

Social Monitoring Report

Final Report
July 2015

VIE: Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project

Prepared by Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project Management Board (SB4HPMB) for the Vietnam Electricity and the Asian Development Bank.

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SONG BUNG 4 HYDROPOWER PROJECT

**FINAL INDEPENDENT MONITORING
REPORT**

**RESETTLEMENT AND ETHNIC MINORITY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Final report

Prepared by



VICA Consultants International Ltd.

July 2015

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| SB4HP | Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project |
| RSs | Resettlement Sites |
| PPF | Project Policy Framework |
| CHF | Canadian Hunger Foundation |
| DMS | Detailed Measurement Survey |
| HHs | Households |
| APs | Affected Persons |
| REMDP | Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan |
| JFPR | Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction |
| CPC | Communal People's Committee |
| DPC | District People's Committee |
| PPC | Provincial People's Committee |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| RMIU | Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit |
| EVN | Electricity of Vietnam |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| LURC | Land Use Right Certificate |
| MOLISA | Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs |
| IOL | Inventory of Losses |
| PMB | Project Management Board |
| LFDC | Land Fund Development Centre |
| USD | United State Dollar |
| VND | Vietnam Dong |

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

I.1. Project Description

1. Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project (SB4HP) is the structure ranked in group A under the planning of hydropower system in Vu Gia – Thu Bon river basin in Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam province, Vietnam. The project investor is Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) who has assigned Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project Management Unit (SB4HPMU) to cover the structure construction management. The project started construction activities in June 2010 and completed in Quarter 4, 2014.

2. The designed capacity of the structure is 156MW with two Francis turbines (78MWx2). The annual average output is 586.25 million KWH. The output will be transferred to the national power gridline via Thach My 500/220KV Substation for social-economic activities. In addition, the project's other benefit is to flood prevention, salinity prevention and irrigation and drainage for downstream area of Vu Gia-Thu Bon river basin.

Table 1: Specifications of SB4 Hydropower Plant

| | |
|---|--|
| Normal water level | : 222.5m |
| Dead water level (MNC) | : 205m |
| Gross capacity | : 510.8 million m3 |
| Net capacity | : 233.99 million m3 |
| Area of reservoir in normal water level | : 15.65km2 |
| Maximum | : 156MW |
| guaranteed output (Ndb) | : 35.93MW |
| Average Energy Yield (Eo) | : 586.25 million kWh |
| Maximum flow | : 166m3/s |
| Average water column | : 112.73m |
| Weir | : RCC 144m height, crest is 345m long. |
| Spillway | : 6 storages (12mx12m), operated with hydro-cylinder |
| Concrete water pilot tunnel | : 3.2km long, inner diameter = 7.2m |
| Take-off | : Reinforced concrete tower type, crest elevation = 188.6m |
| Pressure controlling tower | : Reinforced concrete well, diameter = 16m |
| Plant | : Opened, reinforced concrete, dimensions = 65.5m x 20.8m x 8.29m |
| Distribution stations | : Outdoor, dimensions 90mx49m, connected to the system through a 220KV double joint. |
| Turbine | : vertical axis Francis type Diameter 2.95m |
| Generator | : vertical axis, 3 phases, 78MW output, f=50hz |

3. The Project's main packages are funded by ADB via Loan Agreement VIE 2429 signed with GoV in 2008

Table 2: List of Project's main packages

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Package XL01 | : Construction design of the head works: main dam, spillway |
| Package XL02 | : Construction design of the grid: Pilot tunnel, take-off, plant, pressure control tower |
| Package TB04 | : Electro-mechanics facilities and technical services |
| Package TB05 | : Mechanical facilities and technical services |
| Package TV02 | : Construction Supervision Consultant of the main work |
| Package TV01 | : Independent Monitoring Consultant |

4. In addition, there are construction items such as resettlement sites, road, electricity, bypass, Administrative quarter charged to the counterpart fund of EVN.

I.2. The project objectives and scope

5. SB4HP aims at power output contribution to social-economic development in Quang Nam in particular and in the whole gridline in general. Besides, the construction of the reservoir engages to flood and drought regulation in the region, controlled irrigation for local crop production as well as that in the whole downstream region.

6. The APs' living conditions will be improved or at least restored while the traditional culture of the indigenous Co Tu people in the project area will be preserved.

7. SB4HP is located on Bung River, in Zuoih commune, Ta Poo and Cha Val commune, Nam Giang. Water will be discharged to Bung River and run to Vu Gia River system which is one of large basins in Quang Nam province.

I.3. Implementation milestones

8. Implementation milestones

- Construction commencement: 3/9/2010;
- River backfilling: 16/1/2012;
- Storing water in the reservoir: 1/8/2014;
- Operation of the Electricity Generation Unit No. 1: September 2014;
- Operation of the Electricity Generation Unit No. 2: October 2014;

9. In addition to the construction of main works, the Project also involves the immigration of 232 households with approximately 1,051 people to new resettlement sites. Resettlement activities, livelihood restoration and compensation and assistance to APs were implemented by the PMU in coordination with local authorities, following the participatory procedures and on the basis of consensus in compliance with GoV's regulations as well as ADB's social safeguards policies. Apart from environmental protection, forest plantation, other impact mitigation programs were also introduced along the project construction progress. The regular monitoring and supervision were also ensured by the partners and stakeholders.

Table 3: Implementation progress of project components

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Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project – funded by ADB

| Items | Implementation schedule | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | 2009- 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Temporary facilities for workers | Capital construction | Continue using | Continue using | Continue using | Dismantled before handing over of construction works |
| Disposal sites No. 1, 2, 3, 4 | Grading of disposal sites | Continue using | Continue using | Continue using | Treatment of the disposal sites before handing over of construction works. |
| Auxiliary areas | Construction of Explosives warehouse | Complete the lab, Explosives warehouse, petroleum storage, complete the road to the stone mine and excavate the organic soil. | Continue using, exploiting | Continue using, exploiting | Dismantled before handing over of construction works. The stone mine is kept to hand over to the locality |
| The haul road | Construct a 12km long road from the National Highway 14D to the plant | Continue using | Continue using | Continue using | Maintained, repaired for continuous use |
| Operation management area | Basically completed and come into operation | Continue using | Continue using | Continue using | Continue using |
| Main tunnels and sub-tunnels | Construction | Complete the sub-tunnel No.1 and start excavating the main tunnel; the sub-tunnel No.2 is being excavated.; | Pouring concrete the tunnel | Finish pouring the concrete for tunnel cover and only access tunnels have not been concretized yet. | The main tunnel has been completed and inspected. |

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Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project – funded by ADB

| Items | Implementation schedule | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| | 2009- 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Surge tank | Excavation for construction of surge tank | Continue construction | The excavation and reinforcement works have been finished, the concrete will be poured. | The surge tank has been poured with concrete. | Surge tank has been completed and inspected. |
| Main dam, weir | Excavation for construction of the right dam shoulders | Start pouring concrete | Continue pouring concrete RCC for the 2 dam shoulders. | Finish pouring 844.565 m ³ /850.000m ³ of concrete RCC for the main dam and 17.510m ³ /35.867m ³ for the weir | Finish pouring the concrete RCC for the main dam and weir since 01/04/2014. |
| Diversion culvert | Construction of the diversion culvert | The diversion culvert is basically completed, the Valve groove of the diversion culvert is being installed | The diversion culvert is completed | The diversion culvert is completed | Finish locking the diversion culvert. On 01/08/2014, the diversion culvert was locked successfully, the water has been stored since then. |
| Intake | Not implemented yet | The open reinforcement has been basically completed | The intake has been concretized, the temporary bridge is being constructed | The concrete work and equipment installation are completed | The intake is inspected and completed |
| Plant | Not implemented yet | Not implemented yet | The excavation is completed and 9700 m ³ of concrete is poured. | The concrete work is basically completed, the concrete work for phase 2 at embedded parts is not completed. The roof of the plant is | Completed |

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Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project – funded by ADB

| Items | Implementation schedule | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|
| | 2009- 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| | | | | finished. | |
| Distribution station | Not implemented yet | Not implemented yet | Not implemented yet | Finish the excavation of foundation pit. The columnar foundation is poured with concrete. | Completed |
| Install the electrical mechanical equipment and hydraulic mechanical equipment | Not implemented yet | Not implemented yet | Not implemented yet | Install the electrical mechanical equipment and hydraulic mechanical equipment | Completed |

Table 4: Summary of site clearance and resettlement implementation

| Resettlement | Implementation schedule | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | 2009- 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| The compensation, assistance and site clearance work | Complete the compensation, assistance options for construction roads, roads to the resettlement areas and operation house, the main dam, auxiliary areas and Pa Pang resettlement area, disposal areas, national road 14D for affected HHs in Vinh village, Ta | Complete the compensation, assistance options for the road to PaDhi resettlement area, power grid to the resettlement area... | Complete the compensation, assistance options for APs in Pa Rum A, PaRum B, Taul villages, Cha Val commune... | Support for reclamation of farming land, construction the Guol house and wordship in accordance with local people's customs in Parum A, Parum B, PaDhi villages. | Complete the compensation, assistance for site clearance for the construction of main works and flooding area before water storage by 01/8/2014. |

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| Resettlement | Implementation schedule | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 2009- 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| | Poo commune and some AHs in Cha Val commune. | | | | |
| Road to the PaRum B resettlement area (combined with the construction road for Song Bung 2 hydropower plant) | Not implemented yet | Completed, being handed over and come into operation | Completed, handed over and come into operation | Come into operation | Come into operation |
| Road to the Pa Pang resettlement area | Not implemented yet | Macadam aggregate is spread and 13,4/15,4km of bituminous surface is treated. | Complete 2/3 of the package | Completed, handed over and come into operation | Come into operation |
| Road to the PaDhi resettlement area | Not implemented yet | Excavation work for the subgrade and longitudinal drainage system, the 1st macadam aggregate layer are being implemented | Cong Don village – Zuoil commune section is completed, the the 1st macadam aggregate layer and structures on the road are completed in the remaining road section. | Completed, handed over and come into operation | Come into operation |
| Pa Pang resettlement area | Not implemented yet | 80% of infrastructure and public Works are completed. and 90% of AHs have completed construction of their houses. | Completed, handed over and come into operation | Come into operation | Come into operation |
| PaRum A, PaRum B and PaDhi resettlement areas, the administrative center of Zuoil commune | Not implemented yet | The design drawings is approved on 25/11/2011 by PMU and the bidding documents are being issued. | Public works are being constructed. The PaDhi resettlement area is completed | 100% of the work quantity is completed | Completed, handed over and come into operation |
| Power supply for resettlement areas | Not implemented yet | Implemented | Implemented | The 35kV power line for resettlement areas is handed over and comes into operation | Power for PaRum A, PaRum B and PaDhi resettlement areas is supplied. |

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| <i>Resettlement</i> | <i>Implementation schedule</i> | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| | <i>2009- 2010</i> | <i>2011</i> | <i>2012</i> | <i>2013</i> | <i>2014</i> |
| The land above flooding area in Parum B village | Not implemented yet | Not implemented yet | Not implemented yet | Identification of the current situation of the land area, measurement and zoning of land area | Identification of the current situation of the land area, measurement and zoning of land area |

I.4. Implementation arrangements

10. The project Executive Agency is EVN. Following the regulation on management decentralization, GENCO 2 is authorized to identify, approve subprojects and be responsible for project management. SB4HPMU was established under GENCO 2 to take charge of general project implementation. In addition, RMIU and the district's Livelihood Committee (responsible for JFPR program implementation) formed in Nam Giang District and local authority as well as people in Zuoih, Ta Poo and Cha Val communes also participate in project implementation.

I.5. Description and explanation about changes in project scope, relevant institutional issues or implementation arrangements

11. Updated REMDP Volume 3 prepared by Mott MacDonald Consultant verified changes in the project design, conducted DMS for the affected areas and people as well as implementation of REMDP as of May 2010. The updates cover the following aspects:

- Description of land for project construction (Section 1- REMDP, Vol 3);
- Scope of land acquisition and resettlement (Section 2 - REMDP, Vol 3);
- Impact assessment (Section 3 - REMDP, Vol 3); and
- Pricing of asset loss (Section 4 - REMDP, Vol 3).

12. The monitoring over these activities shows that the implementation has complied with the requirements in REMDP Vol 3. The updates have generated requirements for the resolution of the outstanding issues in the current context.

13. The updated version provides project information, impact assessment and pricing of asset loss as well as changed entitlements/benefits based on the finalized DMS results and estimations following detailed technical design. There was no significant changes in impacts in comparison with those anticipated in REMDP Vol 3 given little change in affected areas. Meanwhile, the resettlement cost has been raised due to inflation and compliance with regulations of Quang Nam PPC.

I.6. Term of Reference for Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO)

I.6.1. The assignment objectives

14. Strengthen management capacity of agencies in charge of resettlement implementation by analyzing targets of resettlement implementation progress and recommending solutions to the outstanding issues

15. Introduce objective assessment on implementation of REMDP objectives through independent monitoring and actual monitoring data about implementation aspects, especially regarding social economic development, social sustainability of affected communities and the program results.

I.6.2. Scope of consulting services

16. The IMO will cover the project activities in 3 project regions: resettlement area for reservoir; project land area and upstream and downstream area. Various measures will be adopted in these area not only to compensate for and mitigate adverse impacts caused by the hydropower projects but also to improve the socio-economic status of affected people through the concentrated socio-economic program.

17. The monitoring activities will be conducted on the basis of the project documents as agreed before: REMDP, Gender Action Plan and Public Health Action Plan. The legal basis will

follow the policies on involuntary resettlement, indigenous people, gender issues and development and public information of ADB.

II. SUMMARY OF REMDP IMPLEMENTATION

II.1. Monitoring progress and legal bases

18. The project has impacts on 636 HHs (234 relocated HHs) and about 2,252.43 of different types of land (productive, forestry, public land...) of Nam Giang district. The primary list of project impacts is as follows:

Table 5: Some project's impacts on land and HHs

| No | Construction items | No of AHs | Area (ha) |
|-----------|--|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Reservoir in village 2, Zuoih commune | 64 | 598.56 |
| 2 | Reservoir and Resettlement site in Pa Dhi village | 76 | 242.05 |
| 3 | Reservoir and Resettlement site in Pa Rum A village | 49 | 265.46 |
| 4 | Reservoir in Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune | 76 | 266.87 |
| 5 | Administrative center of Zuoih commune | 18 | 4.46 |
| 6 | Resettlement site in Pa Pang village, Ta Poo commune | 25 | 45.99 |
| 7 | Reservoir in Ta Ui village, Cha Val commune | 25 | 236.79 |
| 8 | Auxiliary works, temporary facilities for workers | 61 | 34.77 |
| 9 | Main dam | 09 | 68.13 |
| 10 | Disposal area | 34 | 32.75 |
| 11 | Auxiliary area I | 35 | 29.12 |
| 12 | Auxiliary area II (Explosion area) | 07 | 5.60 |
| 13 | 110 kV power line for construction | 22 | 0.88 |
| 14 | Reservoir in Vinh village, phase 1, Ta Poo commune | 04 | 24.69 |
| 15 | Reservoir in Vinh village, phase 2, Ta Poo commune | 131 | 396.31 |
| | Total | 636 | 2,252.43 |

(Source: Center for Land Fund Development and PMU, 12/2014)

19. VICA Consultants International Ltd. was contracted to provide independent monitoring service on implementation of "Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) – Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project" in Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province. The consulting contract is valid in 6 years (from 2009 to December 2014). As this is the last periodical monitoring batch of the consulting service, the IMO has reviewed the activities since the project beginning to have an overview and for the preparation of Consulting service final report. The assessment on the project impacts towards households regarding resettlement, livelihood restoration and other issues will be presented in detailed in the Final Report. The table below summarizes where and when the Consulting service was provided.

Table 6: Summary of implementation progress of Independent Monitoring reports

| No. | Report | Implementation date | Location |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Report No.1 | June 2009 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune |
| 2 | Report No.2 | December 2009 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |
| 3 | Report No.3 | May 2010 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |
| 4 | Report No.4 | January 2011 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |
| 5 | Report No.5 | July 2011 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Ta Poo commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |
| 6 | Report No.6 | December 2011 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Ta Poo commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |

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| No. | Report | Implementation date | Location |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 7 | Report No.7 | June 2012 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Ta Poo commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |
| 8 | Report No.8 | December 2012 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Ta Poo commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |
| 9 | Report No.9 | June 2013 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Ta Poo commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |
| 10 | Report No.10 | December 2013 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Ta Poo commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune |
| 11 | Report No.11 | July 2014 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Ta Poo commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune, Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district |
| 12 | Report No.12 | December 2014 | Thanh My town, TaBhing commune, Ta Poo commune, Chal Val commune, Zuoih commune, Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district |

(Source: IMO, 12/2014)

20. Through monitoring missions, good points and shortcomings have been found. The following table will summarize all the monitoring progress and outstanding issues in each monitoring mission¹ to have a overview of the project implementation in terms of 3 main issues: (i) resettlement; (ii) income restoration and (iii) ethnic minorities, gender issues, health care...

¹ Details are presented in 12 periodical monitoring reports.

Table 7: Summary of main issues during monitoring missions

| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|---|---|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Monitoring mission | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved |
| 1st monitoring 6/2009 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of RMIU staff are part-time staff so they have spent less time for the project - Some AHs are not fully aware of the project information - Some AHs have not yet received compensation as they said that the compensation rate is low/insufficient DMS in Vinh village and Thanh My district town. - It takes a long time to conduct the DMS due to the large area and difficulties in identifying current situation of land. | Not yet solved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are difficulties in implementing livelihood models due to the complicated terrain. - The local people's intellectual standard is low - Some kinds of breeds are not adaptable to the local climate | Not yet solved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rate of common diseases of the people is still high: 38% - Gender issues have been integrated in project activities but such integration is not effective. - Community consultation meetings and livelihood training sources are interpreted into Co Tu ethnic minority language but due to the low intellectual standard, local people can not understand well what they have been trained. | Not yet solved |
| 2nd | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |

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| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| monit oring 12/200 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AHs know clearly about the project information - Additional DMS for some AHs has been provided - Meeting and payment has been made for AHs in Thanh My district town | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction commencement is delayed 2 months due to the long-lasting appraisal process. - Other items: roads to Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B...is delayed due to the long-lasting design process - Additional assets of some AHs have been measured - RMIU staff are still working part-time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue overcoming difficulties during the implementation of livelihood activities: select suitable seeds, breeds... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of livelihood models face with difficulties due to complicated terrain - Local people 's low intellectual standard, with the backward traditional production. - Some breeds are not adaptable to the local climate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training courses on medicine, reproductive health for women have been provided, which initially make changes in local people's awareness. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C Gender issues have been integrated in project activities but such integration is not very effective - Community consultation meetings and livelihood training sources are interpreted into Co Tu ethnic minority language but due to the low intellectual standard, local people can not understand well bout such meeting contents. |
| 3rd monit oring | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |

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| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 5/2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DMS is transparently implemented with the participation of all stakeholders. - The compensation rate is applied in accordance with the Decree No.60 ND/CP to ensure the APs' entitlements. - AHs are encouraged to deposit the compensation amount in the banks to ensure the income restoration. - Additional DMS is conducted for AHs with additional affected assets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RMIU staff are still working part-time, some construction items are delayed - Some sites which have been cleared are re-occupied by local people - Due to the large area, there are difficulties in conducting the DMS as well as identifying the current land status. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood training courses conducted by CHF in combination with the district's livelihood board follow the schedule: husbandry, cultivation (paddy rice, vegetable, bean...), soil analysis for grassroot agricultural extension. - Establishment of brocade groups/teams in Pa Dau villa, Ca Dy commune, Vinh village... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outputs for brocade products are still limited - Some breeds of chicken, pigs...died of thermal shock/due to difficult transportation. - Breeding facility models have been piloted in some AHs, not have been duplicated. - Some HHs still leave cattles undridled or cultivate following the traditional methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue providing training courses on anti-illiteracy, village veterinary, raising awareness about clean water, HIV, human trafficking... - Project activities have been integrated - Get agreement on the relocation of graves in accordance with Co Tu people's tradition. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local people 's intellectual standard is low meanwhile training courses are provided shortly, which causes the underexpected effectiveness. - Advanced health care methods have not been applied by local people. |
| 4 th monit oring 1/2011 | Issues solved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the sites are not re-occupied during construction - AHs have understood well about their entitlements and new resettlement areas. - Compensation is paid to AHs with the signature of both husband and wife. | Shortcomings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some sites have not been cleared due to the delay in collection of forestry products. - Delay in survey and design of resettlement areas due to the inflation, long-last approval process | Issues solved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research to change/replace seeds/breeds by local ones to improve the survival capacity. - Check and monitor HHs' implementation of livelihood models. | Shortcomings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are frequent changes of CHF and district livelihood staff so the continuousness is not ensured. - Some livelihood models are not effective (training on soil analysis for grassroot agricultural extension staff and rice intensification | Issues solved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethnic minority related programs funded by the Gov/local budget are implemented at the same time with the project - Continue providing training courses on anti-illiteracy, village veterinary, raising awareness about clean water, HIV, human | Shortcomings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The gender equity is not effective (the rate of women is lower than men's) - Women express ideas less than men in meetings - The raising awareness about HIV/AIDS is only implemented though the cooperation with the district's medical center, |

| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | pattern in Pa Pang village) | trafficking... | without cooperation with other local community organizations. |
| | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |
| 5th monitoring 7/2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The resettlement and monitoring team is established in the resettlement village. - Speed up the survey and design of resettlement areas to meet the schedule of flooding of reservoir - Hand over full of compensation documents to AHs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DMS is long-lasting due to the rainy season - Some AHs in Pa Pang village required to share the land area which had been acquired and handed over to HHs in the new village No.2 - The collection of forestry products is long-lasting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each AH has been consulted how to use the compensation amount suitably by CHF. - Cultivation models: paddy rice, ban...are initially effective - Some AHs opened grocery shops in community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-farm livelihood activities are not paid attention - Training courses on improving knowledge of protecting and restoring slope land have not been proposed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's awareness about hygiene, health care is significantly improved - Women expressed ideas more in meetings - The Co Tu people have basically followed well existing regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of women do not know how to manage their HHs' finance - Some female youth have not much knowledge about reproductive health - Local people's passiveness in implementation of policies for them |
| 6th monitoring 12/2011 | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Push up collecting forestry products - HHs in the new village No.2 started moving to the resettlement area - Meeting to solve local people in Pa Pang village 's | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The appraisal of compensation options is long-lasting - Some AHs want to receive all compensation, without depositing in the bank. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening training courses on driving cars for 10 trainees. - The livelihood board is studying the integration of knowledge about protection and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cultivation and breeding models are hard to be sustainable due to the use of chemical fertilizers, composting or using fed is too new to local | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women participated in building houses and initially knew how to manage their HH's finance. - Women are hired to do unskilled works by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is slow improvement of old women's awareness about health and hygiene. - Women have to conduct more works than men - Health station is far away |

| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | complaints on the dispute of using land with the local people in the new village No.2 - The Center for land development is in charge of compensation for AHs. | - It takes a long time to change the purposes of forest land use - Drawing to select resettlement land lots for HHs in Zuoih commune | restoration of slope land. | people. - Local people lack of market information, therefore the price of their products is often squeezed - District livelihood staff's profession and skills are not suitable and good | contractors - Training courses on medicine, health care are implemented widely for both workers and local people. | from residential areas, lack of medical equipment - Village medical staff's capacity is limited - A staff of the district's ethnic minority division should be assigned to support CHF. |
| 7th monit oring 6/2012 | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |
| | - Compensation payment was made to AHs in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, PaDhi,, village No.2. - All AHs have deposited their compensation in the bank - Sites for almost all items have been cleared - Drawing to select resettlement land lots for HHs in Zuoih commune to build houses | - Relocated HHs (except for HHs in village No.2) have not relocated yet since there is not site available for building house - There are still some AHs in Vinh village reservoir requesting additional DMA, they request compensation for land area in the protective forest.. - Certificates of land-use rights have not been awarded to HHs yet | - Identify and consult local people to use well-grown varieties/breeds. - Diversify the training scope: raise cows, aquaculture, repairing the water pipe, driving, carpentry, construction... | - Local people lack of market information, therefore the price of their products is often squeezed - The growing of bean on the slope land is not suitable. Reason: this model can bring more profits but this will speed up the erosion. - The raising sow model is not effective as the breeding procedure is not followed - Lack of water for reclaimed land area. | - Women's status is improved: Alang Aeo is the first female village leader (Pa Rum A) - Women are more active in participating in community activities: express ideas or directly involve. - Training contents are quite suitable with women at different ages - All women are mentioned with their husbands in compensation minutes and saving passbooks. | - Majority of women lack of knowledge about HH financial management. They have to work harder than men. - HHs raise animals in the unhygienic traditional way. |

| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The site is – reoccupied by local people. | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Get agreement on the relocation of graves in accordance with Co Tu people's tradition. | |
| 8th monit oring 12/201 2 | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AHs in Pa Rum A, PaDhi started building their houses - DMS for AHs in the reservoir area is finished - AHs in the village No.2 have basically finished building houses and stabilized their life. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificates of land-use rights have not been awarded to HHs in the village No.2. - The appraisal of reservoir options is long-lasting. - 17 HHs in the village No.2 request compensation for the left bank of the Bung river. - AHs in Pa Rum B village request compensation for the affected land above the flooded area. - Landslide occurs in some locations as the drainage system in resettlement areas is not dredged by local | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The irrigation system is being constructed to irrigate for reclaimed paddy rice area. - Recruit 1 community development specialist to support CHF after the contract is terminated. - Some reclaimed areas are used for growing short-term crops - Open vocational training courses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local people's dependence when receiving seeds/breeds - Local people lack of market information, therefore the price of their products is often squeezed - Local people's low awareness of using compensation amount for income restoration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Graves of AHs have been relocated as agreed - School and health station in the village No.2 have been completed and come into operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no finding on the change in women's perception on reproductive health and illegitimate children-partially according to their conception. |

| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | people. | | | | |
| 9 th monitoring 6/2013 | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |
| | - AHs in Pa Rum A, PaDhi basically finished building their houses | - The national power grid is not stable - There is a problem | - Support for land reclamation for production | - Almost all AHs do not pay attention to the livelihood development in the future after the | - Support for the worship procedure in Guol house in accordance with local | - The women's confidence in participating in project activities is different in different villages |
| 10 th monitoring 12/2013 | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |
| | - The options for reservoir in Vinh village have been approved - Agree to ensure that some HHs will not re-occupy the handed over sites anymore | - Compensation for the reservoir area and the affected land above the flooded area in Pa Rum B village has not been paid yet due to the long-lasting procedure of re-assessment of land status. - Certificates of land-use rights have not been awarded to HHs yet (except for HHs in the village No.2). - Some works in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, PaDhi resettlement areas are damaged due to the heavy rain and storm: damage of the | - Short-term crops grown in the reclaimed land have partially met the HHs' food demands - Breeding models are kept developing (for example 8 HHs in Pa Rum A, 11 HHs in Par Rum B, 15 HHs in PaDhi and 7 HHs in the village No.2 raise pigs. 4 HHs in village No.2 and 2 HHs in PaDhi village invest on raising cows...) - 20 forest protection teams have been established | - The diversification of ponds following livelihood models in village No.2 is not very effective. Many HHs tend to come back to the old village No.2 to raise fish and cows. - Local people tend to rely on subsidies from the Gov and the project - Each HH is allocated with 1.5 ha of productive land and 600m ² of the garden. However, there are some slope areas, which limits the land for production. | - The health station has been built and comes into operation to serve the local people's health care demands. The new medical equipment and facility will help to provide better health care services. The school has also been built. | - It is found that workers played cards/gambling or there are conflicts among Vietnamese workers or Vietnamese workers with Chinese workers. |

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Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project – funded by ADB

| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | <p>village bridge, landslide of the slope, landslide of the quarter cone of the suspension bridge...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national power grid is not stable - The water pipe is broken, therefore, some HHs lack of domestic water. - There are some complaints from HHs in Vinh village. | | | | |
| 11th monitoring 7/2014 | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete the 1st payment for AHs in the reservoir area in Vinh village - Finish repairing construction works damaged by storm in resettlement areas and hand over to local authorities - Certificates of land-use rights have been awarded to almost HHs in Par Rum A, Pa Rum B and PaDhi (only 3 HHs left). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only 3 HHs in PaDhi village have not been awarded the certificates of land-use rights. - The 2nd payment for the affected reservoir area in Vinh village has not been made. - The payment for the affected land above the flooded area in Pa Rum B village has not been made. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HHs have received interests from the banks to stabilize their life. - Some HHs are aware of building cages, piggery to raise animals - Some HHs want to borrow more money to invest on breedings - Invest on buying transportation vehicles such as trucks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local people do not know how to find out the syndroms of diseases in animals - The death rate of the animals is still high - The sustainability of veterinary medicine cabinet is not high due to the addition of no more kinds of medicine. - Technique of planting paddy rice is new to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water source preservation team is established among villages - Solve the conflicts among Vietnamese and Chinese workers - 6 HHs in Ta Poo do business on transportation and farm quite successfully. - No human trafficking has been found | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some HHs in Vinh village use the compensation for procurement of furniture and building houses with the cost exceeding the compensation amount. - Some HHs have to pay more money for material price inflated by Kinh people during construction of their houses. - Co Tu youth are trained before working in the |

| Issues | Resettlement | | Livelihood | | Ethnic minority, gender, health care.... | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households contributed money to buy domestic water pipes to replace damaged ones. The domestic water pipes have been cleaned. - Check the stability of the national power grid | | | local people who are familiar with planting upfield rice. | | construction site but due to the daily habit, they often quit the job. |
| 12th monitoring 12/2014 | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings | Issues solved | Shortcomings |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificates of land-use rights have been awarded to all HHs - The 2nd payment for the affected reservoir area in Vinh village has been made - Inspect and hand over all works and resettlement areas to community and local authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for the affected land area above the flooded area in Pa Rum B village has not been paid. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for seeds and technique for afforestation - Raising fish models supply more food for local people - Short-term crops are prioritized (pineapple) - Some HHs duplicated and applied successful models such as raising pigs in the piggery, purchasing breeds of cows, pigs, ducks...and trees for afforestation. - Much attention is paid to the non-farm livelihoods. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The growing bean model is maintained, however, it is sustainable due to the erosion. - The livelihood models are implemented at the same time with the construction of resettlement houses, which causes less attention of local people to the livelihood models. - The death rate of animals is quite high - Traditional husbandry methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In general, the women's role and awareness are improved. - Health, education facilities are more well-equipped than before - Local people are aware of managing the compensation amount - No big epidemic occurs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some HHs rely much on the subsidies of the Gov. |

Legal basis for the monitoring of the project's REMDP

21. Land Law No. 13/2003 / QH11 promulgated on November 26th, 2003 with effect from July 1st, 2004 to July 1st, 2014 (is replaced by the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 promulgated on November 29th, 2013, with the effect from July 1st, 2014).
22. Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 promulgated on November 29th, 2013
23. Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP dated August 13th, 2009 on additional stipulation on land use planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and allowance.
24. Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP on management and utilization of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans from donors
25. ADB's SPS in 2009
26. Quang Nam's decisions on the rate for compensation of land, trees, crops, structure from 2009 – 2014. Nam Giang district's decisions on compensation for HHs affected by Song Bung IV hydropower plant from 2009 – 2014.

27. 04 REMDPs approved by ADB (especially the REMDP Vol 2 and Vol 3)

28. Other related documents

II.2. Monitoring methodology

29. Methodologies will be flexibly used to take full advantages of information collection for inputs to the IMO's report

Table 8: Summary of monitoring methodology

| Methodology | Stakeholders | Contents |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1.Desk review | Consultant (IMO) team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress - Field survey schedule - Update information related to REMDP |
| 2. Field survey | | |
| Consolidate and analyze documents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IMO team - PMU - Nam Giang district's center for land fund development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review legal documents, internal reports on safeguard policies and documents relating to compensation, allowance and resettlement to collect various sources of information for consolidation, analysis and evaluation of related issues during the REMDP implementation. The IMO consultant have randomly reviewed documents relating to compensation, allowance and resettlement of the PMU, RMIU/Center for land fund development and reviewed livelihood-related documents. |
| In-depth interview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leader of the district's Environmental and Resettlement division (2 people) - Leaders of state bodies/social organizations in Nam Giang | The IMO have conducted the in-depth interview with AHs, project staff and stakeholders during the REMDP implementation according to the contents prepared in advance: (i) advantages and disadvantages during the project implementation; (ii) positive and negative impacts of the project; (iii) |

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| Methodology | Stakeholders | Contents |
|-------------|--|--|
| | <p>district: The Agricultural division, livelihood board, medical center, infrastructure economy division, women's union, Youth union...(1 person/1 agency)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Leaders of Ta Poo, Zuoih, Cha Val, Dai Son communes (1 person/1 agency)- Representatives of social organizations in the commune: women's union, Youth union, culture staff, health station...(1 person/1 agency)- Leaders of villages affected by the project: Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B , village No.2, PaDhi, Vinh village ...(1 person/village)- Representatives of AHs (2 people/village) | resettlement issues; (iv) effectiveness of livelihood models; (v) outcomes of improvement in health care, gender and ethnic minority development strategy... |
| FGDs | <p>Organize 5 FGDs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 2 FGDs for both men and women in Vinh (11 people) and in the new village No.2- 2 FGDs for women in Pa Rum A (8 people) and PaDhi village- 1 FGD for men in Pa Rum B village (9 people) | FGDs are to find advantages, disadvantages and solutions during project implementation as well as collect information for re-assessment of the project framework and policy framework for project implementation. Moreover, FGDs also focus on other respects relating to AHs' entitlements, the community participation, effectiveness of the construction works, effectiveness of livelihood models, project staff's capacity. Most of FGDs are conducted in the community house (Guol house). |
| Observation | IMO | The IMO consultant conducted interview with representatives of AHs in their houses, observed their living conditions and facilities. In addition, the IMO consultant also interviewed the APs to know about their use of compensation amount as well as their livelihood restoration measures when the project is implemented. |

30. In 12/2014, the IMO conducted consultation meetings with APs to collect their ideas on issues relating to compensation, livelihood restoration...The meetings were held with the participation of both men and women in villages, presented in the following table:

Table 9: The number of APs participating in consultation meetings

| Village | FGDs | | | In-depth interview | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Village 2 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pa Rum A | 0 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pa Rum B | 7 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| PaDhi | 0 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Vinh | 9 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pa Pang | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 30 | 36 | 66 | 12 | 12 | 24 |

31. During the consultation, it is found by the IMO that many APs highly appreciated the project's positive impacts. Some local people's ideas are summarized in the following table:

Box 1: Summary of local people's ideas during consultation meetings

Po Long Ninh, Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district:

"we have moved to the resettlement site and built houses there. There is only the land area above the flooded area has not been compensated. As informed, the land will be compensated in 2014, but no DMS has been conducted yet. We have to wait for long to receive compensation and ask PMU staff and they said that they have to identify the land-use situation, then conduct the DMS and complete compensation documents. They also promise that in 2014, they will completed compensation documents so that we can receive compensation..."

A Lang Chuoi, Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district:

"AHs in Pa Rum A receive less compensation amount than AHs in other villages. Due to the water storage in the reservoir, we have to relocate here. We live in higher place with bigger and more beautiful houses. We have TV, power, convenient roads. The school is also bigger. The only issue is that that the mobile wave is not available here, we have to travel a bit far away if we want to make a phone call. It is hoped that the mobile wave will be available here soon. We, like other HHs, have bought motorbikes first. If we run out of money, we will go to the forest to collect forestry products for sale..."

A Lang Thoi, Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district

"CHF has provided training on breeding of chicken, pigs, fish and cows. After training, AHs are provided with breeds. To date, breeds provided by the project are no longer available, they are either dead or sold. Breeds provided by the project are not adaptive with the local climate and die. We would like to be provided with more breeds for raising. A part from husbandry, we have also been trained about cultivation. There are models of growing bean, paddy rice which are effective. However, many HHs can not continue such models because some forget what have been trained, some spent money on buying TV, wine or beer for drink..."

Coor Ban, PaDhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district:

"Every AH is provided training on cultivation and breedings. But AHs have not involved in cultivation and breedings yet because they still have money to spend. Every 3 months, AHs receive interest from the bank. If any HHs run out of money, they will go to the forest to collect forestry products for sale. It is sure that the Gov will provide us money, rice for the Tet holidays..."

Source: IMO 12/2014

III. FINDINGS AND ASSESSMENTS TO REMDP IMPLEMENTATION

32. This report will focus on AHs in 4 resettlement areas of Pa Rum A; Pa Rum B; Pa Dhi and new village No.2. The resettlement will affect much to local people's daily life.

33. HHs in Vinh village, Ta Poo commune only have trees and small land area affected so they do not have to relocate (only 4 HHs in the reservoir area have to relocate on their upper land and they have received compensation). Summary of Project's policies for AHs in Vinh village is as follows:

Table10: Project's policies for AHs in Vinh village

| | 4 relocated HHs | HHs losing land, assets (including more than 10% of agricultural land) |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Compensation | Houses, Land, graves, structures, trees | Land, graves, structures, trees |
| Assistance | Assistance is provided for (i) construction of new houses; (ii) change and creation of new jobs; (iii) relocation of graves; (iv) health care; (v) use of power from national grid; (vi) livelihood restoration; (vii) relocation of houses; (viii) encouragement on self-relocation; (ix) study tours; (x) fuel | Assistance includes: (i) change and creation of job; (ii) relocation of graves; (iii) Livelihood restoration program; (iv) bonus for handing over the site as scheduled. |
| Activities implemented by CHF | Training courses on livelihood models and provision of seedlings | Training courses on livelihood models and providing seeds/breeds. |

Source: IMO 12/2014

34. It is found that the project information and AHs' entitlements have been disseminated through the project implementation by the PMU. Relocated HHs can freely resettle on their remained land so they have quickly stabilized their life (for example, A Lang Dung HH received about 3 billion VND for compensation and deposited in the bank and each month they receives about 20 million VND of interest. Moreover, this HH has applied knowledge provided during training courses in cultivation and breedings). For HHs losing more than 10% of land area, the solution is: purchasing land from other HHs or continue reclamation of remained areas of such HHs. Livelihood models, training courses on veterinary practices, health care...are implemented by the district's livelihood board in cooperation with CHF. Policies on assistance and compensation in REMDP have been applied for AHs in Vinh village. It is found that the project has positive impacts on HHs in Vinh village: the infrastructures are improved, HHs located near the national highway know how to do the business of transportation...Knowledge provided during training courses is partially effectively applied in husbandry and cultivation.

III.1. Achievements of consulting services

III.1.1. Resettlement

35. To facilitate the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement, Nam Giang DPC did establish the Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee with the participation of representative of DPC as the Chairman, and representatives from Finance-Planning, Resources and Environment, Agriculture and Rural Development, Economy –

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Infrastructure divisions as members, as well as the district Fatherland's Front, mass organization, chairmans of CPCs and representatives of the investor.

36. The DRC, in coordination with local mass organization, communicated with the people in the project area on the purpose of hydropower plant construction and the GoV's compensation, assistance and resettlement policies as well as other supporting policies of Asian Development Bank (ADB) via direct communication methods, leaflet to each HH etc. Desires and expectations of local people regarding the compensation, assistance, location of resettlement sites, house models, public works and infrastructure in resettlement sites were also taken into account. Thus, the project implementation gained much support from local community since its start

37. By December 2014, the payment of compensation, assistance to AHs was almost completed. The details of payment are presented in the table below:

Table11: Summary of compensation payment under SB4HP

| No. | Item | PC's Decision | No. of HHs | Affected area (ha) | Total amount of compensation and assistance directly paid to AHs* |
|-----|--|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Access road to SB4 Hydropower plant | 3486/QD-UBND (24/10/2008) | - | | 741,935,000 |
| 2 | Access road to Parum B Resettlement site | 4079/QD-UBND(09/12/2008) | - | | 3,644,443,380 |
| | | 1278/QD-UBND (06/08/2009) | - | | 199,990,000 |
| 3 | 110KV power line serving construction (at pile location) | 1274/QD-UBND(20/04/2009) | 22 | 0.88 | 300,919,920 |
| 4 | Operation complex | 1275/QD-UBND (20/04/2009) | - | - | 396,105,535 |
| 5 | 35KV branch power line serving construction (at pile location) | 3407/QD-UBND(07/10/2009) | - | - | 23,562,160 |
| 6 | Access road to Pa Pang Resettlement site | 3612/QD-UBND(26/10/2009) | - | - | 766,781,883 |
| | | 98a/QD-UBND(16/07/2010) | | | 17,654,177 |
| 7 | Access road to Parum B Resettlement site (additional) | 178/QD-TNMT(27/10/2009) | - | - | 56,602,500 |
| 8 | Main dam | 3622/QD-UBND(27/10/2009) | 09 | 68.13 | 925,869,174 |
| 9 | Auxiliary complex 1 | 3670/QD-UBND(29/10/2009) | 35 | 29.12 | 3,192,318,466 |
| 10 | 110KV transmission corridor | 1794/QD-UBND(24/12/2009) | - | - | 3,815,158,735 |
| 11 | 35KV transmission corridor | 1850/QD-UBND (29/12/2009) | - | - | 202,593,680 |
| 12 | Worker camp | 279/QD-UBND (18/03/2010) | 61 | 34.77 | 8,532,402,000 |
| 13 | Auxiliary complex (explosion area) | 280/QD-UBND (18/03/2010) | 07 | 5.60 | 1,102,972,900 |
| 14 | Access road to Parum B Resettlement site (to support households affected by the slope) | 1086/QD-UBND(13/08/2010) | - | - | 21,360,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------|-----|--------|----------------|
| 15 | Access road to Parum B Resettlement site (to support extremely affected households) | 1026/QD-UBND (27/07/2010) | - | - | 51,790,000 |
| 16 | 110KV transmission corridor serving construction (bypass over 500KV Thanh My substation) | 967/QD-UBND (14/07/2010) | - | - | 109,462,010 |
| 17 | Water supply pipeline to operation complex | 966/QD-UBND (14/07/2010) | - | - | 75,000,000 |
| 18 | 110KV power line (for arising case) | 1397/QD-UBND (13/10/2010) | - | - | 43,874,000 |
| 19 | Pa Pang Resettlement site | 1528/QD-UBND (25/11/2010) | 25 | 45.99 | 12,579,793,167 |
| 20 | Reservoir flooded area phase I – Dump site | 1529/QD-UBND (25/11/2010) | - | - | 2,600,769,000 |
| 21 | Quarry safety corridor (Auxiliary complex I) | 1657/QD-UBND (15/12/2010) | - | - | 8,943,784,900 |
| 22 | Bypass on National Highway 14D | 1759/QD-UBND (30/12/2010) | - | - | 670,155,025 |
| 23 | Access road to Parum B Resettlement site (additional) | 1760/QD-UBND (30/12/2010) | - | - | 24,870,000 |
| 24 | 35KV power line serving resettlement sites (pile and transmission corridor) | 11/QD-UBND (10/01/2011) | - | - | 799,838,415 |
| 25 | Compensation and assistance for resettlement and site clearance for reservoir flooded area phase I (04 households in Vinh village, Ta Bhing commune) | 78/QD-UBND (20/01/2011) | 04 | 24.69 | 6,837,851,300 |
| 26 | Access road to PaDhi Resettlement site | 395/QD-UBND(10/03/2011) | - | - | 4,392,872,941 |
| 27 | Compensation, assistance for construction of house and auxiliary works for households in village 2 | 807/QD-UBND(01/06/2011) | - | - | 9,151,656,000 |
| 28 | 35KV main power line serving resettlement sites | 996/QD-UBND(22/06/2011) | - | - | 68,187,000 |
| 29 | Compensation, assistance and resettlement for households in village 2 (old), Zuoih communes, households having to be resettled in village 2, Ta Poo commune | 997/QD-UBND(22/06/2011) | 106 | 598.56 | 99,930,918,167 |
| 30 | Compensation, assistance and resettlement for Administrative quarter in Zuoih commune | 1624/QD-UBND (21/09/11) | 18 | 4.46 | 1,448,637,914 |
| 31 | Compensation, assistance and resettlement for reservoir flooded area and PaDhi resettlement site | 1857/QD-UBND(21/10/2011) | 76 | 242.05 | 53,279,621,623 |
| 32 | Rice ware house and access road to Pa Pang village | 2240/QD-UBND (09/12/2011) | - | - | 2,601,975,813 |
| 33 | 35KV branch line to resettlement sites | 93/QD-UBND (03/01/2012) | - | - | 299,208,475 |
| 34 | Reservoir flooded area and resettlement site of Parum A | 185/QD-UBND(01/03/2012) | 49 | 265.46 | 44,289,971,883 |

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| | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | and Parum B | | | | |
| 35 | Assistance for farm land reclamation, construction of Guol house in village 2 (former) and Pa Pang village. | 502/QD-UBND(27/04/2012) | - | - | 1,883,555,653 |
| 36 | Reservoir flooded area in PaDhi village (add 03 HHs of Kinh people) | 972/QD-UBND05/07/2012 | - | - | 987,954,035 |
| 37 | Reservoir flooded and non-flooded area in Pa Rum B | 2159/QD-UBND(18/10/12) | 76 | 266.87 | 55,876,149,688 |
| 38 | Ta Ui village (reservoir flooded area) | 1987/QD-UBND(05/09/12) | 25 | 236.79 | 12,902,251,980 |
| 39 | Assistance for farm land reclamation, construction of Guol house and rituals when moving houses in Parum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhi villages. | 655/QD-UBND (28/05/2013) | - | - | 7,192,783,500 |
| | Other items | | | | |
| 40 | Compensation for crops along 110KV corridor (Nam Giang Rubber company) | 20a/QD-TDSB4-P5 (31/03/10) | - | - | 38,330,850 |
| 41 | Water pipeline (Nguyen Tien Thinh – Ta Thi Thong) | PC 06T06 (02/06/2011) | - | - | 15,000,000 |
| 42 | 03 graves in Auxiliary complex 1 | PC 94T07 (13/07/2011) | - | - | 3,850,000 |
| 44 | Reservoir flooded area phases 1, 2, 3 and 4 | | 127 | 244.45 | 57,056,363,339 |
| | Total | | 640 | 2,067.82 | 408,097,146,188 |

*Source: PMU, December 2014*** The amount excludes the cost for site clearance (2%)***Compensation and assistance policies**

38. Not only receiving compensation based on the price unit as in the regulation of Quang Nam province, AHs also received the assistance for production and settlement, for job changes and creation in accordance with Term 1, Article 29, Decision No 23/2010/QD-UBND dated 30/09/2010 by Quang Nam PPC as follows:

- Rice land will be eligible for assistance with 3 times as much as the norm
- Aquaculture land will be eligible for assistance with 2.5 times as much as the norm
- Land for grass plantation for livestock, for other annual crops, perennial industrial tree, fruit trees will be eligible for assistance with 2 times as much as the norm
- Land for productive forest, other perennial crops and other agriculture land will be eligible for 1.5 times
- Compensation for residential land applies the price unit annually issued by PPC.
- Compensation for structure : the project will provide assistance for construction of new house as follow :
 - Household with 01-04 people will receive assistance of VND 147 million, equal to US\$ 6,952.
 - Household with 05-07 people will receive assistance of VND 161 million, equal to US\$ 7,567.

- Household with 08 or more people will receive assistance of VND 174 million, equal to US\$ 8,151.

39. Regarding the calculation of compensation and assistance: If the house value is lower than the above rate, the latter is applied. If the house value is higher, the compensation will follow the actual market price. Each village will receive VND 5 million for house moving ritual and each HH will receive VND 1 million to move to new house.

40. Regarding the assistance for job change/creation: in addition to assistance as in the project policies, there is also technical support on paddy rice production techniques, livestock, vegetable plantation and driver training, carpenter, textile and electrician training for people in the project area.

41. Food assistance (applicable for resettled households only): each person will receive 30 kg rice per month during 48 months.

42. Other assistance²: Apart from the above supporting policies, the project also provides each household VND 5 million to buy breeders, support with fertilizer and pesticide, supports to reclaim 1.5ha farm land per households; provides extension support, vocational training etc and finances the construction of community (Guol) house in each village.

43. For Pa Pang village which receives the relocated HHs from Village 2, in addition to compensation for land and crops, Pa Pang village also gets some assistances as follows:

- 23 HHs in Pa Pang village who have their houses no affected and don't have to relocate, still receive cost for repairing and upgrading their existing house, equal to 50% value of a house with similar size in the Resettlement site in Village 2.
- Infrastructure assistance : cost for construction of new Guol house, village roads, water supply system, power gridline, irrigation schemes for production and Commune administrative quater, medical station, kindergarten, primary and secondary schools (serving both village 2 and Pa Pang village) was provided.
- Income restoration support: Each household will receive:
 - VND 6 million spent on buying young plants, breeders and fertilizer.
 - VND 1 million spent on cost of agriculture extension, aquaculture extension and veterinary.
 - VND 1 million spent on improving professional skills, business and trading.
 - VND 1 million spent on necessary procedures (new house celebration).
 - VND 300,000/person/month spent on settling in 18 months.

44. Compensation and assistance payment procedures were conducted in a transparent and public manner with participation of SB4HPMU and local staff as well as AHs. The project documents were delivered to Ahs and both husband and wife signed in the minute of compensation payment minute and had their names on bank accounts to which compensation was deposited.

45. In general, compensation payment saw no difficulties given the consultation and agreement with APs in advance. There was no incident recorded during compensation payment to AHs.

46. Compensation payment was implemented in accordance with procedures with participation of local leaders, LFDC, Agribank, police officers for security purpose and HHs etc).

² For AHs who do not have to be relocated, regulations by Quang Nam PPC specified in Decisions 23 and 14

47. For non-flooded area of HHs in Pa Rum B village, by December 2014, the stakeholders were implementing the survey measurement to prepare cadastral map to be submitted for approval (benchmarking, measuring in accordance with the HHs' confirm of land area etc). Upon approval decision based on cadastral dossiers, Nam Giang District LFDC will conduct DMS for this non-flooded area. It is expected that inventory and compensation payment will be completed in Quarter 2/2015.

Table12: Summary of assistances for relocated HHs

| No | Type of Assistance | Beneficiaries | Assistance Mode ³ |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1 | Healthcare assistance | Households in hamlet no. 2, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, PaDhi hamlets | Constructing/upgrading Healthcare Station and improving healthcare services in affected hamlets Healthcare assistance: VND 30,000 per head of AH |
| 2 | Relocation assistance | Both male and female in all resettled hamlets | All resettled AHs; each AH received an amount of VND 4,000,000 as relocation assistance amount. |
| 3 | Relocation bonus | Resettled households | All HHs resettled themselves are entitled to receive relocation bonus: + Within district: VND 200,000 per HH; + Out of district, within province: VND 400,000 per HH; + Out of province, within Central provinces: VND 800,000 per HH; + Relocate in Northern and Southern provinces: VND 1,000,000 per HH. |
| 4 | Relocation of hamlet community house | Project hamlet | In cash: VND 5,000,000 per hamlet |
| 5 | Assistance for house warming ceremony | Resettled households | In cash: VND 1,000,000 per HH |
| 6 | Assistance for study tours | Resettled households | In cash: VND 500,000 per HH |
| 7 | Assistance for exhuming and moving the graves | Resettled households | In cash: VND 400,000 per HH |
| 8 | Assistance for moving graves | Resettled households | In cash: VND 350,000 per grave |
| 9 | Assistance for house construction | Resettled households | (i) Households having 1-4 persons are assisted with VND 147,288,952 per HH; (ii) Households having 5-7 persons are assisted with VND 161,576,185 per HH. |
| 10 | Assistance for food security during the transitional period (assisting once for HHs losing all affected land) | Resettled households | In cash: (i) food: 300,000 VND/month/person within 48 months after moving; (ii) nutrition foods in equivalent of 100,000 VND/person/month in 6 months. |
| 11 | Assistance for medical care during transitional | All resettled households (in any) | An amount of VND 100,000 per household as medical allowance. |

³ From EVN/PMU

| No | Type of Assistance | Beneficiaries | Assistance Mode ³ |
|----|---|--|--|
| | period | | |
| 12 | Assistance for education | All resettled households (if any) | Households having children attending primary school will be supported with textbooks during 3 years, free of charge. |
| 13 | Assistance for connecting electricity grid | All resettled households (if any) | In cash: 15,000 VND/month/person in 3 months |
| 14 | Assistance for developing production technique, occupation and business | All resettled households (if any) | In cash: VND 1,000,000 per HH to develop/improve production technique, occupation and business. |
| 15 | Allowance for vulnerable households | Poorest HHs, female or elderly headed HHs | In cash: 150,000 VND/person/month in 60 months |
| 16 | Wage for workers | Resettled households (with/without family book registration in the hamlet) | Each labor (male or female) will receive rice and/or cash as wage for building resettlement sites, building their own houses and infrastructure in the sites and livelihood development. |
| 17 | Income restoration | Resettled households | (i) assistance for varieties, pesticide and fertilizer: VND 2000 per m ² , VND 200,000 per 500 m ² per year x 5 crops; (ii) assistance for extension: VND 500,000 per HH; (iii) assistance for improvement of occupation, services and trade: VND 1,000,000 per HH; (iv) assistance for implementing required procedures, including: VND 300,000 per HH for moving old houses and VND 1,000,000 per HH for ceremony in new houses; (v) assistance for poverty reduction in line with MOLISA: VND 150,000 per head in 60 months; (vi) assistance for business suspension: minimum salary rate x 6 months. |

Source: REMDP Vol 2 and SB IVHP PMU, 12/2014

Resettlement implementation progress

48. Resettlement has a crucial part in site clearance, compensation and resettlement process with the main activities as follows:

a) Construction of resettlement sites

49. There were 636 AHs, among whom 253 HHs had their houses affected, 232 HHs moved to resettlement sites (RSs) and 21 HHs relocated by themselves. SB4HP did construct 4 resettlement sites for 232 AHs, including:

- Pa Rum B RS: 64 HHs/259 people.
- Pa Dhi RS: 67 HHs/276 people
- Pa Rum A RS: 48 HHs/215 people.
- RS in Village 2: 53 HHs/213 people

Figure 1: Some photos about activities in RSs



People's old house



House in Pa Pang RS



School in Pa Pang RS



Local people monitor construction in Pa Dhi RS



Site for clearance



Pa Pang RS

b) Regarding residential, productive land in RSs: Each HH is provided with 400m² of residential land, 600m² of garden and 1.5 ha of farm land. In addition, each village will be in charge of managing, protecting and caring forest land with the area calculated based on the number of HHs in the village (8ha/HH).

c) Resettlement implementation arrangements:

50. Prior to construction of RSs, PMU and local authority organized public consultations with people about locations and planning of RSs.

51. Infrastructure is fully invested in each RS, including: electricity, domestic water, school, village community house, transport from RS to the district's main road.

52. Houses: Given the feedbacks from public consultation, PMU and local authority came to agreement to let people construct their house by themselves with compensation and assistance they receive. The house model is also selected by HHs with consultation from resettlement officers.

53. Given well-implemented communication, the number of grievances were quite small. DRC only received about 30 grievances from local people, which mainly involves price unit, land measurement, assistance policy etc. The grievances were all addressed in compliance with regulations in timely manner and thus, caused no impact on the project implementation progress.

Box 2: Grievance redressal procedure in accordance with the existing regulations

The grievance redressal procedure is based on the Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13 including 4 following steps:

- (i) Step 1: AH send/forward directly their complaints (written or by verbal) to commune level. These complaints will be discussed in the informal meeting between the AHs and commune PC. Commune PC is obliged to redress such complaints within 15 days to 45 days since they receive the complaints.*
- (ii) Step 2: If the two parties can not reach agreement or no solution is found, or the commune PC have no response, the AP can forward his complaint to the district level. Within a month, the AP will prepare a formal complaint in writing and send to the district CARB and enclosed with evidences. The district CARB will give out the final decision from 30 to 70 days since the AP submit the complaint.*
- (iii) Step 3: If the AH is not satisfied with the decision of the district CARB or in the absence of any response, the AH can appeal to the Provincial People 's Committee. The PPC will review and issue a decision on the appeal within 30days to 45 days from the day it is received.*
- (iv) Step 4: After 30 days, if the AH is still not satisfied with the decision of PPC or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AH may submit his/her case to the district court.*

Table13: Summary of complaints during project implementation

| Affected area | Complaints | Units in charge | Solutions | Completion deadline/shortcomings |
|----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Vinh village | HHs having land in Khe Giua area affected proposed to be compensated. The commune PC confirmed the origin of such affected land in old Prao village which is now merged to Vinh village. The land is used before 2008 for production, farming, management and care of crops, without disputes among related HHs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nam Giang district 's Center for Land fund Development - SB4HP PMU - Ta Poo CPC | <p>- According to the site review minutes dated 09/8/2013, 30/8/2013, 17/12/2013 prepared by related parties of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest management, Natural Resource and Environment, Center for land fund development, SB4HP PMU, the Provincial Center for Natural Resources and Environment Engineering, Authorities of Ta Poo commune, the land lots on the maps No. 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 of these HHs are the natural forest, without any sign of production.</p> <p>- According to the meeting minutes dated 17.06.2014, since 1975 the village has merged into Vinh village. However, local people often come back to take care of trees planted by their ancestors and make camps for breedings. But there are some contrary ideas that once relocating in another place, the local people will not come back due to the religious beliefs. On the other hand, there are large trees in this area and it is impossible to identify the cultivation time. There are only some places with Loong bong, Ta Vat trees and some camps built in the last 3-4 years. Some HHs complain that they are descendants of people living in old Prao village and inherit their ancestors' land but such land is not measured. These HHs include Rat A Van, A Lang Ro, A Lang Huoi, B Lup Penh, Po Loong Nhon...The location of the land proposed by such HHs is quite far away from their houses, with difficulties in travelling due to the high mountain, so it is impossible for them to cultivate frequently on such big land area (up to 10 ha). According to the map of the Provincial Center for Natural Resources and Environment Engineering, it is the forest production land and crops being inventoried are natural ones such as rattan, bamboo, Ta val, Strawberry, carambola, loong bong,etc. without any crops similar to crops being cultivated by local people in other land lots. Therefore, the proposed land is not the cultivated land.</p> <p>The paragraph 3, article 10, decision No. 23/QD-UBND dated</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion in August 2014 - The District Center for Land Fund Development has cooperated with the Owner and Ta Poo CPC to explain to HHs, but there still remain HHs of B Lup Thi, Coor Nhung, A Lung Tre, A Lang Mlech proposed stakeholders to consider compensation for them. |

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| | | | <p>30/9/2010 of Quang Nam PPC stated cases of land acquisition without being compensated as follows: land for planting annual crops, land for aquaculture, land for producing salt is not used in twelve consecutive months (12 months); land for planting perennial crop is not used eighteen consecutive months (18 months); the forestry land which is not permitted to be used within twenty four consecutive months (24 months).</p> <p>Through the field surveys and report No. 07/BC-HDTD dated 26/12/2013 of the district's appraisal committee, report No. 156/TTKT-BCDD dated 31/12/2013 of the Provincial Center for Natural Resources and Environment Engineering, the Provincial Center for Natural Resources and Environment Engineering has not yet finished zoning documents for SB4HP PMU to hand over the District Center for Land Fund Development so they don't have legal bases for preparing compensation options.</p> <p>The District Center for Land Fund Development has reported to the DPC about this issue and the DPC has issued an Announcement No. 85/TB-UBND dated 15/8/2014 on the conclusion of Mr. A Lang Mai – chairman of the DPC at the meeting to solve problems relating to compensation, site clearance for construction project in the district in August 2014, with the content: agree not to take consideration to compensation and allowance for land lots in Khe Giua area.</p> | |
| Pa Pang village | <p>On 08/10/2014, The District's Center for Land Fund Development received complaints from 23 HHs in Pa Pang village on proposing compensation for</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nam Giang district 's Center for Land fund Development - SB4HP PMU - Ta Poo CPC | <p>Regarding this issue, the DPC has issued the Decision No. 936/QD-UBND dated 28/3/2014 on the establishment of the team for inspection of productive land use of local people in village No.2 and Pa Pang village, Ta Poo commune. The team is led by the vice-head of District's Natural Resource and Environment Division.</p> | <p>At the moment, the team is now measuring in order to report the inspection results and propose solutions</p> |

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| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|-----------|
| | about 70ha of land area cultivated by local people in 2 villages | | | |
| Land area above the flooded area in village No.2 | Some HHs propose compensation for the land area above the flooded area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nam Giang district 's Center for Land fund Development - SB4HP PMU - Ta Poo CPC | Regarding the case of land area above the flooded area in the old village No.2 on the Northern bank of Bung river, this land area had been inspected by related agencies before and it is found that this is the unused hilly land and is planned to be the protective forest. It is about 5.8km from the resettlement area to the production area, the Owner has agreed to open roads for local people to come back to cultivate. So no compensation payment is made. | Completed |
| HHs in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhi villages have verbal complaints with PMU staff and staff of the District's Center for Land Fund Development. Their complaints have been solved. | | | | |

Source: IMO and Nam Giang district 's Center for Land fund Development, 12/2014

54. Assurances provided to HHs affected by reservoir and having to be relocated were applied in accordance with the regulations in the Project's Policy Framework and REMDP. The assurances were made into a total sum paid in installments.

55. By the survey time, all project sites were all cleared for construction of hydropower plant. So far, only the non-flooded area in Pa Rum B is being measured and expected to be cleared in Quarter 2, 2015.

III.1.2. Livelihood restoration

56. The total area of permanently acquired land in the project is 1,505.138 ha, including 65.057 ha of forest land for special use, 141.5 ha of prevention forest and the other area is of residential land, garden and annual crop land etc. There were 02 affected communes: Ta Po and Zuoih. The number of AHs is 636, in which 232 HHs will move to resettlement site, 21 HHs will move to other places and some HHs with their house not affected.

57. In addition, the construction of Song Bung 4 hydropower work also affects 8 villages in Dai Son commune and 10 communes along Vu Gia River in Dai Loc district.

58. To quickly help the local people settle down and have livelihood restored, the project provides assistance with residential and productive land to AHs in Nam Giang district. Accordingly, on average, a HH will receive from the project: (i) 1.5 ha of productive land, 400m² of residential land and 600m² of garden land in accordance with Vietnamese laws⁴. In addition, around 10ha of rice field was also improved and handed over to AHs.

59. To support local people in livelihood restoration, a project named "Livelihood restoration for households affected by Song Bung 4 Hydropower plant" – JFPR-9120-VIE was implemented in 11 communes in downstream area of Vu Gia River in Dai Loc district and 3 communes and 1 village in Nam Giang district.

60. During 5 years (2009 – 2013), the project did assist AHs to restore their livelihood via the following activities: (i) capacity building: training, study tour, experience sharing in- and out-provinces; (ii) development of agriculture production models (cultivation, livestock, aquaculture); direct assistance with inputs of plants, breeders, fertilizer, animal feed; (iii) assistance with veterinary medicine cabinet; (iv) non-agriculture development.

61. There were 31 production models (breeding cow, goose, fish, intensive paddy rice, bean growing on slope land, manure, fertilizer etc) and various input materials assurances were implemented. The beneficiaries of these activities include 718 HHs in affected communes in Nam Giang district and 268 HHs in Dai Son commune and 10 communes along Vu Gia River in Dai Loc district.

62. Training courses on livelihood restoration were also organized with various topics, including cultivation techniques, livestock, veterinary, aquaculture and forest plantation. In specific: 38 training courses were organized with 2,623 times of participation from local people over the last four years in Nam Giang district. There were 11 training courses were carried out in Pa Toi village communes Ta Bhing with Pa Dau village Thanh My town times of participation including the people of 8 villages of Dai Son commune and 10 communes along the Vu Gia river.

63. It can be said that the capacity building in livelihood restoration for AHs has contributed actively to improve AHs' awareness on sustainable development of livelihood under the circumstance of changes in cultivation conditions after relocation. The "learning by doing" method is suitable with the AHs' intellectual standard. However, there is an issue that some topics for training are not suitable with the local cultivation and soil conditions so these topics did not attract many local people.

⁴ Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated July 20th, 2014 on some policies on assisting productive land, residential land and domestic water for poor ethnic minority HHs

Table 14: Activities implemented in the downstream area, SB4 Hydropower plant from 2009-2013

| | | Pa Toih village, Ta Poo commune (formerly TaBhing village) | | | Pa Dau 2 village, Thanh My town | | | Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district | | |
|-------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|------------|
| Year | Livelihood model | No. of HHs | No. of seedlings provided | Objectives | No. of HHs | No. of seedlings provided | Objectives | No. of HHs | No. of seedlings provided | Objectives |
| 2009 | Vote for veterinarians and agricultural extension staff | 4 | | To support in implementation of livelihood restoration | 4 | | To support in implementation of livelihood restoration | | | |
| 2010 | Demonstration model of intensification of black beans | | | | 7 | | To determine the suitable varieties, at what technical level to be introduced and to improve local people's awareness of sustainable cultivation on the slope. The model implementation meets targets. | | | |
| 2011 | Model of raising sows | | | | 5 | 5 (sows) | Introduce HHs new methods of raising animals, contributing to improve the income for HHs. By 2/2013, there still remained totally 20 pigs (3 sows and 17 small pigs) in Pa Dau 2 village. | | | |

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| | | Pa Toih village, Ta Poo commune (formerly TaBhing village) | | | Pa Dau 2 village, Thanh My town | | | Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Model of raising cows | | | | 8 | 8 (1 bull and 7 cows) | Introduce HHs new methods of raising animals, contributing to improve the income for HHs. By 2/2013, there still remained totally 13 (1 bull and 12 cows) in Pa Dau 2 village. | 17 | 17(4 cows and 13 buffalos) | Introduce HHs new methods of raising animals, contributing to improve the income for HHs |
| | Model of growing grass for cattle's feed | | | | 2 | 100m2 | Provide more feed for cattle, change the methods of raising cattle from traditional unbridled leaving of cattle to semi-traditional unbridled leaving of cattle with disease control. | | | |
| | Communication campaign to improve local people's awareness on public medicine | | | | | | Raise awareness about HIV/AIDS, deworming for children, preparing nutritious meals, cleaning houses and public places. | | | |
| | Model of raising geese | | | | 6 | 54 | Introduce HHs new methods of raising animals. However, some HHs use these geese for food so there remain 42/54 geese. | | | |

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| | | Pa Toih village, Ta Poo commune (formerly TaBhing village) | | | Pa Dau 2 village, Thanh My town | | | Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Model of rotated bank of rice | | | | | | Support for HHs growing beans to have stable supply of food when the price of bean reduces, therefore, HHs can store and sell beans with higher price. The primary quantity is 1 ton of bean. By 2/2013, there were 5 HHs keeping their bean in the rice store. Many HHs have voted for this model. | | | |
| | Model of growing pineapple | | | | | 10000 | Help to improve income for HHs. In general, this model is quite effective. | | | |
| | Model of growing banana | | | | 5 | Self-growing | Help to improve income for HHs. In general, this model is quite effective. | | | |
| | Training of traffic safety | | | Improve the local people's awareness on traffic safety | | | Improve the local people's awareness on traffic safety | | | |

| | | Pa Toih village, Ta Poo commune (formerly TaBhing village) | | | Pa Dau 2 village, Thanh My town | | | Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district | | |
|------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|----|---|--|------------------|--|
| 2012 | Study tours in Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district and Dong Giang district | | | | | | | Study tour to learn experience in managing the medicine cabinet, experience in treatment, use of medicine, model of raising sows in Hoi Khach Dong village, experience in the operation of village veterinary network and supply of veterinary services in the villages. | | |
| | Supply of safe goose breeds | | | | | 60 | Demonstrate the goose breeding technique in a safe and effective way, change the methods of raising cattle/poultry from traditional unbridled leaving of cattle/poultry to semi-traditional unbridled leaving of cattle with disease control. | | | |
| | Support the fish pond | | | | | | | 4 | 4 ponds + breeds | Support the ponds and fish breeds to restore and increase income for HHs |
| | Support the well | | | | | | | 12 | 12 | Support the well so that HHs can access to clean water. The project will provide the pumps and water tanks |

Source: JFPR of Nam Giang district, Summary report on livelihood implementation and the socio-economic report of Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district, 2014

64. In general, the support for livelihood models for HHs in the downstream area is effective. Breeding models, especially raising cows, have gained certain achievements. At the time of monitoring, some models are still developing well. Bean and paddy rice models are growing well. Village veterinarians have been trained to cure some common diseases (diarrhea, haemorrhagic septicemia...). Training on non-farm models helps to improve local people's awareness and improve the environment and sanitation.

65. The project did support the network of village veterinarians to help AHs prevent cattle and poultry diseases. The operation of village veterinarians in affected villages/communes in Dai Loc district is quite good and highly appreciated by local people. Meanwhile, the role of village veterinarians in 2 communes and some villages in Nam Giang district is quite insignificant.

66. Training courses on livelihood restoration were also organized with various topics, including cultivation techniques, livestock, veterinary, aquaculture and forest plantation.

67. The project did support the network of village veterinarians to help AHs prevent cattle and poultry diseases.

68. There were 2 study tours with participation of officers and people in affected communes/villages to Dai Loc, Dong Giang districts and Son La province.

69. The project also organized a class on B2 level drivers with 10 trainees from Pa Rum A, Pa Dhi 2 and Village 2. Six of the learners have received license while the others are revising for the coming exam.

Table15: Summary of some project's livelihood activities

| No | Activities | Total | Unit | District | |
|----|---|-------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | Dai Loc | Nam Giang |
| 1 | Training | 51 | Class/course | 11 | 40 |
| 2 | Provide inputs for production | | | | |
| | <i>Cow, buffalo breeds</i> | 215 | Breed | 91 | 120 |
| | <i>Pig breeds</i> | 170 | Breed | 136 | 44 |
| | <i>Goose breeds</i> | 462 | Breed | | 462 |
| | <i>Fish breeds</i> | 1.600 | Kg | | 1.600 |
| | <i>Feed</i> | 1.600 | Kg | | 1.600 |
| | <i>Bean seeds</i> | 1000 | Kg | | 1000 |
| 3 | Building demonstration models | | | | |
| | Setting up veterinary medicine cabinets | 15 | Pc | 11 | 4 |
| | Setting up veterinary network | 8 | Person | | 8 |
| 4 | Vocational training | | | | |
| | <i>Training for B2 level drivers</i> | 10 | Person | | 10 |

Source: Nam Giang District's Livelihood board and SB4HP PMU

Figure 2: Results of livelihood models implemented under the project



Cow provided by the project to people in Pa Rum A village People harvested paddy rice in RS

70. According to the report on afforestation to replace the forest area which is used for construction of Song Bung 4 hydropower plant of the Replacement Afforestation Management Board and Song Thanh Natural Conservation area Management board by 3/2015, the afforestation activities are as follows:

71. Protective afforestation: divided into 2 packages

- Package No.1 (implemented by Song Tien Hydropower Investment JSC): complete the afforestation on 59.4ha in 2014 (at the Plot 3 – sub-area 284, Ta Poo commune with 80,000 seedlings of 2 species of *Chukrasia tabularis* (40,000 seedlings) and *Hopea odorata* (40,000 seedlings).
- Package 2 (implemented by Ba Na – Nui Chua special -use forest Management Board, Danang city) : complete the afforestation on 82.1 ha in 2013 (at Plot 2 - sub-area 284, Ta Poo commune : 34ha, Plots 1,3 - sub-area 337 in Cha Val commune 92,000 seedlings of 2 species of *Chukrasia tabularis* (46,000 seedlings) and *Hopea odorata* (46,000 seedlings). Finish plantation care for the 1st cycle – first year and continue to take care the 2nd cycle – first year since the beginning of November 2014 in accordance with the silviculture procedure.

72. Special -use forest: Song Thanh Natural Conservation area Management board: According to the replacement afforestation design, the 65.057ha at the Plots 3,6 – sub- area 304, Ta Bhing commune, Nam Giang district is planted with 3 species with the density of 1,333 trees/ha, including: *Hopea odorata* (444 trees/ha), *Erythrophleum fordii* (445 trees/ha), *Hopea odorata* (444 trees/ha). The Song Thanh Natural Conservation area Management board started afforestation in 11/2014. By the beginning of 3/2015, the replacement afforestation on the 65.057ha has been finished and is to be inspected.

III.1.3. Ethnic minority, gender and healthcare

Ethnic minority issues

73. Since the 1st year, SB4HPMU did provide adequate and clear information to all EM affected households via leaflets color printed in Vietnamese and ethnic language (Co Tu language). The leaflets were hang in AHs in villages and delivered to each of AHs.

74. In addition, SB4HPMU, in coordination with RMIU, People's Committees of affected communes, organized public consultation with AHs. In these public meetings, the project officers did inform, disseminate and consult for opinions of EM APs about related issues. At least there were 3-4 consultation meetings organized.

75. Consultation and information dissemination to EM people were conducted in both Vietnamese and ethnic language (mainly Co Tu language). As some APs could use Vietnamese while some are not fluent, the village leaders/deputy leaders were mobilized for interpretation to ensure that EM people could fully understand the information provided and consultation content.

76. Since the 5th Independent Monitoring in August 2011, 95.6% interviewees said they were disseminated the Project information. Some AHs were often away for work and thus, weren't clear about the Project. These HHs got project information from their relatives or other AHs in their village.

77. Regarding institutional organization with participation of ethnic APs, in each resettled village, resettlement group and monitoring group were established to support public consultation and information dissemination. The resettlement group has 9 members, including: (i) leader (normally village leader); (ii) 2 medical officers; (iii) 2 facilitators; (iv) 2 veterinarians; and (v) 2 extension officers. Meanwhile, 15 members of monitoring group are (i) 9 members of resettlement group; (ii) representatives from villages' Youth unions, Women's Union and Fatherland Fron; (iii) representatives of AHs. The purpose of forming such groups is to collect feedbacks of AHs to stakeholders to reach agreement among parties and help to minimize interest conflicts for ethnic people.

78. The public participation into the Project was also paid attention by PMU, CHF and local officers during project design and implementation when groups of resettlement, health care, veterinarian, cultivation and livestock development were formed with 02 members: 01 male and 01 female. The members of such groups are mostly representatives of ethnic APs and have capacity as well as good reputation in the community.

79. House construction in the project RSs could be regarded as a good experience for other resettlement projects. During public consultation with AHs, PMU and Consultant who updated REMDP decided to leave resettlement house construction to AHs, given their opinion with technical consultation of CHF (apart from general consultation meetings, CHF also had separate meeting with each HH with both husband and wife) and PMU officers.

80. EM policies of ADB and GoV were implemented well in various activities to support affected ethnic people such as provide assistance for moving: each resettled HH was provided with maximum VND 4 million for moving; provide incentive for relocation: all resettled HHs moving by themselves are strongly encouraged and received incentive as follows: (i) moving within the district: VND 200,000/HH; (ii) moving to other district but within the province: VND 400,000/HH; (iii) moving to other province in the Central region: VND 800,000/HH; (iv) moving to Northern or Southern provinces: VND 1 million/HH. The project also provided assistance for construction of resettlement house as follows: (i) HH with 1-4 people receives VND 147,288,952/HH and (ii) HH with 5-7 people receives VND 161,576,185/HH. Moreover, there are other assistances such as electricity cost, primary education support, profession development assistance, allowance to vulnerable HHs.

81. During project implementation, the ethnic people's traditions and customs were always respected with assistances in cash for rituals of moving to new house (VND 1 million/HH), of moving the community house (VND 500,000/village) for Village 2, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and

PaDhi villages, of grave digging (VND 400,000/HH) and of grave moving (VND 350,000/HH) to new cemetery of the village whose location was selected by the villagers themselves.

82. Assistance was provided to move and construct the community house (Guol house) of resettled villages in accordance with the wishes and traditions of local people. Guol house is the place for traditional culture preservation, festival organization of ethnic people and also where the meetings, training are organized.

83. Grievance redress mechanism has worked to guarantee the rights of ethnic people in compliance with the policies of both ADB and GoV. All grievances of affected ethnic people were addressed satisfactorily and reasonably.

84. Affected ethnic people were all satisfied with what they received and project's assistances to ensure their living conditions to be at least equal to those before the project. Most of them found that their living quality is better in new place.

Box 3: Improvement in local people's life in the project area

"Improvement of the village's infrastructure and of household's facilities, along with the public consultation, information communication and dissemination, training, has resulted in positive changes in ethnic people's life when many negative customs and habits which had been popular before resettlement, especially drinking habit, were much reduced. The leader of Pa Rum B village said that if the percentage of men who were regularly drunken as 85% in the old village, it is now declined to less than 20%"

In-depth interview with Mr. Viet Co, leader of Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district

Gender issues

85. The project did organize discussions about compensation, assistance and resettlement with participation of women. The percentage of female participants in public consultations was quite high (over 60%). The proportion of female extension officers and commune veterinarians was 50%. The capacity building program will be designed for local resettlement committee, representatives of Women's Union to facilitate effective implementation of resettlement and compensation activities. Local resettlement committee will have members as representatives of Women's Union, including those from AHs. Ownership and compensation will also be guaranteed for women when the compensation was paid to both husband and wife at the same time. The registration for land use right and equal benefits should be noted for householders without discrimination between two genders.

Box 4: Positive changes in women's status after the project completion

“The women’s status is clearly identified along with cycles of participation in the project as follows: (i) women have been consulted when the project started; (ii) women participated in the village resettlement team, medical team, livelihood team...; (iii) women participated in DMS; (iv) women have rights to be disseminated project information; (v) women accessed with benefit resources from forest, agricultural land as equally as men; (vi) women involved in selecting resettlement houses and they have rights to build houses themselves; (vii) women have rights to discuss the use of compensation amount; (viii) they have rights to supervise the construction of resettlement sites; (ix) women have rights to participate in community works and training courses...” **In-depth interview with the leader of Nam Giang district’s livelihood board.**

A Lang A Eo, leader of Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district:

“I am the first female village leader of Pa Rum A village so I face with many difficulties. Thanks to the women’s trust, I try my best to fulfill my job. In fact, since the project is implemented, women participate much in training courses on reproductive health. Many women understand well about the sanitation, eating well-cooked food and boiled water...The women’s union have a fund to lend women who lack of food. More women participate in women’s union than before...”

Table16: Summary of AHs’ deposits in the bank in project villages

| Village | Accounts registered by women | | Accounts registered by men | |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total account | Amount(VND) | Total account | Amount(VND) |
| Pa Dhi | 57 | 15,559,000,00 | 47 | 13,485,000,000 |
| Pa Pang | - | - | - | - |
| Pa Rum A | 78 | 25,561,000,00 | 8 | 6,418,000,000 |
| Pa Rum B | 120 | 38,165,000,00 | 10 | 1,556,000,000 |
| Village 2 | 72 | 2,416,000,000 | 50 | 25,086,000,000 |
| Total | 327 | 81,701,000,000 | 115 | 46,545,000,000 |

Source: summary from SB4HP PMU

87. Training courses will improve the knowledge about the crops, animals and thus, create conditions for women to generate more income by participating in economic activities; guarantee the labor right for ethnic women, here Co Tu women, especially when women often have little knowledge about their rights, labor and salary. The construction company is required to inform all workers, including unskilled local labors about the policies on minimum salary and Governmental labor rights.

Box 5: Local people ‘s use of compensation amount for livelihood restoration

“All compensation is deposited in the bank. We are encouraged to deposit in the bank in accordance with the schedule of building house. It is the first time we have the saving passbooks because we have no money before and the bank is not here, either. Husband and wife are encouraged to both register in the saving passbook. For female-headed HHs, the saving passbook is of course registered by women...” In-depth interview, A Lang Nhot, Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district.

“Mr. Diep consulted us how to use the compensation amount for building houses and for the future life. Moreover, they provided each house a financial plan including the cost for building house, cost for buying seeds and breeds, furniture...” In-depth interview, Bnuoch Pieng, Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district.

88. Project has also provided training on management and the aim of use of compensation amount to get the highest effectiveness. Especially, knowledge about the financial management is closely related to the livelihood restoration plan: cost for production tools, cost for buying seeds, breeds...the women's financial use is also monitored by staff of the district's livelihood board and project's community consultation staff. Therefore, the financial management will ensure the compensation amount will be used properly for livelihood restoration.

89. The project also introduced some special solutions to prevent women from vulnerability and negative impacts in the project region such as communicating and providing training on human trafficking, avoid and mitigate other adverse impacts, for example some sensitive services such as massage, beer shop, karaoke or others. Specific gender-sensitive measures were implemented, especially for Co Tu women with low educational level and inability to communicate in Vietnamese language.

90. According to leaders of Nam Giang District's Women's Union (12th independent monitoring in December 2014), the project did attract the active participation of women, including individuals and women's unions at village, commune and district level. The rights of women were ensured with activities of participation, consultation, training and their voice was respected. The social capacity of affected ethnic women was improved and their living conditions were better with new infrastructure in resettlement sites.

Health and medical services

91. The project newly built and upgraded the medical stations and health care services for affected villages, provided health care support with VND 30,000/person for AHs and one-time medical allowance of VND 100,000 for each AH.

92. From 2009 to 2012, the project organized 3 medical capacity building trainings for affected villages (1 person per village) with the topics of emergency first aid, communication on environmental sanitation, HIV-AIDS knowledge, knowledge of female infectious diseases, reproductive health and children's malnutrition.

93. The commune medical infrastructure in affected villages were much improved: Zuoih commune used to have only a 90m² large station with 4 beds before the project. In 2014, the newly built station is around 300m² large, has water tank, emergency room, gynecology division, malaria division, administrative room, toilet and 6 patient bed made of stainless steel.

94. Thanks to such medical improvements, some popular diseases such as dysentery, mumps, pox, which hundreds of people in Zuoih commune suffered once, saw decrease in the number of patients in 2014 with only 19 cases of dysentery, 5 children cases of mumps and 10 cases of pox. Specially, the malaria was completely ended when there was only 1 person committed to it after coming back the village from work.

95. Besides improvements in infrastructure and health care services, there were some medical customs such as disease treatment or reproduction positively changed in resettlement site. Head of medical station in Ta Poo commune said that there used to be over 70% of sick people or pregnant women not come to hospital but so far, around 80% of women have given birth to their babies in the medical station or hospital (in Thach My).

96. Toilet in HHs have seen significant improvements: prior to resettlement, HHs had no toilet but after resettlement, all HHs have had toilets using clean water taken from the mountain and filtration tanks constructed with support from the project.

97. Domestic wastes of HHs and of the whole village used to be thrown directly to the environment, to stream and river while at present, each village has 4-5 landfills or dump sites.

Figure 3: Domestic water of people in Pa Rum B village



Water in Pa Rum B was provided to people

III.2. Issues arising during project implementation

98. During implementation, there were some issues arising and causing delay to all project activities such as resettlement, livelihood restoration and ethnic minority aspects, etc.

III.2.1. Resettlement

99. The survey and design for RS was about 8 months later than the revised plan for construction of RS due to limited experience of local consultation, which consequently caused difficulties in updates in accordance with REMDP. On the other hand, administrative procedures such as appraisal, approval of reports, compensation and assistance plans also took time.

100. The project area is large with complex terrain, and thus, identification, survey and measurement consumed time for appraisal. In addition, due to traditional land use practices of Co Tu (cultivate on an area in 1 year then move and come back after 3 years) also caused difficulties in land origin identification.

101. Given local people's limited awareness, much time was spent on consultation meetings and mobilizing people to participate in the project.

102. Rainy season in the Central Region often prolongs for months at the end of the year, and thus, caused delay in construction of main works. In addition, storms and rains also caused landslide to resettlement sites and infrastructure schemes there.

103. Changes in compensation and assistance policies (Decree No.69/2009/ND-CP dated 13th August 2009 supplementing land use planning, land price, land recovery, compensation, assistance and resettlement) should also be noted. Besides, the Donor's procedural approval also contributed to implementation progress delay.

104. Continuous changes in personnel of livelihood technical assistance team (CHF) caused difficulties in project monitoring and support. The land management was not well performed at local level, and thus, causing difficulties in identifying land status of AHs.

III.2.2. Livelihood restoration

105. Awareness and dependence of some AHs could be regarded as the biggest obstruction to effective implementation of livelihood restoration activities. Accordingly, a number of HHs didn't pay much attention to livelihood development after resettlement. Particularly, many HHs spent most of compensation or interest from saving account on building new houses or buying facilities rather than investing in agriculture production or service activities. Even when receiving breeders or plants, many HHs didn't pay appropriate attention to caring animals and crops, thus the loss percentage was high (animal deaths, poor growth of crops)

106. Outdated production practices (let cattle wandering, cultivate crops without fertilizer) still exist in many AHs even when they receive supports of crops, breeders and input materials, production tools or demonstration models in affected villages.

107. The capacity of villages' veterinarians was still limited despite training and support from the project

108. Apart from the above mentioned obstructions, some following reasons could be regarded as factors that constrain the success of livelihood restoration activities:

- Many livelihoods support activities (model development, technical training) were implemented even when the HHs didn't settle down and thus, received little attention. In detail : model of building the HH vegetable garden in PaDhi, Pa Rum A villages, model of paddy rice intensive cultivation in Pa Pang and Pa Rum A villages were implemented in 2010.
- The suitability of local resources (natural and social resources) in some production models supported by the project was not high (fresh water fish raising, paddy rice intensive cultivation using manure)
 - Regarding paddy rice intensive cultivation using manure model: It is easily found that most of Co Tu HHs are not familiar with using fertilizer, including organic fertilizer to fertilize crops as its effect on the increasing of crop yield is slow and not clear so local people pay less attention to such kind of fertilizer. In addition, the source of raw materials for composting manure is not diversifying. Therefore, in order to have enough materials for composting manure, local people must spend a lot of time collecting and transporting materials. This can be seen as the cause hindering the success of the paddy rice intensive cultivation using manure model.
 - Regarding the raising sows model: in all monitoring missions, it is found by the IMO that most of AHs have not built standard piggery to create favorable conditions for raising sows. The breed supply sources are not available in the project commune/village. Therefore, sows are bought from other localities and although they have been raised "to adapt to local climate condition" before provided to AHs, it is

hard for them to grow well. The result is that the number of sows reduces significantly in comparison with the time of providing breeds (66%).

- Technical assistance to HHs after training wasn't regularly conducted (cattle and poultry raising)
- Unlike the farmers belonging to other ethnic groups, most of Co Tu ethnic minority AHs, especially women are unable to speak and understand the Vietnamese. Therefore, to help them to apply what they have been trained, a part from 'learning by doing' method, it is necessary to conduct re-training for them. It is found that training courses are conducted once so it is hard for trainees to remember and understand what they have been trained by the Project.
- Participation of people and stakeholders in buying breeders was not effective. In surveyed area, AHs said that they are provided with breeds by project staff, they did not buy breeds by themselves (*in-depth interview with AHs in Pa Pang and PaDhi villages*).
- In some cases, the quality of breeds provided to HHs was not good (chicken, cow). Particularly the case of raising chicken model implemented in affected villages and Pa Pang village in 2010, AHs said that the chicken breeds provided are light-weight, small and transported from other places so the survival rate is slow. Many HHs in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B villages said that some cow breeds are also light-weight so they face with many difficulties in raising them (*FGD with AHs in Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B villages*).
- Monitoring was not implemented regularly and thus, in many cases, the outstanding issues were not timely detected for solution (the case of raising pigs in Pa Pang village, growing grass for cattle's feed in Pa Dau 2 village, Thanh My town).
- Extreme weather conditions and climate change impacts in the project region are also considered a big challenge to success of livelihood activities (directly or indirectly causing diseases of cattle, poultry and pest on crops). According to the announcement of Quang Nam PPC, the precipitation in Quang Nam tends to increase, with the total precipitation of 3000mm and the temperature tends to reduce in mountainous area. This is considered to be the biggest difficulty in agricultural production in affected communes where the rural infrastructure for agriculture production is not developed and the AHs' production skills in adapting to the climate change are limited.

109. The measures implemented include

- Livelihood boards in Nam Giang and Dai Loc districts coordinated with the district's veterinarians to check breeders before providing to AHs
- When there was death of pigs, Nam Giang Livelihood board and JFPR Consultant directly visited the villages, provided guidance on curing and caring cattle.
- Nam Giang district's Livelihood board organized a experience sharing workshop to summarize the achievements and outstanding issues, especially for activities with outputs lower than expected.

III.2.3. Ethnic minority, gender and health care

Ethnic minority issues

110. Affected ethnic people haven't really got used to new lives and public assets in RS, especially the management of public works in the village such as electricity system, roads, bridge, culvert, channels, water filtration tank, water pipeline to HHs and residential groups.

111. The people are often confused or depend on the authority or the project whenever there is an incident with the village's public work. For example, if the road, channels, etc in the village suffer damages caused by landslide, they still think it's the authority or the project that is responsible for repair, not each individuals and HHs in the villages.

112. Not only with public works, many ethnic AHs were confused in their asset management, especially with big items such as compensation and resettlement assistances. Many HHs didn't spend money effectively or even wasted.

113. Since social relations of ethnic people are only within their families, relatives and community in the village, the trading with others outside, especially with Kinh people, saw cases where they suffered pressure with prices, especially in house construction and purchases of interior furniture after receiving resettlement compensation.

Gender issues

114. Prior to project commencement, due to difficult economic conditions, the women at the age of 25 or higher who are illiterate or re-illiterate account for significant percentage. According to Mrs. Alang Oanh (Chairwoman of Ta Poo Commune's Women's Union), such percentage in resettled villages in Ta Poo commune is nearly 70%.

115. Also according to Mrs. Alang Oanh (Chairwoman of Ta Poo Commune's Women's Union), given the distance and isolation of villages from the center, early marriage is still popular. Before 2012, about 90% of Co Tu girls were married at the age of 14-15. After resettling, thanks to communication activity, such percentage was reduced but Ta Poo commune still saw 12 girls get married at that age in 2014.

116. Domestic violence caused by the men with reasons of wine addiction, wasting money shopping in the town or city and fighting in the families are quite popular, often accounting for over 20% of HHs. *(in-depth interview, chairwoman of women's union in Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district)*

Health issues and medical services

117. Given the ethnic people's long-lasting customs of drinking raw water and sometime eating stale food or dead animals, some peptic diseases are still popular, especially diarrhea in Zuoih commune saw 87 cases in 2014 only.

118. The number of cases catching flu is also large given the custom of sleeping on the floor and not wearing warm clothes. In the period from November to December 2014, Zuoih medical station treated and provided medicine to 75 patients who caught flu. *(in-depth interview, head of health station in Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district)*.

Table17: Summary of issues arising during project implementation

| No | Issues | Causes |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Resettlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DMS is long-lasting Many consultation meetings are held for 1 issue (DMS, site clearance...) Difficulties in identifying the land-use status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people's traditional cultivation practices and the project area is large. The local people's intellectual standard is low The local land management is not good. |
| Livelihood restoration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many HHs do not care about the livelihood restoration after resettlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on the subsidies from the Gov The Co Tu people's traditional |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effectiveness of livelihood models is not the highest. | <p>production practices, relocated HHs have not stabilized their life so they pay less attention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less attention is paid to the support for HHs after training The quality of seeds/breeds is not high The extreme weather |
| Gender, ethnic minority and health care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confused to cope with issues arising (broken water pipe, landslide...) Disadvantage in transaction with traders Re-illiteracy among women occurs. Early marriage is still popular. The rate of local people suffering from digestive diseases, influenza is high. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community's passiveness Since social relations of ethnic people are only within their families Due to the Co Tu people's traditional customs Due to the Co Tu people's traditional customs |

III.3. Changes/Improvements in progress and quality of project activities through periodic monitoring periods

III.3.1. Resettlement

119. Through the recommendations during the monitoring missions, SB4 HPMU and stakeholders have conducted the following timely measures:

120. Enhancing the communication and dissemination of project information, policies on compensation and assistance in the Entitlement matrix to AHs so that they can understand the basic information. Especially, much attention has been paid to the women-headed HHs, HHs with old people and disabled people and other vulnerable groups during the information dissemination.

121. A full profile of compensation and assistance for AHs has been prepared at the CPC, Nam Giang district's CARB/Center for Land Development.

122. A clear coordination mechanism among stakeholders in the project has been established and this mechanism is regularly monitored. The HPMU has coordinated with Nam Giang district's CARB/Center for Land Development to pay the compensation for Ahs. In addition, HPMU has also cooperated with the Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nam Giang district to persuade AHs to deposit their unused compensation amounts to ensure their livelihood restoration plan in the future and avoid of loss of compensation amounts (purchase unnecessary assets or lend the relatives...)

123. RMIU/Nam Giang district's Center for Land Development have actively pushed up the progress of preparation, appraisal and approval of compensation options to complete the Project as scheduled. The HPMU has played an important role in checking, urging the construction of resettlement site as scheduled.

124. Preventing HHs from re-occupying the land after site clearance to continue cultivating in written documents when paying the compensation for them.

125. Having repaired some landslide points in the resettlement area caused by storms and rains in 2013. At the same time, the HPMU has cooperated with the Center for Land

Development to complete the provision of land-use rights certificates for resettled HHs and prevented the occupation of the agro-forestry land area allocated to the local community.

126. Reviewing, checking and urging the implementation of DMS for affected HHs to avoid errors which have ever happened at grassroots level in 2011.

III.3.2. Livelihood restoration

127. In the monitoring missions in 2011 (the previous monitoring missions prior to the fourth monitoring missions), after receiving recommendation of monitoring consultant, Nam Giang district's livelihood board has timely: strengthened monitoring of livestock models of sow, cow and fish. And Nam Giang district's livelihood board also assisted affected HHs in diversifying livelihood, specifically: communicating and encouraging affected HHs to develop other non-agricultural livelihood models such as opening small grocery store or milling service.

128. Nam Giang district's livelihood board, Song Bung 4 HPMU and Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF) have accelerated monitoring activities at localities affected by the project. The gained result is that it has not only reduced number of poultry deaths under the model of raising poultry but also increased number of alive poultry due to being taken care and good treatment.

129. Types of livelihood activities have been diversified. Instead of having only the agricultural livelihoods, up to now some households have bought cars to provide material transport service serving people's living and production. Some households have invested in opening grocery store or milling service.

III.3.3. Ethnic minority, gender and healthcare

130. For ethnic minority, gender and healthcare considerations, after finishing each monitoring mission, Song Bung 4 HPMU and related agencies have conducted improvement of quality and accelerated the implementation progress.

131. Most of the activities under this fields primarily relate to consultation and information dissemination and attract participation of affected ethnic minority people and women. The project has had many vivid forms in improving and enhancing the quality of information dissemination and consultation with local people, especially the vulnerable objects such as single women, female-headed households, elder headed HHs, households with disabled people.

132. The project has completed coordination mechanism among stakeholders relating to ethnic minority affected people such as district's ethnic minority department, communal officials in charge of ethnic minority, village's elder and people who are prestigious in their villages in order to provide the best support for the project's activities and accelerate the project's progress in ethnic minority field.

133. Regarding to gender issue, implementation quality of Gender Action activities can be considered as one of the project's success. The project has attracted positive and effective participation of district's women committee, commune's women committee and village's women association especially all affected women in implementing relating activities. Awareness of women of gender equality and gender power has been gradually improved, as shown in communication and discussion with monitoring consultants (typically, in Pa Rum A village with village's head is female).

134. Improvement of infrastructure and quality of healthcare service in villages and communes affected by the project can be considered a success of the project. Especially, improvement of toilets, waste management, changing the habit of health treatment and reproductive habit of local ethnic minorities are also the success of the project.

Figure 4: Some photos before and after construction of resettlement houses in the resettlement area, village 2



Photo of construction of resettlement houses in village 2



The Guol house and people's house were built after relocation in village 2

III.4. Comparison of the project's achievements with objectives set by the project

III.4.1. Resettlement

135. Most indicators of resettlement activity have met effectiveness in comparison with the initial objectives set up by the project. Specifically

136. Establishment of mechanism for implementing REMDP

- Electricity of Vietnam (EVN), the Agency in charge of the project (EA), has established Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project Management Unit (HPMU) which is responsible for implementing the project. The HPMU was established through transferring staffs from Da Nang 3 HPMU. The Song Bung HPMU established Environment and Resettlement Department in January, 2008 in accordance with the Loan Agreement. It has also established coordination between Quang Nam PPC and related agencies such as : Agriculture and Rural Development Department, Environment and Natural Resource Department in participating in meetings and field trips on social and environmental issues and resettlement of the project.
- It has also transferred specialized officials into Resettlement Management and Implementation Unit (RMIU) and arranged representatives of the related agencies to

participate in meetings and field trip under the project. RMIU was established in May 2008 to implement the project.

- It has established a coordination mechanism with CPC to monitor the project and established Village Resettlement Development Groups (VRDGs) in villages, ensured the ratio of women who receive and monitor resettlement activities as well as livelihood activities of affected HHs. These women also participated in meetings and training courses designed by the project.

137. Establishment and implementation of resettlement plan in the affected reservoir area

- Design with participation and establishment of resettlement plan in the reservoir affected area: the project has conducted consultation meetings with all HHs living in villages affected by the project. The consultation meetings were organized with participation of VRDGs and representatives of CPCs. Basing on the consultation result, PMU has adjusted the initial design to be suitable for people's opinions as well as traditional custom of Co Tu ethnic minority people (building Guoi house).
- Construction of resettlement area with combination between structures and infrastructures: for work items: rural road, schools, healthcare center and public infrastructures which were consulted with people to construct. Especially Guoi house and cemetery which were self-decided to construct by people and they also self-selected locations to remove their ancestor graves. Each resettlement area were designed with one seperate cemetery.
- Levelling site for agricultural cultivation activities and land allocation for forestry programme were conducted for HHs in accordance with regulation in order for them to cultivate.
- Conducting research and an orientation for HHs who have ever raised fish to preparing pond for raising fish in the resettlement area and supplying water into the pond was also set up. In addition, women were also involved in this programmes. Besides, irrigation system was also built to provide water for reclaimed cultivation land area. Power network was provided to all households affected by the project.
- Installing and building domestic water supply system including water pipe and water supply tank for HHs living in the resettlement area. Especially, HHs in villages were self-selected forms of constructing their houses in accordance with their preference and need under monitoring of CHF officials.
- Construction and handing over resettlement site process for affected HHs: Because people were self-decided to construct their houses in accordance with their needs and interest, it has ensured traditional custom for Co Tu ethnic minority people. In the resettlement areas, cultivation land was handed over to affected HHs eligible for resettlement, including: (i) 400m² of residential land; (ii) 600m² of garden land; (iii) agricultural production land : 1.5 ha of terrace field and 8 - 10ha of forestry land (forestry land is handed over to village's community to manage). In addition, paddy rice land area in some villages were additionally reclaimed with total of 10 ha, in which: 6ha in Pa Pang village; and village 2 with 4 ha. Types of seedlings, fishes, cows, pigs and chicken were adequately provided as HHs' expectation. The new cemetery has been planned and removing graves were implemented in accordance with the traditional custom and belief of Co Tu ethnic minority people (HHs do not directly participate in worship for removing their ancestor graves). Each resettled villages received allowance for building Guoi house in accordance with the traditional custom of Co Tu ethnic minority people (people

participate in designing and building Guoi house in accordance with their need and interest).

- Displacing, compensation and relocation assistance: all resettled HHs have received compensation by cash. Beside the other allowances of: food, relocation, electricity, healthcare and education were paid to resettled HHs by cash in accordance with regulation.
- Mobilizing community and capacity training classes on resettlement: the project conducted separate training classes on gender for affected HHs. Both male and female had equal right and participated in the training classes organized by CHF and JFPR of Nam Giang district.
- All resettled HHs have been equipped with knowledge and relocation plan in order for them to actively relocate. All affected HHs were announced about the amount that they would receive through meetings with participation of both male and female. Beside, livelihood assistance group has been planned in order for people to have orientation of effectively using compensation amount. In addition, grievance procedures were disseminated to people through community meetings as well as the project operational manual. In general, handling grievance has been conducted in compliance with the procedure and suitable for regulation in REMDP. Separate meetings for male and female were organized to disseminate information on legal rights, working, salary and how to solve conflict between resettled HHs and their competitors.

138. **Compensation payment and assistance plan for HHs affected by the project:** When REMDP was established in May 2009, consultation with affected HHs on effect level as well as assessment of demand depended on gender to restore their economic basis was conducted. After updating REMDP, compensation payment and assistance was conducted for all work items of the project. Livelihood assistance was planned with consultation of affected HHs in order to capacity and social management: when workers came to work, it organized information dissemination meetings to conduct orientation for community in order for them to know about bad effects of social evils and potentially negative effects which may impact on them.

III.4.2. Livelihood restoration

139. The project has fully conducted transition livelihood assistance and complied with planned contents in the livelihood restoration programme and taken care of demand and opportunities of women union, youths and ethnic minority people

140. The project has adequately provided number of input materials for production in accordance with affected HHs' needs and in most cases, quality of assistance activities was quite good, especially assistance activities of training, study tour, sharing experience in or outside the province and veterinary medicine cabinet.

141. The project has conducted in accordance with the set up objectives which have gradually enhanced awareness of affected HHs of changing habit of growing bean and peanut (cultivation without fertilizer and freely grazing poultry) and minimized their dependence on external support.

142. The objective of enhancing affected HHs' knowledge on production has been well implemented. Some HHs have built barn or surrounded with grille to capture poultry of cattle.

Figure 5: Change of livestock livelihood model before and after the project



Before



Currently



Chicken pen of affected HH in Pa Pang village



Ducks in Pa Rum A village

143. The objective of livelihood restoration was well achieved. The project has not only contributed to helping people to restore their livelihood but also helped them to diversify livelihood activities

Figure 6: Some non- farm activities of people in the resettlement area



III.4.3. Ethnic minority, gender and healthcare

144. The project has fully and well implemented assistance objectives for affected ethnic minority people in: information dissemination, consultation, respect for traditional custom of ethnic minority people such as Guoi house, grave, cemetery, worship, minimizing severe impacts on environment, economy, society, culture and vulnerable groups.

145. The project has fully and well implemented objectives of gender strategy such as: vulnerability of women, danger of sexual exploitation for women, status of women trafficking, possession right and entitlement to compensation of women, labour right for women, and participation right of women.

146. The project has fully and well implemented objectives of health assistance and healthcare for affected people, including assistances of facilities, enhancing capacity for health staffs, pharmaceutical allowance and sanitation in villages.

III.5. The sustainability of the project activities for socioeconomic development and the social sustainability of affected community

III.5.1. The sustainability of resettlement activity

147. The sustainability of resettlement activity is assessed basing on two aspects of advantages and limitations as follows:

Advantages

a) Compensation and assistance

- Communication and persuasion to people have been paid attention by related agencies, local authorities and the Client so that people living in the project area have clearly grasped the State's policy on compensation and assistance.
- Regulations and compensation policies were always public and transparent for people to grasp since the time of DMS, pricing and publicizing compensation fund so people agree and support the project.
- The project has conducted compensation through the combination between policies of Viet Nam and policies of ADB so basically it has ensured entitlements of people.
- Compensation payment has been timely conducted in accordance with regulation.

- Grievances and written complaint letters of people have been timely handled.

b) Resettlement

- It has organized community consultation meetings to record opinions of people on locations of constructing resettlement area as well as types of houses in the resettlement area, especially house self-decided to build by people so that people were very excited about moving to the new location.
- Infrastructures such as : rural road, power line, domestic water, school and healthcare center were completely constructed which have facilitated people in their lives and production.
- People's houses in the resettlement area were more stabilized than their former houses.
- In contrast to the present status, in people's former place, there were no rural road, power line and infrastructures were not good.

Limitations

a) Compensation and assistance

- Compensation unit price issued by CPC is much lower than the market unit price. According to Article 10, Decision 23 / QD- UBND by Quang Nam PPC and Article 38 of Land Law 2003, the following land acquisition cases are not compensated: land for annual crops, aquaculture, land for producing salt which is not used in a period of twelve consecutive months (12 months); perennial crop land which is not used in a period of consecutive eighteen months (18 months); forest land which is not used for a period of consecutive twenty four months (24 months). The regulations are not suitable for cultivation of ethnic minority people living in the mountainous area because nutritiousness will be leached from soil if cultivation is conducted on slope land leading to situation that land is no longer capable of producing. According to cultivation habit of people, they will conduct cultivation for from one to two years then no cultivation for from one to two years or longer (depending on condition of each household) and then return to production. So people have not agreed with the above regulations.
- Assistance of occupational transition and creating job opportunities have not brought high effectiveness because most people have low education level and unskilled production and their traditional farming method is backward and mainly cultivation on terrace field, hunting and gathering. People do not know how to organize production, business services and do not have opportunities to find job in urban areas.

b) Resettlement:

- Given mountainous terrain conditions, it is very difficult to find a flat area for resettlement of households. In addition, access roads to RSs built on mountainous terrain are subject to landslide during flooding season.
- Despite training provided by stakeholders on how to effectively use compensation and assistance, some HHs still spent this amount of money improperly and thus, take risks of sliding back to poverty.
- Allocating 1.56 ha of land to each HH in long term might not ensure adequate production land area for some HHs, which easily leads to situation of deforestation for cultivation purpose.
- During the process of constructing resettlement houses, there are many difficulties. For example, most of the local people want to build wooden houses so it is difficult to find

wood for building houses. Awareness of people of maintaining and repairing public works is not high.

III.5.2. Sustainability of livelihood restoration activity

148. It can be said, the livelihood restoration activities of the project has a high sustainability in terms of economic and social aspects. Specifically:

149. Implementation result of models and assistance of input materials have remarkably contributed to increasing income for affected HHs and contributed poverty reduction at the locality.

150. Types of livelihood activities provided by the project are suitable for production habit and knowledge of affected HHs (livestock and cultivation).

151. Training activities for local officials (including officials of communes and villages and affected HHs) has contributed to enhancing quality of human resource in the localities affected by the project.

152. However, the suitability for resources of some livelihood models in some localities are not high (including human resource and natural resources) so it is difficult to ensure sustainability in case of receiving assistance from the project (composting for paddy, raising freshwater fish and raising geese).

153. Assistance with all input materials for agricultural production activities may be not ensured that after completing the project, affected HHs will continue implementing these production activities.

154. Thus, the sustainability does not reach high efficiency because people depend on external support (models of growing paddy field, raising geese and freshwater fish).

155. Although assistance of providing veterinary medicine cabinets and training classes for villages' veterinarians have been well implemented, enhancing awareness of affected HHs of actively prevent diseases for poultry has not been conducted so it will be difficult to ensure that people will contribute fund for maintaining the veterinary medicine cabinets as well as veterinary activities when the project ends.

156. Model of growing bean on slope land is not sustainable for environment although affected HHs may increase their income in the first few crop seasons.

III.5.3. For gender, ethnic minority and healthcare

157. The project has fully complied with ethnic minority development policy of ADB in implementing assistance objectives for affected ethnic minority people in: information dissemination, full consultation, respect for traditional custom of ethnic minority people, mitigating negative impacts on environment, economy and society for vulnerable groups.

158. However, to ensure the sustainability of implementing ethnic minority development assistance strategy, organizing people into managing, taking care and maintaining public works is very important; people should consider the public works as their assets; group of HHs should alternately clean and dredge waste to avoid obstructing drainage ditch and clear stagnant water in order to ensure sanitation in the resettlement area;

159. The project has fully complied with policy of ADB in implementing the objectives and strategy of gender such as: vulnerability of women, danger of sexual exploitation for women, status of women trafficking, labour right for women, and participation right of women.

160. To ensure the sustainability of gender assistance activities and ensure participation right as well as a voice of women, communal women union and village's women union should establish self-governing groups for women to monitor public assets of their village for example it

should establish women groups in charge of sanitation, maintaining rural roads or drainage ditches in their villages.

161. The project has fully implemented policy of ADB in implementing objectives of health assistance and healthcare for affected people, including assistances of facilities, enhancing capacity for health staffs, pharmaceutical allowance and sanitation in villages.

162. One of the most practical works to ensure the sustainability of the health care assistance objectives is to keep environment in villages clean, especially improve and conserve domestic water supply system for HHs; villages should establish self-governing groups to control use of water, maintain and improve the domestic water supply system for villages in the resettlement area.

III.6. Lessons learnt

III.6.1. Resettlement

163. Strict coordination between the stakeholders: ADB, the Client, local authorities and local people in the project area will ensure success for the project. Besides, frequently monitoring and urging the project's information dissemination to people in order for them to understand and self-relocate is very important.

164. The capacity of Song Bung 4 HPMU is quite good which has contributed to solving remaining and arising issues relating to compensation, resettlement and site clearance. Besides, it is necessary to well assess capacity of local consultants to ensure that the project's schedule will not be delayed.

165. People were consulted and they actively selected resettlement sites, forms of building houses and self-decided to build community house so that the project has met the needs and aspiration of people and also been suitable for traditional custom of Co Tu ethnic minority people.

166. It needs to strictly review and monitor the DMS process to avoid errors because identification of land origin in the project area is quite difficult due to the farming habit of Co Tu ethnic minority people.

167. Editing document: minutes of compensation payment and minutes of DMS were translated into both English and Vietnamese in order for the stakeholders to easily monitor the DMS activities.

168. Adjusting allowances and compensation in accordance with the latest policy has ensured entitlement for people lost assets and land. Besides, the allowances were considered at the maximum level which has contributed to restoring livelihood for people in the project area.

III.6.2. Livelihood restoration

169. The livelihood restoration activity will succeed in the following cases: (i) the activity is implemented when HHs basically stabilize their lives after relocation; (ii) contents of the livelihood activity are suitable for features of local resources; (iii) contents of the livelihood activity are suitable for features of market; (iv) training activities and building models are implemented in accordance with "learning by doing" method with direct participation of people and (v) monitoring the implementation of livelihood activities of Livelihood Boards of Nam Giang, Dai Loc districts and CHF is frequently and effectively implemented

170. Strict coordination between the stakeholders of the project in deciding implementation organization is an important factor of ensuring success of the livelihood restoration activities.

171. Cultural and behavioral features in affected HHs' community and issues relating to gender need being focused when implementing livelihood restoration activities.

172. Positive and active participation of affected HHs in activities of providing input materials is a factor which decide the success of livelihood restoration activities.

173. Social and environmental sustainability need being taken care in a satisfactory manner together with target of increasing income for affected HHs.

III.6.3. Ethnic minority, gender and healthcare

Lessons learned on ethnic minority

174. The first successful lesson relating to assistance strategy of ethnic minority, gender and healthcare of the project is information dissemination and adequate consultation with all affected people including both male and female.

175. The project has also learnt valuable lesson on attracting participation of all affected people and related people in implementing the objectives of the project.

176. Establishment of a mechanism to well coordinate between PMU, District's ethnic minority office and communal authorities in implementing assistance strategy of ethnic minority is also a remarkable success of the project.

177. Finally, it is the lesson learned on attracting participation, support of village's elder, villages's head and prestigious people in villages in implementing ethnic minority assistance activities.

Lessons learned on implementation of gender strategy

178. During the implementation process of the project's gender strategy, adequate information dissemination and consultation with all affected women and related people in their family is the starting point for the next activities.

179. Gender strategy will succeed if it can attract support of husbands and sons of affected women in minimizing risk, ensuring rights of women and improving living quality for them.

180. A good mechanism for coordination between PMU, district's women union, communal women union and village's women union is the key for success in this field.

181. For ethnic minority women, attracting participation and support of village's elder, villages' head and prestigious people in villages in implementing assistance activities of gender strategy is very important.

Lessons learned on implementation of healthcare assistance

182. Communicating and persuading all affected people and related people to participate in sanitation in their houses as well as villages and change their living habit towards advance trend is the first lesson on gender and healthcare.

183. Persuading elder and women to change their habit of medical treatment at home, especially persuade women's habit of giving birth at home instead of coming to clinics or hospital is a motivation for changing healthcare habit of people, especially affected ethnic minority people.

184. Establishment of a good coordination mechanism between district's health division, medical clinics in commune and village in implementing sanitation strategy in villages and changing habit of disease treatment in villages is a good experience of the project.

185. It is necessary to attract participation, support of village's elder, villages' head and prestigious people in villages in implementing healthcare assistance activities for affected people.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

IV.1. CONCLUSION

186. Although there have been some difficulties and challenges due to the following reasons:

- (i) initially the project wasted much time to agree to adjust general progress and some subjective and objective difficulties have delayed the project's progress in comparison with the initially designed plan ;
- (ii) the project implementation area is extensive and complex about land use origin ;
- (iii) regulation on safeguards policy statement of ADB (SPS 2009) and regulation on land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Government of Viet Nam (NĐ 69/2009) have been changed during the project implementation process ;
- (iv) period of 2007-2012, inflation rate in Viet Nam was quite high showed in CPI indicators of more than 10% (and 20% for some years) which caused spiralling prices of construction materials.

187. However, due to receiving effort and support from related agencies and local authorities at all levels; direction of EVN; strict monitoring coordination of ADB; effort, coordination and implementation organization to accelerate the project progress of Song Bung 4 HPMU as Department of Environment and Natural Resource of Nam Giang district; assistance from the consultant team; and effort of the construction consultancy units and participation of people in the project area, up to now, the project has been completed and ensured that the Loan Fund has been used in accordance with regulation. There have been some remaining issues which need being handled but basically, the objectives of the project have been completed.

188. The project has complied with implementation requirements regulated in REMDP: on compensation, resettlement, assistance on gender, policies on ethnic minority. And through the implementation requirements, it has conducted assistances for affected HHs in accordance with policies of Viet Nam and Safeguards policies of ADB.

189. The project has reached targets of implementing assistance activities, stabilizing and restoring livelihood for affected HHs through the designed programmes for each type of objects under support of international and national consultants.

190. The project has brought sustainability for HHs on infrastructures and helped people quickly access to basic social services that is suitable for the initially designed objectives.

191. The project has acquired people opinions through the consultation process with affected HHs to adjust plan of constructing resettlement houses and selecting resettlement sites, and to authorize them to select form of building resettlement houses and community house that has increased the respect for culture as well as custom of Co Tu ethnic minority and continued to preserve as well as promote the cultural identity of the ethnic minority.

192. Finally, the project has meet all requirements and objectives included in REMDP during the project implementation process. The project could be aslo a typical model on complying with regulations of the Government of Viet Nam and ADB on a hydropower project financed by ADB.

Table18: IMO Consultant's recommendations to stakeholders

| Issues | Stakeholders | Recommendations |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Resettlement | State bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to adjust and supplement regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement to be suitable for actual implementation status, especially compensation policy for affected land of ethnic minority people, compensation unit price of land, trees and structures. • Review and adjust hydropower planning in the territory of Quang Nam province, assess environmental impacts and consult opinions of people as well as scientists before commencing the hydropower project. • Need to take into consideration of local people's custom, protect and develop cultural identity of local people during the construction of resettlement areas and livelihood development process. • Related agencies and PPC need to consent and timely promulgate official notes on solving remaining issues and difficulties during the implementation of compensation payment and site clearance process. • Strive to handle remaining issues and terminate status of presuming upon the hydropower project construction to destroy forest and conduct illegal mining. Urge the Client to well implement afforestation with area equal to the area occupied by the project. • Accelerate processes of establishing cadastral dossier and land management data and issuing land use right certificate for people living in the territory of district in order to serve land management, compensation and site clearance. • Strictly monitor flood discharge process of hydropower project to mitigate its effect on people living in the downstream area and their assets. |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Owner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve compensation issues for the affected land area above the flooded area in Pa Rum B. Inform local people in the downstream area about the flooding levels when the plant discharge flood and also take responsibilities for compensation for local people if the flood discharge affect to the local people's property as the operation does not follow the approved process. |
| | AHs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the activeness in the changes of career when there are changes in land use. Priority in the use of compensation and assistance amount should be given to the investment on production, deposit in the bank and vocational training to have more opportunities of finding new jobs to ensure a stable life. Old people, with unacquired land, should apply new and effective production models to serve necessary demands of local people in the project area. |
| Livelihood restoration | ADB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the stability and sustainable poverty reduction for localities affected by the project, ADB should considers allocating more financing resource to assist localities in developing agricultural projects, especially climate smart agriculture projects because areas affected by the projects' implementation are also the areas seriously affected by climate change. |
| | Vietnamese Gov | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider suggestion of ADB on financing assistance for localities to implement agricultural projects, especially climate smart agriculture projects because areas affected by the projects' implementation are also the areas seriously affected by climate change. Encourage enterprises to invest in growing forestry plants in the territory of villages affected by the project |
| | Quang Nam PPC and Nam Giang DPC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate fund for O&M activities of public works in RSs, rehabilitate locations suffering landslide due to flooding to facilitate stable lives of AHs. Consider to effectively intergrate financing resources of poverty reduction programmes/project of the Government in the territory of the district/province to help affected HHs sustainably stabilize their lives after relocation. Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs and Office of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs should organize training courses, create occupational opportunities and facilitate the affected HHs' member in working abroad. Agriculture and forestry extension center of the province continues organizing technical training classes on |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | enhancing knowledge about production for the affected HHs. |
| | Authorities of project communes and AHs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly cooperate with local authorities and related agencies in finding productive land ; persuade HHs to receive land to land instead of receiving compensation amount for affected land to build long-term and sustainable livelihoods for them; communicate, persuade, assist and instruct people to effectively use compensation amount for proper purposes. • Through political and social organizations in villages and communes, it is necessary to strengthen communication and dissemination activities to affected HHs in order for them to not rely on external assistance and actively enhance HH's economic development. • Coordinate with Viet Nam Bank for Social policies in organizing training classes on instructing people to effectively use the compensation amount. • Integrate with NGO projects in the locality to conduct training classes on the topic of household expenditure for women. |
| Gender, ethnic minority, healthcare | ADB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that after Song Bung 4 project is completed, ADB should finance another project on ethnic minority, gender and healthcare to handle relating issues to learn experience in handling society and ethnic minority issues for other hydropower projects. |
| | Local authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the Government of Viet Nam should cooperate with ADB in establishing a typical model of ethnic minority, gender and healthcare for Song Bung 4 project to make a reference for other projects, especially hydropower projects. • It is recommended that authorities of Quang Nam province and Nam Giang district give proposal to the Government to establish a typical model of ethnic minority, gender and health for Song Bung 4 project to make a reference for other projects, especially hydropower projects. • It is recommended that authorities of project communes cooperate with affected HHs in dealing with remaining and limited issues relating to ethnic minority, gender and healthcare in the project area, making resettled villages become a typical model of ethnic minority, gender and healthcare to contribute to suitable development in this project area. |

Final Independent Monitoring Report

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP)

Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project – funded by ADB

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of interviewed staffs and households

Annex 2: Grievance status from the time of commencing the project to March 2015

Annex 3: Summary of training classes and programme of delivering seeding and breeding of livelihood restoration activity

Annex 4: Some photos of field trip

Annex 1: List of interviewed officers and households

List of interviewed officers

| No. | Full name | Position |
|------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Nguyen Minh Van | Manager of Environment – Resettlement Department, Song Bung 4 PMB |
| 2 | Tran Ngoc Ha | Deputy Manager of Environment – Resettlement Department, Song Bung 4 PMB |
| 4 | Nguyen Viet Hung | Staff of Environment – Resettlement Department, Song Bung 4 PMB |
| 5 | Tran Ngoc Linh | Staff of Environment – Resettlement Department, Song Bung 4 PMB |
| 6 | Phan Thi Cam Tu | Staff of Environment – Resettlement Department, Song Bung 4 PMB |
| 7 | To Ngol Kia | Chairman of Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 8 | Po Long Dung | Vice-Chairman of Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 9 | Ka Rieng Dieu | Chief Police of Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 10 | Bnuoch A Chop | Head of Village No. 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 11 | A Rat Enh | Head of Pa Pang village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 12 | Bnuoch Cuong | Head of PaDhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 13 | Po Loong Dieu | Vice-chairman of Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 14 | Bling Vui | Officer in Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| 15 | A Lang A Eo | Head of Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 16 | A Lang Uu | Vice head of Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 17 | B Nuoch Tol | Secretary of Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| 18 | Dinh Ngoc Diep | ADB Consultant |
| 19 | Nguyen Tai Lieu | Chairman of Dai Son commune, Dai Loc, Quang Nam |
| 20 | Tran Thi Hong Van | Chairman of Women's Union in Dai Son commune, Dai Loc, Quang Nam |

List of interviewed households

| Full name | Address |
|------------------|--|
| A Lang Thoi | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Ton | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Ua | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| A Viet That | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| A Viet Lia | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Bo Nuoch Ciu | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Bo Nuoch Boi | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Bling Hung | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Po Loong Nghi | Pa Rum B village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| B Nuoc Hoa | Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |

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| Full name | Address |
|----------------|--|
| BH Nuoch Ep | Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| BLinh Nhuot | Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Chuoi | Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Crieu | Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Dinh | Pa Rum A village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| To Ngol Kreng | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| To Ngol Locc | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| To Ngol Moi | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| To Ngol Noh | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| To Ngol Non | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Po Loong Dan | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Po Loong Hoa | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Po Loong Nhanh | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Po Loong Nieng | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Po Loong Pao | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Coor A Roi | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Coor B Hon | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Coor Ban | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Coor C Roi | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| Coor Co Rot | Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam |
| A lung Trinh | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Rat Kech | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Rat Vinh | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Tiep | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| B Linh O | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| B Lup A Lo | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| B Lup Thi | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A lung Trinh | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Rat Kek | Vinh village, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Bung | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| Zo Ram Hat | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang A Rom | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A lang A Rep | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A lang A Su | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A lang ABreh | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A lang Benh | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |

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| Full name | Address |
|----------------|---|
| A lang Bien | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A lang Dung | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A lang Mec | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| Pham Van Lap | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Nho | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Pia | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Pap | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Zo Ram | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Dim | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Bot | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Nhop | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Lang Rkienh | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| Bo Nuoch Chanh | Village 2, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Viet Dau | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| Hoih Kem | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Rat Vep | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| Hoih Quy | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| Hoih Son | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| Hoih At | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Viet Phung | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Viet Pun | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |
| A Viet Dau | Pa Pang village, Zuoih commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam |

Annex 2: Schedule of DMS on affected assets of AHs

Schedule of inventory of project items

| Components/Items | Starting date | Ending date | No. of AHs (household) |
|--|---|-------------|------------------------|
| I. The Reservoir flooded area | | | |
| I.1. Resettlement sites | | | |
| - Hamlet No. 2 | 05/01/2011 | 29/03/2011 | 64 |
| - Pa Rum A hamlet | 05/04/2011 | 23/04/2011 | 44 |
| - Pa Dhi hamlet | 01/03/2011 | 13/03/2011 | 63 |
| - Pa Rum B hamlet | 21/06/2011 | 20/07/2011 | 64 |
| I.2. Access roads to RS | | | |
| Road to PaDhi | 21/10/2011 | 11/11/2011 | 63 |
| Road to Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B | 03/10/2008 | 28/05/2008 | - |
| I.3. Other items in the reservoir area | | | |
| Administrative Quarter in Zuoih commune | 10/05/2011 | 14/05/2011 | 18 |
| Reservoir area from Dam to KheVinh and encroached land of Vinh hamlet in Hamlet No.2 | 11/2011 | 12/2011 | 116 |
| Reservoir flooded area in Taul hamlet | 02/2011 | 02/2011 | 26 |
| Reservoir non-flooded area in Pa Rum B | Cadastral documents are being completed and it is expected that the DMS will be conducted in 2015 | | |
| II. Ancillary work items (flood-over roads, quarry, and construction tents.) | Completed by the end of 2011. | | |

Timeline for compensation and assistance payment for reservoir works

| Commune | Hamlet | Timeline | Status |
|---------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Ta Poo | Access road to Pa Pang RS | 29/09/2013 | Completed |
| | Pa Pang RS | 20/12/2010 | Completed |
| | Vinh Hamlet (4 resettled HHs) | Quarter 1/2011 | Completed |
| | Reservoir area of HHs in Vinh hamlet tilling land in Hamlet No.2 | Quarter 2/2013 expectedly | Not yet completed |
| Zuoih | Access road to Pa Rum B and Pa Rum A RSs | 30/04/2012 | Completed |
| | Access road to PaDhi RS | 30/06/2013 | Completed |
| | PaDhi RS | 20/01/2012 | Completed |
| | Pa Rum A RS | 29/02/2012 | Completed |
| | Pa Rum B RS | 29/02/2012 | Completed |

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| Commune | Hamlet | Timeline | Status |
|---------|---|---|-----------|
| | Administrative Quarter of Zuoih commune | Quarter 1/2012 | Completed |
| | Reservoir non-flooded area of Pa Rum B hamlet | Cadastral documents are being completed and expected to be finish in Quarter 2/2014 | |

Duration of construction of resettlement sites (excluding the flooding area) in accordance with the agreement among stakeholders

| Items | Timeline | | Results |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Starting date | Completion date | |
| Pa Pang resettlement site (arrange for 53 resettled HHs: 51 HHs in Hamlet No.2 and 02 HHs in Pa Rum B Hamlet). Hamlet No. 2 has 58 resettled HHs including 7 HHs of free resettlement category) | | | |
| - Proceed compensation and assistance for site clearance: residential area construction, public works, and production land... for Pa Pang hamlet. | 15/12/10 | 20/12/10 | Completed |
| - Screen bomb/mine in the whole project area. | 04/9/10 | 10/10/10 | Completed |
| - Bid/Procure and award construction contracts. | 15/12/10 | 15/03/11 | Completed |
| - Implement construction execution. | 20/03/11 | 30/5/12 | Completed |
| - Construct temporary access roads to RSs from Pa Pang hamlet and the reservoir. | 20/04/11 | 30/3/12 | Completed |
| - Rebuild houses/Guoi by local people. | 15/6/11 | 30/10/12 | Completed |
| - Relocate in RS, including self-dismantling and moving. | 15/11/11 | 15/01/12 | Completed |
| - Allocate agricultural land to APs | | | Completed |
| + Cultivation land, agro-forestry land | 01/04/11 | 30/8/11 | Completed |
| + Wet rice development | 01/6/11 | 30/9/12 | Completed |
| + Grazing land | 01/04/11 | 30/8/11 | Completed |
| + Land use certificate issuance | 30/8/11 | 30/09/12 | Completed |
| - Inventory, compensate damages in Hamlet No. 2 | 15/12/10 | 30/7/11 | Completed |
| PaDhi resettlement site of 67 HHs (arrangements for 67/71 resettled HHs, including 4 freely resettled HHs) | | | |
| - Proceeding compensation and assistance for site clearance: residential area construction, public works, | 01/3/11 | 20/01/12 | Completed |

| Items | Timeline | | Results |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--|
| | Starting date | Completion date | |
| production land... | | | |
| - Screen bomb/mine in the whole project area. | 15/11/10 | 31/12/10 | Completed |
| - Bid/procure and award construction contracts. | 01/3/11 | 01/3/12 | Completed |
| - Implement construction execution. | 01/3/12 | 30/7/13 | At final construction stage and cleaning construction site |
| - Rebuild houses by local people. | 15/10/12 | 30/8/13 | There are 61 HHs installing houses, including 55 HHs completed installation. 6 out of 67 HHs haven't built houses as they are single ones and live with their children or parents. |
| - Relocate in RS, including self-dismantling and moving. | 01/12/12 | 30/04/13 | Completed |
| - Allocate agricultural land. | | 30/12/12 | |
| + Agro-forestry land | 01/04/11 | 30/8/11 | Completed |
| + Cultivation land, garden land | 01/3/12 | 30/4/13 | Being completed |
| + Land use certificates issuance | 01/12/12 | 30/03/14 | Not yet completed |
| - Inventory and compensate for damages on land, crops and other assets of AHs in PaDhi hamlet. | 01/3/11 | 20/01/12 | Completed |
| Pa Rum A resettlement site (Resettlement for 48 HHs including 47 HHs in Pa Rum A Hamlet and 01 HH in Pa Rum B Hamlet). | | | |
| Pa Rum A Hamlet has 49 resettled HHs including 02 freely resettled HHs) | | | |
| - Proceeding compensation and assistance for site clearance: residential area construction, public works, production land etc. | 01/3/11 | 29/2/12 | Completed |
| - Screen bomb/mine in the project area. | 15/11/10 | 31/12/10 | Completed |
| - Bid/procure and award construction contracts. | 01/3/11 | 01/3/12 | Completed |
| - Implement construction works. | 01/3/12 | 15/07/13 | Completed |
| - Rebuild houses by local people. | 01/8/12 | 30/6/13 | Completed |
| - Relocate to resettlement site, including | 01/12/12 | 31/01/13 | Completed |

| Items | Timeline | | Results |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--|
| | Starting date | Completion date | |
| self-dismantling and moving. | | | |
| - Allocate agricultural land. | | | |
| + Agro-forestry land | 01/04/11 | 30/8/11 | Completed |
| + Cultivation land, garden land | 15/7/12 | 15/8/12 | Completed |
| + Wet rice land (including reclamation land) | 30/12/12 | 30/04/13 | Undone due to ineligible land and permanent cultivation by the locals on the area. |
| + Land use certificates issuance | 30/10/12 | 30/03/14 | Not yet completed |
| - Inventory and compensate for damages on land, crops and other assets of AHs in Pa Rum A hamlet | 01/3/11 | 29/2/12 | Completed |
| Pa Rum B resettlement site (arrange resettlement for 64/71 HHs; including 4 freely resettled HHs, 01 HH moved in Pa Rum A RS and 02 HHs moved in Pa Pang RS) | | | |
| - Proceeding compensation and assistance for site clearance: residential area construction, public works and production land... | 01/4/11 | 29/2/12 | Completed |
| - Screen bomb/mine in the whole project area. | 15/11/10 | 31/12/10 | Completed |
| - Bid/procure and award construction contracts. | 01/3/11 | 01/3/12 | Completed |
| - Implement construction works. | 01/3/12 | 30/6/13 | Completed |
| - Rebuild houses by local people. | 01/5/12 | 30/06/13 | Completed |
| - Relocate in resettlement site, including self-dismantling and moving. | 01/12/12 | 30/8/13 | Completed |
| - Allocate agricultural land. | | | |
| + Agro-forestry land | 01/04/11 | 30/8/11 | Completed |
| + Cultivation land, garden land | 30/10/12 | 15/06/13 | Completed |
| + Land use certificates issuance | 15/12/12 | 30/03/14 | Not yet completed |
| - Inventory and compensating damages in Pa rum B hamlet. | 30/6/11 | 02/11/12 | Completed |

Source: SB4 HPMU, 12/2013

Annex 3: Summary of training classes and programme of delivering seeding and breeding of livelihood restoration activity

| No. | List of activities | Total | Unit | Districts | |
|-----|---|-------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Dai Loc | Nam Giang |
| 1 | Training | 51 | Classes/courses | 11 | 40 |
| 2 | Supplying input materials for production | | | | |
| | <i>Breeding Buffalo and cattle</i> | 215 | Number | 91 | 120 |
| | <i>Breeding pig</i> | 170 | Number | 136 | 44 |
| | <i>Breeding Geese</i> | 462 | Number | | 462 |
| | <i>Fish</i> | 1,600 | Kg | | 1,600 |
| | <i>Food for livestock</i> | 1,600 | Kg | | 1,600 |
| | <i>Bean</i> | 1,000 | Kg | | 1,000 |
| 3 | Establishment of demonstration models | | | | |
| | Preparation of veterinary medicine cabinet | 15 | Piece | 11 | 4 |
| | Establishment of veterinary network | 8 | Person | | 8 |
| 4 | Occupational training | | | | |
| | B2 Driver license training | 10 | Person | | 10 |

Annex 3.2. Some achievements in livelihood restoration for AHs

| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Cultivation 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 fields (including wet land rice fields) by the end of the program; Productivity of different crops improved: | Each HH is provided with 400m ² residential land, 600 m ² garden land, 1.5 ha of productive fields and 600 – 1000m ² wet rice land No statistics from Nam Giang District Livelihood Project Steering Committee |
| Water user groups and irrigation | Number of men and women in each water user group; | Water user groups organized by June | - There are 8 learners from 2 WUGs, including 4 males and 4 |

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| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|--|---|--|--|
| systems establishment | Number of men and women trained to manage, operate and maintain water supply and irrigation systems | 2010; Irrigation management organization operational by June 2010 | females in Pa Pang village and village 2 who are trained to manage, operate and maintain irrigation and water supply system. |
| Permanent rainfed gardens, fields and orchards development | Area and type of land in production/HH | Productive area/type/HH by mid-2013; Production improved by XX% | Productive area/type/HH by mid-2013 was 1.93 ha ⁵ |
| Fruit tree & agroforestry plantation and maintenance | Area and type of fruit trees/HH | Productive area/type/HH by mid-2013 | No statistics from Nam Giang District Livelihood Project Steering Committee |
| Organic fertilizers | Kg organic fertilizers used/HH | Harvest productivity by XX% 5 years after the resettlement compared to pre-project | About 50% HHs used organic fertilizers but there's no statistic on the volume used by each HH ⁶ Productivity increases averagely by 5 – 7 % ⁷ |
| 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 end of 2013 | No statistics from PMU, JFPR |
| Provision of agricultural tools | Number and type of tools received by each HH | All HHs have been provided with adequate agricultural tools by 2011 | There were 78 hoes, 75 “dinh” (local agriculture tools), 87 bush-hooks and 170 pesticides provided to HHs in affected villages. |
| • Technical capacity | Number of HHs, men and women | At least 80% of the male and 80% of the | <u>In nam Giang district:</u> 38 training courses |

⁵ Data from Nam Giang LFDC⁶ Interview with village leader and AHS⁷ Interview with HHs

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| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>training in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Irrigation systems management | <p>participated in each kind of training, number and time of training occasions;</p> <p>Adequacy of training for the absorptive capacity of beneficiaries</p> | <p>female beneficiaries have participated in adequate training by end of 2012</p> | <p>were organized with 2,623 times of participation from local people over the last four years.</p> <p>In specific, the training courses organized with the participation from local people by years were: in 2009 (4 courses, 535 times of participation), in 2010 (13 courses, 762 times of participation), in 2011 (13 courses, 974 times of participation) and in 2012 (8 courses, 352 times of participation).</p> <p>In Dai Lọc district:</p> <p>Five (5) training courses were organized in 2011.</p> <p>In 2012, six (6) training courses were organized under the district budget for households with husbandry raising in 10 communes along Vu Gia river</p> |
| On-farm demonstrations | <p>Number of demonstrations;</p> <p>Participation of men and women</p> | <p>On-farm demonstrations arranged by end of 2012</p> | <p>Over the last 4 years, the project has set up 12 agricultural models successfully, including: bean intensive cultivation, Xi23 paddy rice, dry rice – corn intercropping,</p> |

| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|--|---|---|---|
| | | | vegetables, pineapple, banana, planting on the community forest land, grass for animal feed, raising of pig, chicken, French duck, fish ponds in Zuoi commune with the participation of at least 5 households per model. Besides, farming equipment was provided to the local people. |
| Extension training | Number of male and female extension workers that have been trained | Village extension workers training continue 4 years | Build capacity in various livelihood 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; Quality of grazing lands is improved; Fodder has been developed; At least 80% of beneficiaries have participated in training by end of 2012 | The project developed model of growing grass for cattle in 4 resettled villages on total of area of 800m ² (on area of 8 HHs) |
| Improved stock for breeding | Number of different kind of livestock and poultry/HH Number of livestock owned by men/women; Livestock diseases and animal deaths; Grazing land areas and standard; Grazing practices; Fodder standard; Animals sold and income from selling; | All HHs have been provided with: 1 cow, 2 sows and 10 chickens by begin of 2011; Every 10HHs received a boar by begin of 2011; Village received 1 bull by begin of 2011; All HHs have increased livestock numbers by end of 2012; | <u>In Nam Giang district:</u> After three years (2011, 2012, 2013), the project supported 44 cows. 44 pigs. At present: Số lợn tăng thêm là 23 con, đạt 67 con và tương tự số bò tăng từ 44 con lên 67 con <u>In Dai Loc district</u> After three years (2011, 2012, 2013), the project supported 79 cows, 22 buffaloes, 136 pigs and feeding for the households of 10 |

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| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | communes along the Vu Gia river. |
| Animal health improvement | <p>Number of animal disease cases and their outcome, different animals;</p> <p>Number of animal deaths;</p> <p>Number of vaccinated animals of different kind;</p> <p>Access to veterinary services and animal medicines</p> | <p>Villages have been provided with animal medicines and vaccinations;</p> <p>All HHs have been provided with training in animal health</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx 51% of cows and pigs in Nam Giang and 100% of cows and pigs in Dai Loc districts are vaccinated periodically • 13 veterinarians in villages and 2 veterinarians in Zuoih and Ta Poo participated in training courses • The project has provided 2 veterinary medical cabinets (including 1 glass cabinet for containing medicine and 1 refrigerator for keeping vaccines and 22 types of veterinary medicine) for Zuoih and Ta Poo communes and provided veterinary medicine bags from villages in Nam Giang districts. • In Dai Loc district: In 2011, setting up vet medicine cabinet at Dai Son commune with the total fund of 39,835,700 dong. <p>In 2012, setting up vet medicine cabinet at 10 communes along Vu Gia river with the total fund of 140,016,000 dong.</p> |
| Training and Extension | <p>Number of men and women participated in training in livestock raising;</p> <p>One male and one female extension worker trained;</p> <p>Number of training occasions;</p> <p>Skills trained</p> | <p>Two village extension workers, male and female, trained in each village 2010–2013;</p> <p>At least 80% of beneficiary men and women participated in training</p> | <p>Each village has 2 extension staffs (1 male and 1 female) who are trained</p> |

| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|--|---|--|---|
| 3: Fisheries Development Program (financed under JFPR) | | | |
| 3.1. Reservoir fisheries program | | | |
| Time schedule will be planned for time after the reservoir filling | | | |
| Establishment of reservoir fisheries program | Number of men/women participating in the program | Number of men and women doing reservoir fishery 3 years, 5 years after the reservoir filling | |
| Boats | Number of boats per village before/after the project | Financial and technical support for purchase or fabrication of small paddle boats provided | |
| Cages | Number and type of cages/village | Financial and technical support to all participating beneficiaries for purchase of cages | |
| Fishing gear | Number and type of gears/village | Fishing gear provided to all beneficiaries participating in the program | |
| Training | Number of men and women participated in training; Number of training occasions | Training provided for all interested beneficiaries | |
| 3.2. Pond aquaculture program. | | | |
| Fish ponds construction | Number of HHs with fishpond or share in fishpond before/after the project | Fish ponds are constructed for the households who had fishponds before. | There were 18 HHs with water surface area of 3500m2 who were provided with technical assistance, breeders for their fresh-water fish raising activity |
| Water supply | % of fishponds with adequate water supply; | All fishponds have adequate water supply by end of Dec 2010 | There was only 50% of ponds provided with adequate water supply |
| Training | Number of HHs, men and women | At least 80% of beneficiary HHs have | |

| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|---|--|---|---|
| | participated in training; Number of training occasions; Beneficiaries' skills in pond management, fish breeding and disease prevention; Fish productivity improvement | 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-project | |
| Extension | Training occasions and skills of male and female extension workers; Fish breeds, fish food, medicines and disease prevention skills available in villages | 1 male & 1 female extension worker /village trained continuously 2010–2013 | Each village has 1 male and 1 female extension staff continuously trained from 2010-2013. |
| 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 2007 | Completed |
| Zonation of forest | Zonation of land for different use adequate for needs of all AP villages | Zonation of forest done by end of 2008 | Completed |
| Allocation of land for production forest | Formalization of user rights for villagers; All resettlers and host villagers have equitable access and rights to forest | Villages have got formalized user rights prior to relocation by end of 2010 | |

| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|---|---|---|--------------------|
| | resources; Forest allocated appropriate for community forestry; Forest appropriate for NTFPs collection; Areas allocated for HH agroforestry | | |
| Community managed forest allocation | Ha of community managed forest/village; Quality of forest | Forest allocated for community management during 1st year of resettlement (2010) under the approved program of the Province. | |
| NTFPs collection | Number of men and women in each village with user rights to NTFPs collection; Quality of NTFP resources in allocate forests | User rights to NTFPs collection established by end of 2009, equal rights to men and women | |
| 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 by end of 2012 Forest planting organization carried out by end of 2012 | |
| Provision of tools | Number and type of tools received/HH, by men and women | Adequate tools for forestry allocated by end of June 2011 | Completed |
| 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; | All interested beneficiaries have had an opportunity to consider alternative income generation by end of 2011; | |

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| Activity | Performance Indicators | Time-bound targets | Achievement/Output |
|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>Demand assessment made on the suggested plans;</p> <p>Plans for training have been prepared in a participatory manner but to be sustainable</p> | <p>Plan for training and other inputs prepared by end of 2011</p> | |
| Training and equipment for the identified capacity needs | <p>Technical training has been provided for a relevant number of male and female beneficiaries to provide sustainable income opportunities;</p> <p>Marketing training has been provided for the relevant beneficiaries; Number of men and women participated in each kind of training</p> | <p>At least 25% of the beneficiary HHs have been provided with training and provisions by end of 2013</p> | <p>After 3 years since the project is completed, the income in cash of resettled villages should increase;</p> <p>Detailed reports on training activities and participation of HHs are prepared by RMIU.</p> |

Annex 4: Some field trip photos



Work with health station of Zuoih commune



Health station of Zuoih commune



School in Zuoih commune center



School in Zuoih commune



Pond for raising fish in PaDhi village



Discussion with people in PaDhi village



Reservoir in PaDhi village



Domestic water tank of people in PaDi village



Bnuoc Cuong – the leader of PaDhi village



Piggery in PaDhi village



Group discussion in Pa Rum B village



Growing trees in the handed over garden



Water supply pipe for HH in Pa Rum A resettlement village



Growing trees in the handed over garden



Dredge drainage ditch in resettlement village



Growing trees in the handed over garden in Pa Rum B



Harvested rice in Pa Rum B village

Erosion in Pa Rum A resettlement village



Internal road in Pa Rum B village



Work with the leader of Pa Rum B village



People are building house in Pa Rum B village



Drainage ditch in Pa Rum B village



Children are playing games in Pa Rum B village



Suspension bridge in Pa Rum B



Internal road in Pa Rum B village



Growing cassava in Pa Rum A village



Volleyball ground in Pa Rum B



Raising cattle in Pa Rum B village



Harvesting rice in Pa Rum B village



Resettlement village in Pa Rum B village



Growing pineapple in Pa Rum A village





Reservoir in PaDhi village



Children in Pa Pang village



Pond for raising fish



Vegetable garden in Pa Pang village



New house of Pa Pang village



Model of raising pig



Work with traditional leader of Pa Pang village



Work with leader of village 2



Toilet in village 2



Main dam of Song Bung 4 hydropower project



Work with health station of TaBhing commune

Song Bung 4 dam



Work with chairman of TaBhing CPC



Sign board for discharging flood from hydropower



Work in Dai Son commune, Dai Loc district, Quang Nam province



Downstream area of Song Bung hydropower project