement of the APs in all resettlement, compensation and livelihoods development activities;
- Assisting the RMIU in the land use planning and land allocation process;
- Make a social, poverty and gender assessment of the affected downstream villages prior to the Project implementation in cooperation with the RMIU for detailed planning of the livelihoods development program;
- Planning in consultation with the APs the livelihoods restoration and development program in detail, and implementing the program in full participation of the APs and with assistance from the district staff provided by the RMIU;
- Planning and implementing all the village level capacity training;
- Providing guidance, training and assistance to all of the RMIU staff. Such assistance will be both technical and project management in nature;
- Provide capacity building for SB4HPMB staff, PPC, PRSC, DPC, DRC and RMIU concerning relocation, ethnic minority, social, poverty and gender issues;
- Ensuring that 'consultative', 'participatory' and 'inclusive' mechanisms are used in all project activities;
- Ensuring the integration of project activities with existing social interventions being implemented by various agencies;
- Ensuring coordination with the Provincial/District DARD and other local authorities and bilateral agencies related to livelihoods improvement, irrigation and water supply, and agricultural extension programmes/support;
- Ensuring coordination with the Provincial/District/Commune authorities and bilateral agencies related to poverty reduction and ethnic minority programmes/support;
- Ensuring the integration of construction, relocation and livelihoods development components activities;
- Monitoring regularly the progress of the project components and the success of especially the livelihoods development activities;

- Ensuring that regular (monthly) progress reports are drafted and provided to Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee;
- Providing dissemination of the lessons learnt from the JFPR Project, and based on these preparing a document on “Best Practice Guidelines for Livelihoods Restoration”.

The NGO will provide specialist for planning, implementation and daily activities of the livelihoods development program and the village level capacity training for the APs as well as capacity building training of the different level committees involved in the project implementation. The NGO will provide a Specialist in Community and Ethnic Minority development and a Gender Specialist. Both of the Specialist will have a cross-cutting role in ensuring that the requirements of the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) is integrated in all project activities. They will also be responsible for relevant capacity building of the various committee members and RMIU staff on social, ethnic minority and gender related issues.

6.7 ToR of Community Development and Ethnic Minority Specialist

The national Community Development and Ethnic Minority Specialist will be based in Nam Giang District and in periods located in Zuoih Commune and in the resettlement villages, and frequently visiting the other Project Areas villages. His/her main responsibilities will include:

- Ensure ethnic-culturally and socially appropriate implementation of the various REMDP activities;
- Provide guidance and assistance to all the RMIU staff on ethnic, cultural and social concerns in the various implementation activities;
- Provide capacity building for SB4HPMB staff, PPC, PRSC, DPC, DRC and RMIU concerning ethnic minority, social, poverty and community issues;
- Ensure communication, advice and feedback between the APs and the implementation organizations responsible for the various activities;
- Ensure the households food security needs are tracked/monitored and that a rapid response facility is in place to meet these needs during the whole project implementation period;
- Coordinate with village community development staff and Gender Specialist and conduct consultation workshop (weekly or monthly as needed) and or meeting on village layout, house construction, planning of livelihood activities (agriculture, livestock, forest, fishery), HIV/AIDS awareness activities, project related public health issues, grievances from APs;
- Develop capacity building training modules and conduct workshop and capacity building training in Cooperation with Gender Specialist for men and women form AP households before relocation and after resettlement. The training will include awareness raising on the following subjects: mechanism and institution involved in resettlement planning and implementation; selection of appropriate resettlement sites (availability of upland, wet land, forest resources/NTFPs etc.); appropriate village lay out, housing pattern etc.; relocation logistics; entitlement; compensation amount and process; management of compensation money or any cash received under the Project; user rights of land for men and women; coping mechanism in resettlement sites; resettlement related conflict resolution; negotiation and leadership skills; planning of livelihood activities related to EM; grievance procedures;

- Ensure the affected communities access to health and education services are properly arranged and available early in project implementation; facilitate a tracking/monitoring and rapid response mechanism;
- Ensure grievance mechanism is in place, that villages are fully aware of the mechanism and how to make grievances and what are their rights, and support and help the APs in making any grievances;
- Monitor regularly the ethnic, cultural, social and community impacts of the project during the implementation. Suggest the RMIU appropriate measures to adjust any activities if needed;
- Liaise between communities and RMIU and contractors to ensure priority is given to villages for project-related employment; for this an up-to-date list of required skills and available skills will be required; and

6.8 ToR of Gender Specialist

The Gender Specialist will be responsible for guaranteeing a gender sensitive implementation of all the activities of the REMDP. This includes gender sensitive implementation of all the resettlement and various livelihoods and community development activities, and the required special measures to improve women's situation, according to the Gender Action Plan for the Song Bung 4 Project. The Gender Specialist will assist the RMIU to implement the gender strategy, included in the Gender Action Plan, during the project implementation. The Gender Specialist will be responsible for the following tasks:

- In coordination with the Community and Ethnic Minority Development Specialist, livelihoods development program staff and RMIU staff operationalize the Project's gender strategy in the various components of Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Plan (REMDP). Ensure that there is a fair representation of female staff in RMIU, representation of Women's Union in District and Commune level resettlement organization; and representation of women from women from AP households in Village Resettlement and Development Groups; village level resettlement team; ensure that mechanisms are included in the grievance committee to address women's grievances related to resettlement issues.
- Develop capacity building training modules and conduct workshop and capacity building training in Cooperation with Community Development Specialist for men and women from AP households before relocation and after resettlement. The training will include awareness raising on the following subjects: mechanism and institution involved in resettlement planning and implementation; selection of appropriate resettlement sites (availability of upland, wet land, forest resources/NTFPs etc.); appropriate village lay out, housing pattern etc.; relocation logistics; entitlement; compensation amount and process; management of compensation money or any cash received under the Project; user rights of land for men and women; coping mechanism in resettlement sites; resettlement related conflict resolution; negotiation and leadership skills; planning of livelihood activities related to EM; grievance procedures; Conduct capacity building training on resettlement and compensation for the APs (men and women) in the Project Construction land. Conduct workshop for APs (men and women) from downstream and upstream communities on compensation;

- Ensure joint registration of land user rights for agriculture and community forestry for both husband and wife in the resettlement villages; joint registration of land user rights of in the Project construction villages where land will be acquired (as relevant);
- Coordinate with Community Development Specialist and village level community development staff and ensure that women from AP households in the resettlement villages participated in the training; Ensure that ethnic minority women and women from Kinh households in the Project construction sites participate in the capacity building training; Ensure that women participate in all resettlement and livelihood related consultation workshop and meeting conducted under the Project in the resettlement villages, Project construction sites, upstream and downstream villages;
- Conduct gender sensitization training on (i) Resettlement and Gender; and (ii) relocation related resettlement issues which with affect women; for the Resettlement Committees at the district and commune level, Representatives of District and Commune Women Unions; SB4HPMB resettlement staff and RMIU;
- Coordinate with village community development staff and Community Development Specialist and conduct consultation workshop (weekly or monthly as needed) and or meeting on village layout, house construction, planning of livelihood activities (agriculture, livestock, forest, fishery), HIV/AIDS awareness activities, project related public health issues, grievances from APs;
- Ensure that in each family, half of the compensation money or any subsidy is given to wife; ensure that all women engaged in agriculture, livestock activities and collection of forest products are included in extension training and any input provided for agriculture, home gardening, livestock, poultry rearing, community forestry etc.; Ensure that women receive training on fish pond culture;
- Ensure that female headed households, women from the affected households have access to fair compensation and livelihood activities of resettlement plan; Ensure women from ethnic minority households in the Project construction receive timely compensation in resuming their income earning activities;
- Ensure at least half of the village level extension workers for livelihoods development activities are women;
- Establish appropriate mechanisms for grievance process for the women from affected households; Facilitate process to address grievance from APs with the relevant authorities;
- Ensure that HIV/AID and trafficking awareness campaigns involve District and Commune Women's Union, health workers, female community leading persons from the Project sites and the affected villages; Ensure public health related IEC materials are developed for women;
- Ensure that female AP villagers and female health workers are involved in the conflict management and social evils monitoring groups;
- Ensure that men and women are paid equally for construction work for equal value; Separate toilets and other basic facilities are built for the female construction workers in the labour camp sites; ensure no child labour is used;

- Develop disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender and ethnic groups for RMIU; Conduct periodic field visits and prepare report on the implementation of gender and social issues in implementing resettlement plan; social management plan, environmental management plan, downstream and upstream plan.

6.9 Livelihoods Development and Capacity Building

For the planning and implementation of the Livelihoods Development Program and all the capacity building connected to its implementation the NGO engaged will provide staff with special competence within the Cropping, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries Development Programs. The detailed design and adequate training components will be developed in consultation with the APs. For all these programs, as well as for the land use planning national consultancy firm has to provide technical experts to work together with the District RMIU technical staff.

At least the following components and special tasks will be included:

6.9.1 Cropping Development Program and Micro-level Land Use Planning

Cropping Development Program and micro-land use Planning will mainly consist of the following components:

- Soil test and micro-land use planning for suitable crops; seasonal crop calendars;
- Supporting seasonal land preparation;
- long term Development of permanent rain fed gardens, fields and orchards;
- Development of rotational upland fields;
- Development of wet rice fields;
- Managing the provisions of seeds and fertilizers provided by SB4HPMB and facilitating the organization of planting of crops, fruit and other tree seedlings;
- Managing the provisions of farm tools and equipment provided by SB4HPMB;
- Managing the organization of establishment, capacity training and operation of water user groups;
- Facilitating the organization of irrigation systems management and providing the APs with capacity training for the management;
- Detailed planning and implementing of capacity training for the APs needed for development of the various components of the cropping development program in at least the following areas:
 - Wet rice production – land preparation, seedling production, transplanting, organic and inorganic fertilizers, etc,
 - Upland crop production: maize, beans, sesame, etc,
 - Seed treatment and storage;
 - Storage of products;
 - Preparation of produce for marketing;
 - Fruit tree cultivation and propagation; and

- Village level extension program.

6.9.2 Livestock Development Program

Livestock Development Program will include at least the following components:

- Support and assistance to re-develop grazing lands;
- Development of grazing practices, fodder and fencing;
- Provision of animal medicines, and improvement of animal health through training;
- Long term extension activities, including training, aimed at improving the sustainability and productivity of livestock production.

6.9.3 Fisheries Development Program

The Fisheries Development Program will consist of two main components:

- Reservoir fishery development;
- Fishpond development and pond fish raising.

They will include the following main activities:

Activities specific to reservoir fisheries

- Support to establishment and operation of reservoir fisheries management
- Support for purchase or fabrication of small paddle boats
- Provision of reservoir fishing gear
- Training in reservoir fishing

Activities specific to pond fish raising

- Support to building fish ponds
- Support to manage water supply to the fish ponds
- Training in fish breeding

6.9.4 Village Forestry Management and Development Program

After allocation of forests to the communities, a village community forest management plan will be developed, in accordance with GoV laws and regulations. This and the planning process will include the following steps;

- Participatory forest inventory;
- Forest products demand assessment;
- Development of harvesting regimes and regulations;

- Establishment of village forest management Board;
- Development of village forest regulations; and
- Monitoring and assessment procedures.

The project will support the development of a 5 to 10 -year management plan, and then annual forestry development and management implementation plans, for the period of resettlement itself.

6.9.5 Non-Farm Income Generation Program

A modest non-farm income generation program will be developed, which will potentially focus on:

- The provision of training to male and female APs who have identified a skill they wish to develop and request training in the same. The previously suggested training by the villagers includes e.g. knowledge in markets, marketing and pricing, rice whiskey making, machinery repairs, tailoring, weaving and tofu making.
- The provision of low interest start-up loan funds, and training in the same, potentially for some households.

6.10 Social, Poverty and Gender Assessment

At the onset of the Project the national consultancy firm will make a social, poverty and gender analysis on the downstream affected villages in order to identify the poverty and female-headed households in need of special assistance. The detailed livelihoods program will be decided based on the analysis and in consultation with the APs.

6.11 Capacity Training of the APs

6.11.1 Objectives of the Training

The people to be affected by the Song Bung 4 Project are poor Co tu ethnic minority people who live in a subsistence economy and have a low education level. They will need special assistance in order to understand the effects of the Project including resettlement and compensation measures and procedures and to actively participate in all phases of the Project, in order to benefit from the various supportive measures that will be provided to them.

In general all households will receive adequate and needed capacity training in order to develop various livelihoods activities. Added to this, in each village a special group of younger villagers with sufficient basic education and abilities in the Vietnamese language will receive special training in each of the livelihoods development component programs (1-2 persons per village for each component, i.e. for cropping development, livestock, fishery and forestry development). These villagers will work together with the livelihoods specialists provided by the national consultancy firm and achieve special competence in respective areas in order to function as resource persons in the village for a long-term sustainable livelihoods development.

The APs will also need adequate capacity building to manage the water and sanitation systems provided by the Project.

All the training provided for the APs will be planned and implemented at a level suitable for the APs. Training will be gender separated for men and women and the participation of the poorest households will be ensured.

6.11.2 Subjects of the Training

Legal Procedures and Management of Resettlement

Training will be arranged for the APs in resettlement logistics and resettlement and compensation issues and their legal rights concerning these. It will be ensured that both men and women understand and know how to act in practice in case they are not satisfied with the resettlement and compensation procedures (grievance procedures). In the AP households that are going to lose land both husband and wife will be provided understanding in land acquisition, compensation, usage rights and ownership issues. Training will be arranged for the community leaders in leadership and negotiation skills. It is essential that all the various training be done in a way and at a level for all the APs to understand and benefit from.

The subjects for training will include:

- Awareness of relocation logistics, entitlements and various resettlement activities;
- Compensation procedures and management of compensation money;
- Grievance procedures;
- Coping mechanisms, i.e. community development in the resettlement sites;
- Leadership training and negotiation skills.

Livelihoods Restoration and Development

Training packages in order to improve households *livelihoods and economic productivity* will be arranged separately for AP men and women in order for them to benefit from the supportive measures. Training will be designed based on consultations with the APs and considering their educational level and arranged in a way that will ensure that men and women from all affected households will participate and benefit from the training.

Training will be arranged in the subsistence activities and non-farm income generation as detailed above.

Community Social Stability

The relocation into new villages will improve the community infrastructure. The APs will need new skills to manage the changes. Moreover, the influx of new people into the Project area will increase the risk of exploitation of local population and different “social evils” will increase. Local people will be provided capacity building in:

- Management of water and sanitation;
- Awareness of health issues (health impacts due to the Project)
- STDs, HIV/AIDS;
- Risks of trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children;
- Labour law and workers’ rights;
- Conflict avoidance and management.

6.12 Capacity Training of the various bodies involved in the Resettlement Implementation

The JFPR Project NGO will provide adequate capacity building for SB4HPMB staff, PPC, PRSC, DPC, DRC and RMIU concerning relocation, ethnic minority, social, poverty, community and gender issues.

7 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMUNE AND VILLAGE LEVEL INSTITUTIONS

7.1 Commune People's Committee

The Commune Peoples Committee (CPC) will not establish a separate Commune Resettlement Committee (CRC), as the whole commune is a resettlement site, and thus any tasks required of a CRC will be undertaken by the CPC. However, as the CPC is totally male dominated, for the function of CRC the CPC will be added with a representative of the Commune Women's Union.

The responsibilities of the CPC will include:

- The CPC will cooperate closely with the DRC and RMIU to ensure the effective implementation of the resettlement and livelihoods development activities.
- The CPC will ensure that the priorities and demands from village resettlement committee are submitted to the DRC. This is in addition to the grievance committee.
- The CPC will provide DPC monthly reports on implementation of social, technical and livelihoods programs so that it has information and analysis necessary to respond to petitions and grievances brought to it by members of the community. This is in addition to the grievance committee;
- The CPC will report monthly to the DPC and DRC on the resettlement project;
- Ensure that the principles of transparency and accountability are adhered to. All members of the community will have knowledge of the budget allocation for all aspects of resettlement.

8 VILLAGE RESETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP (VRDG)

A Village Resettlement and Development Group (VRDG) has been established in each village to be relocated (Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhy, Thon 2 in Zuoih commune and Vinh village in Ta Bhing commune) and in the village that is to receive affected people (the host village of Pa Pang). The chair and the members of the VRDG have been elected by the villagers at a village meeting. The 46% of the members of the VRDG is women. The VRDG is a community – based organization, its members will work on the basis of voluntary input and they will receive training to develop their capacity to carry out resettlement, compensation and livelihood improvement activities effectively.

The VRDG includes the following representative members:

1. Village Leader or Deputy Leader
2. Village Community Facilitators (one man and one woman)
3. Village Extension Worker (one man and one woman)
4. Village Para-vet (one man and one woman)

5. Village Security Official
6. Village Health Worker or Commune Health Worker
7. Village Women's Union
8. Elderly Association
9. Representatives of Affected Households (two men and two women)

The VRDG will assist CPC and the RMIU to carry out resettlement activities and the roles and responsibilities of the VRDG include the following:

- Acting as a lead group in the village and communicate any opinion or request from the village community to CPC, the RMIU and the JFPR Project NGO;
- Monitor site development planning activities and report back to APs on a regular basis;
- Responsibility for collecting preferences on housing and other related activities on Site development Plan from each household in the village as required;
- Conducting village meetings to inform all members of the community about their entitlements during resettlement and mechanisms for grievances. Separate meetings will be conducted for men and women;
- Coordinate with RMIU for relocation logistics;
- Solve conflicts of villagers related to resettlements and compensation or inform CPC and RMIU about complicated conflicts which need to be solved at higher levels;
- Assisting CPC and the RMIU to carry out participatory monitoring and evaluation during the implementation of the resettlement project;
- Assisting the RMIU to carry out the livelihood restoration activities at village level;
- Providing CPC regular feedback on the resettlement activities;
- Assessing the demands of the community for information to support the resettlement process and inform the CPC and RMIU. For example, the community may demand information on improved sanitation or specific technical options such as types of latrines and other social infrastructure;
- Report regularly to all APs on the status of site development planning, resettlement activities and livelihood development.

9 DOWN/UPSTREAM LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Down/upstream Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program will be implemented in the following zones. See Chapter 1 of Volume 4:

- **DS Zone 1:** Between SB4 dam site and close to the confluence with Song Cai. Pa Dau 2 in Thanh My town, Nam Giang District is the only village, located at a distance of 1 to 3 kilometers from the Bung River;
- **DS Zone 2:** Around the confluence of Song Bung with Song Cai, after which the river is called the Vu Gia River there are eight riverside villages in Dai Son Commune, Dai Loc District; two villages by the Song Bung and the other six by the Vu Gia River.
- **DS Zone 3:** The communes in Dai Loc District in the downstream area along the Vu Gia River.

- **Upstream Zone:** all those villages in the watershed of the Song Bung reservoir residing on and/or catching migratory fish from tributaries of the Song Bung 4 reservoir.

In DS Zone 1 the livelihoods development program will include all households in the village, and consist of fishponds development and livestock development or (as an option to be decided by the villagers) irrigation systems development for the existing wetrice fields. The livelihoods development program will be coordinated and implemented by the Nam Giang District RMIU with assistance from the NGO already engaged.

In DS Zone 2 the villages will initially be benefited by improved road infrastructure and improvement of *loong boong* fruit tree cultivation. Fishing households will also be offered to participate in a livestock development program and technical assistance.

In DS Zone 3 and the Upstream Zone the villages will be proposed training in livestock breeding and bamboo/rattan processing.

9.1 Nam Giang District Organization

The same Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit (RMIU) that is set up in Nam Giang District for the reservoir area resettlement management will have the responsibility for detailed planning, coordination and implementation of the livelihoods development program in Pa Dau 2 village and in the Upstream Zone.

Village Development Group (VDG) will be set up in Pa Dau 2 village to facilitate the livelihoods program planning and implementation, and to bring any opinions or grievances from the villagers to the CPC, the RMIU or the national consultancy firm. The group will consist of a representative from each of the three hamlets of Pa Dau 2 Village, elected at a village meeting. At least one of the members will be female. The roles and responsibilities of the VDG include the following:

- Acting as a lead group in the village and communicate any opinions or requests from the village community to the RMIU and the national consultancy firm;
- Facilitating the national consultancy firm in collecting preferences from each household in the village;
- Conducting village meetings to inform about and discuss the program with all households. Separate meetings will be conducted for men and women;
- Assessing the demands of the community for information and support and inform the RMIU and the national consultancy firm;
- Providing the RMIU and the national consultancy firm feedback on the progress of the program.

9.2 Dai Loc District Organization

There is a resettlement/development coordination unit in the District that has capacity to manage and implement the livelihoods development program. This unit will have the role of RMIU.

Village Development Groups (VDG) will be set up in each village to coordinate the compensation and implementation process, and to bring any opinions or grievances from the villagers to the RMIU. Members for the VRDGs will be elected at village meetings and be gender balanced with

male and female members. The number of members will depend on the total number of households in each village and be decided in consultations between the villagers and the RMIU and the JFPR PROJECT NGO. The village level development group (VRDG) will communicate progress of activities and any upcoming issues directly to Dai Son CPC, which will inform Dai Loc DPC about the progress of the program and any upcoming issues.

The role and responsibilities of the VDG include the following:

- Acting as a lead group in the village and communicate any opinions or requests from the village community to the RMIU and the national consultancy firm;
- Conducting village meetings to inform about and discuss the program with all households. Separate meetings will be conducted for men and women;
- Assessing the demands of the community for information and support and inform the RMIU and the national consultancy firm;
- Providing the CPC feedback on the progress of the program.

9.3 Roles and Responsibilities of the National NGO

The role and responsibilities of the JFPR NGO will be the same as related to the Livelihoods Development Program in the reservoir area, but smaller in scale and limited to the specific components for the downstream livelihoods restoration and development program. The NGO will provide the Community and Ethnic Minority Specialist and Gender Specialist and technical staff for the specific livelihoods development components.

At the onset of the Project the NGO will conduct a social, poverty and gender assessment of the downstream villages for the detailed planning and implementation of the livelihoods development activities and of special support for poverty, disabled and female-headed households.

10 RESETTLEMENT MONITORING¹ RESPONSIBILITIES

To ensure that the Song Bung 4 HPP is implemented successfully and that the villagers materially improve their livelihood after resettlement, a monitoring program will be implemented (see Chapter 8 for more details) consisting of two types:

- (a) Monitoring of the progress of program implementation (in relation to the Plan); and
- (b) Monitoring of the effectiveness of program implementation, the effectiveness of the Plan and of any problems and issues that arise.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the RMIU, under the direction of SB4HPMB and the PPC, who will regularly monitor:

- i. the physical progress of resettlement implementation against the planned schedule;
- ii. the development of (or compensation for) livelihoods by project affected families; and
- iii. the compliance with the socio-economic safeguards, including gender, poverty and ethnic

¹ for full details of the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements and program, refer to REMDP Volume 1, Chapter 9

concerns.

10.2 Independent Monitoring

Third party monitoring will be undertaken by a contracted national consultancy firm, academic institution, or similar independent agency, funded by the Project. More details on this monitoring are provided in Chapter 8. The TOR of this Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) will include:

- **Consultation, participation:** Monitor the participatory process and various mechanisms as well as measures taken, both in terms of the quality and meaningfulness of this process, and the extent that primary stakeholders actively participate in the process.
- **Disclosure:** Monitor the disclosure of the updated and detailed plans to affected people for the cultural and language appropriateness of the disclosure methods, and whether affected people know their entitlements and know whether they have received all of their entitlements.
- **Gender:** Monitor and assess (i) the designed institutional and staffing mechanisms, (ii) women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process, (iii) gender inclusiveness such as health programs for men and women and technical training to both men and women, rather than segregating health awareness for women and technical training for men, although the programs might implemented be in gender separated groups; (iv) delivery of land titles in the names of both husband and wife; (v) that all compensation has been delivered to both husband and wife, together; and (vi) the effectiveness of resettlement and livelihoods programs for restoring and developing women's income and living standards.
- **Ethnic minority concerns:** Monitor and assess the adequacy of the measures taken to address ethnic minority concerns. .
- **Vulnerable groups:** Monitor the appropriateness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures.
- **Transparency:** Monitor how information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all APs have the proper information and access to knowledge. Related to this is the functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available to the population as a whole.
- **Grievance mechanism:** Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved.

11 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE GRIEVANCE PROCESS

Decree 197, Article 49.- Complaints and settlement, states that

"If persons who have land recovered disagree with compensation, support and resettlement decisions, they may lodge complaints according to law provisions. The responsibility for settling complaints, statute of limitations for lodging complaints and order of settling complaints shall comply with Article 138 of the 2003 Land Law and Articles 162, 263 and 164 of the Government's Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP on the implementation of the Land Law."

The land law states that the two bodies responsible are

- (a) in the first instance, the chair of the People's Committee;
- (b) if AP not satisfied, then takes it to the People's Court.

In the SB4 project, a more detailed and specific process will be established (see Chapter 6 for more details), as follows:

1. In the first case, the AP would consult with the **Village CD staff**, who would commit the complaint in writing and take the complaint to the **CPC**;
2. If the CPC cannot resolve, or has not the power to resolve, then the AP lodges the complaint with the **RMIU**;
3. If the RMIU decision is not satisfactory to the AP, then they take it to the **DPC**, where the complaint would be put in the agenda of the DPC monthly meeting, or if urgent added to the agenda of an ad-hoc meeting of the DPC; and
4. If the decision from DPC is not satisfactory then it is taken to the PPC

At this stage, as separate grievance process for women will not be established, but rather the one process for all will fully incorporate gender specific. The main strategy will be to ensure a gender balance in (a) RMIU staff assisting the APs in the grievance process and (b) the grievance committees that will consider the grievances.

The lodgment of an AP grievance would not entail any extra cost to the villager.. Similarly, the District People's Committee will receive a per diem, and thus the review of AP grievances will be part of the normal work.

12 GENDER ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

To address gender issues in Song Bung 4 Project, the Quang Nam PPC, SB4 PMB and RMIU will implement the Project specific Gender Action Plan prepared under Song Bung 4 Project.

13 TASK SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

13.1 Introduction

The SB4HPMB and the RMIU will take specific or primary responsibility for certain programme components, or have equally shared responsibilities for other components, as summarized below:

- SB4HPMB alone will have primary responsibility for large public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, electricity, an commune level public buildings – school, commune office, clinic;
- SB4HPMB alone (supported by the RMIU) has the primary responsibility for continuing consultations with villagers, and for community development;
- The RMIU and Nam Giang PPC have the primary responsibility for livelihood development such as agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries;
- SB4HPMB has primary responsibility for budget management, although for tasks that are the responsibility of the RMIU, it will provide funds to the RMIU to manage. SB4HPMB will

establish a bank account with RMIU and fund this account as required, via an "imprest account" modality. Funding levels of this account will be established;

- The SB4HPMB and the RMIU will share joint responsibility for program scheduling and internal monitoring, while the Quang Nam PPC will be responsible for semi-external monitoring;
- Regarding any cash compensation, the SB4HPMB will cooperate with the local authorities and inhabitants in the project site in listing the damages and preparing documents for damage compensation with the agreement of the RMIU in order to carry out the compensation work for each household and organization.

Regarding the final and detailed design of resettlement activities, while SB4HPMB will be responsible for the major infrastructure, the substantive involvement of all stakeholders is a key principle, based on the realization that meaningful AP participation will improve the long term sustainability of the various programs. Thus, the RMIU team will work with the APs, where possible, to finalize final designs.

Regarding management of resettlement construction works, all major construction works will be handed over by the SB4HPMB to the district authorities. Works constructed by the RMIU will be handed over to the District agency responsible for the O&M of the investment. The handover of utilities held in common will be predicated by a process of training of local officials and the community is educated in O&M of the asset. Financial mechanisms that could help the community with developing an O&M system will be introduced.

A monitoring and evaluation system (see Chapter 8) will provides a basis for tracking progress during the implementation of the different plans, identifying problems, targeting resources and ensuring effective and evidence-based decision-making.

13.2 Reservoir Resettlement Infrastructure

The allocation of responsibilities between the SB4HPMB and the RMIU for the reservoir resettlement program is indicated in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Indicative Task-Responsibility Matrix for Reservoir Resettlement Infrastructure Development

	Description	Tendering, contracting	Implementation	Payments
1	Topographic Survey and Mapping	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
2	Village Layout Design			
	> Pa Dhi	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	> Other villages	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
3	Village Site Preparation			
	clearance	SB4HPMB	RMIU/SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	levelling	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	land titling	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB/RMIU	SB4HPMB
4	Access Roads and Drains			
	Design roads and drains	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB

	Description	Tendering, contracting	Implementation	Payments
	Construct roads and drains	SB4HPMB (if large)	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
5	Internal Roads and drains			
	Design roads and drains	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	Construct roads and drains	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
6	Current houses			
	dismantling		APs and VRDG	SB4HPMB
	transportation	SB4HPMB /self	Self/local contractors	SB4HPMB
7	New Houses			
	Design	AP's choice	RMIU and APs	
	Construction: Supply materials	SB4HPMB/RMIU/self Non-wood:RMIU Wood: RMIU VRDG	SB4HPMB contractor/self JFPR TA/District/RMIU	RMIU/SB4HPMB RMIU/SB4 PMB
	House construction	Wood; RMIU, VRDG Cement:RMIU,SB4 PMB; APs	APs and local carpenters Local contractors/carpentars	SB4HPMB RMIU/SB4 PMB
8	Schools, Clinics, Commune Office, etc			
	Design	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	Construction: Supply materials	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	Construction	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
9	Commune Meeting Hall			
	Dismantling	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	transportation	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	re-construction		SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
10	Guol House			
	Dismantling	VRDG/Villagers (APs)	VRDG/Villagers (APs)	SB4HPMB
	transportation	Villagers	Villagers	SB4HPMB
	Construction, or re-construction	VRDG	VRDG	SB4HPMB
11	Domestic water supply			
	final feasibility, design, BoQ	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor/RMIU	
	material and construction	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
12	Irrigation			
	final feasibility, design, BoQ	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor/RMIU	SB4HPMB
	material and construction	SB4HPMB/RMIU	RMIU/VRDG or local contractors	SB4HPMB
13	Village Electrification			
	Transmission lines and transformers	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	Village Networks	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB
	House connections	SB4HPMB	SB4HPMB contractor	SB4HPMB

13.3 Reservoir livelihoods

The responsibilities for all of the Livelihoods restoration and development programs will rest with the RMIU assisted by a national NGO.

13.4 Downstream Compensation and Restoration Program

The responsibilities for all of the Livelihoods restoration and development programs will rest with the RMIU assisted by a national NGO.

13.5 Project Lands

The following general allocation of responsibilities between the SB4HPMB and the RMIU will apply to the project lands component of the REMDP.

Task 1	Detailed survey and mapping of impacted land and assets	SB4HPMB or its contractor
Task 2	Socio-economic survey of APs;	RMIU /SB4HPMB
Task 3	Estimation of significance of impacts	RMIU /SB4HPMB
Task 4	Finalization of RAP	RMIU /SB4HPMB
Task 5	Implementation of RAP	RMIU /SB4HPMB

13.6 Social Management Plan

The various activities of Social Management Plan will be implemented by the construction contractor of SB 4 PMB and JFPR Project NGO. In the construction camp sites the prevention of HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness program will be implemented by the construction contractor. In the reservoir affected villages the HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness program will be implemented by the JFPR Project NGO. In the reservoir inundated villages, the training on been HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness program has been conducted for the resettlement development group (VRDG). In addition, as part of the community mobilization, in the monthly meeting of the villagers the awareness activities on HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking program will be undertaken to increase understanding of the villagers on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS.

Appendix 1: Letter No. 413/TB-UBND by Quang Nam PC on SB4 Compensation and Resettlement (English version)

Quang Nam Province
Peoples Committee
No: 413/TB-UBND

Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

Tam Ky, 30 November 2005

Announcement

Conclusion made by Mr Le Minh Anh, Vice Chairman of Quang Nam Province People's Committee at the Meeting with the leaders of the Hydropower Project Management Board No. 3 on the options for compensation – resettlement of the Song Bung 4 (SB4) Hydropower Project.

On the day of 15th November 2005 the Province People's Committee was briefed by the Leaders of Hydropower Project Management Board No. 3 on the options for compensation and resettlement of the SB4 Hydropower Project. The leaders and representatives of the Province's Departments of Industry, Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, and the Province's Military Command also attended the meeting.

After the presentation from the Hydropower Project Management Board No. 3 (the Investor) and the PECC3 (the Consultant) on the options for compensation and resettlement of the SB4 Hydropower Project and comments from the participants of the meeting, Mr. Le Minh Anh (Vice Chairman of the PC) drew the following conclusions:

1. In regard of the options for resettlement presented, Quang Nam PC has reached consensus for the 3rd option. With regard to compensation and establishing resettlement and permanent agriculture areas for SB4 Hydropower Project, the principles used for the A Vuong Hydropower Project will also be applied here. However, the Investor should take the following matters into consideration:
 - The qualitative standards should be the same as the ones used for A Vuong; however, costing should reflect the current price level.
 - The options for compensation – land clearance, relocation and permanent agriculture should obtain high consensus from the Nam Giang District PC in order to ensure that the villagers in the resettlement areas will be better off than they were before and to provide sufficient essential infrastructure, such as electricity, roads, schools, health stations, irrigation, houses, agricultural lands, etc.
 - With regard to house sizes there is consensus to use two categories of 75 m² and 61

m² according to number of persons per household.

- The natural topography of the resettlement area should be preserved, except for local leveling for construction of houses. It is strictly prohibited to allocate houses in areas with danger for land slide or erosion.
2. The Investor is requested to provide project documents to the relevant provincial and district authorities for dealing with procedures of land allocation, land clearance, allocation of resettlement areas, agriculture and forestry development plans, etc. Preparatory activities should be undertaken quickly in order to start construction of the project during 2007.
 3. Nam Giang District PC will announce the planning for and organize the management of the SB4 Hydropower Project so as to avoid problems. It will establish a Resettlement Committee for the SB4 Hydropower Project and invite representatives of the Hydropower Management Board No. 3 as members of the Committee. The Committee is responsible for assisting the Investor in implementing compensation (land clearance, relocation, permanent agriculture, etc.) for the SB4 Hydropower Project.

Based on the tasks assigned above, the Hydropower Project Management Board No. 3, relevant departments and sectors, and Nam Giang District PC should coordinate for implementation of activities.

FOR THE CHAIRMAN
CHIEF OF BUREAU
(signed and stamped)

Dinh Van Thu

Sent to:

- Provincial Standing Party, Standing of Provincial People's Council and Provincial PC;
- Departments of Industry, Planning & Investment, Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, Forest Range, Provincial Military Command;
- PECC3, Hydropower Project Management Board No. 3;
- Nam Giang District PC;
- Chief of Bureau;
- Detained at Admin, etc.

Appendix 2: Decision of Establishment of SB4 Hydropower project (English version).

NAM GIANG
PEOPLE COMMITTEE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom – Happiness

Ref: 1872/QĐ-UBND

Nam Giang, dated November 7th, 2008

**DECISION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF RMIU
for Song Bung 4 HPP**

The Nam Giang District People Committee

Base on People Committee and People Council dated 26/11/2003

Base on Decrees No 197/2004/ND-CP dated 3/12/2004 regarding compensation, support and resettlement; Circular No 116/2004/TT-BTC dated 7/12/2004 guiding implementation of the foregoing Decree; Decree No 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25/5/2007 regarding issuance of land certificate, land allocation, rights of land use, compensation, support and resettlement procedure upon State land acquisition and land grievance;

Base on Decree 14/2008/ND-CP dated 4/2/2008 regarding organization of functional unit under PPC and DPC;

Base on Decision No 29/2008/QĐ-UBND dated 26/8/2008 of Quang Nam PPC regarding regulation on compensation support and resettlement within Quang Nam territory;

Upon recommendation from District internal affair Dept at the Statement No 79/TTr-PNV on 26/11/2008

DECISION

Article 1: Establish the Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit for Song Bung 4 HPP comprising of:

I/ Board of RMIU:

1. Mr. Alang Mai – Vice Chairman of DPC : Chairman
2. Mr. Nguyen Duc Dung-Manager of District Finance and Planning: Standing Vice chairman
3. Mr. Nguyen Huy Duong-Manager of District Trade and Industry: Vice Chairman
4. Mr. Trinh The Dung-Deputy Director of SB4HPMB: Vice Chairman

II/ Member of RMIU: including : General Secretariat of People Council and People Committee, Manager of Internal Affair, Manager of DONRE, Manager of DARD, Head of District Tax Branch, Chairman of Tabhinh and Zuoi Communes

Inviting: Representative of District Fatherland, District Farmer Union, District Women Association to be participated as member

Inviting: Mr Nguyen minh Van-Manager of SB4 ERD to be a member

Inviting: one male representative from affected people

Inviting: one female representative from affected people

III/ Assistance Group:

1. Mr. Tran Van Hien-Expert of Finance and Planning Dept: Group Leader
2. Mrs.Do thi Thuy- Expert of Finance and Planning Dept: Vice Leader
3. Mr.Nguyen Thanh Ngan-Officer of Finance and Planning Dept: Accountant
4. Mrs. Ho Thi Dao- Accountant of Trade and Industry: Cashier
5. Mr. Ho Tan Cuong-Officer of Trade and Industry: Member
6. Mr. Le Van Hien-Officer of Finance and Planning: Member
7. Mr.To Ngol Hien- Officer of Finance and Planning: Member
8. Mr.Phan Xuan Dong-Officer of Agriculture and Rural Development: Member
9. Mr.Pham Duy-Officer of Agriculture and Rural Development Member
10. Mr.Le Duc Phuc-Officer of DONRE: Member
11. Mr.Le Van Thong--Officer of DONRE: Member
12. Invite Mrs.Le Thi Tuc-Officer of Women Union
13. Invite Mr.Ding Quang Tu- Expert of Song Bung 4 HPMB
14. Invite Mr. Nguyen Hong Thanh- Expert of Song Bung 4 HPMB
15. Invite Mr.Tran Ngoc Ha- Expert of Song Bung 4 HPMB
16. Invite Mr. Le Van Cao - Expert of Song Bung 4 HPMB

Article 2: The RMIU is permitted to open an account at District State Treasury, to use a Nam Giang RMIU seal. Office of RMIU is at the Finance and Planning Department of the District.

Article 3: The RMIU has the following tasks:

- Promptly implement Decision No 29/2008/QĐ-UBND dated 26/8/2008 of Quang Nam PPC on Regulation of compensation, support and resettlement upon land acquisition by the State within Quang Nam territory; Decision No 57/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 18/12/2007 regarding regulation on land price determination and price of land categories in 2008 in Quang Nam Province and in accordance with Loan Agreement signed between Viet Nam Government and ADB;
- Members of RMIU operates and hold concurrently task. Specific assignment of each member and assistance group will be designated by the RMIU Chairman.

Article 4: The General Secretariat of People Council and People Committee, Manager of Internal Affair, Manager of Finance and Planning Dept, Director of Song Bung 4 HPMB, Head of Departments, Agencies in concerned and person named in Article 1 shall implement this Decision.

This Decision is in substitution to Decision No 253/QĐ-UBND date 31/3/2008 of Nam Giang District and comes into force upon signing date.

ON BEHALF OF PEOPLE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Signed & sealed

Cho Rum Nhien

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

Chapter 6:

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

(MECHANISM FOR RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT AND APPEALS PROCEDURES)

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1 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The followings are the main legal base for implementation of compensation, resettlement and assistances for affected people when the States recovers lands:

1.1 The Decree 84 , *Article 63* (Order of settlement of complaints about administrative decisions and acts of district-level People's Committee)

1. Within ninety (90) days from the date a district-level People's Committee president issues an administrative decision or takes an administrative act related to land administration defined in Article 162 of Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP, a person with related interests and obligations who disagrees with that administrative decision or act may file a written complaint with the district-level People's Committee.
2. The district-level People's Committee president shall settle complaints within the time limit prescribed in the Law on Complaints and Denunciations.
3. Settlement decisions issued by district-level People's Committee presidents must be publicly announced and sent to complainants and other persons with related interests and obligations.
4. Within forty five (45) days from the date of receipt of the settlement decision of the district-level People's Committee president, the complainant who disagrees with that settlement decision may file a lawsuit with a People's Court or lodge a complaint with the provincial-level People's Committee.
5. For a complaint filed with the provincial-level People's Committee, the provincial-level People's Committee president shall settle it within the time limit prescribed in the Law on Complaints and Denunciations. Complaint settlement decisions issued by provincial-level People's Committee presidents are second-time settlement decisions, must be publicly announced and sent to complainants and other persons with related interests and obligations.
6. Agencies receiving written complaints shall record them into the complaint monitoring and settlement register.

The Decree 84, Article 64 (Order of settlement of complaints about administrative decisions and acts of provincial-level People's Committee)

1. Within thirty (30) days from the date a provincial-level People's Committee president issues an administrative decision or takes an administrative act related to land administration defined in Article 162 of Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP, a person with related interests and obligations who disagrees with that administrative decision or act may file a written complaint with the provincial-level People's Committee.
2. The provincial-level People's Committee president shall settle complaints within the time limit prescribed in the Law on Complaints and Denunciations.
3. Settlement decisions issued by provincial-level People's Committee presidents must be publicly announced and sent to complainants and other persons with related interests and obligations,
4. Within forty five (45) days from the date of receipt of the settlement decision of the provincial-level People's Committee president, the complainant who disagrees with that settlement decision may file a lawsuit with a People's Court.
5. Agencies receiving written complaints shall record them into the complaint monitoring and settlement register.

1.2 Decree 197

The decree 197 is another recent comprehensive GoV legal document in relation to resettlement is Decree 197 (2004) in which Article 49 - Complaints and settlement - refers back to the Land Law of 2003 when it states:

"If persons who have land recovered disagree with compensation, support and resettlement decisions, they may lodge complaints according to law provisions. The responsibility for settling complaints, statute of limitations for lodging complaints and order of settling complaints shall comply with Article 138 of the 2003 Land Law and Articles 162, 263 and 164 of the Government's Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP on the implementation of the Land Law."

1.3 The Land Law, 2003

Article 138 - Settlement of land-related complaints - of the Land Law of 2003 stipulates:

1. Land users are entitled to complain about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management.
2. The settlement of complaints shall be effected as follows:
 - a) Where complaints about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management are settled for the first time by the presidents of the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or provincial towns, but the complainants disagree with the settlement decisions, they are entitled to initiate lawsuits at people's courts or continue to complain with presidents of the provincial / municipal People's Committees. In case of complaining with provincial / municipal People's Committee presidents, the decisions of the provincial / municipal People's Committee presidents shall be the final ones;
 - b) Where complaints about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management are settled for the first time by provincial / municipal People's Committee presidents but the complainants disagree with the settlement decisions, they are entitled to initiate lawsuits at people's courts;
 - c) The statute of limitation for complaining about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management shall be thirty days as from the date of receiving such administrative decisions or knowing about such administrative acts. Within forty five days as from the date of receiving the first-time complaint settlement decisions, the complainants, if disagreeing therewith, shall be entitled to complain to competent State agencies or initiate lawsuits at people's courts.

Thus, the two responsible agencies for reviewing and settling grievances or disputes in relation to resettlement are (a) the Peoples Committees and (b) the Peoples Courts.

1.4 Decree 181

Furthermore, Decree 181 on the Implementation of the Land Law has 3 relevant articles related to the complaints procedures, as follows:

Article 162: Administrative Decisions or Acts against which complaints can be lodged

1. Administrative decisions in land management against which complaints can be lodged shall include:

- a) Decisions on land assignment, land lease, land recovery or requisition, land use purpose change permission;
 - b) Decisions on compensation, support, ground clearance, resettlement;
 - c) Granting or withdrawal of land use right certificates;
 - d) Decisions on the land use duration extension.
2. Administrative acts in land management against which complaints can be lodged, are acts committed by officials or State employees while settling matters within the scope prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article.

Article 163: Order of settling complaints about (a) administrative decisions of the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or towns; (b) administrative acts of officials and employees of the commune, ward or township People's Committees, of district-level Natural Resources and Environment Sections, and of the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or towns.

1. Within thirty (30) days after the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals ...etc, etc.....commit administrative acts in handling matters related to land management, if the persons with related interests and obligations disagree with such administrative decisions or acts, they may file their complaints to the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or towns.
2. The presidents of the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or towns shall have to settle complaints within the time limits prescribed in the Law on Complaints and Denunciations.

The settling decisions of the presidents of the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or towns must be publicized and sent to the complainants as well as other persons with related interests and obligations.

3. Within forty five (45) days as from the date of issuance of the settling decisions of the presidents of the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or towns, if the complainants disagree with such settling decisions, they may initiate lawsuits at people's courts or lodge complaints to provincial/municipal People's Committees.

In cases where complaints are lodged to provincial/municipal People's Committees, the presidents of the provincial/municipal People's Committees shall have to settle the complaints within the time limits prescribed in the Law on Complaints and Denunciations. The complaint-settling decisions of the provincial/municipal People's Committee presidents shall be the final ones, which must be publicized and sent to the complainants and other persons with related interests and obligations.

4. The complaint-receiving agencies shall have to note them down in the complaint settlement-monitoring books.

Article 164: Order of settling complaints about administrative decisions of Natural Resources and Environment Services or People's Committees of provinces or centrally run cities; administrative acts of officials or employees of provincial/municipal Natural Resources and Environment Services or provincial/municipal People's Committees.

1. Within thirty (30) days as from the date the Natural Resources and Environment Services or People's Committees of provinces or centrally run cities issue administrative decisions in land

management or officials or employees of the Natural Resources and Environment Services or the People's Committees of provinces or centrally run cities commit administrative acts in handling matters related to land management, if the persons with related interests and obligations disagree with such administrative decisions or administrative acts, they may file their complaints to the provincial/municipal People's Committees.

2. The provincial / municipal People's Committee presidents shall have to settle the complaints within the time limits prescribed in the Law on Complaints and Denunciations. The provincial / municipal People's Committee presidents' complaint-settling decisions must be publicized and sent to the complainants and other persons with related interests and obligations.
3. Within forty five (45) days as from the date of issuance of the settling decisions of the provincial / municipal People's Committee presidents, if the complainants disagree with such settling decisions, they may initiate lawsuits at people's courts.
4. The complaint-receiving agencies shall have to inscribe them in the complaint settlement-monitoring books.

1.5 Decree 69/CD-CP

The Decree provides additional Regulations on Land Use Plan, Land Price, Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement, issued by 13. August, 2009. The Decree gives significant assistances for affected agricultural land, from 1.5 to 5 times of the affected land value.

Article 22. Assistance to Career Change and Job Generation

Households, individuals who directly involves in agriculture production, upon agriculture land is acquired by the Government but not belonging to cases specified at Article 21 of this Decree, and the land is not available for compensation, he will be assisted, in addition to cash compensation as specified at clause 1 article 16 of this Decision, with career change and job generation by either cash or land or accommodation or productive land, business land or non-agricultural land as follows:

Cash assistance from 1.5 to 5 times of the agriculture land for the entire acquired agriculture land; the land area for assistance shall not over the land allocation limit in the local area.

1.6 ADB Policy

1.6.1 Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The ADBs Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995), in paragraph 39(iv) states that he "...Resettlement Plan...should cover...mechanisms for resolution of conflict and appeals procedures".

The ADB Policy on Indigenous People (IP, 1998) states in paragraph 31 that "Initiatives should be compatible in substance and structure with the affected peoples' culture and social and economic institutions, and commensurate with the needs, aspirations, and demands of affected peoples...". Operations Manual associated to IP (OM-F3) moreover states in paragraph 23, "When project sponsors and project-affected indigenous peoples have serious differences over project design and

implementation, adequate time must be allowed for the government or the project sponsor to resolve these differences, before ADB commits its support for the project."

The grievance procedures specified in this chapter are intended to follow these policy guidelines.

1.6.2 ADB Accountability Mechanism

ADB's Accountability Mechanism (29 October 2003) consists of two separate but complementary functions: (i) a consultation phase, and (ii) a compliance review phase. The policy of the consultation phase is to assist project-affected people with specific problems caused by ADB-assisted projects through a number of informal, consensus-based methods with the consent and participation of all parties concerned. To this end, the consultation phase is designed to deal with complaints from any complainant who (i) is, or is likely to be, directly affected by an ADB-assisted project, and (ii) claims that the direct and material harm is, or will be, the result of the ADB-assisted project. The relevant operations department has the initial responsibility for responding to the concerns of affected communities.

Complaints may be filed by (i) any group of people in the country where the ADB-assisted project is located or in a member country adjacent to the borrowing country; (ii) a local representative of the affected group; or (iii) a non-local representative, in exceptional cases where local representative cannot be found and the Special Projects Facilitator agrees. If a complaint is made through a representative, it must clearly identify the people on whose behalf it is made and provide evidence of authority to represent the project-affected people.

2 THE SB4 PROJECT CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND APPEALS PROCEDURES

Whereas the Land Law states that the two bodies responsible for legal disputes are:

- (a) in the first instance, the presidents of the People's Committees; and
- (b) if AP not satisfied, then they takes it to the People Court.

The Song Bung 4 Project will establish a more detailed procedure for the resolution of conflict and the (official) steps or procedures for dispute or grievance lodging and adjudication. This is to ensure that the basic rights and interests of resettlers (APs) and all stakeholders are protected, that concerns and issues are adequately addressed, and that entitlements are delivered.

The persons(s) likely to have a complaint or grievance, and the persons or agencies against which they may have this complaint may include:

- (a) APs – villagers or village -, and they may have a complaint about the Plan, the REMDP or the implementation of the Plan. Thus, the complaint might materialize as a grievance against::
 - Other villagers;
 - VRDG;
 - RMIU;
 - CPC;
 - DRC; or
 - SB 4 PMB
- (b) Government administrative agencies, such as the Commune or District Peoples Committees, and they would have a complaint about or against the SB4HPMB.

The Land Law also distinguishes complaints about (a) **Plans** and (b) the **implementation of the Plans**. In the SB4 Project, the plans are being developed in full consultation with the affected villagers.

The Plans (REMDP) will be implemented jointly by (a) SB4HPMB, (b) RMIU - composed of SB4HPMB and Nam Giang District staff and the JFPR NGO and (c) the Village Resettlement Development Group (VRDG). The APs may have a complaints or grievances in relation to the implementation – and the delivery of entitlements – by any of these agencies.

2.1 Conflict Avoidance and Mediation of simple disagreements

Before a Grievance Procedure is actually considered, it may be possible to avoid the conflict, and the consultative and participatory nature of decision making – in both the planning and in the implementation – as specified in the REMDP is aimed at reducing the occurrence of disagreements and conflicting positions.

Thus, the consultative and participatory focus of the PPTA has been continued into the implementation of the REMDP, as a crucial tool in project implementation. This may prevent the occurrence of some conflicts within and between villages, and avoid conflict with the Project-Owner in terms of the Plans for the Resettlement.

In instances where relatively simple disagreements do occur, it is important that they are resolved quickly before positions harden and the conflict escalates. The earlier a potential conflict is recognized and dealt with, the higher the chance of a successful outcome. This will be the responsibility of the RMIUs' Community Development staff, in close cooperation with the JFPR village staff. The RMIU will ensure that the villagers and especially the village elders are taking a leading role in reviewing and resolving potential disputes in a culturally acceptable and equitable manner.

2.2 AP grievance in relation to Resettlement Plans or Resettlement Implementation

To ensure that the basic rights and interests of resettlers (APs) are protected, that concerns are adequately addressed and that entitlements are delivered, a grievance procedure has been designed and will be established for the SB4 Project. If an affected person or group of persons is not satisfied with the resettlement package (measurement, rate, compensation etc..) or if, for any reason, the compensation or restoration does not materialize according to the REMDP, he or she has the right to make a claim.

The SB4 Project Grievance or Appeals procedures will be as follows, see Figure 1:

Step 1. If an AP is not satisfied with informal mediation (see Section 2.1 above) then the AP will consult with the VRDG and JFPR Staff - Village facilitator and village extension worker, who would help the AP to put the complaint in writing and assist in submitting an **Appeal to the Commune People's Committee (CPC)**

Possible result of Step 1 (adjudication by CPC):

- 1.1: AP is happy with decision of CPC;
- 1.2: AP is not happy with the decision of the CPC go to **Step 2**; or

- 1.3: the CPC declares that it cannot, or has not the power to resolve the grievance – which would often be the case when the appeals or grievance is made against the RMIU, the Owner, SB4HPMB, or the DPC. In this case, the CPC will send the dispute to the RMIU, **Step 2**.

Step 2. The APs complaint is then taken by the VRDG, JFPR Staff -Village facilitator and the AP to make an Appeal to the Resettlement, Management and Implementation Unit of Nam Giang (RMIU)

Possible result of Step 2 (adjudication by RMIU):

- 2.1: AP is happy with decision of RMIU;
- 2.2: AP is not happy with the decision of the RMIU go to **Step 3**; or
- 2.3: RMIU declares that it cannot, or has not the power to resolve the grievance – which would often be the case when the appeals or grievance s made against the SB4HPMB, or the DRC. In this case, the RMIU will send the dispute to the **District People Committee, Step 3**.

Step 3. The APs complaint is then taken with the VRDG, JFPR Staff -Village facilitator and RMIU (the AP is advised to go along) to make an Appeal to District People’s Committee (DPC)

Possible result of Step 3 (adjudication by DPC):

- 2.1: AP is happy with decision of DPC
- 2.2: AP is not happy with the decision of the DPC go to **Step 4**
- 2.3: the DPC declares that it cannot, or has not the power to resolve the grievance – which would often be the case when the appeals or grievance s made against the PPC, the Owner, SB4HPMBC. In this case, the DPC will send the dispute to the **Province People Committee, Step 4**.

Step 4. The APs complaint is then taken with the DPC/RMIU and the JFPR Staff Village facilitator (the AP is advised to go along) to make an Appeal to Provincial People’s Committee (PPC)

Possible result of Step 4 (adjudication by PPC):

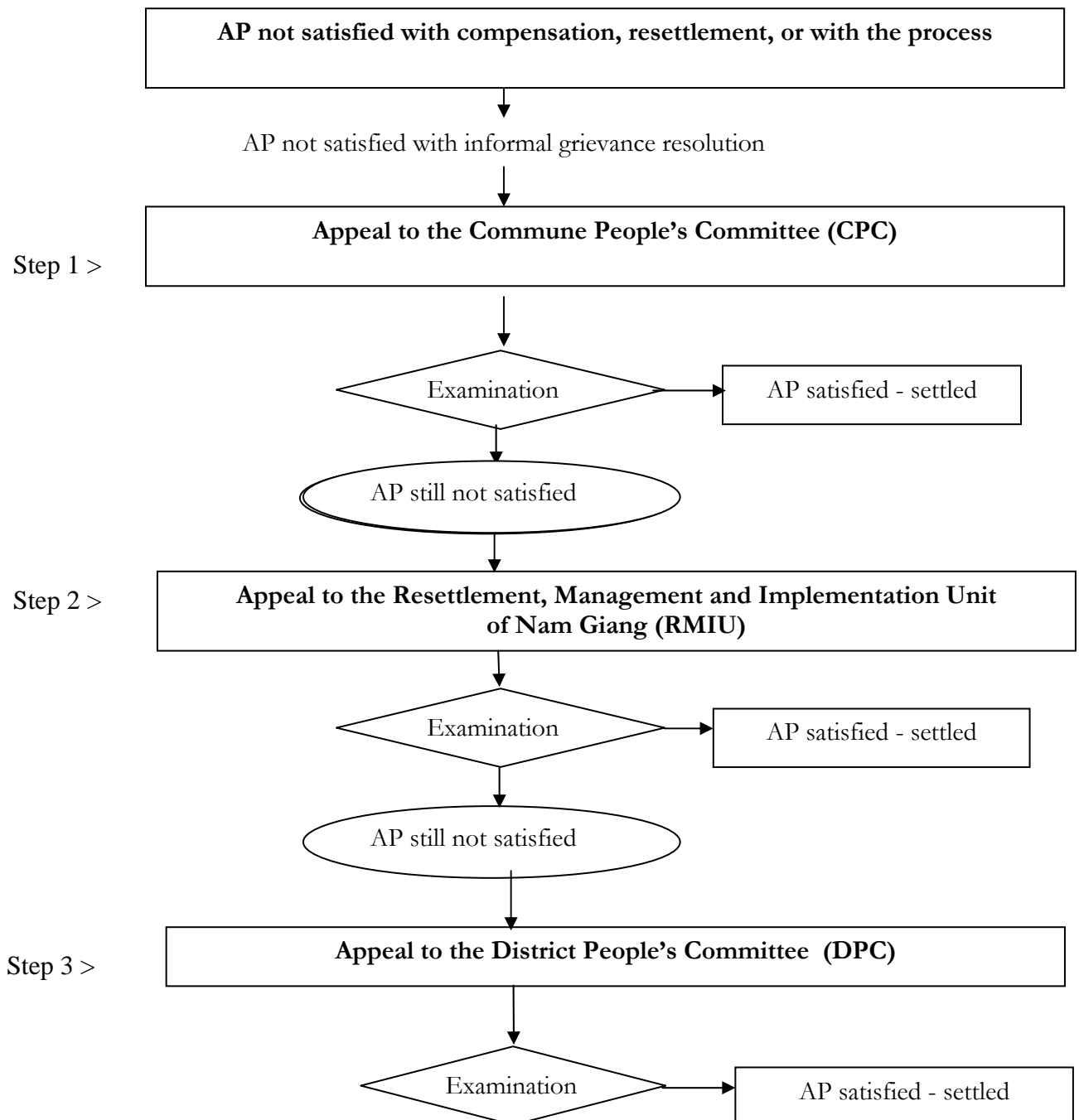
- 2.1: AP is happy with decision of PPC;
- 2.2: AP is not happy with the decision of the PPC go to **Step 5**; or
- 2.3: the complaint taken to PPC declares that it cannot, or has not the power to resolve the grievance – which would often be the case when the appeals or grievance s made against the RMIU, DPC, the Owner, SB4HPMB, or the PPC. In this case, the PPC will send the dispute to the Provincial court , **Step 5**.

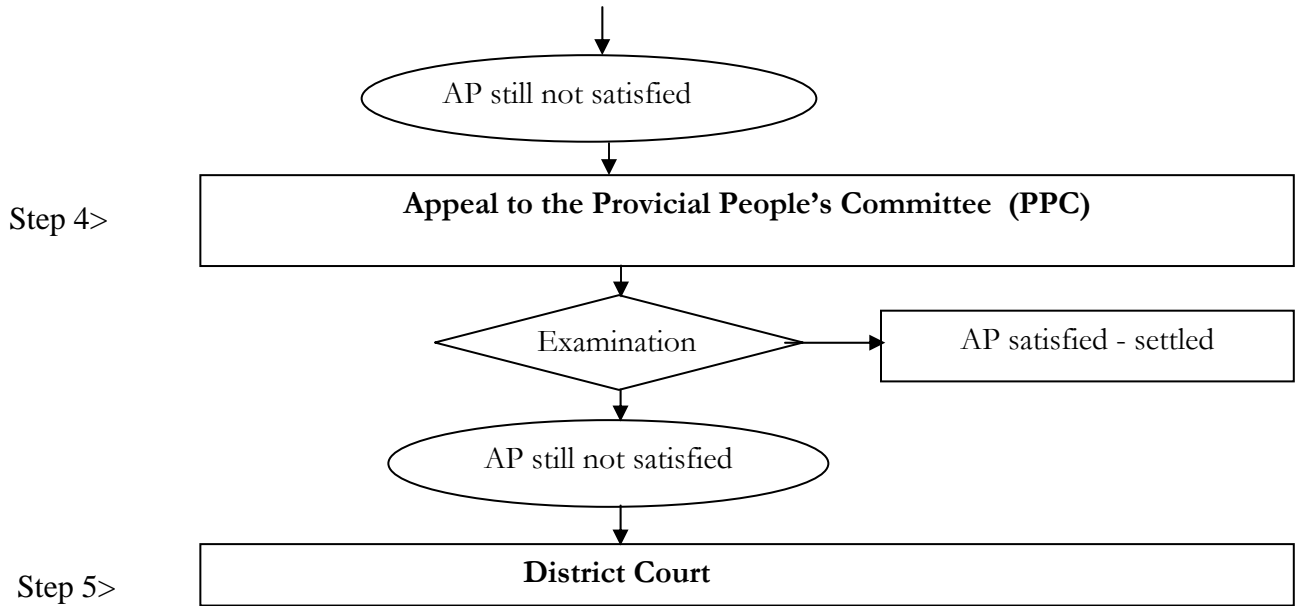
Step 5. The APs complaint is then taken with the DPC/RMIU and the VRDG, JFPR Staff -Village facilitator (the AP is advised to go along) to make the last Appeal to District Court

In the case that the valid complaint is against the CPC, RMIU, DPC the court will instruct the organization or committee to take remedial action.

In case that the valid complaint is against the Owner, SB4HPMB, the PPC and/or DPC will take appropriate action. Such action may be adjudication by the District Peoples Court.

Figure 1: Flow chart of the Grievance Resolution Procedure





2.2.1 ADB’s Accountability Mechanism

If efforts to resolve disputes at the village and project level are still unresolved and unsatisfactory, APs have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with ADB’s Operations partment, i.e., Energy and Water Division, Southeast Asia Department or SEEW, through the ADB Vietnam Resident Mission office in Hanoi.

If APs are still not satisfied with the responses of SEEW, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF) as outlined in "Information Guide to the Consultation Phase of the ADB Accountability Mechanism".

2.3 Village JFPR staff and RMIU village officer

The VRDG and the village JFPR staff and the local resettlement officer will be paid an allowance and per diem respectively, so the lodgment and follow up of an AP’s grievance would not entail any extra cost for the AP or the Village to proceed with that complaint.

2.4 Commune Grievance Committee (CGC)

The CGC will be an ad-hoc committee, in that it will convene only if and when the need arises, that is when a complaint or grievance is lodged with the committee.

2.4.1 Members of CGC:

The important principle is that the members of the CGC should be as independent as is reasonably possible. The CCG will be composed of four persons, as follows:

- i. one of the Commune vice chairmen, who will act as chairperson;
- ii. the Commune police chief;
- iii. the Commune Women’s Union chief, who will act as alternate chairperson; and

- iv. another women representative of the Commune.

One of the members of the CGC, preferably a woman, will act as Secretary and Standing member of the CGC.

2.4.2 Operation of CGC

The CGC will organise to convene a meeting within 48 hours of a grievance being lodged with standing member, to review and decide upon each grievance. However, they will not meet more than twice per week.

The CGC will be provided with a per diem for each time they meet to review a complaint and a small amount to cover the cost of each meeting, and materials. The CGC will be provided with an adequate meeting room.

The CGC will receive training from the RMIU in both (a) understanding of the details of the SB4 REMDP and (b) the operation of the CGC.

2.5 District Grievance Committee

2.5.1 Members of DGC:

The CGC will be an ad-hoc committee, in that it will convene only if and when the need arises, that is when a complaint or grievance is lodged with the committee. The important principle is that the members of the DGC should be as independent as is reasonably possible. The DGC will be composed of four persons, from the following District Departments:

- i. Justice Department;
- ii. Women's Union;
- iii. Ethnic Council (Fatherland Front); and
- iv. Agriculture.

At least 2 of the members of the DGC should be women.

2.5.2 Operation of DGC

The DGC will, if required (if grievances are lodged - passed on from the CGC) meet once per week to review and decide upon each grievance. The DGC will be provided with a per diem for each time they meet to review a complaint and a small amount to cover the cost of each meeting, and materials.

The DGC will receive training from the RMIU in both (a) understanding of the details of the SB4 REMDP and (b) the operation of the DGC.

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

**Chapter 7:
SUMMARY OF THE REMDP BUDGET AND SCHEDULE**

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1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the budget for the implementation of the REMDP, in the three main impact areas of (i) the reservoir resettlement area, (ii) the area in and around the construction zones, and (iii) the downstream area.

2 SOURCE OF FUNDING

The activities under the REMDP will be financed by EVN as well as a grant to be provided by ADB to Quang Nam Province through the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR). The EVN finance activities will be infrastructure of the proposed resettlement sites, housing and commune facilities, transitional allowances for APs, Operational and Implementation support for the RMIU to be set up at Nam Giang District, and compensation for land acquisition. The JFPR financed activities focus on the improvement of livelihoods of affected people in the new sites, livelihood restoration in downstream areas, community preparation and training, social management of APs in the new sites and technical assistance for implementing the livelihood program.

3 BUDGET MANAGEMENT AND DISBURSEMENT

For certain of the larger infrastructure items of expenditure, and the larger investments or purchases, the contracts will be managed by SB4 PMB, and the expenses will be paid direct to contractors by SB4 PMB.

In the case of most of the other expenditures, such as the smaller scale infrastructure, infrastructure built by villagers, the livelihoods programs, staff and villagers allowances, operational coats etc, the budget will be managed and disbursed by the RMIU (see Volume 1 Chapter 5), with oversight by SB4 PMB. For this purpose SB4 PMB will establish an account with the Nam Giang District PC, and finance this account to the levels required at different times, and according to a disbursement schedule of expenses to be developed and submitted on a quarterly basis. For the expenses to be financed under the JFPR grant, an imprest account will be opened by the Nam Giang District PPC, Dai Loc District PPC (for downstream activities) and ADB will provide the cash advances for every quarter.

4 SUMMARY REMDP BUDGET

A summary of the budget required to implement the REMDP is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of REMDP Budget (USD)

Item	Total EVN	Total JFPR
Infrastructure and Roads for Reservoir Resettlement Sites	18,680,029	
Housing and other Cultural Facilities for Reservoir APs	3,528,707	
UXO survey and clearance	416,291	
Transitional Allowances	2,416,945	
JFPR Project Budget		2,000,000

Operational and Implementation Support RMIU	360,000	
Project Lands Acquisition and Compensation	1,313,693	
Total USD	26,715,664	2,000,000

5 BUDGET DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides a summary description, quantity and disbursement schedule of each of the major programs of the REMDP items. These summary budgets are based on more detailed budgets in the various chapters of the REMDP.

5.1 Infrastructure and Roads for Reservoir Resettlement sites

A total of US\$ 18,680,029 has been estimated as the budget required to finance the design and construction of a range of resettlement infrastructure, including access roads, electricity supply to each resettled house, the construction of community buildings such as schools, health facilities etc. These activities will be financed by EVN and will be undertaken by contractors recruited by SB4 PMB. The infrastructure activities are presented in detail in the REMDP Volume 2, Chapter 8. The Table 2 below shows summary budget for infrastructure.

Table 2: Summary Budget for Infrastructure and Roads for Reservoir Resettlement Sites (EVN)

		Sub Total (USD)
4.1	Access roads and bridge to villages: 14,265,440 Access road from Pa Pang resettlement site to reservoir: 231,352	14,496,793
4.2	Internal roads in the resettlement sites	1,234,867
4.11	Electricity	1,845,314
4.3	School buildings (04 Kindergarten, 05 primary, 02 secondary schools, 05 housing for teachers)	442,470
4.4+ 4.5	Health Facilities	60,813
4.7+4.8	Commune Offices : 85,193 Commune Hall : 32,420	117,613
4.10	Irrigation Facilities in the resettlement sites revise based on actual Wet rice field development	101,711 72,354
4.9	Domestic Water Supply	308,094
	Total (USD)	18,680,029

5.2 Provision of Housing and other cultural facilities for the People affected by Reservoir Inundation

The cost of replacing the housing as per Entitlement Matrix (Chapter 6, REMDP Volume 2) is provided in Chapter 8 is summarized below. These activities will be financed by EVN and undertaken by the APs with support and assistance provided by RMIU. The Table 3 below shows cost of housing and cultural facilities.

Table 3: Cost Breakdown of Housing and other Cultural Facilities for Reservoir APs (EVN)

		Sub Total
1.1	Clearing of resettlement sites and upland development	247,547
2	Construction of new houses and outer buildings Compensation for house construction will be provided to the affected households those want to build their Co Tu modified house (wood structure) and the households those choose their houses from the Entitlement Matrix House Types (Chapter 6, REMDP Vol. 2).	1,750,487
3	Slope protection in the resettlement sites for residential areas and access roads	1,454,480
4	Cultural (Guol) Houses (traditional Goul House will be designed and built by the affected villagers and budget will be provided to the affected villages)	76,193
Total (USD)		3,528,707

5.3 RMIU Operational and Implementation Support

The implementation of the REMDP by SB4 PMB, and especially the RMIU, will require considerable financial investment in operational costs, such as offices, materials and supplies, provision for meetings and workshops, operation of vehicles and training of staff. This also includes the cost of additional staff that Nam Giang District has to recruit for the RMIU and implementation support to Dai Loc District for the downstream livelihood restoration program. The costs will be financed both by EVN and under the JFPR grant.

It should be noted that this budget line will cover all of the RMIU's and JFR, Project Management Board (JFPR PMB) administration and operational cost for the implementation of all of the Infrastructure, Community Development and Livelihoods Restoration and Development programs.

Table 4: Summary Budget for Operational and Implementation Support (EVN & JFPR)

		Sub Total
	EVN Financed	360,000
	JFPR Project grant to JFPR PMU/ RMIU	
	equipment supply	196,350
	grant management	151,052
	Total (USD)	707,402

5.4 Livelihood Restoration and Development Program for Zuoih Commune (Financed by SB 4 PMB and JFPR Project Grant)

The livelihood restoration and development program for Zuoih commune, mainly for reservoir resettles, includes a budget of \$783,000 to be disbursed over a period of 4 years. This figure does not include the operational support to the RMIU to implement the program, but only those cost to purchase inputs, develop land, provide training and other activities directly provided to the villagers. The Total budget of JFOR Project is \$2,000,000. The detail budget of the JFPR Project is presented in the JFPR project document.

The **Crop Development Program** will be supported by **SB 4 PMB** and **JFPR Project grant**, to compensate for the loss of agriculture fields and productivity, will provide budgetary support to activities. In addition to JFPR Project grant support, the SB 4 PMB will provide the following support: each household VND 6,000, 000 for seedlings, fertilizer, a livestock rearing, VND 1,000,000 for agricultural training and new agricultural practice. such as:

- Development of new agricultural fields, such as wet rice, gardens etc
- Provision of fruit trees, and support to establish tree gardens;
- Provision of inputs, such as seed and fertilizer, and tools such as hoes, knives etc;
- Provision of agricultural equipment;
- Training of villagers; and
- Establishment and management of long term on-farm trials and demonstrations.

The **Livestock Production Program** budget will support activities such as;

- Establishment of Forage Plots;
- Provision of appropriate stock for breeding, especially to current poor and vulnerable households;
- Training in both livestock raising and health; and
- Supply of veterinary medicines and other materials.

In the resettlement sites, technical feasibility of pond fishery development has been conducted and in each of the resettlement site there is potential for fish pond development (see Chapter 7 REMDP Vol. 2). In addition to pond fishery, reservoir fishery development program will be developed. The fishery **development program** will include: (i) reservoir fisheries; (ii) pond aquaculture development. The support for fishery development program will include:

- Provision of fishing (and reservoir transportation) small paddle boats;
- Provision of fishing gear, and fish cages;
- Construction of small infrastructure on the edge of the reservoir, to facilitate fishing and boat usage;
- Construction of fish ponds and water supply;
- Establishment and operation of a fish seed production facility in Nam Giang District - to cover impacts cause by all reservoirs built by the SB4 PMB;
- Provision of fingerlings,
- Training.

The **Community Forestry Management and Development Program** will be developed for three objectives, (a) as offset for the loss of trees to the Song Bung 4 reservoir, (b) to ensure appropriate management of the immediate watershed of the reservoir, (c) to compensate for the loss of any forest products to the reservoir, and (d) as a safety net for the APs, including for the loss of other livelihoods. The user rights to the forest land to affected villages will be provided for agro-forestry development and management of protection forest (8 ha forest land per household).

The budget provided will support activities such as:

- Detailed, participatory land and forest use planning, zonation and allocation;
- Construction and operation of nurseries;
- Provision of nursery and field equipment and tools;
- Support to the establishment and then maintenance of forest tree and NTFP plantations and regeneration areas; and
- Support to on-going forest and watershed management, and training.

The **non- farm Income Generation Program** will be developed after need assessment and examining the sustainability of the activities and budget will be provided for;

- Training;
- Equipment; and
- Materials support.

These programs are described in detail in the JFPR Project document and REMDP, Volume 2, Chapter 9. The detailed budget is given in the JFPR Project document.

5.5 Capacity Building

Strengthening of indigenous community institutions, plus those established specifically for the relocation process, and assisting both communities and the local GoV agencies in relocation management, will be a central and crucial feature of successful and sustainable REMDP implementation. The capacity building training budget of JFPR grant is \$60,560.

- Training of RMIU
- Training for capacity strengthening of APs;
- Community Mobilization/Social preparation
- Ongoing conduct of a wide range of consultations;

5.6 Transitional Allowances

Food

For a period of 18 months each household after relocation of residence, the Project will provide rice of 30 kg per person per month or VND 300,000 per person per month for 18 months in cash and in protein foods equal in value to VND 100,000 per person per month in 6 month. Each household will receive VND 1,000,000 for job creation.

Transportation to New Sites:

The Project (SB 4 PMB) will provided the affected people with transportation to move their belongings and dismantle houses, guol house (communal meeting hall) into the resettlement sites.

Cultural offerings:

The Project will pay to the affected viilages the full cost of dismantling, transportation and rebuilding, and/or building a new Guol Hall as normal to Co Tu Gopul Hall. The Project will

provide VND 5,000,000 village leaving ceremony VND per hamlet. In addition, Project will provide VND 5,000,000 to each village to conduct ceremony to make offerings to celebrate dismantling and leaving old village. Each household will be provided an allowance of VND 1,000,000 to conduct a ceremony to make offerings to celebrate the completion and moving into the new house. The Project will provide full support to enable a third party acceptable to AP villagers, to move graves, which will include the cost for excavation, movement to a new place, reconstruction and other reasonable construction and other reasonable costs. Each household will be paid VND 400,000 for organizing the ceremonies for moving grave. The Table 5 below shows budget for transitional allowance for four reservoir inundated villages, 4 households from Vinh village and Pa Pang host village.

Table 5: Budget for Transitional Allowances (EVN)

		Sub Total US\$
5.1	Transportation to new sites	52,943
5.2	Transitional Food Allowance : Rice (Number of Households and number of household members: 30 kg rice per person for 18 months x 300,000 VND/kg x 1259 persons = VND 6,798,600,000 (\$357,821)	357,821
5.3	Transitional Food Allowance : Protein Number of persons: 1140, Protein per person VND 100,000 for 6 months = VND 684,000,000 (excluding Pa Pang host village since they are not relocatees).	36,190
5.4	Each household will receive 1,000,000 for job creation (assistance for technical, production skills, business and trading) X 255 = VND 255,000,000 (\$ 13,421)	13, 421
5.5	Transitional Health Allowance (each person VND 100,000 per household X255 HH = VND 25,500,000 (1,349
5.6	Transitional Electrical Allowance VND 15,000x 3 month x 1259persons= VND 56,655,000	2,998
5.7	Education Allowance: Households with primary school children will be provided with text books for one year and exempted from tuition for 3 years.	4,847
5.8	Cultural Offerings: Offering to celebrate dismantling Goul House VND 5,000,000 X 4 villages = VND 20,000,000 (\$ 1,053) Offering to celebrate dismantling house and leaving old village VND 5,000,000 X 4 villages VND 20,000,000 (\$1,053) House warming ceremony: each household VND 1,000,000 X 230 households (include 2 households from Pa Pang) VND 230,000,000 (\$12, 105)	14,211
5.9	Compensation for lost assets, incl. relocation of Graves in the existing villages: Cost of Third Party moving graves: Cost for the Project to relocate Graves : \$4,259 (estimated) Each households will be paid for organizing ceremonies for moving grave: Number of households: 229 (including 1 household from Pa Pang) X VND 400,000 = VND 91,600,000 (\$4,821)	9,080
5.10	Short term crops (Annual crops estimated) and Compensation for Fruit	908,562

	trees and Perennial crops (estimated)	
5.11	Compensation for land that will not be flooded but inaccessible (estimated)	126,984
5.12	Other physical assets such as fish ponds, breeding facilities etc. (estimated)	128,652
5.13	Timely Movement bonus (estimated)	60,582
5.14	Produce Support (including seeds, fertilizer, cattle breeding) for 4 affected villages and 4 HHs in Vinh village and 25 HH in Pa Pang: 6,000,000 X 255 HH.=VND 1,530,000,000 (\$80,526)	80,526
5.15	Extension training 255 HH X 1,000,000 = VND 255,000,000 (\$13,421)	13,421
5.16	Assistance for poverty reduction VND 150,000 X 1259 X 60 months = VND 11,331,000,000 (596,368) estimated	596,368
5.17	Support to Vulnerable APs (in addition to the transitional food allowance support mentioned in 5.2 above) estimated	8,989
	Total (Funded by EVN) (USD)	2,416,945

5.7 Project Lands Acquisition and Compensation

As mentioned in Volume 3A of the REMDP, this program will be funded by EVN, the transmission project. The total budget for Project land is \$1,313,693

5.8 Downstream Livelihood Restoration Program

The budget requirement for the implementation of a downstream fisheries impact compensation and livelihood restoration program (to compensate for the predicted annual loss of about 213,000 kg of fish and aquatic products) is \$ 241,055. The Program will be financed by the JFPR grant. Implementation support will also be given to Dai Loc District for the implementation of the downstream livelihood restoration program.

5.9 Technical Assistance (TA)

The essential 'software' of the REMDP is provided by the agency and persons responsible for implementing the REMDP. The agency responsible will be the RMIU, and its staff will be sourced from three main institutions;

- SB4 PMB;
- Quang Nam PPC (JFPR PMB)
- Nam Giang District; and
- JFPR Project NGO

The REMDP Volume 1 Chapter 5 describes the position, and the origin of persons expected to fill the positions, that will be required to implement the REMDP.

The various staff and TA will include human resource as follows:

- i. Management
- ii. Admin and Finance
- iii. Consultation and Information
- iv. Community Development and Relocation Management
- v. Infrastructure and Irrigation.

- vi. Land and Cash Compensation.
- vii. Crop Production and Livestock
- viii. Soil Scientist
- ix. Fisheries (pond and reservoir.)
- x. Forestry.
- xi. Gender specialist

These functions will be carried out by the Nam Giang District staff supported by a team of consultants (the JFPR Project NGO). The incremental cost of the Nam Giang staff is included in the JFPR financed part of the budget for operational and implementation support

5.10 UXO Survey and Clearance for Resettlement Areas

Prior to the relocation of Resettlers, the SB4 PMB will arrange for a UXO survey and clearance of the land within the Resettlement Area, including:

- (a) land to be developed as village housing settlements;
- (b) land allocated to be developed as permanent crop land, especially wet rice paddy land.

The budget is estimated at US\$416,291 to be financed by EVN, which indicates intensity of clearance, and is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Summary Budget for UXO Survey and Clearance (EVN)

		Total
6.1	Residential Land	33,835
6.2	Agricultural Land	382,456
	Total (USD)	416,291

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

Chapter 8:

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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1 AIM AND STRATEGY FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Program will be established as an integral component of the Project to follow the progress of the implementation, to provide feedback to project implementation management, to identify any problems as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment of implementation arrangements, and to assess the achievement of the project's goals of resettlement and livelihoods restoration and development.

Monitoring and evaluation will take place throughout and after the project implementation. It will assess whether the objectives of the REMDP, and specifically resettlement and livelihoods restoration and development programs, have been appropriate and have been met, with focus on whether the APs' livelihoods and living standards have been restored and improved. M&E program will accordingly assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the REMDP implementation.

1.1 Social and Livelihoods Development

The project implementation will cause a major disruption of the socio-cultural and economic lives of the affected people. The aim of the REMDP, the livelihoods restoration and development program and the social mitigation plan, inclusive gender action plan and public health action plan, is both to restore, i.e. re-establish the pre-project socio-economic situation of the affected communities and individual households, and to provide the APs with assistance for improving their social and economic status in various ways. Virtually all the seriously project affected people have a very poor socio-economic status and they belong to an ethnic minority group. If implemented in an appropriate way, the supportive measures provided by the Project will have the capacity to contribute to improved social, economic and health status of the APs in a manner enhancing their specific cultural identity. The basic approach of the REMDP, as also elaborated below for the monitoring activities, is intended to ensure that the APs will be able to benefit from the different efforts to be put into practice during the project period.

Regular monitoring will therefore be a tool for identifying any problems in socio-cultural or livelihoods development and for making adjustments in the implementation plans of different activities accordingly.

1.2 General Objectives of REMDP

The overall objective of the REMDP is to ensure that after the project period all APs have at least their pre-project level or better living, production, nutritional and health standards, and that the poorest and vulnerable households have been assisted to improve their social and economic status. The reservoir APs will be assisted not only to restore their socio-cultural and economic life but they will be supported in various ways to improve their current living and production conditions in the relocation sites. The APs in Project Lands as well as in up- and downstream areas will be fully compensated for any lost or impacted assets or livelihoods in cash or in kind, and they will also be provided with additional livelihoods development support for improved social, health and economic conditions.

The planning and implementation of the REMDP is based on the principle of full involvement of the APs in all project planning and implementation activities in cooperation with the project

implementing bodies. This participation will be gender sensitive, ensuring equal involvement of men and women, and paying special attention to the poorest and most vulnerable households. As the majority of the APs are ethnic minority people living under the national poverty line, all the project components will be implemented in an ethnically sensitive way, aimed at poverty reduction. The continuous internal and external monitoring of the progress of various project activities will ensure that these principles are realized throughout the Project.

1.3 General Targets for Relocation Program

The REMDP for the reservoir resettles will ensure the APs with present-level or improved physical assets and economic resources like houses, roads, schools, health centres and cultivation lands. They will be provided with land, fishponds, livestock, and production equipment like seedlings and tools in order to restore their economic and production conditions. The APs will be assisted in relocation of their cultural assets of graves and community houses. The APs will be supported in the actual relocation, and they will be allocated rice for 3 years on a monthly basis to ensure food security during the transitional period. The monitoring program will ascertain that the delivery of the various items is done according to the plan.

1.4 General Targets for Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program

The Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program for the reservoir resettlers is targeted both to provide the APs compensatory prerequisites to rebuild their social and economic life in the relocation sites and to support them to improve their livelihoods there. The overall target of the program therefore is poverty reduction, through enhancing the economic and social development. The Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program for the affected people in the Project Lands and up/downstream areas are likewise aimed not only for compensating lost social or economic resources but for contributing to improved livelihoods. The monitoring program will follow the availability, implementation and success of the various activities in the different areas and phases of the program and give feedback for adjustments whenever needed.

1.5 General Aims and Strategy for Monitoring

The focus of monitoring will be on evaluating if the Project will meet the set goals in different project phases and areas in:

1. Implementation of the physical delivery of compensation and inputs;
2. Carrying out the livelihoods restoration and development program; and
3. Effectiveness, in terms of restoration and development of APs' socioeconomic status.

The general targets of the M&E will be:

- To monitor the progress of project implementation (process and delivery in relation to the plans);
- To monitor and measure whether the socioeconomic status and livelihoods of APs are restored, and that vulnerable APs have been assisted to improve their socioeconomic status;

- To assess if all entitlements for compensation, rehabilitation measures, social support program and gender action plan have been delivered, and assess the effectiveness of the measures in meeting the intended objectives;
- To identify problems and constraints in order to make timely adjustments to plans.

2 POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

2.1 Government Policy Framework

The legal and policy mechanisms that will guide the process of monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities include:

- The Grassroots Democracy Decree 79/ND-CP, issued in 2003, which aims at increasing community participation in local decision-making, especially planning and budgeting. Grassroots Democracy provides a legal instrument for community priorities to be presented to local decision-makers for inclusion in the planning process.
- In 2005, to improve the role of the community in the supervision and monitoring of local investments, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Decision 80 on the establishment of Community Supervision Boards. However, the impact of the decision depends on the capacity of officials and institutional strengthening at commune level. This Decree gives the Fatherland Front a key role in establishing and monitoring the activities of the community supervision boards.
- Decree 197/ND-CP issued in 2004 is the main legal instrument for guiding resettlement; however, it does not outline an M&E programme. Ministries are allocated responsibility to check the implementation of components of resettlement under their jurisdiction and develop guidelines to carry out monitoring activities at provincial, district and commune levels.
- Decree 84/2007/ND-CP Article 50.- Preparation of cadastral dossiers for land plots to be recovered. On the basis of documents of People's Committees mentioned in Clause 2, Article 49 of this Decree, Natural Resources and Environment agencies shall prepare (in localities where land use right registration offices have not yet been set up) or direct land use right registration offices of the same level to prepare cadastral dossiers for land plots to be recovered .
- Decree 84 NĐ 84/2007/NĐ-CP Article 51: Making, evaluation and approval of overall plans on compensation, support and resettlement. The organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance (with the participation of investors' representatives) shall make an overall plan on compensation, support and resettlement (below referred to as overall plan) on the basis of available data and documents provided by the Natural Resources and Environment agency, and submit one (01) set to the provincial-level Finance Service or district-level Finance Section (collectively referred to as finance agency) for evaluation. An overall plan contains the following principal details:
 - Grounds for making the plan;
 - General data on land areas of different types and grades, for agricultural land, code numbers of maps, code numbers of land plots; and estimated value of assets on the land;

Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project

- General data on the number of households, household members and laborers in the land area to be recovered, clearly stating the number of laborers to change jobs and the number of households to be resettled;
- Estimated compensation and support amounts and projected site and area of the land or houses for resettlement, mode of resettlement;
- Proposed measures to create jobs for inhabitants and training plan to help them change their jobs and occupations;
- A list of to be-relocated works of the State, organizations, religious establishments and population communities and their sizes, and proposed new locations;
- The number of graves to be relocated and proposed new locations;
- Estimated fund for the implementation of the plan;
- Funding source;
- Plan implementation schedule.
- Within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of an overall plan, the finance agency shall coordinate with the Natural Resources and Environment agency and concerned agencies in evaluating the overall plan and submit it to the People's Committee of the same level for consideration and approval.
- Within seven (7) days from the date of receipt of the submission report of the finance agency, the People's Committee which has issued the land recovery guideline or approved the investment location shall consider and sign a decision approving the overall plan.
- Decree 84, 84/2007/ND-CP Article 59: Time of hand-over of recovered land Within twenty (20) days from the date the organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance completely pays the compensation and support money to the person with recovered land according to the approved plan, the person with recovered land shall hand over his/her land to the organization.

2.2 ADB's Policy Requirements

The ADB requirements for monitoring and evaluation are based on the following cross-cutting principles for all project activities:

1. Participatory involvement of the project affected people at for them appropriate level and language;
2. Gender sensitivity; full participation of both men and women, gender balance and enhancement of women;
3. Ethnic sensitivity, respecting the ethnic culture and status of the APs;
4. Special focus on vulnerable groups and developments in their status;
5. All implemented activities are evaluated related to poverty reduction goals.

All project performance, deliveries and actions are evaluated as to how these requirements have been met in various components.

3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING

Monitoring and evaluation of the Project implementation will be conducted by two separate monitoring organizations:

Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the RMIU, under the direction of SB4 PMB and the PPC. At village level, VRDG will be involved in monitoring of the daily activities. CPC working in close cooperation with the RMIU in daily implementation of the project activities will be an integral part of the monitoring. A national consultancy firm supporting the RMIU will ensure this regular monitoring regarding the achievement of the targets for REMDP implementation is carried out. The internal monitoring will continue throughout the REMDP implementation period and provide monthly progress reports and annual activity reports showing:

1. The physical progress of resettlement implementation against the planned schedule;
2. The development of (or compensation for) livelihoods by AP households; and
3. The compliance with the socio-economic safeguards, including gender, poverty and ethnic concerns.

External, independent monitoring and evaluation will be conducted semi-annually by a third party organization (an independent monitoring agency, IMA), engaged by the Project, see Annex 1 for draft TOR. This agency will utilize the internal monitoring data, and collect additional data if needed. The third party organization will in this way verify the results of the internal monitoring to assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, and whether resettlement entitlements and procedures are appropriate for meeting the objectives. The IMA will then provide recommendations for any necessary change to the plans. This M&E will continue during the whole REMDP implementation and follow up after its completion, during totally 5 years.

The focus of the independent monitoring and evaluation will be on the success of the Project to encompass the approach of community participation, support and transparency, gender and ethnic sensitivity, enhancement of vulnerable groups, and the task of poverty reduction. The issue areas and questions contained in this approach will be incorporated in monitoring of all plans, activities, deliveries and outputs as elaborated below:

- **Consultation and participation:** Monitor the participatory process and various mechanisms as well as measures taken, both in terms of the quality and meaningfulness of this process, and the extent that primary stakeholders actively participate in the process, and if the measures implemented meet the absorptive capacity of the APs. This monitoring will be partly undertaken at village level groups meetings as part of the social mobilization activities.
- **Transparency:** Monitor how information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all APs have the proper information and access to knowledge. Related to this is the functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available to the population as a whole.
- **Disclosure:** Monitor the disclosure of the updated and detailed plans to affected people for the cultural and language appropriateness of the disclosure methods, and whether affected people know their entitlements and know whether they have received all of their entitlements.
- **Gender:** Monitor and assess (i) the designed institutional and staffing mechanisms, (ii) women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process, (iii) gender inclusiveness such as health programs for men and women, and technical training to both men and women, rather than segregating health awareness for

women and technical training for men, although the programs might be implemented in gender separated groups; (iv) delivery of land titles in the names of both husband and wife; (v) that all compensation has been delivered to both husband and wife, together; and (vi) the effectiveness of resettlement and livelihoods programs for restoring and developing women's income and living standards.

- **Ethnic minority concerns:** Monitor and assess the adequacy of the measures taken to address ethnic minority concerns.
- **Vulnerable groups:** Monitor the appropriateness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures.
- **Poverty reduction:** Evaluate the adequacy of the various activities for reaching the long-term sustainability and poverty reduction goals.
- **Grievance mechanism:** Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved.

4 INDICATORS AND SCHEDULE FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will take place at several steps in each of the different project areas; reservoir, project lands and up/downstream. The common objectives for livelihoods restoration and development and for social development form the basis for specific time-bound targets and indicators of success for each area. The fundamental principles of gender sensitivity, ethnic minority concerns and poverty reduction are cross-cutting for all indicators.

Monitoring and evaluation of the success of REMDP implementation in the various project areas is done stepwise. The detailed activities, monitoring indicators and time-bound targets for the different project areas are scheduled below in a matrix format. Each project phase contains special targets for livelihoods restoration and for social development with indicators accordingly.

The stepwise focus of M&E on the success of the Project to deliver and perform according to the plan will follow the implementation of the various activities according to the project schedule. The indicators for monitoring the progress with time-bound key targets and outputs to be achieved at completion of each REMDP component are shown below in a Matrix for the reservoir area, for the project lands and for the up/downstream areas. The relevant indicators of success of the REMDP implementation are scrutinized for each particular area. A specific matrix is included for regular monitoring of the social development throughout the project and in the different project areas.

As the technical design of the different project areas still has to be finalized, and consequently the different parts of REMDP, inclusive AP entitlements and project implementation schedule, will be revised, see REMDP Volume 1 Chapter 9, the monitoring matrix below is preliminary and provides a basis for the complementary compilation of detailed indicators and time-bound targets for each project area and project phase to be done during the first six months of project implementation by RMIU (in cooperation with the national consultancy firm). The matrix is divided into six separate parts as follows:

1. Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the REMDP (Song Bung 4 HPMB, Quang Nam Province, Nam Giang and Dai Loc districts, affected communes and villages, and RMIU), (April 2008 – April 2010)
2. Reservoir Resettlement Planning and Implementation
 - i. Participatory Design & Planning of Resettlement Sites (May 2008-Dec 2009)
 - ii. Construction of Resettlement Sites with public Facilities and associated Infrastructure (March 2010 – April 2012)
 - iii. Physical Progress in Construction of Resettlement Sites and Delivery to APs (May 2011 - January 2012) The JFPR Project will be completed in summer 2012, therefore relocation will be completed by January 2012.
 - iv. Relocation, Compensation and Transitional Support (June 2010 – June 2012)
 - v. Community Mobilization and Capacity Training on Resettlement
3. Implementation of the Livelihoods Development Program for Reservoir Resettlers (December 2009 – summer 2012) The JFPR Project start in January 2009, however livelihood training could not start since resettlement sites are not selected and land allocation has not been done.
 - i. Crop Development Program
 - ii. Livestock Development Program
 - iii. Fisheries Development Program
 - iv. Village Forestry Management and Development Program
 - v. Non-Farm Income Generation Program
4. Compensation Payment for Papang host village on May 2010 and Livelihood Restoration and Livelihood Improvement Support for reservoir inundated villages and host village Pa Pang (2010 – December 2012).
5. Compensation and Livelihoods Assistance Program in Down/upstream Communities (January 2010- December 2013. 4 years):
 - i. Preparatory activities
 - ii. Downstream Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program
 - a) Pa Dau 2 Village Livelihoods Support Program
 - b) Dai Son Commune Livelihoods Support Program
 - c) Dai Loc District Livelihoods Support Program
6. Social and Health Related Development in the Project Areas

Table 1: Monitoring Matrix 1: Institutional Arrangements for Implementing REMDP

Organization	Performance indicators	Time-bound targets	Achievement/Output
Song Bung 4 HPMB	Gender balance, no. of men/women in different tasks; Competence and participation in training; Number of full-time staff in RMIU is 4; Field visits by various staff	Recruitment is done in 2007 and 2008 Technical training, training in relocation, social and gender issues started by begin of 2009 and continued during the project period as needs identified	Technical competence and sensitization to various project issues ongoing throughout the project
PPC, PRSC	Regular communication and meetings; Clear responsibilities and roles between parts established; Number of men and women in each organization; Competence and training received; Number of field visits	Representatives participated in workshop on the project, relocation, socio-economic and gender issues by end of 2008 Representatives field visit to the project area yearly 2009–2013	Involvement and information sharing; is available at regular basis
DPC & DRC	Regular communication and meetings; Clear responsibilities and roles between parts established; Number of men and women in each organization; Competence and training received; Number of field visits	Allocation of District staff for full-time engagement in RMIU Representatives participated in workshop on the project, relocation, socio-economic and gender issues by end of 2008 Representatives field visits to the project area at least twice a year 2008–2013	Information and engagement of the members in the project; MoMs available at regular basis
RMIU	Organization established for planning and implementation of the day-to day activities according to REMDP and Livelihoods and Social	Recruiting done and training started from Apr 2008; Training in project, relocation, socio-economic, gender etc. issues organized and RMIU operative in project area by begin of	Monthly reporting on activities, progress and fallbacks throughout the project

CPC & VRDGs	<p>development programs; Gender balance: no. of male/female staff; Number of days per month in field for each staff; Competence and participation in training Participatory and gender sensitive recruiting at commune and village level through consultative meetings involving all APs; VRDG gender division (50% men, 50%women); CPC added with at least one representative from WU; Number, type, attendance and evaluation of training provided</p>	<p>2008; Training ongoing throughout the project according to identified needs; At least 30% female staffing; Recruiting done during 2009 in Zuoih Commune and resettled villages; Training started by 3rd quarter 2009 and ongoing during the whole project period whenever needs identified by CPC & VRDGs</p>	<p>Daily functioning lead groups at commune and village level; Gender-balanced lead group in each village; Organizational capacity building at commune and village levels</p>
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Table 2: Monitoring Matrix 2: Reservoir Resettlement Planning and Implementation

Activity	Performance Indicators	Time-bound targets	Achievement/Output
1. Participatory Design & Planning of Resettlement Sites (2008–2010)			
Song Bung 4 HPMB/JFPR PMB/JFPR Project NGO/ ADB: Consultations with APs	<p>Consultative meetings organized with all AP villagers including the host villagers;</p> <p>Consultative meetings organized with VRDGs;</p> <p>Consultative meetings organized with CPC;</p> <p>APs involvement in planning and design in a participatory manner and appropriate level;</p> <p>APs understanding of the resettlement sites achieved;</p> <p>APs opinions concerning village layout, infrastructure, communal and community constructions, land use and allocation, residential areas and housing brought into planning of resettlement sites in a participatory and gender sensitive manner</p>	<p>Design and plan for resettlement sites finalized in a participatory manner concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road construction to resettlement sites from Dec-2008 – Apr 2010 • Village layout, land allocation, infrastructure in resettlement sites commune buildings from Dec 2008 – Apr 2010) 	<p>Detailed design and plan on the resettlement sites to the satisfaction of both APs and Song Bung 4 HPMB by June 2008</p>
2. Construction of Resettlement Sites with associated Facilities and Infrastructure (May 2010–Dec 2012, by Song Bung 4 HPMB)			
Roads	<p>APs’ views are realized in all construction;</p> <p>Constructions appropriate for AP culture and socio-economic life;</p> <p>Construction timely and according to the plan;</p>	<p>Roads to Pa Pang accessible by Jul 2010 and complete by Feb 2011; Rum A & B accessible by Dec 2010 and complete by Aug 2011; Pa Dhi accessible by Jul 2010 and complete by Jul 2011</p> <p>Other infrastructure construction finalized Jul 2011 (Pa Pang) and Jan 2012 (other villages)</p>	<p>Village basic infrastructure and community buildings ready for use by end of 2011 and 2012</p>
Schools Health centers Community buildings Guol houses	<p>Consultations organized with all</p>	<p>Detailed removal/construction and timing</p>	<p>Each resettlement village has a</p>

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	village leaders; Plan for a culturally proper location and design of Guol houses	planned in consultation with the APs	Guol house in the end of the project
Graveyards	Consultations with all APs arranged; Culturally proper location for graves prepared in landscape; Plan for culturally proper removal of graves	Removal and timing planned in consultation with the APs	Each resettlement village has a new graveyard by the end of 2011
Land clearance for cultivation	Land clearance carried out timely and according to plan prepared in consultation with AP villages; Land appropriate for adequate agriculture development for all villagers.	Land clearance start in Oct 2010 for Thon 2 complete by December 2010 and land clearance for Resettlement sites, Padhi, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B ended by Dec 2010.	Appropriate cultivation land prepared for all households to start cultivation after relocation
Land allocation for Agriculture Land Allocation for forestry program	All resettlers and host villagers have equitable access and rights to forest resources; Forest allocated appropriate for community forestry; Forest appropriate for NTFPs collection; Areas requiring regeneration and reforestation identified; Areas allocated for HH agroforestry	Carried out from 2nd quarter of 2010 and ended by 4 th quarter of 2010.	Appropriate forest resources and land allocated for all APs to start utilizing after relocation
Irrigation	All HHs have access to wetrice fields irrigation systems; Maintenance of irrigation organized	Assessment of appropriate irrigation systems for wet rice fields completed by second quarter of 2010. Village level irrigation management organization established and started training by Dec 2010	Irrigation for wetrice fields provided and maintenance functioning

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Domestic water supply	Water supply to all HHs functioning; Maintenance of wells organized;	Establishment of water system for Thon 2 in Jan 2011 for Thon 2 Resettlement Sites; Establishment of water system for Padhi, Parum A and Parum B in Jul 2011. Organization for maintenance established and training by 4 th quarter of 2011. Water usage groups established by Dec 2011	
Domestic houses	AP households are fully involved in the planning and construction of their houses; and are allowed to move their houses (if it is still in good conditions, based on criteria Program 135) to rebuild in the resettlement site.	Construction by resettlers implemented from Dec 2010 to May 2011 (Pa Pang) and Jun 2011 to Nov 2011 in other villages Construction of (approx. 17) houses by contractors in Pa Rum B from Jun 2011 to Sep 2011 .	Participatory design and construction of houses guarantee the satisfaction of APs, contributing to a sustainable resettlement
Electricity	Electricity supply to all HHs	Electricity supply infrastructure complete in Pa Pang by end May 2011 and all other resettlement sites by the end of 4 th quarter of 2011.	All resettled HHs provided with access to electricity
3: Physical Progress in Housing	Construction of Resettlement Sites and Culturally appropriate houses; Joint ownership certificates for both men and women	Delivery to APs (by Song Bung 4 HPMB) AP houses constructed and delivered in Papang resettlement site in May 2011 and other 3 resettlement sites on November 2011. Ownership certificates in the name of both husband and wife delivered after the first year of relocation; Temporary access roads are built to: Pa Pang Resettlement site: Jan 2011 Pa Dhi Resettlement Site: Jun 2011 Pa Rum A Resettlement Site: Jun 2011	All AP HHs have resettled in culturally appropriate houses and have ownership certificates on houses
Temporary Access road to the resettlement sites	Dismantle houses are transported by Affected households		

Pa Rum B Resettlement Site: Jun 2011
2011

Land	All HHs received 1.2 – 1.8 ha productive land; Land is adequate and of appropriate quality; Land ownership certificates for both men and women; Land developed for rice and crop production;	Land prepared, allocated and delivered to AP HHs during first year of relocation; Land ownership certificates delivered to all HHs, joint ownership for husband and wife during first year of relocation	Land is adequate; Land is prepared for cultivation; HHs ownership of land
Irrigation systems	Irrigation systems prepared; Water supply adequate for irrigation; Irrigation systems management organized	Demonstration plots on wet rice in Pa Pang and Parum in August 2010. Irrigation systems working at the onset of first rice planting season in 2011 in Pa Papang; for other resettlement sites before the first rice planning season	Wet rice fields with irrigation for improved harvest
Trees	Tree seedlings and plants have been provided to all HHs	Delivered after clearance of land and prior to relocation: Pa Pang Resettlement Site: 4 th quarter 2010 subject to clearance of land.	Provisions delivered to guarantee planting and sowing in time after the resettlement
Crops	Seedlings and plants have been provided to all HHs	Pa Dhi Resettlement Site: First quarter 2011 Pa Rum A Resettlement Site: First quarter 2011 Pa RumB Resettlement Site: First quarter 2011	
Livestock	Number of animals received by all HHs according to plan	All HHs have been provided with the number of livestock to be allocated to each HH from November 2010 (SB 4 PMB and JFPR Project).	Improved animal stocks in resettlement villages

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Fish Pond	Feasibility of Fish pond in the resettlement sites conducted	Feasibility of Fish Pond completed December 2010	
Graves	Assistance for removal of graves organized in a culturally proper way; All HHs received allowance for ceremonial arrangements; Removal ceremonies held	Graves relocation has been finalized before the start of reservoir filling Jan 2013	New culturally proper graveyards for every resettlement village by end of 2011
Community Guol house	Guol house relocated/constructed in a culturally proper way in each resettlement village; APs full involvement in the design and construction; Cultural sensitivity to Co tu thinking and traditions; Every resettled villages received allowance for Guol house removal ceremonies	Guol house constructed in every resettlement village by the villagers: Pa Pang Resettlement Site by Aug 2011 Pa Dhi, Parum A and Parum B by Feb 2012	Every resettlement village has a Guol house
4: Relocation, Compensation and Transitional Support (by Song Bung 4 HPMB)			
Relocation allowances and Cash Compensation	All HHs have received proper allowances and compensation timely and in all according to plan; Compensation money has been delivered to both husband and wife in every HH	All relocated HHs have received the relocation allowances and cash compensation prior to the start of relocation on June 2011	Economic and food security during transitional period; Culturally proper ceremonies ensured
Food allowances	Monthly rice allowance 30kg/pers during 18 months; Food allowance: 100,000VND/pers/month received in 6 months	All HHs receive rice allowance every month from June 2011 to Dec 2012; Right after relocation) every HH has received full cash allowance of 600,000VND/per person.	Food security guaranteed until first harvest; Food security guaranteed during relocation and first time after settlement
Transportation	All HHs receive transportation assistance and support for relocation of their families, livestock and assets;	Relocation transportation of humans, animals and all assets of every HH carried out from May to June 2011 for Thon 2; Pa Dhi, Parum A and Parum B from	All HHs have been able to relocate their families, animals and all assets in for them a satisfactory manner

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	Vulnerable HHs provided with extra assistance	November to December 2011	
Electricity allowance	Subsidized with 15,000VND/person/month in 3 months	Each HH has electricity while moving to resettlement sites on June 2011	Electricity access ensured first year after the resettlement
Health care allowance	Allowance 100,000VND/household	Each household has received an allowance of VND 100,000.	Ensured access to health care half a year after the resettlement
5: Community Mobilization and Capacity Training on Resettlement			
Gender separated training, women and men have same rights and same capacity training			
Relocation	APs have understanding of all the aspects and phases of relocation; All resettler HHs receive the aid they need for physical relocation; Vulnerable HHs are provided extra support according to their needs;	During the inception period workshops have been arranged for men and women in January 2010 to inform them on the Project and activities, before start of relocation in June 2011; Continued meetings have been organized during relocation June 2011–Dec 2012 according to APs needs	Understanding and participation of APs in relocation; Relocation of all HHs, their assets and livestock finalized by end of Dec 2012
Compensation	All APs informed, have proper understanding of the compensation they are to be paid and their rights to compensation; All AP HHs have received full compensation, both men and women; Productive use of compensation money	Compensation started from May 2010 until October 2011; Use of compensation money by men/women monitored quarterly.	All AP HHs, both men and women have received the whole planned compensation and are satisfied with it;; Productive use of compensation money
Grievances	All APs have proper understanding of their rights; All APs know how to complain if they are not satisfied; All APs receive proper assistance in	Number of grievances done by men and by women every month throughout the project period; Number of grievances by men/women settled every month throughout the	Grievances have been settled in a for all parts satisfactory way

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Social Management	grievance procedures; Grievances made by men and women, and their timely outcome Meetings on legal rights, labour and wage regulations, STDs and trafficking, and conflict resolution in resettler and host villages	project period and their outcome; Number of grievances not settled likewise Awareness meetings have been held from January 2010 until 2012 summer by JFPR Project; For HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness program have been held by the SB 4 construction contractor in the labor camps and surrounding villages.	Social and community stability
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Table 3: Monitoring Matrix 3: Implementation of the Livelihoods Development Program for Reservoir Resettlers

Activity	Performance Indicators	Time-bound targets	Achievement/Output
1. Crop Development Program			
Upland cultivation development	Area of upland fields in production/HH and /village; Area allocated for each crop; Productivity of upland crops before/after the project	Every beneficiary HH has 1.2-1.8 ha of productive upland fields as well as wet rice filed by December 2010; Productivity of different crops improved by end of 2011	Improved upland crops production for food security
Water user groups and irrigation systems establishment	Number of men and women in each water user group; Number of men and women trained to manage, operate and maintain water supply and irrigation systems	Water user groups organized by Jan 2011; Irrigation management organization operational by March 2011	HH water share and sustainable wetrice fields irrigation systems
Permanent rainfed gardens, fields and orchards development	Area and type of land in production/HH	Productive area/type/HH by March 2011; Production improved by XX%	Improved production
Fruit tree & agroforestry plantation and maintenance	Area and type of fruit trees/HH	Productive area/type/HH by mid-2011	Improved production
Organic fertilizers	Kg organic fertilizers used/HH	Harvest productivity by XX% 5 years after the resettlement compared to pre-project	Sustainable and improved land use and production
Organization of planting crops, tree seedlings and plants	Number of HHs, men and women involved in planting of crops, trees seedling and plants	Numbers and areas planted by April 2012	Sustainable and improved land use and production
Provision of agricultural tools	Number and type of tools received by each HH	All HHs have been provided with adequate agricultural tools by first quarter of 2011.	Technical improvement of production
Technical capacity training in:	Number of HHs, men and women participated in each kind of training, number and time of training occasions; Adequacy of training for the absorptive capacity of beneficiaries	At least 80% of the male and 80% of the female beneficiaries have participated in adequate training by end of 2012	Improved technical capacity of AP men and women to attain sustainable production, food security and income;
• Wet rice production (land preparation, seedling production, transplanting, organic and inorganic fertilizers, etc.)			

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- Upland crop production (maize, beans, sesame, etc.)
- Seed treatment and storage
- Storage of products
- Preparation of produce for marketing
- Fruit tree cultivation and propagation
- Irrigation systems management

Detailed reports on training activities and participation by RMIU

On-farm demonstrations	Number of demonstrations; Participation of men and women	On-farm demonstrations arranged by end of 2012	Village capacity improvement
Extension training	Number of male and female extension workers that have been trained ; Number of men and women from affected households trained	Village Para-vet and extension workers training from January 2010 to March 2010; Men and women from the affected households trained until 2012.	Improved village capacity in various livelihoods activities
2: Livestock Development Program (financed under JFPR grant other than the livestock assistance financed by EVN)			
Development of grazing lands, grazing practices, fodder .	Area re-developed for grazing per village; Area of different types of grazing land/village; Grazing land area/HH or groups odd HHs	Technical support and assistance have been provided for re-development of grazing lands by 2011 September; Quality of grazing lands is improved;	Improved grazing lands and grazing practices; Improved fodder;
Improved stock for breeding	Number of different kind of livestock and poultry/HH Number of livestock owned by men/women;	Fodder has been developed; At least 80% of beneficiaries have participated in training by March 2012 All HHs have been provided with: 1 cow, 2 sows and 10 chickens by begin of 2011; Every 10HHs received a boar	Improved animal stock for food and selling

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	Livestock diseases and animal deaths; Grazing land areas and standard; Grazing practices; Fodder standard; Animals sold and income from selling;	by begin of 2011; Village received 1 bull by begin of 2011; All HHs have increased livestock numbers by end of 2012;	
Animal health improvement	Number of animal disease cases and their outcome, different animals; Number of animal deaths; Number of vaccinated animals of different kind; Access to veterinary services and animal medicines	Villages have been provided with animal medicines and vaccinations; All HHs have been provided with training in animal health	All HHs improved their capacity in preventive animal health care and disease prevention leading to better livestock
Training and Extension	Number of men and women participated in training in livestock raising; One male and one female extension worker trained; Number of training occasions; Skills trained	Two village extension workers, male and female, trained in each village 2010–2013; At least 80% of beneficiary men and women participated in training	Improved capacity for animal raising and healthcare in villages; Detailed reports on training activities and participation by RMIU
3: Fisheries Development Program (financed under JFPR)			
Reservoir fisheries program			
Time schedule will be planned for time after the reservoir filling			
Establishment of reservoir fisheries program (if the reservoir is filled before JFPR Program completed and if the reservoir fishery is feasible and sustainable)	Number of men/women participating in the program in training program	Number of men and women doing reservoir fishery 3 years, 5 years after the reservoir filling	Adequate fish catches for HH nutrition and income improvement to compensate reduced river fishing
Boats	Number of boats per village before/after the project	Financial and technical support for purchase or fabrication of small paddle	All reservoir fishing HHs own or share a boat

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Cages	Number and type of cages/village	boats provided Financial and technical support to all participating beneficiaries for purchase of cages	All reservoir fishing HHs have adequate number of cages
Fishing gear	Number and type of gears/village	Fishing gear provided to all beneficiaries participating in the program	All reservoir fishing HHs have adequate fishing gears
Training	Number of men and women participated in training; Number of training occasions	Training provided for all interested beneficiaries by	All fishing HHs have achieved and improved their competence in fishing methods and techniques; Detailed reports on training activities and participation by RMIU.
Pond aquaculture program Fish ponds construction (if fish pond is feasible in the resettlement sites)	Number of HHs with fishpond or share in fishpond before/after the project	Fish ponds are constructed for the households who had fishponds before.	Beneficiary HHs have fishpond for aquaculture development
Water supply	% of fishponds with adequate water supply;	All fishponds have adequate water supply by end of Dec 2010	Sustainable water supply to fish ponds
Training	Number of HHs, men and women participated in training; Number of training occasions; Beneficiaries' skills in pond management, fish breeding and disease prevention; Fish productivity improvement	At least 80% of beneficiary HHs have participated in training by end of 2011 in: Pond management, fish species and breeding, fish disease prevention; Yearly productivity improvement in % after the project compared to pre-	All beneficiary HHs have adequate capacity for productive pond aquaculture and they have increased pond fish productivity; HH protein intake secured; Detailed reports on

Extension	Training occasions and skills of male and female extension workers; Fish breeds, fish food, medicines and disease prevention skills available in villages	project 1 male & 1 female extension worker /village trained continuously 2010–2012	training activities and participation by RMIU Trained extension workers in each village
4. Village Forestry Management and Development Program (financed under JFPR)			
Participatory forest inventory	Number of villagers, men and women involved in inventory; Areas for agroforestry identified; NTFP resource forests identified; Areas suitable for industrial/cash crops identified; Areas requiring regeneration and reforestation identified;	Forest inventory made by end of 2009	Inventory over forest areas for zonation into different utilization purposes
Zonation of forest	Zonation of land for different use adequate for needs of all AP villages	Zonation of forest done by end of 2010	Regulatory plan contributing to sustainable forest utilization
Allocation of land for production forest by SB 4 PMB and Local Authority	Formalization of user rights for villagers; All resettlers and host villagers have equitable access and rights to forest resources; Forest allocated appropriate for community forestry; Forest appropriate for NTFPs collection; Areas allocated for HH agro-forestry	Villages have got formalized user rights by January 2011.	All villages and HHs allocated adequate utilization areas for different purposes; Villages have formalized user rights
Community managed forest allocation	Ha of land developed for community managed forest and quality of forest	Forest allocated for community management during 1st year of resettlement (2011) under the approved program of the Province.	Agreed forest areas division between villages
NTFPs collection	Number of men and women in each	User rights to NTFPs	Adequate areas with

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	village with user rights to NTFPs collection; Quality of NTFP resources in allocate forests	collection established by end of 2010, equal rights to men and women	user rights ensured for NTFPs collection, contributing to food and income security
Village nurseries and forest planting	Number and size of nurseries; Participation of men and women in operating village nurseries	Village nurseries establishment and operation carried out from 2010 to 2011.	Improved forest plantation quality
Provision of tools	Number and type of tools received/HH, by men and women	Adequate tools for forestry allocated by end of June 2011	APs have adequate tools for improved forest management
5: Non-Farm Income Generation Program (financed under JFPR)			
Participatory planning of the preferred activities with the beneficiaries	All AP men and women have been provided with opportunity to consider alternative income generation; Demand assessment made on the suggested plans; Plans for training have been prepared in a participatory manner but to be sustainable	All interested beneficiaries have had an opportunity to consider alternative income generation by end of 2011; Plan for training and other inputs prepared by end of 2011	Adequate plan for inputs that have potential to lead opportunities for non-farm income for both men and women
Training and equipment for the identified capacity needs	Technical training has been provided for a relevant number of male and female beneficiaries to provide sustainable income opportunities; Marketing training has been provided for the relevant beneficiaries; Number of men and women participated in each kind of training	At least 25% of the beneficiary HHs have been provided with training and provisions by end of 2013	Cash income generation improved 3 years after the project completion in the resettlement villages; Detailed reports on training activities and participation by RMIU

Table 4: Monitoring Matrix 4: Preliminary Compensation Payment and Rehabilitation Assistance Program in Project Lands

Activity	Performance Indicators	Time-bound targets	Achievement/Output
Detailed Planning, Assessment of Impacts, Compensation and Livelihoods assistance will be done and REMDP Vol. 3 and the schedule for implementation updated after completion of the detailed technical assessment and following consultations with the APs			

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Consultations with APs	<p>APs have participated in detailed assessment of the impacts; Gender separated needs assessment to determine the types of in-kind compensation and economic rehabilitation measures have been carried out</p>	<p>February 2009 consultations made with APs affected by Construction site, following the detailed technical assessment that made possible to define the exact impacted areas; Updating REMDP Vol. 3 by March 2010.</p>	<p>Detailed plan for compensation and assistance; Updating of REMDP</p>
Compensation Payment and rehabilitation support	<p>Houses, land or any assets affected by the project are assessed and valued; APs losing any land, houses or assets are provided with full compensation and rehabilitation support (as detailed in the updated REMDP)</p>	<p>February 2009 consultations made with APs, affected by relocation of Highway 14D, following the detailed technical assessment that made possible to define the exact impacted areas; Updating of REMDP Vol. 3 by March 2010</p> <p>February 2011 consultations made with APs, affected by the transmission line, following the detailed technical assessment that made possible to define the exact impacted areas; Updating of REMDP by end of Sept 2011</p> <p>Compensation payment and rehabilitation support allocated to APs affected in the Construction site in March 2010. Compensation payment and rehabilitation support allocated to APs affected by the relocation of Highway 14D March 2010;</p> <p>Compensation payment and rehabilitation support allocated to APs affected by the transmission line Nov 2011;</p>	<p>Compensation payment and rehabilitation support have been delivered to all APs for any affected houses, land, crops, trees, NTFPs and impacted assets</p>
Graves Relocation	<p>Assistance for removal of graves organized in a culturally proper way; All AP HHHs received allowance for ceremonial arrangements; Removal ceremonies held</p>	<p>Affected graves relocated in time prior to the construction activities start in the respective affected area</p>	<p>New graveyards have been provided in a culturally proper location and manner prior to project activities start in the affected area</p>
<p>Livelihoods Assistance to be planned in consultation with the APs</p>			
Social Management and	<p>During the inception period Information meetings have been held in all</p>		

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Capacity Building

workshops for men and women to inform them on the Project and activities;

Gender separated information meetings on legal rights, labour and wage regulations, STDs and trafficking arranged for the APs

AP villages before the arrival of the construction workers and the start of construction activities

Table 5: Monitoring Matrix 5: Compensation and Livelihoods Assistance Program in Up/Downstream Communities (Financed under JFPR)

Activity	Performance Indicators	Time-bound targets	Achievement/Output
1: Preparatory Activities			
Baseline study on fish migration	Monthly data and reports Oct 2006–Oct 2007	Monthly reporting from measuring stations to Consultant; Final report by 2011	Fish species and migration study in the river areas to be impacted by the project provided for the project planning
Updated Volume 4 of REMDP	Updating of the REMDP concerning the impacts on fish and fishery in up/downstream areas done during Nov-Dec 2007	Updated REMDP by end of 2011	Updated REMDP concerning the mitigation and livelihoods support to up/downstream APs
Improvement of access road Dai Loc District	Road construction according to plan	Construction finalized by end July 2010	Road access contributing to improved livelihoods opportunities for local villagers
2: Downstream Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program			
2a: Pa Dau 2 Livelihoods Support Program Jan 2010–Dec 2011			
Wet rice cultivation and irrigation improvement		2ha of wet rice fields taken into cultivation with functioning irrigation by end of 2012	Irrigation contribute to improved production, food security and income
Upland crop development		All HHs have improved production and stocking of beans and other upland crops by end of 2012	Improved cultivation contribute to improved food security; Improved stocking contributes to better sell prices and increase income
Fishponds development	Number of HHs with fishpond before/after the program implementation	50% of HHs have a share in fishpond with fishpond by end of 2012	Protein sufficiency ensured through fish production; Improved income from fish selling contribute to improved food security and economic status

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Livestock development	<p>Number of livestock owned by men/women; Livestock diseases and animal deaths; Access to veterinary services, animal medicines and vaccination; Grazing land areas and standard; Grazing practices; Fodder standard; Animals sold and income from selling; One male and one female paravet trained</p>	<p>All HHs have received 1 cow, 2 sows and 10 chickens by end of 2010; Every 10HHs received a boar by end of 2010; Village received 1 bull by end of 2010; All HHs have increased livestock numbers by end of 2012; 2 paravets trained continuously 2010–2013; One female poultry extension worker trained continuously 2010–2013;</p>	<p>Improved livestock raising contribute both to increased income from animal selling and improved food security</p>
Capacity training	<p>Number of men/women participated in capacity training of each kind; Number of training occasions held</p>	<p>All HHs participated in livestock raising capacity training; 50% of HHs have participated in capacity training in pond aquaculture; Training held twice/year in 4 years All HHs participated in capacity training in stocking practices; Local irrigation management staff by end of 2010</p>	<p>Improved production capacity, contributing to increased income, better socio-economic, nutritional and health status</p>
2b: Dai Son Commune Livelihoods Support Program Jan 2010–Dec 2011			
Fishponds development	<p>Number of men/women with share in fishpond; Standard of fish food, diseases, access to medicines; Fish production for food/selling; Nutritional status of villagers; Income from fish selling</p>	<p>50% of fishing HHs have a share in fishpond by end of 2012</p>	<p>Protein sufficiency ensured through fish production; Improved income from fish selling contribute to improved food security and economic status</p>
Livestock development	<p>Number of livestock owned by men/women; Livestock diseases and animal deaths;</p>	<p>All commercial fishing HHs have increased livestock numbers by end of 2012</p>	<p>Improved livestock raising contribute both to increased income from animal selling and improved food security</p>

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	Access to veterinary services, animal medicines and vaccination; Grazing land areas and standard; Grazing practices; Fodder standard; Animals sold and income from selling		
Fruit tree cultivation development	Number of HHs and of men/women participating in fruit tree cultivation program; Number of men/women having a share and area in fruit tree cultivation	200ha of improved loong boong cultivation by end of 2012	
Access road construction	Increased mobility of male/female villagers	Permanent vehicle access to villages by end of July 2010	Improved marketing/selling and buying of products by men and women contributing to improved socio-economic standards
Capacity training	Number of men/women participated in capacity training of each kind; Number of training occasions held	50% of fishing HHs have participated in capacity training in pond aquaculture by end of 2012; All commercial fishing HHs have participated in training in livestock raising by end of 2012	Improved production capacity, contributing to increased income, better socio-economic, nutritional and health status
2c: Dai Loc District Livelihoods Support Program Jan 2010–Dec 2011			
Capacity training for alternative income generation	Number of men/women participated in training; Number of training occasions	At least 20% of fishing HHs have received guidance on alternative income generating opportunities by end of 2013	Increase in alternative income generating activities by men and women

80% of the beneficiaries in the downstream areas have received livelihoods assistance by end of 2013

3: Preliminary Livelihoods Support Program in Upstream Communities for Compensating Reduced Fish Resources
Will be planned in detail after completion of the Fish Migration Study, assessment of impacts and consultations with the APs .

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Pond aquaculture development	Number of men/women with share in fishpond; Standard of fish food, diseases, access to medicines; Fish production for food/selling; Nutritional status of villagers; Income from fish selling	Protein sufficiency ensured through fish production;
Reservoir Fishery Program	Cong Don villagers that are fishing in the future reservoir area will be included in the reservoir fishery program	
Livestock raising development	Number of livestock owned by men/women; Livestock diseases and animal deaths; Access to veterinary services, animal medicines and vaccination; Grazing land areas and standard; Grazing practices; Fodder standard; Animals sold and income from selling	Improved livestock raising contribute both to income from animal selling and to food security
Training in NTFPs processing	Male and female beneficiaries participated in training	Cash income through selling of processed NTFP products

Table 6: Monitoring Matrix 6: Social and Health Related Development in the Project Areas

Issue	Development Indicators	Supporting measures implemented according to plan	Expected Output
Regular monitoring of the social and health development in project areas every 6 months using the development indicators. The planned			

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supporting measures should be implemented in the inception of the project activities and continue throughout the project period			
Nutritional status	Protein intake compared to pre-project situation; Child malnutrition rate; Maternal malnutrition rate	Have all AP HHs received timely all planned compensation and supportive measures? Are APs participating in livelihoods development program activities and are able to benefit from training and other supportive measures?	Improved nutritional status due to improved livelihoods
Water & sanitation	Percentage of HHs with access to clean water; Percentage of HHs with access to good latrines	Capacity training on water management, health and sanitation	Improved access to clean water and waste management contribute to improved health status
Health status	Water-related diseases; Malaria cases; Contagious diseases; Maternal mortality rate; Number of patients treated at health stations	Village health workers trained? Access to health services improved? Training and staffing support for DHC provided?	Improved health status through capacity training and improved resources
Labour and cash income	Number of local men and women with new labour opportunities due to the project; Wage levels of local workers compared to immigrant workers; Number of HHs with increased cash income due to the project; Percentage of new businesses run by local people	Information provided for local men and women on labour rights and wages, pricing and use of money	Increase in labour opportunities brings about improved socio-economic status
“Social evils”	Increase in STDs? HIV cases detected? Occurrence of prostitution? Increase of alcoholism? Drug addiction appears? Increase in violence? Number of karaoke and massage	Village information campaigns implemented? Capacity training of WU, health care staff, police, village elders, CPC implemented?	Increase of social evils held back through supportive measures and improved preventive capacity

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Trafficking	bars Known cases of trafficking? Have women/children disappeared?	Village information campaigns implemented? Capacity training of WU, health care staff implemented?	Trafficking held back through information and improved preventive capacity
Women's participation and status	Percentage of women in implementation organization; Women's participation in decision-making bodies; Women's involvement in project organization; Women's participation in technical training; Capacity improvement of WU; Compensation received and ownership certificates by men/women; Grievances initiated by men and women and their outcome; Women's labour and income development compared to men's; Women's participation in social and health awareness programs; Number of female-headed households and single mothers	Gender sensitivity training and participation of all various project implementation bodies; Capacity training of WU; Gender balanced staffing targets in project organization; Gender separated consultation meetings; Gender separated technical training; Gender separated information campaigns and capacity training	Women's status, ownership rights, competence, labour and livelihoods production skills, income, representation in decision-making improved; Capacity of WU improved
Social and cultural stability	Number and cause of conflicts over resources; Number and cause of conflicts between villages; Number and cause of conflicts within villages;	Training of conflict resolution groups; Supportive measures for restoration and development of livelihoods; Livelihoods Development Programs; Regular village consultative meetings; VRDGs recruitment, 50% women and	Social and cultural stability in the affected villages

	<p>Outcome of conflict resolution; men;</p> <p>HH wealth distribution development between villages and within villages;</p> <p>In/out migration;</p> <p>Illegal settlements;</p> <p>Demographic balance/imbalance;</p> <p>Changes in ethnic composition;</p> <p>Stability and role of traditional leadership;</p> <p>Importance of Guol house;</p> <p>Celebration of traditional events;</p> <p>Increase in ethnically mixed marriages and other relationships between men and women</p>	
Social equity	<p>Poor and vulnerable households receive fair compensation;</p> <p>Participation of poor and vulnerable households in project implementation bodies;</p> <p>Participation of poor and vulnerable households in decision-making bodies;</p> <p>Participation of poor and vulnerable households in training programs;</p> <p>Grievances made by poor and vulnerable households</p>	<p>Special attention is given to poor and vulnerable households and they are allocated special support in all project implementation activities</p> <p>Poor and vulnerable HHs have improved their socio-economic status due to the project</p>

5 MONITORING OF DOWNSTREAM IMPACTS BY EVN AFTER PROJECT COMPLETION

5.1 General

The monitoring of downstream impact of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project should be done every year for the first five years after the commissioning of the Project. Thereafter the monitoring should be done every fifth year. The schedule within each year of monitoring is given below. The Terms of Reference of the different topics in the monitoring program is given in Annex 2.

5.2 Water Level and Water Flow Monitoring

- Collecting of data from water level recorders: Monthly or more seldom if batteries can last longer
- Time resolution of the water level recorders: Every hour
- Establishment of discharge rating curves: 8 times the first year at high flow, low flow, and two intermediate flows, four measurements at increasing and four at decreasing flow periods.

5.3 Water Quality Monitoring

Water quality data to be collected four times a year; January, April, July, and October.

5.4 Greenhouse Gas Monitoring

To be collected four times a year: January, April, July, and October, i.e. at the same as for the water quality monitoring.

5.5 Erosion Monitoring

- Monitoring of suspended sediment: Monthly
- Monitoring of riverbank erosion: Twice a year at the end of the dry season (July) and at the end of the wet season (December).
- Monitoring of deposition of alluvial soils: Once a year after the rainy season: The collector mats are deployed in August and the material are collected in December.

5.6 Fish Monitoring

- Fishery yield monitoring: Fishermen groups log data every day to be collected once a month.
- Fish species monitoring: Fishermen groups log data every day to be collected once a month.
- Mercury concentration in fish flesh: Flesh sample of large specimen of carnivorous fish (e.g. Bagarius yarelli) are collected once a year.

5.7 Monitoring Report

An annual monitoring report should be delivered by the end of March the year after.

5.8 Revising the Monitoring Program

Every 10th year the monitoring program should be revised.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA)

1. RATIONALE

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Program will be established to follow the progress of the implementation of REMDP, Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, to provide feedback to project implementation management, to identify any problems as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment of implementation arrangements, and to assess the achievement of the project's goals of resettlement and livelihoods restoration and development. Internal monitoring will be done by RMIU that will deliver monthly reports on the activities and the progress of REMDP implementation and annual activity reports. An independent monitoring agency (IMA) will be engaged to do a semi-annual monitoring, based on the internal reporting data, and additional data to be collected by IMA whenever needed.

2. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

Monitoring and evaluation will take place throughout and after the project implementation, totally 4 years. It will assess whether the objectives of REMDP on resettlement, livelihoods and social development have been appropriate and have been met, with focus on whether the APs' socio-economic status has been restored and improved. M&E program will accordingly assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the REMDP implementation.

IMA will cover the project implementation activities in three project areas: Reservoir resettlement areas; Project Land areas; and Up/downstream areas. Various measures will be taken in these different areas to both compensate and mitigate the negative impacts following the hydropower project implementation, and to improve the socio-economic status of the people affected by the project through focused livelihoods and social development programs.

The independent monitoring will be based on the agreed project documents of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, i.e. REMDP (Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan), Gender Action Plan and Public Health Action Plan. The policy background to be followed is given in ADB policies on involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, gender and development, and public communications.

The purpose of the independent monitoring is to:

- 1) Strengthen the management capacity of the resettlement implementing agencies through provision of objective analysis of the resettlement implementation progress and recommendations to resolve any outstanding issues.
- 2) Provide an objective assessment of the materialization of the REMDP targets through verification of internal monitoring data and actual monitoring, of various aspects of the implementation program, especially the socio-economic development and social stability of the AP communities and the outcomes of the programs.

3. APPROACH

The focus of the independent monitoring and evaluation will be on the success of the project to encompass the approach of community participation, support and transparency, gender and ethnic sensitivity, enhancement of vulnerable groups, and the task of poverty reduction. The issue areas

and questions contained in this approach will be incorporated in monitoring of all plans, activities, deliveries and outputs:

- **Consultation and participation:** Monitor the participatory process and various mechanisms as well as measures taken, both in terms of the quality and meaningfulness of this process, and the extent that primary stakeholders actively participate in the process, and if the measures implemented meet the absorptive capacity of the APs. This monitoring will be partly undertaken at village level groups meetings as part of the social mobilization activities.
- **Transparency:** Monitor how information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all APs have the proper information and access to knowledge. Related to this is the functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available to the population as a whole.
- **Disclosure:** Monitor the disclosure of the updated and detailed plans to affected people for the cultural and language appropriateness of the disclosure methods, and whether affected people know their entitlements and know whether they have received all of their entitlements.
- **Gender:** Monitor and assess (i) the designed institutional and staffing mechanisms, (ii) women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process, (iii) gender inclusiveness such as health programs for men and women, and technical training to both men and women, rather than segregating health awareness for women and technical training for men, although the programs might be implemented in gender separated groups; (iv) delivery of land titles in the names of both husband and wife; (v) that all compensation has been delivered to both husband and wife, together; and (vi) the effectiveness of resettlement and livelihoods programs for restoring and developing women's income and living standards.
- **Ethnic minority concerns:** Monitor and assess the adequacy of the measures taken to address ethnic minority concerns.
- **Vulnerable groups:** Monitor the appropriateness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures.
- **Poverty reduction:** Evaluate the adequacy of the various activities for reaching the long-term sustainability and poverty reduction goals.
- **Grievance mechanism:** Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved.

4. IMPLEMENTATION COVERAGE

The IMA will monitor and assess all key steps and aspects in the project implementation as given in the REMDP, from detailed planning into finalized implementation. Issues for monitoring throughout the project period are detailed in the matrix with Tables 1 to 6 in the REMDP Volume 1 Chapter 8. The IMA will verify that the project implementation is (i) completed in a timely manner, (ii) consistent with the principles and strategies outlined in the REMDP, and (iii) adequate with respect to the REMDP targets. The IMA will monitor and verify the data produced by the internal

monitoring, and assess the adequacy of the REMDP approach of participation and capacity training of APs. The IMA will also assess the project's ability in maintaining social stability, in conflict prevention, and potential changes in APs' health and socio-cultural status.

Monitoring and evaluation will take place at several steps in each of the different project areas, i.e. reservoir, project lands and down/upstream areas. The common objectives for livelihoods restoration and development and for social development form the basis for specific time-bound targets and indicators of success for each area. The fundamental principles of gender sensitivity, ethnic minority concerns and poverty reduction are cross-cutting for all indicators.

The stepwise focus of M&E on the success of the project to deliver and perform according to the plan will follow the implementation of the various activities according to the project schedule. Each project phase contains special targets for livelihoods restoration and for social development with indicators accordingly. The indicators for monitoring the progress with time-bound key targets and outputs to be achieved at completion of each REMDP component are shown in the matrix of Tables 2 and 3 in REMDP Volume 1 Chapter 8 for the reservoir area, Table 4 in REMDP Volume 1 Chapter 8 for Project Lands and Table 5 in REMDP Volume 1 Chapter 8 for the down/upstream areas. Table 6 in REMDP Volume 1 Chapter 8 covers regular monitoring of the social development throughout the project and in the different project areas.

The monitoring matrix is divided into six separate parts as follows:

1. Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the REMDP (Song Bung 4 HPMB, Quang Nam Province, Nam Giang and Dai Loc districts, affected communes and villages, and RMIU), (April 2008 – December 2008)
2. Reservoir Resettlement Planning and Implementation
 - i. Participatory Design & Planning of Resettlement Sites (May 2008-Dec 2009)
 - ii. Construction of Resettlement Sites with public Facilities and associated Infrastructure (March 2010 – April 2012)
 - iii. Physical Progress in Construction of Resettlement Sites and Delivery to APs (May 2011 - June 2012)
 - iv. Relocation, Compensation and Transitional Support (June 2010 – June 2012)
 - v. Community Mobilization and Capacity Training on Resettlement
3. Implementation of the Livelihoods Development Program for Reservoir Resettlers (January 2009 - Dec 2012, 4 years)
 - i. Crop Development Program
 - ii. Livestock Development Program
 - iii. Fisheries Development Program
 - iv. Village Forestry Management and Development Program
 - v. Non-Farm Income Generation Program
4. Compensation Payment for Papang host village on May 2010 and Livelihood Restoration and Livelihood Improvement Support for reservoir inundated villages and host village Pa Pang (2010 – December 2012).

5. Compensation and Livelihoods Assistance Program in Down/upstream Communities no budget (January 2010-December 2013. 4 years):
 - i. Preparatory activities
 - ii. Downstream Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program
 - a) Pa Dau 2 Village Livelihoods Support Program
 - b) Dai Son Commune Livelihoods Support Program
 - c) Dai Loc District Livelihoods Support Program
 - iii. Preliminary Livelihoods Support Program in Upstream Communities

6. Social and Health Related Development in the Project Areas, see Table 6.

The IMA will assess whether the time-bound targets given in the matrix have been reached at each phase of the project implementation, and if the socio-economic status of the APs has been improved (i) from the baseline, (ii) from the previous monitoring period, and (iii) to the targeted level. In cases where either there have not been improvements since the previous monitoring period, or the targets have not been met, the IMA will analyze the reasons for the failure and recommend necessary improvement measures.

5. METHOD

The IMA will carry out its work based on the detailed monitoring indicators according to the matrix. The following activities will be undertaken bi-annually:

- Data collection, using and validating data collected by the RMIU, by collecting data together with the RMIU, and collecting additional data if needed;
- Field visits, observation and interviews;
- Data analysis covering all the monitoring indicators;
- Report to ADB.

6. TIME SCHEDULE AND REPORTING

Monitoring will be conducted bi-annually in one-month periods at the time. The total period for monitoring will be 4 years, comprising of 8 monitoring occasions and 8 monitoring reports delivered to ADB. At the end of the project period the IMA will deliver a Final Monitoring Report to ADB, covering the whole project implementation period analyzing the outcome of activities.

The bi-annual reports will contain a description of monitoring activities, findings in relation to whether the project activities have been implemented and completed as planned and budgeted, findings in relation to achievement of objectives, and recommendations, timetable and budget for addressing outstanding problems.

Annex 2: Terms of Reference for Monitoring of Downstream Related Impacts after Commissioning of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project

GENERAL

This monitoring program is aimed at assessing the water related downstream impacts after the implementation of the Project, and when the power station has come into normal operation. By understanding the impacts and the reasons behind, the monitoring program will also serve as a basis for developing mitigation measures, and adjusting these over time for better performance in the future. The program is based on parameters that have indicative value for the impacts. The monitoring stations will mainly be localized to monitor the impacts from the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project. However, some of the impacts may also be due to the A Vuong Hydropower Project. The following downstream impacts will be monitored in this program:

- Water level and water flow
- Water quality
- Release of greenhouse gases
- Erosion
- Deposition of alluvial soil
- Fish meat mercury content
- Fishery yield and fish species composition

WATER LEVEL AND WATER FLOW MONITORING

The regulation will create large changes in water flow and water level. These will be decisive for many of the impacts on other issues like environment and human water use. It is therefore important to have water level and water flow monitoring at strategic sections. In practical terms, the water levels will be monitored by deployment of battery driven hydrostatic pressure sensors with data recording on the bottom of the river. These can be online for data transfer, or data can be collected at certain intervals, e.g. when changing battery. The resolution of the data should be one hour. At the deployment sites, discharge rating curves must be established to allow transforming the water level records into water flow data.

Water levels and water flow should be monitored at the following five stations:

- Song Bung just upstream of the confluence with A Vuong
- Song Bung just upstream of the tailrace entrance from the Song Bung 4 Power Plant
- Song Bung just upstream of the entrance of the tailrace water from A Vuong Power Plant
- Song Bung just upstream of the confluence with Song Cai
- Song Bung just upstream of Ai Nghia

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Water quality should be monitored with sampling 4 times a year (Jan-Apr-Jul-Oct) at the following stations:

- Just downstream of the Song Bung 4 Dam (if minimum release)
- Just downstream of the tailrace from the Song Bung 4 Power Plant

- Just upstream of the outlet from A Vuong Power Plant
- Hoi Khach (just after the confluence with Song Cai)
- Ai Nghia (just upstream of the connection canal between Vu Gia and Thu Bon rivers)

The sampling should be coordinated with the sampling for the monitoring of the greenhouse gas release (see below).

The following Water Quality parameters should be monitored:

- Temperature
- Oxygen
- TOC
- pH
- Turbidity
- Chlorophyll-a
- Total Phosphorus
- PO₄-P
- Total Nitrogen
- NO₃
- NH₄
- Arsenic
- Iron

As the pollution from mining is assessed to be of minor importance, heavy metals are not included in the water quality parameters above.

GREENHOUSE GAS MONITORING

The green house gas monitoring will not be done with the aim of assessing the total amount of greenhouse gas emission, i.e. (i) the diffusion of gas from the reservoir surface and (ii) the breakdown of above water biomass. The releases through the turbines, (spillway, if the deep water type is chosen), as well as through the minimum release, will be monitored. This will be done by measuring the concentration of methane and carbon dioxide in the reservoir at the water withdrawal depth, and at the same time the corresponding concentration will be measured in the 3 effluents (turbine, spillway, and minimum release) and the river downstream. The differences in concentration will indicate how much has been released into the atmosphere by pressure fall combined with turbulent mixing and heating. It should be noted that taking samples of supersaturated gasses in water is difficult, as they start to release as soon as the sample is brought to the surface and pressure falls.

To measure the surface diffusion of the gases from the reservoir and from the above water degradation of organic material, is regarded as a too large task for this monitoring programme. The degree of super saturation of methane and carbon dioxide in the deepwater of the reservoir will tell a lot of the total emission potential from the reservoir, and how it develops.

EROSION MONITORING

The regulation will create large changes in the erosion and deposition pattern in the downstream river. The dam will trap suspended material. The diurnal water level fluctuations will create river

bank erosion and making the river banks steeper. The reduction of floods will reduce the deposition of alluvial soils which are important for both riverbank gardening and floodplain farming.

Monitoring of Suspended Sediments

This will be done by taking monthly samples at the same 5 stations as in the water quality monitoring and analyze the following:

- Suspended sediments, and material divided into inorganic and organic fractions
- Turbidity

For filtering of the water, pre-ignited and pre-weighed Whatman GFC filters with average pore size of 1.2 micrometer should be used. After a couple of years of measuring a correlation between suspended sediments and turbidity can be created. Future monitoring can then measure turbidity, and the suspended solids can be calculated by the correlation. Turbidity is a much cheaper parameter to monitor.

Monitoring of Riverbank Erosion

This should be done in the Bung river stretch between the Song Bung 5 Reservoir and the confluence with Song Cai, and the Vu Gia river stretch between Song Cai and Ai Nghia. In each river stretch, 5 erosion prone study sites should be established, i.e. sites where the river bank is made up by loose material (silt, sand and soil) and not by rock. In each of these sites the lower and upper edges of the river bank should be localized by GPS with an accuracy of one meter or better. The slope between the upper and lower edges should be leveled to assess the slope profile. This should be done every year in the low flow season.

This will give an understanding of the magnitude of the riverbank erosion, the loss of floodplain area for back yard farming, and the change of riverbank area and steepness.

Riverbank dwellers should be interviewed about any slide that has occurred the last year, and such sites should be visited, measured and documented with photo. Satellite imagery can possibly also be a supplement to the monitoring.

Monitoring of Deposition of Alluvial Soils

The high floods deposit fertile alluvial soils both onto riverbanks and floodplains and are important both for farming and the natural environment. The dam will reduce the high floods, and thereby the deposition of alluvial soils. Over the years this can impoverish the soils both on the riverbank and the floodplain making the soil more inorganic.

The deposition can be measured onto artificial grass mats of the type used in door mats or on balconies, which often have fibres (grass) of approximately 2 cm. Sheets of 0.5 x 0.5 m is a suitable size.

This should be measured in the Bung river stretch between the Song Bung 5 Reservoir and the confluence with Song Cai, and the Vu Gia river stretch between Song Cai and Ai Nghia, at the same sites as in the riverbank erosion monitoring. At each of these sites, 3 sheets should be deployed in the river bank and 3 sheets onto the floodplain. The deployment should be done at the onset of the wet season (September) and taken up at the end of the wet season (December). To secure that the

mud retaining mats are rendered undisturbed throughout the rainy season, the deployment should be done in connection with private gardens of river bank dwellers.

MONITORING OF FISH AND OTHER IMPORTANT AQUATIC RESOURCES

This monitoring consists of the following:

- Fishery yield monitoring,
- Fish species monitoring, and
- Mercury concentration in fish meat.

The last item is related to the potential methylation of mercury in the reservoir sediments, which will make the mercury remains from the gold mining much more bio-accumulative than the metallic mercury that is present prior to the impounding of Song Bung 4 Reservoir.

All these three monitoring will utilize material from the same sampling in the fishery yield monitoring. The fishery yield monitoring will be a continuation of the study on aquatic resources that has been carried out in September-December 2006 (see Chapter 16), and will be organized in the same way. However, as this is a program for downstream impact monitoring, it will only cover the following two downstream river sections:

- Song Bung 4 Dam to the confluence with Song Cai/Vu Gia
- Vu Gia River from the confluence with Song Bung and down to Ai Nghia

For fish and other aquatic products the data needs to be collected by help of local fishermen. The collection should be done around the year and comprise of the following:

- Fish catch (number and weight)
- Fish species in the catch
- Fish size (average and maximum weight of each species)
- Shrimp catch (weight)
- Shrimp species in the catch
- Crab catch (weight)
- Crab species
- Snail catch (weight)
- Snail species
- Shellfish catch (weight)
- Shellfish species

It is important that the data from this monitoring program, which is aimed at assessing the fish status and development after the regulation, can be compared with the baseline data which is being collected at present, and thus can serve as basis for remediation and compensation, etc. The practical data collection should therefore be organized as outlined below.

A photo album of the fish species, and other utilized species, identified during the EIA Study has been prepared. Fishermen, or families that fish more or less every day, should be contracted to report their catch of the different species every day (or fishing tour) both with respect to numbers, species, weight and where the catch was taken, and by which method. The photo album will be their identification literature, to help them getting the correct Latin names on the different species. In the

field manual (Photo album, etc) numbers will be used instead of Latin names, which is often long and complicated.

Within each of the two river stretches at least 5 fishermen (single person or boat team) must report their catch from every fishing tour. In total this will give 10 data set of fish catch from the downstream river.

Data will be collected from the groups every month by the monitoring team.

The contracted fishermen must also give the information they have with respect to the following of the different populations:

- Spawning grounds
- Migration patterns
- Fish catch before

The fishermen must get some payment for the job as it will imply extra work in their daily fishing.

A detailed field work instruction (Manual) for the fishermen must be elaborated in their language including the photo-album as well as forms to be filled in with results of each fishing tour. These forms should be made on plastic paper which can be written on with pencil even in rainy weather. The fishermen must be equipped with spring scale weights of different sensitivity, from 0-0.5 kg, 0-5 kg, 0-30 kg, etc., and a measuring ruler (e.g. a folding ruler), so the fish can be measured and weighted properly.

The form should contain information on what kind of fishing gear that is used, so it is possible to calculate the catch by different gears. For gillnets the mesh size should be given, for long line the number of hooks, etc. The number of hours of fishing each tour should also be noted as to be able to calculate “catch per unit effort” CPUE.

The total number of fishermen should be registered’, and the total catch of the different species in Song Bung can be calculated for each month by proportioning.

The monitoring team must participate in the first fishing tour and teach the fishermen (teams) how to use the photo album and how to perform the weighing and the measuring of the catch, as well as how to fill in the reporting forms. Every month the monitoring experts must visit the fishermen to collect their data and pay their salary.