Panel of Experts’ Monitoring Report

Project Number: 36352-013
February 2016

Viet Nam: Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
(Financed by the Ordinary Capital Resources)

Prepared by Pierre Arnoux
For the Asian Development Bank

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SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

SONG BUNG 4 HYDROPOWER PROJECT

DRAFT FIFTH REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL PANEL OF EXPERTS

PIERRE ARNOUX

February, 2016
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List of Abbreviations

ADB  Asian Development Bank  
AH  Affected Household  
AP  Affected Person  
CHF  Canadian Hunger Foundation  
CPC  Commune People’s Committee  
CPRGS  Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy  
DMS  Detailed Measurement Survey  
DONRE  Department of Natural Resources and the Environment  
DPC  District People’s Committee  
EVN  Electricity of Vietnam  
ERD  Environment and Resettlement Division (SB4PMB)  
GAD  Gender and Development  
GOV  Government of Vietnam  
GRM  Grievance Redress Mechanism  
IMA  Independent Monitoring Agency  
IP  Indigenous People  
JFPR  Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction  
LDC  Land Development Center  
LURC  Land User Rights Certificate  
NFTP  Non Timber Forest Products  
NGO  Non-Government Organization  
PIB  Public Information Booklet  
PPC  Provincial People’s Committee  
POE  Panel of Experts  
PRSC  Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee  
RC  Replacement Cost  
REMDP  Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan  
RMIU  Resettlement Management Implementation Unit  
RS  Resettlement Site  
SB4HP  Song Bung 4 Hydroelectric Project  
SB4PMB  Song Bung 4 Project Management Board  
SIA  Social Impact Assessment  
US$  United States Dollar  
VND  Vietnam Dong  
VRDG  Village Resettlement and Development Group  
WUG  Water User Groups
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1. On June 26, 2008, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved Loan 2429-VIE: Song Bung 4 (SB4) Hydropower Project for US$196 million, which became effective on January 16, 2009 for the construction of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project in Nam Giang District (contiguous with the Lao PDR), Quang Nam Province, in the Central Coastal Region of Vietnam.

2. The Project consists of the construction of a 156-megawatt (MW) hydropower plant on the Song Bung River in the Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin and a 116 meters (m) high roller compacted concrete (RCC) dam on the same river with a crest length of 345 m. The dam forms a reservoir with a surface area of 15.8 square kilometers (km$^2$) at full supply level of 222.5 m above sea level (ASL). Water from the reservoir is conveyed through a 3.2 kilometer (km) tunnel to the power station and released along a short tailrace canal to the Bung River about 5 km downstream of the dam. Other Project’s components include road works to connect the project site and resettlement areas to the national road system, and auxiliary areas to enable construction and operation of the Project.

3. The construction for the Song Bung 4 Hydroelectric Project (SB4HP) started in June 2010. The closure of the river and diversion of flows began in January 2012. Commencement of impoundment of the reservoir started on 1st August 2014 and was completed in October 2014. The commissioning of generating units no. 1 and no. 2 was effective respectively on September 26, 2014 and October 17, 2014.

4. The Affected People (APs) upstream belongs mainly to the Co Tu ethnic minority, of which 232 HHs in four villages of Zuoih and Ta Poo Communes in Nam Giang District have been resettled. Downstream users were also affected due to riverine impacts (mainly fisheries impacts). Downstream users are primarily of Kinh ethnicity.

5. A Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) was prepared under the Project. Direct resettlement activities associated with the preparation of resettlement sites, access roads, housing, and community facilities such as schools, health centers and meeting houses, cash compensation for lost assets and limited livelihood assistance were financed under the REMDP and are complete as of 2016. All public infrastructures have been handed over to Nam Giang District People’s Committee who is now responsible for their maintenance.

6. The ADB via a Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) grant financed enhanced livelihood improvements designed to complement the activities already financed under the Project to restore and improve the livelihoods of people both directly affected upstream and indirectly affected downstream.

7. The JFPR grant supported: i) adaptation of the relocated villagers in their new natural and social environment; 2) development of land use and agricultural practices, pond fish raising, livestock breeding, community forestry management, and additional income generation opportunities; iii) increasing and strengthening the capacity of the ethnic minority people through a participatory approach to enable the stakeholders to take a key role in livelihoods development and iv) increasing the competence and capacity of district and province level staff and organizations in resettlement management and livelihood restoration. This JFPR was managed by an NGO, the Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF). The JFPR ended on February 28, 2013.

8. ADB also approved TA-7861 in early 2014 to support AH on financial management and to explore livelihood alternatives for AH. The TA will end by March 2016.

9. At the time this report has been prepared, all AHs from all affected villages have been relocated and all the infrastructures have been completed. All compensations under the REMDP have been paid. The ADB loan closed on 31 December 2015 and ADB is now preparing an exit strategy for the Project.

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1 A transmission line to connect the power station with the national grid has also been built. However, it is not part of the ADB project and not covered under the REMDP. It is an associated facility and a due diligence has been done,
1.2  Objectives of the mission

1.2.1  Terms of Reference

10. This report constitutes the fifth social monitoring Panel of Expert (POE) report. It is the last report of the social PoE. As per ToR of the POE, the objectives of the mission are the following:
   a. Assessment of the institutional arrangement and capacity for implementation of social safeguard issue;
   b. Assessment of resettlement activities undertaken for reservoir inundated villages and project land in compliance with relevant policies of ADB and the Government;
   c. Site inspection and meeting with APs, and visit the resettlement sites to assess and discuss potential impacts and mitigation measures;
   d. Assessment of adequacy of civil infrastructure including access roads, water and power supply, drainage and public building etc.;
   e. Review previous POE reports and summarize follow up action undertaken;
   f. Assess grievance mechanism and define recommendations;
   g. Review APs’ situation in the resettlement sites after the August 2014 reservoir impoundment and describe how life has changed for the APs after impoundment and confirm the effective implementation of the REMDP;
   h. Meet the external monitoring organization and agree on the appropriate ongoing monitoring strategies;
   i. Monitoring of past compensation payments including an assessment of the sustainability of the financial benefits among compensation recipients;
   j. Discuss with the financial literacy consultants and impact assessment consultants hired under S-CDTA 7861 (Implementation and Monitoring of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project REMDP) about the work in progress and recommend any actions to be considered;
   k. Monitoring of upland land allocation for HHs and land user rights;
   l. Finalize the exit strategy report as an addendum of the POE report delineating steps to ensure SB4HPMB and ADB’s cessation of their direct involvement under the REMDP yet ensuring sustainability of the achieved REMDP outcomes;
   m. Assess how fishing stocks have been affected post-inundation and how this is impacting income generation and food security and together with the POE on environment, recommend any activities to improve current situation;

11. For this mission, special attention was given to the finalization of the exit strategy for ADB. The exit strategy is presented in a separate document that constitutes an addendum of the 5th social PoE report.

1.2.2  Scope of Work

12. This report is the result of 10 days of fieldwork, from December 13 to 21, 2015, review of the project documents and meetings and discussions with all stakeholders.

1.3  Methodology

13. The methodology employed to prepare this report consisted of the following:

   (i)  Review of project documents:
       – The social monitoring reports prepared by the Independent Monitoring Consultants (the final independent monitoring report, #15, was issued in July 2015);
       – The previous reports prepared by the social Panel of Experts;
       – The project documents (REMDP, compensation plans due diligence survey);
Documents prepared under the TA-7861 VIE: Implementation and Monitoring of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan Assessment of Social Impact and Financial Sustainability for the Affected Peoples (i.e. Draft Financial and Livelihood Report and Social Impact Assessment prepared in 2015);
- Decisions/letters from ADB/SB4PMB/ Nam Giang District PC;

(ii) Site Inspections:
- Site inspections of the locations of the dam site, resettlement sites and downstream area;

(iii) Meetings with local authorities: Nam Giang District People's Committee, Zuoih and Ta Poo communes People’s Committees;
- Discuss status of implementation, concerns and problems met;
- Discuss changes that occurred since the impoundment of the reservoir;
- Discuss livelihood restoration activities;
- Discuss capacity for operation and maintenance;

(iv) Community meetings in each village relocated and host village (Thon 2, Pa Pang, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhy):
- Successful livelihood restoration activities;
- Needs and concerns related to livelihood restoration;
- Status of organizations at village level;
- Changes observed following reservoir impoundment;

(v) Meeting with individual HH in each village
- Source of livelihood;
- Income restoration progress;
- Satisfaction with infrastructures;
- Concerns;

(vi) Meetings with Downstream Communities:
- Successful livelihood restoration activities;
- Impacts related to reservoir impoundment;
- Status of organizations (i.e. veterinarians network);

(vii) Meeting with NGO: World Vision
- Project to be implemented in Ta Poo commune;
- Complementarity with activities conducted under REMDP;

Table 1: Dates and Locations of Meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec 14, Monday</td>
<td>- Kick-off meeting with SB4PMB;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Meeting with Nam Giang district PC;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Meeting with Nam Giang District Division of Economy and Infrastructure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Meeting with Nam Giang District Health Center;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Meeting with Ta Poo commune People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 15, Tuesday</td>
<td>- Site visits in Pa Pang and Thon 2 RS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Community meetings in Thon 2 and Pa Pang; including representatives of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water user groups, para vet and Women’s Union;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Individual meetings with AHs;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 16 Wednesday</td>
<td>- Site visit Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B RS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Community meetings in Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B RS including representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of water user groups, para vet and Women’s Union;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Individual meetings with AHs;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. A list of individuals and groups consulted during the mission is attached in Annex 1.

1.4 **Organization of the Report**

15. The outline, content and format of the Report are as follows:

- Chapter 2 presents the follow-up of the previous POE report;
- Chapter 3 presents the status of resettlement implementation;
- Chapter 4 presents the main findings identified during the mission and the recommendations;
- Chapter 5 provides the mission conclusion.

16. The exit strategy is presented as an addendum of this report.
2. FOLLOW-UP OF PREVIOUS POE REPORT

17. The fourth POE report was issued in May 2015. It was the first report to be prepared after the impoundment of the reservoir (completed in October 2014). Few negative impacts were noticed regarding the impoundment of the reservoir. It was noticed that fishing activities have started on an individual basis in Pa Dhy and Vinh villages. The report concluded that the main challenge for the Project was now to ensure sustainability of infrastructures and to ensure all HHs develop sustainable livelihoods. Recommendations were provided to achieve these objectives.

18. Table 3 presents the recommendations provided by the Social POE Report in May 2015 and the status of these recommendations as of 19 February 2016. Status of recommendations were discussed with the SB4PMB during the kick-off meeting on 21 December 2015.

19. As part of its tasks, the community mobilizer has also been following-up recommendations from the social POE in 2015.

3. STATUS OF RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION AND MAIN FINDINGS

3.1 Project Impacts

20. 652 HH were affected by the Project and among these, 235 HH have been relocated in the four villages of Thon 2, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhy. Table 2 presents the main impacts of the Project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components/Items</th>
<th>No. of AHs (household)</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. The Reservoir</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.1. Resettlement sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Thon 2 village</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>598.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pa Rum A village</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>265.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pa Dhy village</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>242.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pa Rum B village</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>266.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pa Pang village</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2. The Dam Site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Main Dam</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>68.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Disposal Area</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Auxiliary areas (including workers camp)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>69.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2. Access roads to RS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road to Pa Dhy</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road to Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I.3. Other items in the reservoir area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Quarter in Zuoih commune</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>266.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservoir area from Dam to Khe Vinh and encroached land of Vinh village in Thon 2</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>421.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservoir area in Ta Ui hamlet</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>235.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>652</td>
<td>1914.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Follow-up of Social POE Recommendations in 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>By whom</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPENSATION ISSUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation of un-flooded area in Pa Rum B.</td>
<td>- Delays occurred for compensation for un-flooded land in Pa Rum B; - LDC conducted DMS in early 2016; Compensation to be completed during the 2nd Quarter 2015; - Nam Giang District updated compensation rates in 2015;</td>
<td>- R1: SB4PMB and LDC to follow-up DMS and compensation for un-flooded area in Pa Rum B to avoid any additional delay; follow-up will include monitoring of compensation rates applied to ensure that 2015 compensation rates will be used. - SB4PMB, Land Development Center (LDC), Compensation took place in two steps. <strong>Land Used Before 2004</strong> - Nam Giang District People's Committee issued a decision for compensation in September 2015 but only for land used before 2004; - Nam Giang DPC issued Decision on approval of compensation plan on 2-Dec 15 based on 2015 compensation rates; - SB4PMB transferred the documents to ADB on 3-Dec-15 for approval; - AH received compensation on 7 January 2016. <strong>Land Used After 2004</strong> - Following decision from Nam Giang DPC to compensate only for land before 2004, several HH made complaints; SB4PMB also requested DPC to compensate land after 2004; - DPC agreed and DMS was conducted in December 2015; DPC approved compensation plans in December 2015 based on 2015 compensation rates; and SB4PMB sent the requested documents to ADB on 29-Dec-15 for approval. - Payment is expected during the first quarter of 2016.</td>
<td>- <strong>R2:</strong> Need to continue to explain to HH why un-flooded areas are not compensated (i.e. HHs have access to their land through road provided by project; no budget for un-flooded areas is available under the project; - SB4PMB, LDC) Nam Giang District and Ta Poo Commune PC. Recommendation was addressed; - SB4PMB, LDC and Ta Poo communes authorities, continued to explain situation to HH in coordination with DPC in 2015; - Land Development Center (LDC) issued a letter on 9 November 2015 indicating that the request from Thon 2 to receive compensation for non-flooded land is not justified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>By whom</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| may been given to other; they want to protest at provincial level;  
- HHs in Thon 2 said the access road to the reservoir and to un-flooded areas was supposed to be in concrete and is currently a temporary earth road;  
- According to Design and Planning approved this road is earth surface at width of 2.5 m suitable to local habits and customs for accessing to un-flooded land and fishing in the reservoir  
- Information on DMS was for reference only).  
DPC and SB4PMB will also confirm to villagers in Thon 2 that according to project design, the road planned to reach their un-flooded land was an earth road of 2.5 m wide; | as a road has been opened by the project from new Thon 2 to the non-flooded land; such compensation was also not included under the REMDP;  
- No further action is requested; | |
| **Land belonging to HH in Pa Pang located in Thon 2**  
- Some relocated HHs of Thon 2 use land not allocated to them and belonging to HHs in Pa Pang village;  
- Nam Giang DPC instructed DONRE to conduct DMS; DMS is ongoing for land used by AHs from Thon 2;  
- Tension exists between the host village Pa Pang and the resettled village Thon 2 |  
- R3: Once DMS completed, Nam Giang DPC will organize meeting with representatives of the two villages to assess the situation and discuss solutions to solve conflicts.  
DPC and SB4PMB also confirm to villagers in Thon 2 that according to project design, the road planned to reach their un-flooded land was an earth road of 2.5 m wide; |  
- Nam Giang SB4PMB | Recommendation was addressed;  
- DMS for 78 ha was conducted (funded by SB4PMB);  
- Several consultation were conducted with Pa Pang community by Ta Poo Commune PC, DPC (DONRE) and SB4PMB;  
- Pa Pang still request some assistance;  
- Ta Poo chairman indicated that an agreement was reached in September between Ta Poo commune authorities and EVN regarding some assistance; this agreement has to be confirmed; SB4PMB didn’t confirm or inform this agreement; |
| **Protected forest area under Decree 112**  
- HH in Vinh village complained that the level of inundation and the marks on the ground doesn’t match; they said there were told that there is a safety area between inundation line and marks where cultivation is forbidden but not compensated; it may be a misunderstanding with regulations on agro-forestry protection which do not allow permanent structure but allowed cultivation. |  
- R4: Local authorities need to explain forestry protection decree no. 112/2008 (in particular restrictions on land use) to avoid confusion between implementation of decrees on forest protection and land compensated under the Project.  
Information was provided to HH on protection decree no. 112/2008 (in particular restrictions on land use)  
Marks were put along the reservoir handover the marks;  
HH are involved in forest protection and receive monthly allowance (see section 3.6.1). |  
- Nam Giang DPC, LDC and Forest Management Agencies; | Recommendation was addressed;  
- Information was provided to HH on protection decree no. 112/2008 (in particular restrictions on land use)  
- Marks were put along the reservoir handover the marks;  
- HH are involved in forest protection and receive monthly allowance (see section 3.6.1). |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>By whom</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFRASTRUCTURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of Water Supply System</td>
<td>• In Pa Dhy and Pa Rum A, main water supply pipe was broken or was leaking during the site visit and no water available in some areas; • SB4PMB and local people have investigated and solved the problem on 09/2/15 and 12/2/15. Problems are linked to misuse of water by 2 villagers; • WUG are not efficient and there is a low awareness of villagers on sustainable use of water.</td>
<td>• R5: In order to avoid failure of the domestic water supply system, strengthening capacity of WUG and development of participatory awareness program on the sustainable use of water among villagers is essential. The possibility to install water meters should still be studied and discussed with each village to ensure financial support for O&amp;M activities. • SB4PMB and Community Mobilizer;</td>
<td>Recommendation was addressed. • Community Mobilizer mobilized the village plumbers (YUG and WUG) to clean the water dam and maintain the domestic water supply system twice a month. • Consultation meetings to ensure financial support for O&amp;M activities were conducted in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhy, Thon 2, and Pa Pang in August 2015. • Water meters are installed in each village but are not used; some are damaged;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road to RS damaged by heavy trucks</td>
<td>• Road from Chaval to Pa Rum A, &amp; Pa Rum B is in very bad conditions due to the presence of heavy trucks for the construction of SBH2 and affect residents of the 3 villages; • Road was built by the project but is now under management of SBH2.</td>
<td>• R6: Following discussion between SB4PMB and SB2PMB, damaged sections along the road from Chaval to Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhy should be repaired before the rainy season. • SB4PMB, SBH2</td>
<td>Actions were taken. • The road from Chaval to Pa Rum A, &amp; Pa Rum B was improved significantly; SB2 repaired 14 sections of damaged road (now in concrete);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety of the road to Thon 2/Pa Pang</td>
<td>• The road to Thon 2 and Pa Pang at the dam site (especially just downstream the dam) is dangerous; only blocks of concrete along the road with spaces between blocks which do not prevent motorbike to fall to the bottom of the dam.</td>
<td>• R7: Nam Giang District should survey the road to Thon 2 and Pa Pang and install safety equipment such as guardrails in the most dangerous sections of the road at the dam site. • SB4PMB, Nam Giang DPC</td>
<td>No action taken. • According to SB4PMB, the contractor followed agreed technical drawings; contractor is demobilized now and no budget available; no accident took place up to now; • Nam Giang DPC should still pay attention on safety issues along access roads;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>By whom</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Ensure Sustainability of Infrastructures                             | ● All infrastructures (such as water supply, electric lines, and access roads) have been handed over to local authorities;  
   ● Infrastructures are currently deterioration due to lack of maintenance;  
   ● R8: Assess capacity of Nam Giang district (transport division) in term of planning, financial resources, staffing, disbursement etc. to ensure sustainable maintenance of infrastructures (access roads, electric lines water supply system etc.)  
   Following assessment recommendations to ensure such sustainability will be presented to ADB/SB4PMB. | Team under TA-7861         | Capacity assessment conducted by the Social PoE and community mobilizer during the December 2015 mission (see section 3.3). |
| RESEVOIR IMPOUNDMENT                                                 |                                                                                  |                       |                                                                        |
| Fishery program in the reservoir                                    | ● Fishing stocks in reservoir increased significantly and generate good income for HH in Pa Dhy and Vinh villages; In Pa Dhy, there is 4 motor boats and 10 small boats; in Vinh 45 HHs have motor boats;  
   ● HHs and local authorities request training on raising fish in reservoir and management of fish stock in the reservoir.  
   ● Risk that development of fisheries in the reservoir not developed in a sustainable way;  
   ● R9: Conduct an assessment by qualified and experienced reservoir fishery specialists to determine if and how a sustainable reservoir fishery can be developed.  
   Fund for this assessment has to be found. If feasible and sustainable, provide inputs and technical knowledge for reservoir fisheries; Budget for assessment to be determined. | Consultant to be identified | Recommendation was addressed  
   ● A pilot program for fish cage farming will be explored under TA-7861 in early 2016 (see section 3.7.2); |
| LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION                                               |                                                                                  |                       |                                                                        |
| Livestock management                                                | ● In some villages, ducks and chicken provided by the project got disease, no vaccine is available; para veterinary workers met confirmed they have no money and no more medicine available  
   ● R10: Training to para veterinary workers of all the villages on: i) treating common diseases for livestock; and ii) on management of medicine stocks; should be conducted by Nam Giang Department of  
   ● Community Mobilizer and Nam Giang District Veterinary station | Community Mobilizer and Nam Giang District Veterinary station | Actions were taken.  
   ● Provincial Veterinary Department conducted training with the assistance of para-vet under the TA-7861 from 22nd June to 3rd July 2015 in 4 RSs (Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhy, and Thon 2).  
   ● Para-vet however still lack of resources; |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>By whom</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in their cabinet; there is a risk of disease spread;</td>
<td>Agriculture and Rural Department (DARD); local authorities should also provide allowance for para-vets when they conduct veterinary services such as livestock vaccination.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendation was addressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Para-vets lack of skills to treat common livestock diseases; currently para-vets didn’t receive any fee or allowance;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Cow raising appear to be a successful model for income restoration.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishpond development</td>
<td><strong>R11</strong>: Community mobilizer will conduct training for fishponds development in June 2015 upstream and downstream. Once training completed the type of support needed to AHs to develop fishponds will be assessed. Visits should be organized for HH in Pa Dhy, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B to Thôn 2 village to get information on the effective fishpond development;</td>
<td>Community Mobilizer and Nam Giang District Agriculture &amp; Rural</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishpond development is seen as a successful model. In Thôn 2, this model was particularly effective.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• HH in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B &amp; Pa Dhy want to develop fishponds (based on model of Thôn 2);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland agriculture</td>
<td><strong>R12</strong>: The community mobilizer in coordination with DARD of Nam Giang District will outsource experts and organize training to APs of 4 resettled villages and for Vinh village on the following livelihood activities: a) Livestock production efficiency; b) Crop production efficiency; c) Use of pesticide and fertilizer, prevention of rodents etc.; d) Collecting NTFPs, and sustainable forest management. Training on various crops/livestock raising techniques should be repeated periodically. Budget for these activities to be determined.</td>
<td>Development Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HHs met some problems in agriculture activities in most of the villages (i.e. rodents eating crops, misuse of fertilizer and pesticide; irrigation of wet rice (Pa Pang, Thôn 2), etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Community Mobilizer and Nam Giang District Agriculture &amp; Rural Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>By whom</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of part of remaining compensation for livelihood activities</td>
<td><strong>R13:</strong> The team under TA-7861 will continue to assist HH on the use of part of their fund for livelihood activities</td>
<td>Community mobilizer, VRDG, Team under TA-7861</td>
<td>Recommendation was addressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HHs received in their compensation an amount of money for: seed, fertilizer, training and animal breeding. Remaining available money from compensation should be used in part for investment in livelihood activities;</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Under TA-7861, training on livelihood investment and community-based business to APs in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhy, and Thon 2 Villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Team under TA-7861 started to design financial program and train HHs and trainers on financial management.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Some affected households have invested their remaining available money for livelihood activities (buffalos, cow, pig, green bean seeds, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>R13:</strong> The team under TA-7861 will continue to assist HH on the use of part of their fund for livelihood activities</td>
<td>Community mobilizer, VRDG, Team under TA-7861</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some affected households have invested their remaining available money for livelihood activities (buffalos, cow, pig, green bean seeds, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Under TA-7861, training on livelihood investment and community-based business to APs in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhy, and Thon 2 Villages.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Limited land suitable for agriculture production is available in Ta Poo commune;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 45 severely affected HHs in Vinh are losing more than 10% of their productive land and were not involved in any livelihood restoration activities under JFPR;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Survey conducted in March 2015 indicated that HHs are meeting difficulties to restore income due to lack of productive land;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Limited land suitable for agriculture production is available in Ta Poo commune;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>R14:</strong> Local authorities to continue to look for additional source of income such as allocation of upland for severely affected APs in Vinh. Non-farm activities adapted to the local conditions should also be identified. Severely affected villagers in Vinh have to be included in the next livelihood training programs under the Project.</td>
<td>Community mobilizer, Nam Giang District Agriculture &amp; Rural Development (DARD) Department, SB4H PMB, Ta Poo commune, Nam Giang DPC</td>
<td>Recommendation partially addressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 severely affected HHs in Vinh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Local authorities cannot allocate upland to HH due to forest protection restriction; however community allowed landless HH to cultivate in poor forest area, even if it is protected, to generate sufficient income;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HH in Vinh Village were involved in Training of Training Facilitators (ToTF) under TA-7861;</td>
<td></td>
<td>• HH in Vinh Village were involved in Training of Training Facilitators (ToTF) under TA-7861;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Villagers in Vinh are involved in forest protection and receive allowance (see section 3.6.1);</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Villagers in Vinh are involved in forest protection and receive allowance (see section 3.6.1);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To support severely affected HH in Vinh, the following actions can be implemented: - Fish cage farming pilot program under TA-7861 will be developed in Vinh village (see section 3.6.1);</td>
<td></td>
<td>• To support severely affected HH in Vinh, the following actions can be implemented:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Discussion with World Vision to target poor HH in Vinh village under their project (see section 3.8);</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Discussion with World Vision to target poor HH in Vinh village under their project (see section 3.8);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Status of compensation

3.2.1 Compensation Process

21. The SB4PMB prepared an updated REMDP, in August 2010, that includes: (a) development of new resettlement sites with associated facilities such as access roads, houses, schools, health centers and community buildings; (b) land allocation for agriculture and agro-forestry, user rights to Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), irrigation, domestic water supply and land preparation; (c) cash compensation for lost assets (mainly trees and fishponds); (d) transitional cash and food allowances for livelihood support at the rates stipulated by the Province; and (e) measures for the protection of key cultural aspects in terms of housing, social infrastructure and livelihood.

22. Compensation under the REMDP started in 2010 and was completed by the end of 2013 for all AHs. Compensation for un-flooded land in Pa Rum B, which was additional compensation outside the REMDP, was completed in early 2016 for land used before 2004 and will be completed by March 2016 for land used after 2016.

23. The following table summarizes the dates of completion of all resettlement activities in the four relocated villages. Figure 1 presents the location of the four former and new villages.

Table 4: Status of Resettlement Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Completion date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Compensation payment and allowances for lost assets and public assets.</td>
<td>20/12/10 20/01/12 29/02/12 29/2/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Compensation for unflooded land in Pa Rum B for land used before 2004</td>
<td>29/2/12 07/01/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UXO clearance in the project area.</td>
<td>10/10/10 31/12/10 31/12/10 31/12/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bid/procurement &amp; award contracts.</td>
<td>15/03/11 01/3/12 01/03/12 01/3/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Construction of infrastructures.</td>
<td>30/5/12 30/7/13 15/07/13 30/6/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rebuild houses by local people.</td>
<td>30/3/12 30/8/13 30/06/13 30/06/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relocate to resettlement site, including self-dismantling and transport.</td>
<td>30/10/12 30/04/13 31/01/13 30/8/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Allocate agricultural land.</td>
<td>15/01/12 30/12/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Agro-forestry land.</td>
<td>30/8/11 30/8/11 30/8/11 30/8/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Cultivation land, garden land.</td>
<td>30/8/11 30/4/13 15/8/12 15/06/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Wet rice land (including reclamation land).</td>
<td>30/9/12 Not completed²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Grazing land</td>
<td>30/8/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Land use certificates issuance</td>
<td>30/09/12 30/03/14 30/03/14 30/03/14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² Land identified for wet rice production already used by other villagers; no other suitable land identified.
3.2.2 Compliance with Agreed REMDP

24. This section presents and assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the resettlement and compensation activities with the agreed REMDP.

25. The assessment is based on the review of various reports (former social POE, IMA, and TA-7861), discussion with local authorities/agencies in charge of resettlement activities and affected HH during public meetings or individual interviews. Following the assessment, it is confirmed that compensation was generally implemented in accordance with agreed REMDP.

26. When non-compliance were found during implementation, correctives actions have been implemented to comply with agreed REMDP. Table 5 summarizes the assessment of compliance of implementation of resettlement activities to the agreed REMDP.

27. More details regarding compliance of main issues (relocation, income restoration and infrastructures) are given in other sections of the report.

28. We should note that a resettlement completion report is also under preparation by SB4PMB.
### Table 5: Compliance of Implementation of Resettlement Activities with REMDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REMDP</th>
<th>Assessment/comments</th>
<th>Basis for assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy Framework and Entitlements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Community meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Allocation of land                   | - As per REMDP, land allocated to AHs includes: (i) 400 m² of residential land; (ii) 600 m² of garden land; (iii) 1.5 ha of upland and about 8-10 ha of agro-forestry land (forestland allocated for the village community).  
  - All allocation of land was completed by June 2013 in compliance with the REMDP; | - Review of independent monitoring reports and SIA;  
  - Meeting with LDC                                                                                      |
| Compensation                         | - APs have been compensated according to the relevant laws and decrees and compensation has been adequate. All APs were fully compensated for their lost assets at replacement costs prior to relocation.  
  - The REMDP Entitlement Matrix was updated in 2009 to include Decree 69/2009/NP-CP provisions that resulted in an increase of compensation;  
  - Some gaps were found during the implementation (i.e. compensation was not always paid in one time, kiosk owners not paid); corrective actions were implemented in compliance with REMDP;  
  - One of the challenges of the project was to assess market rates in remote areas where transaction on land are inexistent. These rates were established based on income generated from the land. Rates were satisfactory to APs.  
  - Additional compensation for unflooded land in Pa Rum B was conducted in 2015. Non-compliance was found as only land used before 2004 was first compensated; finally land used after 2004 was also compensated in early 2016; | - Community meetings  
  - Review of compensation plans;  
  - Review of Social Poe and independent monitoring reports;                                                    |
| Support                              | - A number of allowances were provided to AH as per REMDP (i.e. relocation and transitional cash allowances Assistance for house construction Infrastructure development allowance, assistance for vulnerable HH, bonus to move on time etc.) prior to relocation.                                      | - Review of independent monitoring reports;  
  - Social POE and other reports;                                                                                   |
| Issuance of LURC                     | - LURCs in both name of husband and spouse and at no cost to AHs, were issued to all relocated HH by March 2014 following relocation.                                                                                                                                                    | - Individual interview with AP;  
  - Meeting with LDC;                                                                                               |
| **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - Community meetings                                                                                                     |
| Grievance redress                    | - GRM was widely disseminated to each village and training was conducted by VRDG on the GRM procedure.  
  - DRC received about 30 grievances from APs; main grievances related to compensation rates, land measurement and assistance policy.  
  - The grievances were all addressed in compliance with agreed procedure and in a timely manner.  
  - The SB4 Grievance Committee instituted a mechanism to specifically address grievances made by Co Tu women in their resettlement sites, | - Review of independent monitoring reports;  
  - Meeting with LDC;  
  - Individual interview with AP;                                                                                   |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REMDP</th>
<th>Assessment/comments</th>
<th>Basis for assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relocation Issues</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Relocation Strategy                        | - Resettlement sites were selected in close consultation with the communities;  
- 235 HH have been relocated in the four villages of Thon 2, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhy.  
- HH started to build new houses in the four-resettlement sites once they were fully compensated and all infrastructures were in place.  
- All infrastructures (road, water supply, electricity, school, health center, guol house etc.) have been constructed satisfactorily to relocated HHs;  
- Overall satisfaction of relocated HH with new living condition and infrastructures;                                                                                           | - Site visits;  
- Community meetings;  
- Review of independent monitoring reports;  
- Meeting with LDC;                                                                                   | **Livelihood restoration**                                                                                       |
| Livelihood Restoration                     | - Implementation of a 2 million USD Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) granted to the Quang Nam Provincial People’s Committee to design and deliver a sustainable livelihoods program for APs resettled because of the Project.  
- Training on livelihood under TA-7861;  
- Livelihood restoration and production stabilization package support (e.g., community forestry and livestock-raising para-vet program) implemented;  
- Livelihood restoration still a main challenge. See detailed evaluation in section 3.6                                                                                                                                       | - Community meetings;  
- Review of independent monitoring reports;  
- Social POE and TA-7861 reports                                                                 | **Consultation, Participation and Disclosure**                                                                                         |
| Consultation and Disclosure                | - Consultations commenced as early as 2006, and APs have since been extensively involved;  
- Extensive consultation conducted during detailed design (i.e. in particular selection and design of resettlement sites) and implementation including women;  
- All consultations conducted in the Co Tu language with use of illustrations and extensive oral explanations to overcome barriers in cases where members of the community, especially women, may have been illiterate.  
- A number of documents: handbook, notice were given to AP as well as posted on public places such as communal hall, especially the Entitlement Matrix (in both Vietnamese and Co Tu language). Planning of RS, policy and compensation rates, DMS, inventory and compensation pricing were also disclosed. | - Community meetings  
- Review of independent monitoring reports;  
- Social POE reports;                                                                                   | **Monitoring**                                                                                               |
| Internal                                  | - SB4PMB was in charge of internal monitoring and follow-up closely he REMDP implementation; SB4PMB also addresses satisfactorily comments from ADB, consultants and Independent Monitoring Agency                                                                                             | - Meetings with SB4PMB                                                                                     | **Independent**                                                                                           |
| Independent                               | - An Independent Monitoring Agency, VICA Consultants International Ltd, was hired by SB4PMB from June 2009 to July 2015. IMA issued 15 social monitoring reports, all uploaded on ADB website;                                                                                             | - Social Monitoring Reports  
- Meetings with SB4PMB                                                                                       |
3.2.3 Compensation for Un-flooded Land in Pa Rum B

29. Upland field of Pa Rum B villagers were not flooded by the retention of the reservoir. However due to the long distance between the new Pa Rum B village and these upland fields, these villagers have to abandon their un-flooded fields. Therefore, Nam Giang DPC by letter No 62 /TB-UBND dated 27/8/2012 agreed to compensate for these un-flooded land in Pa Rum B.

30. Compensation for un-flooded land in Pa Rum B was not originally included in the REMDP. At the time of the REMDP, the data on the upland that would be flooded and would not were unavailable. Provision for compensation for un-flooded land was provided. As indicated above, following relocation to the new Pa Rum B village, it was assessed that the distance from the new village to the un-flooded land would prevent villagers to cultivate these fields.

31. Delays occurred in the preparation of the DMS for un-flooded areas in Pa Rum B. From May to June 2012, LDC started preliminary activities (cadastral identification, approval process etc.). However, Quang Nam DONRE stopped the process of DMS. It was then agreed to re-conduct the DMS in 2015.

32. Nam Giang DPC issued a decision for compensation in September 2015 but only for agriculture land used before 2004 as per Land Law provisions (Art. 77) for land users without LURC. This decision however did not comply with REDMP policy where all HH with customary rights to land should be compensated for lost assets whatever the period. HH in Pa Rum B also complained and wanted the Project to compensate for their land used after 2004. ADB/SB4PMB also requested Nam Giang DPC to issue decision for land compensation after 2004.

33. For land used before 2004, Nam Giang District People’s Committee issued Decision approving compensation plan on 2 December 2015. SB4PMB transferred the documents to ADB on 3-December 15. Following ADB approval in December 2015, all HH using land before 2004 were compensated on 7 January 2016. Total compensation was 13,864,987,000 (equivalent 620,000 USD) for 40 affected households.

34. For land used after 2004, Nam Giang LDC conducted the DMS for households using land after 2004 (with confirmation from the Commune authorities) in December 2015. Nam Giang DPC then approved the compensation plans and SB4PMB sent the requested documents to ADB on 29 December 2015. ADB have approved the proposed compensation plans before the closure of the loan (31 December 2015). Payment to HH using land after 2004 is expected by the March 2016. Total compensation is 21,402,681,369 VND equivalent to 955,000 USD.

- **Recommendation 1**: SB4PMB and community mobilizer to follow-up compensation for un-flooded area in Pa Rum B for land used after 2004 and ensure compensation will be conducted as soon as possible; community mobilizer and villages leader will assist HH to put all deposit in the Bank.

3.2.4 Conflict between Land Used by Thon 2

35. Pa Pang village has not been affected by the reservoir but the Project requested that Pa Pang Village host APs from Thon Village. Land was acquired from Pa Pang villagers to permit the establishment of the new Thon 2 village.

36. Pa Pang villagers have been compensated under the REMDP for their acquired land to accommodate APs from Thon 2. Compensation included, in addition to the land requested for the new Thon 2 village, the upland plots provided to resettled HHs from Thon 2 village (1.5 ha).

37. Pa Pang villagers also received some support to improve their house under the REMDP.

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3 Among the 4 relocated villages, the longer distance between the old and new village is for Pa Rum B (see Figure 1).

4 REMDP states: *The absence of formal legal title to land is not a bar to entitlements. This includes indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, people who claim affected land without formal legal rights and others who may have usufruct or customary rights to land or other resources, and often have no formal title to their land.*
In addition, Pa Pang village benefits from various new infrastructures in particular new school and medical center serving both Pa Pang and Thon 2 villages.

38. In 2013, Pa Pang villagers reported that some villagers of Thon 2 were using land belonging to HH from Pa Pang village instead of their own allocated 1.5 ha of land. Villagers in Pa Pang village requested compensation by the Project for their land used by villagers of Thon 2 village.

39. This issue is a conflict between villagers from Pa Pang and Thon 2 due to encroachment on land by new Thon 2 villagers. It is therefore outside the REMDP and cannot be considered as a grievance under the REMDP. SB4PMB did not agree to compensate Pa Pang villagers. SB4PMB position is the following: if Thon 2 villagers want to use land outside their 1.5 ha allocated, they have to compensate Pa Pang villagers.

40. To clarify the situation, Nam Giang district instructed DONRE to conduct measurement survey in order to find out how many hectares of forest land that belong to Pa Pang villagers are used by Thon 2 villagers. SB4PMB funded the measurement for 78 ha. Measurement survey was completed in March 2015.

41. As reported in the former social POE reports, there is tensions among host villagers of Pa Pang and resettled villagers of Thon 2 due to various reasons (i.e. behavior of some of younger APs from new Thon 2 village, compensation received by villagers, infrastructure in the new village etc.). This issue of encroachment added to the existing climate of tension. Relation between host villagers and resettled villagers is never easy and has to be handled carefully.

42. Even if encroachment on their land is real, it is the Social POE opinion that Pa Pang villagers see an opportunity for additional compensation from the Project. To avoid intensification of the conflict, many consultations were conducted in 2015 between CPC, DONRE, SB4PMB, community mobilizer and Pa Pang villagers. Pa Pang still request compensation.

43. In December 2015, Ta Poo commune chairman, indicated that in September, representatives of Ta Poo commune met with representatives of EVN. According to Ta Poo communes' representatives, EVN committed to give some assistance to Pa Pang villagers. This was not confirmed of infirmed by SB4PMB during the wrap-up meeting on 21 December 2015.

44. It is the Social PoE opinion that these cases of potential encroachment are local conflicts between villagers and should be resolved by the two villages and Ta poo commune authorities. If EVN wants to propose additional assistance, it will be their decision. However, it is not an issue under the REMDP.

45. No more action is requested from ADB, SB4PMB or community mobilizer on this issue.

3.2.5 Non Flooded Land in Thon 2

46. AHs in Thon 2 RS still request compensation for un-flooded areas in the northern Song Bung area; this issue concerns 27 AHs. The Project built a road to the reservoir for villagers of Thon 2. This road also intends to serve the un-flooded areas in order for HH to be able to cultivate their land. The road is a surfaced track of 2.5 meters wide designed for motorcycle use.

47. It was assessed in the previous POE reports, that to reach these un-flooded areas, with the new access provided, it now takes approximately 90 minutes versus at least 3 to 4 hours from the old village. It was also assessed in previous POE report (February 2013) that prior to the Project these 27 AHs, who lived on the south side of the river, had to “swim” across the river to cultivate this non-flooded land. It was also observed that in all AP HHs, there is now at least one motorcycle and in some HHs two motorcycles. Therefore, this request was not considered as admissible.

48. Land Development Center (LDC) issued a letter on 9 November 2015 indicating that the request from Thon 2 to receive compensation for non-flooded land is not justified as a road has been opened by the project from new Thon 2 to the non-flooded land; such compensation was also not included under the REMDP. Ta Poo Commune PC, DPC (DONRE) and SB4PMB conducted several consultation with Pa Pang community.

49. Compensation was not planned under the REMDP; therefore, this is not a case of non-
compliance. In addition, a 2.5 m road was built to ensure HH could reach un-flooded land by motorbike. The Social PoE considers that this situation is exacerbated by the recent compensation of non-flooded land for Pa Rum B. However, the two situations are not comparable due to the location of the former and new villages. Therefore, the request from Thon 2 is not admissible under the Project policy.

50. No more action is requested from ADB, SB4PMB or community mobilizer on this issue.

3.2.6 Allocation of Land

51. As per REMDP, land allocated to AHs include: (i) 400 m² of residential land; (ii) 600 m² of garden land; (iii) 1.5 ha of upland and about 8-10 ha of agro-forestry land (forest land allocated for the village community). Through meetings with APs and with local authorities, it was assessed that upland agriculture is well developed in all villages. Upland agriculture constitutes the main source of income in all the four villages. After an adaptation period, following relocation in resettlement sites, production is now stable.

52. All allocation of land was completed by June 2013 in compliance with the REMDP. AHs are generally satisfied with the land allocated. Based on the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) prepared under TA-7861, the land area owned by AHs is generally the same or increased in their new relocation area (see Table below). We should note that in three RS, Thon 2, Pa Rum A and Pa Dhy, in addition to the new land allocated, HH from these villages still have former productive land area that is not inundated; AHs from these villages continue to cultivate these lands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upland area</th>
<th>Pa Rum A</th>
<th>Pa Dhy</th>
<th>Pa Rum B</th>
<th>Thon 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1.5 ha</td>
<td>Before: 0</td>
<td>After: 0</td>
<td>Before: 0</td>
<td>After: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 1.5 - 2ha</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 2 ha</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet rice land</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest land</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquaculture land</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53. According to the SIA, 6.9% of respondents in the four villages think that they do not have enough land area for cultivation (most of them are in Pa Rum A and Thon 2). There are two reasons for these complains: (i) according to traditional practices, HH are leaving land unused; and (ii) HHs have many members and want to have more arable land to distribute to their newly married children. In addition, the traditional farming practices of Co Tu HHs (fallow in rotation) required a larger upland area. Since they are not completely used to new farming techniques, they always feel that the allocated area is not sufficient.

54. The social PoE agreed with this analysis. The problem is not a problem of amount of land but a problem of implementation of new farming techniques. Training was already provided on these farming techniques under the JFPR and under TA-7861 in 2015. Using these techniques will generate a more intensive and efficient use of existing land plot. It is believed that HH, with the refresh training received in 2015, will cultivate more intensively their land in the future.

55. Before the Project, AHs did not have formal titles to land. Land tenure was based on traditional practices among the Co Tu. As per REMDP and Land Law, Land Use Right Certificates (LURCs) were issued to all relocated households.

56. In addition, where married couples are the land-users, both the names of husband and wife have to be included in the LURC. Following discussions with LDC and villages chiefs, it was

5 The TA also aims to identify social impacts and to ensure that living standards of APs have been restored. A Social Impact Assessment was issued in July 2015.
confirmed that LURCs in both name of husband and spouse and at no cost to AHs, were issued to all relocated HH by March 2014.

57. It can be assessed that allocation of land to relocated HH was successful. All HH were provided at least the same area or larger. Upland is all cultivated and HH have a LURC on all the types of land they received. The main challenge is to use the new techniques to improve productivity on the allocated land. Training given under the JFPR and TA-7861 in 2015 needs to be reinforced as indicated in section 3.6.3 to consolidate use of new techniques for upland cultivation.

3.2.7 Management of Compensation Payments

- Findings

58. As indicated in previous social POE reports, many APs received substantial compensation amounts. Training HH on financial management was one of the main recommendation of the former social POE. To address this recommendation, ADB approved TA-7861 in early 2014. One of the main purpose of the TA was to support HH on financial management. The TA team is composed of two Financial Advisors (International and National), an Impact Assessment Expert, and the Community Mobilizer. The TA will end by March 2016.

59. Under the TA, a financial literacy program has been tailored for the APs especially for women and youth. Training focused on household money management where men and women learned the concept of maximizing savings by increasing their livelihood income and minimizing their household expenses. Training also introduced the idea of keeping track of their expenses by preparing their household budget. We should note that prior to the start of this TA, around 75% of the compensation monies were already withdrawn by the AHs.

60. Training on livelihood investment and community-based business was also conducted in the villages under the TA. The Table below indicates the activities conducted up to now under the TA-7861 regarding financial management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Nb. of trainees</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conduct of Training Facilitators (ToTF) and training on Household Money Management for Pa Dhy, Pa Rum A &amp; B and Evaluation Results</td>
<td>17th – 19th September 2014</td>
<td>Pa Rum A: 42; Pa Rum B: 54; Pa Dhy: 58;</td>
<td>To bring more ownership to all the capacity building activities that will be carried out for this TA. Components: household money management for men and women, and household money management for women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct of ToTF for Zuoih commune</td>
<td>July 7- 8, 2014</td>
<td>11 ToTF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct of ToTF for Thon 2, Vinh and Pa Pang</td>
<td>July 9-10, 2014</td>
<td>7 ToTF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Training for Women in Pa Rum A Village</td>
<td>July 8, 2014</td>
<td>16 women</td>
<td>Pilot training on financial planning (budgeting) for 16 women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Household money management training</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6 training facilitators in Pa Rum B four (4) training facilitators in Pa Rum A, 8 Training Facilitators in Pa Dhy and 6 in Pa Pang.</td>
<td>Distribution of financial notebooks to every women. All participants were taught how to use the financial notebooks in order for them to plan their target savings and their prospective expenses, and subsequently monitor them accordingly against their actual savings and expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct of Post -Training and Consultations</td>
<td></td>
<td>APs in Pa Rum A &amp; B as well as in Pa Dhy.</td>
<td>Evaluation of use of application of household money management through financial book-keeping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Draft Financial Literacy and Livelihood Development Support (October 2015)
61. Based on the draft financial report prepared under TA-7861 in 2015, on average, bank balance per household as of June 30, 2015 was VND 341.6 M, around 32% of the original compensation received. The report noted small withdrawn (average of VND 2,264,285 (USD 108)) per month for the last 14 months.

62. The draft financial report also indicated that while there is an obvious improvement in saving and spending awareness and behaviors among household, not all the trained households maintained the book-keeping for various reasons. It was observed that for some HH, their remaining savings is depleting at an alarming rate even if the trainings provided helped to reduce observed spending velocity for some households.

63. As indicated in the financial report, financial literacy alone will not enable low-income people to tangibly improve their financial security. Research evidence and feedback from a number of village leaders and APs indicated that other factors (e.g. some elements in personal capital such as attitude and discipline to work harder; social capital considerations such as APs refusal to adapt to new and more modern farming methods) need to be taken into account.

64. Activities under TA-7861 will continue until March 2016. In particular, financial literacy seminar/workshop will be conducted to all the youth of the villages (13-24, single). The draft financial report recommended reinforcing training on financial management in 2016.

65. Support to HH in order to a sustainable use of the compensation amount will be particularly important for HH in Pa Rum B; almost all HH received in early 2016, an important amount of compensation from non-flooded land (i.e. 620,000 USD for 40 HH for land used before 2004). Because all main expenses (i.e. house) has already been done, there is a risk of non-sustainable use of these compensation amounts. HH should follow the principles of financial management provided through training under TA-7861 and use part of their compensation money for development of livelihood activities.

- **Recommendation**

| Recommendation 2: Community mobilizer to assist HH in all the 4 villages to apply lessons learned in household money management under TA-7861 (i.e. enforcing savings as a habit; use savings to develop income-generating activities). Specific training should be conducted for HH who received additional compensation in Pa Rum B in early 2016 to ensure sustainable use of these compensation amounts. |

3.3 **Infrastructures**

66. An infrastructure development program was prepared under the REDMP. This program included resettlement infrastructures for the four villages of Thon 2, Pa Dhy, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B. It includes: i) access roads and internal roads in each RS; ii) house construction; iii) public buildings; iv) water supply and sanitation; and v) village electrification.

67. HH are all connected to the basic services (electricity, water supply system, sanitation etc.). HH’s hygiene and sanitation improved significantly, which aims to reduce the incidence of illness associated with poorer hygiene and sanitation. It has also reduced women domestic workload, as they no longer need to collect fuel wood and water outside the village. It was assessed during community meetings that APs are generally quite satisfied with the quality of physical infrastructure; this is also reflected in reports from all sources.

68. By December 2015, all infrastructures (access road to RS, electric lines in RS, water supply, drainage) were completed and were under operation. Community facilities such as schools and health centers are in operation and adequately staffed.

69. All infrastructures have now been handed over to Nam Giang District PC who is responsible for Operation and Maintenance (O&M). Table 9 indicates the status of infrastructures as per December 2015. No more infrastructure is under guarantee by the Contractor.

70. As indicated in the former social PoE report, sustainability of these infrastructures is a key
challenge for the project. An efficient O&M system is essential for sustainability. Table 8 identifies the responsibility for O&M for the various infrastructures.

### 3.3.1 Access roads

- **Findings**

71. Access road to each RS (except the road from Chaval to Pa Rum A & Pa Rum B) have all been handed over to the Nam Giang District PC. The Nam Giang District Division of Economy & Infrastructure (DDEI) is in charge, on behalf of the District, of maintenance of these infrastructures. Currently, they are in relatively good condition and no major intervention is necessary. However, an efficient O&M is necessary to ensure the sustainability of these infrastructures.

72. Regarding, O&M, based on discussion with the head of the Nam Giang DDEI, the budget available at the District level for road maintenance is 50,000 USD a year. District can also use the Program 135 for remote areas. This is obviously not sufficient for road maintenance for the whole district and other sources have to be found.

73. A new program for rural development (new rural development program) has been launched by the central government. Among others, the Program supports funding for five types of infrastructures (roads, health station, communal offices, schools, houses of culture). Pilot program has already been implemented and will be extended. This may be a new source of funds for O&M in Nam Giang District.

#### Box 1: New Rural Development Program

On June 4, 2010, the Government issued Decision No. 800/QD-TTg approving the national target program on new rural development in the period 2010 - 2020. After the Prime Minister's decision of national targeted program on new rural development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance issued joint Circular No. 26/2011/TTLT BNNPTNT-BKH-BTC dated 13 April 2011 guiding a number of contents to implement the new rural development. The principle for implementation is to promote the role of local communities; the government only plays an orientation role, who issuing criteria, regulations, and specific activities that are discussed by the community in villages and communes to get democratic decision-making and implementation.

74. In Nam Giang District, the process to repair road is as follow. In case of damage and following a request from the commune, Nam Giang DDEI assesses the situation; makes report and then submit to DPC for allocation of fund. Once fund allocated, DDEI hires contractor (through bidding process) to repair. No workers are available at the district level to repair roads.

75. Nam Giang District PC indicated that they sent a letter to Ta Poo and Zuoih communes regarding tasks to be conducted by the villages to maintain the roads. The letter refers to voluntary contribution from communities for general maintenance, which does not need specific equipment. However, during meetings with the villages’ chiefs, it was found that none of them was aware of this letter.

76. Even without request from DPC, communities already contributed to road maintenance. For example in 2015, Pa Pang and Thon 2 mobilized youth from the two villages to clear vegetation along the road and to clean ditches.

77. During the site visit, it was noted that a small landslide occurred recently along the road to Thon 2/Pa Pang (see photo 1 in Annex 2). Villages’ chiefs indicated that they cleared the road by themselves, as they know that going through the administrative process through the village and the district will last too long. However, for larger landslides, assistance form District will be needed.

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6 The Program 135 is the government socio-economic development program targeting the most vulnerable communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. The objectives of the program are to (i) promote production and increasing living standards for ethnic minority households; (ii) develop infrastructure and essential public services in the area (electricity, schools, health clinics, irrigation systems, roads, clean water supply systems, etc.); and (iii) enhance people’s awareness for better living standards and quality of life.
78. It is clear that Nam Giang District needs additional funds and support to establish a sustainable O&M management for roads. During the wrap-up meeting in December 2015, SB4PMB proposed to discuss with Quang Nam Province on how to assist Nam Giang District to use funds for O&M through existing programs (including the New Rural Development Program).

79. Regarding the road from Chaval to Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B, the road was built by the project but is now under management of SBH2. The last social PoE reports flagged the very poor conditions and safety of this road.

80. Following site visits in December 2015, it was noticed that the road condition improved significantly in 2015. SB2 repaired 14 sections of damaged road (now in concrete) (see photo 3 in Annex 2). SB2 already allocated funds to continue to repair the road. Handover of the road to Nam Giang District is planned by the end of 2016 when SB2 will be completed. It is expected that SB2 will hand over the road in good conditions to Nam Giang District PC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructures</th>
<th>Agency Responsible</th>
<th>Budget source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access roads to RS, internal roads</td>
<td>- Nam Giang District Division of Economy &amp; Infrastructure&lt;br&gt;- Community for general maintenance (i.e. trimming bushes along road, clearing small landslides)</td>
<td>- Nam Giang District fund for road maintenance (50,000 USD);&lt;br&gt;- New Rural Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply &amp; sanitation, drainage</td>
<td>- Nam Giang District Division of Economy &amp; Infrastructure&lt;br&gt;- Water Users Groups for daily maintenance (cleaning dam, repairing small pipes)</td>
<td>- Program 135 for small infrastructures;&lt;br&gt;- New Rural Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>- Department of Education Quang Nam PPC</td>
<td>- New Rural Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Centers</td>
<td>- Department of Health Quang Nam PPC</td>
<td>- Quang Nam Province Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric lines</td>
<td>- Electric Company of Nam Giang District.</td>
<td>- New Rural Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road from Chaval to Pa Rum A &amp; Pa Rum B</td>
<td>- Song Bung 2 PMB until end of 2016.</td>
<td>- Quang Nam Province Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8: Responsibility for Infrastructures Maintenance

- **Recommendations**

  **Recommendation 3:** District should found new source of funding for road maintenance to be able to repair roads in a timely manner; an option is to use the new fund for rural development; SB4PMB and Quang Nam Province will support the district on how using new funding sources.

  **Recommendation 4:** Villagers will continue to voluntary contribute for basic road maintenance (i.e. trimming bushes along the road, clearing ditches, clearing small landslides); Letter from Nam Giang DPC regarding maintenance of the roads by the community has to be disclosed and explained to each village by Ta Poo/Zuoih communes PC with the support of the community mobilizer for a good cooperation between district, commune and villages for road maintenance;

  **Recommendation 5:** SB2 to continue to repair damaged sections of the road between Chaval and Pa Rum A & B in order to hand over the road to Nam Giang District PC in good condition by the end of 2016;
## Table 9: Current Situation of Infrastructures in the Four Villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Social Infrastructures</th>
<th>Guol house</th>
<th>Water supply, sanitation drainage</th>
<th>Electric line</th>
<th>Access roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Health Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thon 2</td>
<td>- In operation since 2/10/2012</td>
<td>- In operation since 2/10/2012</td>
<td>- Completed 30/12/2012</td>
<td>- In operation since February 2012; Handed over to Nam Giang DPC in October 2013</td>
<td>- 22kV electric line has been installed in October 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Pang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(host village)</td>
<td>- In operation since August 2013</td>
<td>- In operation since April 2013</td>
<td>- Completed April 2013</td>
<td>- Completed in March 2013; Guarantee ended in October 2015; Handed over to Nam Giang DPC in October 2015</td>
<td>- 35kV electric line to Pa Dhy, Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B resettlement sites has been constructed and operated since March 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Rum A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- In operation since August 2013</td>
<td>- Completed July 2013</td>
<td>- Completed in March 2013; Handed over to Nam Giang DPC in December 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Rum B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- In operation since March 2013</td>
<td>- Completed March 2013</td>
<td>- Completed in March 2013; Handed over to Nam Giang DPC in October 2015;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Dhy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Currently, villagers in the 3 resettlement sites (Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, and Pa Dhy) are mostly going to the Zuoih Commune Health Centre for health checking and treatment.
3.3.2 Electric lines

81. Electric lines are managed by the Electric Company of Nam Giang District under his own budget for O&M. No shortage of electricity was reported in all four villages. No case of HH with difficulties to pay bills has been reported by village leaders. No specific issue has been noted regarding electricity and no specific action is necessary.

3.3.3 Water supply and sanitation

- Findings

82. All water supply systems were handed over to Nam Giang District PC (in December 2015 in Pa Rum B, October 2015 in Pa Rum A and Pa Dhy, in 2013 in Thon 2). Handover process of the water supply system is part of the handover of the main infrastructures in each village built by the contractor (i.e. water supply system, sanitation, drainage, internal roads, public building etc.).

83. Handover process is as follow: a team formed by local authorities and contractor, check all the infrastructures built by the contractor in the village. In case of damages observed, the contractor has to repair before handover. Then, minutes of handover are signed by the contractor and local authorities (i.e. Nam Giang District, commune and village chief). This is to ensure that infrastructures are handed over in good conditions to Nam Giang District.

84. Conditions of water supply systems vary from one village to the other. In Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhy, as contractor repaired by the end of 2015, before handover, the water supply and sanitation systems are in good condition and no specific issue was reported. In Thon 2, handover was done by the end of 2013 and the water system needs to be repaired. In particular, the main reservoir was damaged. Thon 2 received 20 M VND from the commune to repair damages at the dam site. Reparation was conducted in early February 2016 with the assistance of the community mobilizer.

85. Following meetings with Thon 2 village’s authorities, it was reported that the location of the main pipes is not well known in the village. Thon 2 requested the contractor to come to identify the main pipes and provide technical assistance (1 to 2 days). SB4PMB agreed with this request and will join the visit planned in early 2016.

86. There is also a lack of water in some part of Thon 2 located at the South Entrance of the village. Nam Giang District made a preliminary survey to establish a new source of water to supply this part of the village. However, no suitable water source was found. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that most of the HH located at the entrance of the village (far from the existing water intake) has realized themselves water supply connection (only four HH in this area still rely completely on the village water supply system). Therefore, they do not want the village to install a new water supply system that can affect their individual connections.

87. It is regrettable to note that some villagers do not want to rely on the community water system and prefer to make their own connection. This attitude weakens the village infrastructure system and the cohesion of the village. Nam Giang District and Thon 2 village’s chief should however continue to propose alternative water sources for the areas lacking of water and to discuss with villagers who made their own connection on how to integrate them in the village network.

Water meters

88. All HH in all four villages are equipped with a water meter. The purpose for the installation of water meters was to establish a payment system for water based on real consumption. However, some water meters are damaged (see photo 4 in Annex 2). We should note that in Thon 2 some water meters have been damaged voluntarily by HH who made their own connection.

89. There is a reluctance from all villagers to pay based on consumption. In addition several HH, especially in Thon 2 as indicated above, installed their own water pipe system and don’t want to pay for a community system.
Operation and Maintenance

90. Nam Giang District is responsible for O&M for water and sanitation. Source of funding for O&M is mainly under Program 135 (around 1.5 billion (75,000 USD) per commune).

91. Following meetings with villages' leaders, no village wants to establish water tariff based on real water consumption even if water meters are in place. Up to now, villagers have never paid for water and do not want to start. Many consultation meetings were held by local authorities and SB4PMB to work on this issue; however, there is still a strong opposition to pay for water.

92. Consultation meetings to ensure financial support for O&M activities were conducted in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhy, Thon 2, and Pa Pang host village in August 2015 by the community mobilizer. There was an agreement by most of relocated villagers and VRDG members that each villager will contribute voluntarily (through their labour force) to clean the water dam with technical support from village plumbers.

93. Following discussion with local authorities and villages' chiefs, the necessity to have a fund at the village level to maintain water supply system for basic intervention and to avoid delay to repair was highlighted. To create such fund, Thon 2 proposed to collect money regularly from HH. Thon 2 conducted such collection several months ago and fees were collected for maintenance purpose.

94. There is clearly a lack of resources for O&M activities in general and for water in particular. As for road, Nam Giang District needs to find additional financial resources. As for road, Nam Giang District can use fund under Program 135 for small infrastructures to repair water supply system or can use funds under the new rural development program.

Water User Groups

95. Water User Groups are still in place in all villages but are losing motivation (especially in Thon 2) due to behaviors of some HH especially in Thon 2 (water meters broken, tanks damaged).

96. Community Mobilizer have mobilized the village plumbers (YUG and WUG) to clean the water dam and maintain the domestic water system twice a month in 2015. WUG mobilization have to be reinforced to avoid this loss of motivation. Regular maintenance of the water supply system is essential for the sustainability of the system.

Recommendations

- **Recommendation 6**: Nam Giang District to continue to explore new sources of water for the HH located at the entrance of Thon 2 village. Village leaders and community mobilizer will discuss with households who made their own connection to understand the importance to have a community water system shared by all (i.e. quality of water, cohesion of village).

- **Recommendation 7**: As per road maintenance, Nam Giang District needs to identify new financial resources for water supply maintenance such as the new rural development Program with the assistance of SB4PMB.

- **Recommendation 8**: Community Mobilizer and SB4 PMB will discuss with villages’ leaders the creation of a fund for maintenance of infrastructures, based on Thon 2 model, for basic maintenance of the water supply system.

- **Recommendation 9**: SBP4MB to ask contractor to come to Thon 2 to identify location of pipes and to provide technical advice; SB4PMB staff and contractor will go jointly during the first quarter 2016; WUG from Thon 2 will also join; it will be a good opportunity to involve WUG and village plumbers and to re-motivate them.
### 3.3.4 House construction

97. 235 HH have been relocated in the four villages of Thon 2, Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhy. Compensation was completed for all these relocated HH in February 2012 and infrastructures were completed in all new villages between May 2012 and June 2013. HH started to build new houses in the four resettlement sites once they were fully compensated and all infrastructures were in place. Table 4 identifies the different steps and dates of compensation and relocation to resettlement sites.

98. Extensive consultation was held in 2008 and 2009 with resettlers in order to ascertain their preferences regarding house types. The majority of relocated HH constructed their house themselves in all four villages.

99. APs have spent a large portion of their compensation monies to build new and bigger houses than pre-project time (one third of them having an area of 71 to 100 m²). For example in Thon 2 village, HH spent in average between 20% and 35% of their compensation payments on building new houses based on HH interviewed.

100. Most of the houses built (92.1%) are traditional wooden houses (SIA 2015). There are only six grade IV houses (in concrete with sheet-metal roof). The dominance of wooden houses is the result of the community consultations with the affected people. Initially, the Government had proposed to build concrete houses for everyone. However, this was changed following community consultations when villagers clearly expressed their preference for traditional wooden houses and wanted each household to design their individual layouts.

101. It is recognized that the condition of housing improved significantly in comparison with the conditions in the old villages. No house was built with temporary material in the four villages as it was the case before and all houses are connected with basic infrastructures water, sanitation, electricity).

102. New community (guol) houses have also been built in each village. In-depth community consultation were conducted regarding assets of cultural signification (i.e. location of guoi house, relocation of graves etc.).

### 3.3.5 Health and Education

103. Social infrastructures (schools and health centers) are now operational. There is a general overall satisfaction regarding public buildings. Location of these infrastructures was discussed and agreed with the villagers. The schools and health centers are now adequately equipped and staffed. Houses for teachers and health workers have also been built next to the schools and health centers.

- **Findings**

104. Compared to the pre-resettlement period, access to healthcare has been significantly improved. Before, access to the only commune health center located at Pa Rum B was long and difficult; most of APs did not get regular checkups and only a few women delivered their babies at the health center. Thus, the infant death rate reached 25% and mainly occurred in the most remote areas (SIA 2015). Today, with the construction and improvement of access roads together with the establishment of new health centers in each village, health services improved significantly.

105. Four health centers and four primary schools have been built in each village (Pa Pang and Thon 2 share the same school and health center). As indicated in a recent ADB report⁸, prior to the project, women in Pa Pang typically gave birth at home with a traditional healer, as it took 2-3 days to walk to the nearest health center. This meant that emergency cases of premature birth or

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hemorrhaging received no care or on-time treatment.

106. With the new road, women are now able to access the new resettlement site health center and commune health center for regular antenatal checks. Alternatively, they can choose to travel an hour or so to give birth at the district hospital for complicated cases or to access a wider range of medical facilities.

107. A new health centre was built in 2015 in Ta Poo commune (see Annex 2, photo 15) funded by Nam Giang District PPC (Ta Poo commune is a new established commune issued from the divide of Ta Binh commune former territory). Normally only one health centre is built per commune with 4 or 5 staff. However, due to commitment with ADB under the JFPR and distance from Ta Poo to Thon 2/Pa Pang (31 km), the provincial department of health committed to maintain the health centre in Pa Pang/Thon 2 with the same standards as the new one at the commune level. We should note that the new health centre is located in Vinh village; Vinh villagers will benefit directly from these new facilities.

108. It was confirmed by the Deputy of Nam Giang District Health Center, that health centers staff in all villages, were the same since opening. Only one doctor was replaced due to low competence. Staff stability is important as the health workers will know better their patients and could better follow-up.

109. Co Tu peoples, as per government programs for poor HH\textsuperscript{9}, benefit from free health care in all health centers; they have also free transportation to district or province hospital when requested.

110. With better access to education and more HHs that can afford education costs for their children’s studies, with government program to support tuition fees, the number of students enrolled in their village schools and in schools outside the commune also increased significantly. Staff stability has also be noted for teachers.

111. Budget for health centers and schools is from the Provincial and District levels and are included in their annual budget. Following discussion with village leaders and school, staff, salary are paid regularly and equipment and materials are provided when needed.

112. Social infrastructures (health and education) are now well in place in all villages and provide satisfactory services. Sustainability is ensured through provincial and district budgets.

3.4 Poverty Issues

113. In 2005, Nam Giang District was one of the poorest district in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. According to the national poverty line at the time of the pre-project level, the district poverty rate was almost 53%, being 72% in Zuoih Commune (which includes Pa Rum A & B and Pa Dhy).

114. Within Nam Giang District, Zuoih was the most remote and poorest commune, and one of the special target areas for poverty reduction including Program 135 and National Target Program for Poverty Reduction (Program 133)

115. Even if there is a clear decrease of the poverty incidence in each village following relocation (see Table below) the proportion of poor HH remains high in 2015 in each village (i.e. up to 71%).

116. Each village’s leader identifies poor HHs every year; following assessment, each village’s leader reports results to the commune. To determine if a HH is poor or not, the villages’ leaders use the following criteria: cash revenue\textsuperscript{10} and general living conditions. Poor HH are entitled to various support especially livelihood support (see section 3.6.4).

117. The identification of poverty level takes into account only cash revenue. A large part of HH food consumption is provided by HH own resources. In addition, additional poor HH in each village

Since the end of 2002, a special program, Program 139 regarding Health Care for the Poor, was implemented to improve medical examination and treatment of the poor. The Decision 139 Program aimed to provide comprehensive health care to all poor individuals and households with better access to state-run medical examination and treatment centers. Poor people were provided with health care cards with a face value of VND 50,000 per person per annum, or actual reimbursement of expenses according to a cap set under health insurance.

\textsuperscript{10} The poverty line for the 2011-2015 period is VND 400,000 per capita per month.
means more assistance from governmental program; it is the opinion of the social PoE, that there may be a tendency, by village leaders, not to reduce significantly the number of poor HH. This partly explains the still relatively high rate of poverty in each village.

118. In Thon 2, the social PoE met a HH (5 persons; parents with son and daughter in law with child). The parents met were very disappointed to be not considered as poor. As war veterans, the parents receive 2.5 M each per month. With this level of income, they cannot be considered as poor and were not eligible to support under Program 135 (i.e. livestock input). This case reflects that there is still a culture of assistance in the villages and going out of poverty means less assistance so this is not a goal for some households.

119. The social PoE asked in each village if some HH were in difficult and precarious situation. As presented in the table below, in general there is none or few HH in such situation, except in Vinh where this number is high due to the absence of upland for cultivation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total number of HH</th>
<th>Poor HH</th>
<th>Poverty incidence in 2005</th>
<th>HH considered as in difficult situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thon 2</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>70,5%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Rum A</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>71,2%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Rum B</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>53,9%</td>
<td>1 but working hard to overcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Dhy</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>40,8%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinh</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>51,2%</td>
<td>36 AH with no upland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

120. The poverty level is an indicator but not the only one to determine living standards. With new houses, new infrastructures and still available savings from compensation, the situation in comparison with pre-project level improved considerably in all four villages.

121. Special concerns regarding poverty remain in Vinh due to lack of land. This issue is discussed in more details in section 3.6.2.2.

### 3.5 Organization of Resettlement

122. A strong organization for resettlement was put in place for the Song Bung 4 HPP as presented in the figure below. However, with the end of the resettlement activities and of the civil works, some of these groups stopped or reduced considerably their activities (i.e. IMA, VRDGs, RMIUs) or were demobilized (Contractor). The current situation of the main actors/groups are developed below.

**Community Mobilizer**

123. With APs, the community mobilizer is the primary unit of this organization chain. He is the daily link between the APs/VRDG and the other organization (RMIU and SB4PMB, commune and district authorities). The community mobilizer is also part of the team under TA-7861. All concerns, complaints are mainly channeled through him. He provides continuous training and assistance for the various groups and the communities. He also ensures follow-up of recommendations made by various consultants and ADB during their mission.

124. The presence of the Community Mobilizer is essential to maintain cohesion of various groups at the village level (para-vet water users groups) and to follow-up on trainings provided under the JFPT and under the TA-7861.

125. The Social POE learnt that the contract for the Community Mobilizer was extended until April 2017 and welcome ADB decision, as it was also a proposal under the draft exit strategy. This will really help to consolidate trainings provided, support villages’ organizations and ensure ADB a soft exit.

**Water User Groups**
126. Water User Groups are still in place in all villages but some are losing motivation (especially in Thon 2 as indicated above. Community has to find way to motivate plumbers. As already proposed, an option is to create a fund for operation and maintenance of the water supply system to provide incentives to village plumbers.

**Figure 2: Institutional Arrangement**

Source: IHA 2013 World Congress: ADB presentation: Case Study of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project (slide prepared by SB4PMB)

**Para-vets**

127. As already flagged in the last Social PoE report, in the four relocated villages, para-vets are no more active. Their cabinets are empty, they receive no allowance and lost motivation. Villagers do not ask for their services. They only assist district or province veterinarians during their visits (i.e. for vaccination purpose).

128. The Community Mobilizer met some para-vets in February 2015 to assess in details the situation. According to this assessment, para-vets do not have the necessary skills to face and treat common livestock diseases. They also do not receive any fee or allowance when they provide services, which contribute to their demotivation.

129. Para-vets are still active and effective in downstream area (see section 3.11). This is first because the para-vets receive an allowance from the commune (1 M per month) for their works. The para-vets are also selling their medicine and services to their customers and can cover their expenses and buy new material. Therefore, cost recovery is realized by para-vets.

130. JPFR tried to develop the system of para-vet in downstream area for the four relocated villages. However, the system failed as villagers did not want to pay for medicine. Due to various programs, the villagers are exempted of fees for various services (education, health) and consider that veterinarians’ services should also be free. It will be difficult to reverse this situation now. Veterinarians trained under the JFPR in the four relocated villages only assist commune/district veterinarians during training or vaccination campaigns.
131. Example of para-vet organization and practices in downstream area should be shared again in each village as indicated in section 3.11 to give successful examples and to re-motivate para-vets.

**SB4PMB**

132. SB4PMB is still closely following-up resettlement and social activities and visit regularly the sites. Following first findings of the Social POE in January 2015, SB4PMB took action quickly in February and March to solve issues (i.e. lack of water in Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B, complaint of HH in Pa Dhy villages).

133. SB4PMB will stopped gradually direct involvement in the Project. The challenge for SB4PMB is to ensure that agencies in charge of O&M will ensure sustainability of the project’s outcome. This is included in the exit strategy presented as an Addendum of this report.

**Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA)**

134. An Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) was recruited to undertake independent monitoring of implementing the safeguard documents including the resettlement documents. Their services started in June 2009 and ended in 2015. IMA issued its final report (#15) in July 2015.

135. In former PoE reports, it was noticed that the IMA reports are very general and do not provide specific examples of APs and the description of the resettlement experience (especially the management of compensation money and adaptation or lack thereof to more sedentary forms of upland agriculture). It was however noted that IMA reports improved from 2013 to 2015 with more specific analysis and more focused recommendations.

136. Independent monitoring is essential to ensure compliance with REMDP. All social monitoring reports from the IMA have been uploaded to the ADB website.

**ADB**

137. ADB was fielding in average four visits a year, which ensured a good follow-up and understanding of all issues. However with the closure of the loan (31 December 2015) ADB will gradually stopped direct involvement in the Project.

138. As per SB4PMB, the challenge for ADB is to prepare an exit strategy to ensure sustainability of the project’s outcome. This exit strategy is presented as an addendum of this report.

**TA-7861 team**

139. ADB approved TA-7861 in early 2014. The TA team added to the support of HH for a sustainable use of the compensation amount received and was welcome by villagers. It aims first to support AH on financial management. The TA also aims to explore livelihood alternatives for APs in all resettlement villages. The TA will end by March 2016.

140. The TA was part of the exit strategy of ADB by assisting HH on the use of remaining compensation amount to avoid misuse, encourage savings and investments of this compensation to ensure livelihood sustainability. More information on the activities undertaken and results obtained under TA-7861 are given in sections 3.2.7 for financial management and 3.6.3 for livelihood.

141. The community mobilizer who was part of the TA team will ensure follow-up on training provided under TA-7861 until April 2017.

### 3.6 Livelihood Restoration

142. With the physical relocation of the four villages completed and the satisfactory reinstallation of villagers, sustainable income restoration is now the main challenge of the Project.

143. Being resettled in a new environment, villagers had to change their livelihood activities. In addition to the main REMDP, villagers have been assisted to restore/adapt their livelihoods in this
new environment, through three main types of assistance: i) under the REMDP; ii) under the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) and ii) under the TA-7861.

### 3.6.1 Current Situation Regarding Livelihood Activities

144. APs livelihood activities have changed because of the resettlement process. A number of income sources either reduced or disappeared while new income generating activities emerged such as forest protection.

145. Gold panning, fishing and animal hunting, which played important sources of livelihoods and incomes of the relocated HHs, have disappeared or considerably reduced compared to pre-resettlement level. These activities were forbidden before the Project; but due to previous difficult access to villages, the management by forest protection groups was not very strict. Today, these activities are no longer mentioned by the APs as their primary income sources.

146. Relocated villages still rely on upland cultivation and livestock raising as their main source of livelihood. Table 11 summarizes the changes in the livelihood activities.

147. The reduced or lost livelihood activities are often offset by higher income due to improved market access with better and more accessible roads. Due to this new situation, traders are now able to go to the resettled villages to buy forest products directly at sources and at better prices.

#### Table 11: Change in Livelihood Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income sources</th>
<th>Pa Dhy</th>
<th>Pa Rum A</th>
<th>Pa Rum B</th>
<th>Thon 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upland cultivation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold panning</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting NTFPs (loongboong, uoi seeds, honey)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting wild animals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock husbandry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest management</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1- No/Little change; 0- Disappeared/Remarkably reduced; 2- Decreased; N- Newly appeared)


### 3.6.1.1 Upland cultivation

148. As pre-project, the primary crops are still upland rice, groundnut, maize, and beans. The cropping method is still traditional and manual with the use of stick for dibbling hole, small hoe for weeding, and sickle for harvesting. All upland rice is for HH self-consumption.

149. According to the SIA issued in 2015, at present, less than 30% of households are applying methods learned in the training courses to cultivate upland rice. The main explanation given by people is because they did not remember such training as the training courses took place during resettlement process, and they were busy building their houses. Refresh training was given on upland cultivation in 2015 once HH were fully resettled and could focus on training.

### 3.6.1.2 Livestock raising

150. In 2014, compared to the pre-project situation, the number and income level of households engaged in livestock raising has been reduced with only 8.9% of households in four villages (SIA, 2015). It was also explained at this time by the disruption caused by resettlement process when people were busy settling down at the new villages.

151. In addition, in some villages, ducks and chicken got some diseases, but villagers do not want to pay for vaccine and medication as indicated above. Farmers do not want to call para-vets, trained under the project, to be assisted and to get medicine. Para-vet workers met confirmed that
they have no more money and no more medicine available in their cabinet (cabinets were also provided under the JFPR) and are demotivated. Example of para-vets downstream (see section 3.11) who are still in place and provide good services can be used as a model in the four relocated villages.

152. We noticed a development of livestock since the last mission in January 2015. This has several sources. Several livestock (cow, pigs, chicken) are provided every year under government programs (see section 3.6.4). Now households have also more time to develop this activity.

153. Some changes were also noticed regarding livestock raising. Wandering livestock reduced even if visits in all village show cows along the access roads (see Annex 2 photo 14). A large number of households have invested in building fences to keep livestock or poultry (see Annex 2 photos 11, 12 and 13) as recommended during various training. In addition, according to the SIA, in four resettlement villages, a total of 30 households have invested their compensation to develop cattle breeding.

154. Livestock raising is an important livelihood. Villagers have the experience in raising and can develop this activity as they are fully resettled now. It needs however to be supported by a good network of para-vets as per downstream model.

**Box 2: Household in Thon 2**

The family has 5 members. It is not a poor HH. They built a large wooden house.

They have various sources of livelihoods:
- Upland rice (all land allocated cultivated); only for self-consumption; and also sticky rice;
- Livestock raising; HH bought 2 cows in August 2015 (28 M VND) for cow breeding;
- Collect NFTP (rattan, mushroom, uoi);

HH followed training courses (upland cultivation, livestock raising); they apply successfully the techniques learnt;

The husband is also plumber for the village; he was trained under the Project;

HH spent compensation money for livelihood investment (cows) and save money for their children;

HH benefits from the training and support given under the Project and have better living standards than pre-project;

**3.6.1.3 Forest resources**

- **NTFP**

155. Livelihoods from NTFPs also decreased compared with pre-resettlement period. From
2010 to 2013, the livelihoods from forest sources were disrupted since APs were busy moving to the new sites. Furthermore, the forest management today is stricter than before and is assigned to the local communities; thus, animal hunting has been prohibited while collection of NTFPs is limited.

156. However, this is offset by better infrastructure; thus, the traders can reach the resettlement sites to buy these products, which, in turn, bring higher income for the APs compared to the pre-project level.

157. On average, the households can earn about 800,000 VND/household/year from collecting bamboo, rattan, mushroom, “uoi” seeds and honey. Compared to the pre-resettlement period, “uoi” seeds sale still constitutes an important income source for Thon 2 villagers with an average monthly income of about 1.2 M VND/household/month (SIA, 2015).

158. NFTP constitutes an important part of household income. Most of the products can be sold and therefore generate cash to households. NFTP constitutes a stable and sustainable source of income for villagers.

- **Acacia Planting**

159. Under government programs, a large number of acacia seeds have been provided to poor households (see section 3.6.4). Acacias take 5-6 years to have a commercial value and request few care.

160. On a long term, 5 years from now, it will guarantee HH a stable income by selling acacias (used in pulp and paper mill); it is estimated that 1 ha can generate 50 M VND.

- **Forest Protection**

161. A new source of income emerged from forest, payments for forest environmental services (PFES). On 24th September 2010, the government issued Decree No.99/2010/ND - CP concerning payments for forest environmental services (PFES) in the whole country.

162. According to this Decree, hydropower generation establishments, such as SB4, shall contribute for these PFES. The level of payment for hydropower generation establishments is VND 20 per kW produced. These fees go to the fund for Forest Protection and Development (FFPD), which is set-up by the provincial government.

163. The payment for Forest Environmental Services is a new policy of the GoV with the aim of protecting the forests and bringing benefit to local people in remote and mountainous regions. The idea is that communities living in forest areas protect the forest and receive payment from the FFPD. The Provincial Fund for Forest Protection and Development transfers the PFES fund to the Forest Management Board.

164. Decree 99 also set in place the mechanisms for identifying the recipients of the PFES funds, the communities living in and close to the forest areas, which are contracted to undertake forest protection activities and ensure the maintenance of forest environmental services.

165. The amount of PFES payments, according to the decree, would depend on the characteristics of the forest areas covered by the payments, and would be calculated using the K-coefficient, which takes into account four factors pertaining to the condition, provenance, and management of the forests (see Box 3).

**Box 3: Calculating PFES for Hydropower in Quang Nam Province**

\[ VND = A \times P \times K \]

- \( VND \) = total payment per commune
- \( A \) = forest area in each commune
- \( P \) = payment level per hectare of forest for the watershed
- \( K \) = K-coefficient adjustment for the commune
166. This fund is managed, in Quang Nam Province, by the Forest Management Board (FMB). FMB then signs the contract with the leader of each household group to allocate forest land plots for protection, and implements the payment according to the regulations of Decree 99.

167. The implementation started in 2015 in Nam Giang District. All the four relocated villages and Vinh Village are involved in forest protection. Households have to report any illegal smuggling or poaching in the area under their protection.

168. With the example of Pa Rum A (see Box below), each HH can get between 2.5 and 3 M a year from forest protection activities. This is a non-negligible additional income for HH. This income is also guaranteed and will last all the duration of the SB4 HP.

**Box 4: Household Groups for Forest Protection in Pa Rum A**

- Forest Management Board (FMB) made consultation in early 2015 in Pa Rum A and created 3 household protection groups of respectively 17, 26 and 19 persons. Each group were allocated an area to protect.
- Each group receive 15,000 VND per ha protected; the amount is paid quarterly; Households groups already received 2 payment;
  - Group 1: 11 M quarterly (already received 2 times);
  - Group 2: 19 M quarterly (already received 2 times);
  - Group 3: 15 M quarterly (already received 2 times);
- HH check if there is no illegal logging and no illegal poaching 1 time a month; if any illegal activity is noticed, they have to report to the commune and the FMB.

3.6.1.4 Fish ponds

169. The number of households in all four villages with fishponds decreased from 119 before resettlement to 66 in 2015 (SIA 2015). However in the last Social PoE report, it was noticed a demand for the development of fish ponds among the villagers as it is a traditional source of income. The fishes caught are mainly for family self-consumption or given to relatives. Households are not selling fishes among each other and no external trader is buying fish.

170. Raising fishes in fishponds is seen as a successful model for all villagers. Water is available and of good quality in each village. Under TA-7861, training on fishponds was provided in 2015 and households gave very good feedback from this training. It was noticed less mortality of fingerlings since new techniques were applied.
3.6.1.5 Non-agricultural activities

171. Income from other sources than agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishery consist mainly of workforce labor, government salaries, bank interest and development of small business.

172. The contribution of government salaries and state allowances (including veteran allowances) is however limited. Compared to the pre-resettlement time, income from salaries and state allowances does not show significant changes.

173. The other sources of income consisting of income from workforce labor, and particularly interests from bank accounts contribute to a large proportion of total household cash income. AHs in all four villages receive monthly interests from their deposits at banks (around 5 percent per year), ranging from less than 500,000 dong to 10 MVND. Most of the households receive interests under 500,000 dong (48.3%) and from 500,000 to less than 2 MVND (42.8%). Only 8.9% of the resettled households receive higher interests, from 4 MVND to less than 10 MVND (SIA 2015).

174. It was also noticed that in Vinh and Pa Dhy villages some HH developed transport activities. In Vinh Village 3 HH have a truck and one has a car; they use their truck mainly for transportation of construction materials. Vinh is well located along the main regional road (NH14) and along the reservoir. In Pa Dhy, one HH has also a truck for transportation of construction materials.

175. Small businesses (i.e. retail shops) are present in all villages. Due to the quality of road, small trucks can reach all villages and provide goods to retail shops. An example is given in Pa Pang village in Annex 2 photos 7 and 8.

176. Handicrafts making (weaving) is also developed in all villages (see Annex 2 photos 9 and 10). However, these handicrafts are not sold. They are prepared for the HH ceremonies or given to relatives. It may be a source of income in the future if there is a market for these products.

Assessment

177. In comparison with the mission conducted in January 2015, the social PoE noticed an improvement in the livelihood situation of households. HH have more stable and more diversified sources of income now. This is due in part to the start of the income generated from forest protection services. Training provided in 2015, under TA-7861 was also more efficient as households starts to focus on livelihood activities development. Feedback of households were positive and gave results on agriculture/fishpond productivity.

178. Households start gradually to apply techniques learnt from various training (i.e. upland cultivation, building fences for livestock, fishpond etc.). This is partly due to the new attitude of HH who understand now that they have to focus more on livelihood activities.

179. There is still room for improvement (i.e. more efficient cultivation techniques, fish cage farming etc.) and for reinforcement of training received but the progress are real. The Need to diversify livelihood activities to hedge against risks and also earn supplemental income has to be reinforced among the villagers. It is expected that in the future, and with the support of the community mobilizer, livelihood improvement will continue.

3.6.2 Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR)

3.6.2.1 Activities Conducted

180. To reduce the potential negative impacts of the project, the ADB approved, in October 2008, a 2 million USD Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) granted to the Quang Nam Provincial People’s Committee to design and deliver a sustainable livelihoods program for APs who will be resettled because of the Project. JFPR financing was directed toward restoring and improving the livelihoods of people both directly affected upstream and indirectly affected downstream.
181. The objective of the grant was to provide training and physical inputs to villagers to enable them to restore and improve their livelihoods. JFPR covered both people directly affected upstream and indirectly affected downstream.

182. The JFPR had four main components:
   A. Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program for People Affected due to Reservoir Inundation;
   B. Community Mobilization and Capacity Building;
   C. Livelihoods Restoration and Development Program for People Whose Livelihoods will be Affected Downstream of the Dam;
   D. Project Technical and Implementation Support

183. JFPR supported the following activities (i) adapting the relocated villagers to the new natural and social environment; (ii) developing land use and agricultural practices, fishpond raising, livestock breeding, community forestry management, and additional income-generation opportunities; (iii) increasing and strengthening capacity of ethnic minority people to enable them to take a key role in livelihood development; and (iv) increasing the competence and capacity of district and province-level staff and organizations in resettlement management and livelihood restoration.

184. This fund was managed by an NGO: the Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF). The main purpose of CHF was to build the capacity of the resettlement management and implementation units (RMIUs) to design and deliver a sustainable livelihoods program with affected persons.

185. Under the JFPR the following activities were conducted:

- **Training and capacity building activities**

186. From 2009 to 2012, JFPR focused on training for capacity building for villagers. The following training courses were developed: i) training on sustainable livelihood development; ii), compensation policies and resettlement; iii) improvement of awareness on STDs and HIV/AIDS for the affected people; iv) training to villagers' para-vets and veterinarians medicine management; v) land use planning; vi) land erosion prevention for upland cultivation (bean crops and vegetable on upland fields); vii) building chicken coops; viii) planting techniques; and ix) animal raising and basic communication skills.

187. 38 training courses were organized and a total of 4,855 persons followed the various training courses. Among this number women represents 50.5% (SIA 2015).

- **Conducting livelihood models**

188. From 2010 to 2013, the project has set up 12 agricultural models, including; i) intensive bean cultivation; ii) chicken raising; iii) pig breeding; iv) cow breeding; v) fish raising; vi) food processing for cows and pigs; vii) planting animal fodder; viii) integration of sticky corn and upland rice cultivation; xi) vegetable home gardens; x) green manure and double crop wet rice; xi) duck rearing, and xii) identification of potential areas for developing fishponds.

- **Support to Downstream Users**

189. Three different approaches were developed in the downstream regarding livelihood activities according to the 3 different zones due to their specificity:

- Zone 1, where the JFPR consisted of improvement of irrigation as well as upland crop improvement, fishponds development, and livestock breeding development, all with the aim of compensating for the lost fish resource and contributing to poverty reduction;

- Zone 2, where the program consisted of access road improvement, enhancement of loong boong fruit tree cultivation, a fishpond raising program, a livestock raising program, and training to support alternative income generation;

- In zone 3, where the livelihoods development program consisted of training to improve livestock.
3.6.2.2 Assessment of JFPR

190. An assessment of the JFPR activities was conducted in the last social PoE report. Results of the evaluation at this time showed that the JFPR had mixed results. If HHs had access to productive land and to community based forest areas, livestock models were generally not all successful. Fishpond was seen as a successful model but was still underdeveloped at the time of the assessment. Villagers did not change much their cropping system so the cropping methods are mainly the traditional ones. The social PoE report insisted on the need to provide additional training, to support existing livelihood models and to develop new ones. This was done under TA-7861 in 2015 (see section 3.7.2).

191. Regarding the assessment of the JFPR, the main findings are as follow.

- **Timing of implementation of the JFPR**

192. It is recognized that the main problem of the JFPR was a question of timing. At the time of the JFPR implementation within the resettlement process, most APs were mainly concerned with the physical resettlement process that also included the construction of new houses. Therefore, they did not focus on the livelihood activities. As indicated above, training conducted under TA-7861 in 2015 was efficient because trainees could really focus on the training.

- **JFPR more effective for downstream users**

193. Downstream users (mainly Kinh) were fully involved in JFPR initiatives including training and implementing livelihood models proposed to replace decline in fisheries. Part of the explanation may be that downstream users did not have to relocate so they could focus completely on JFPR proposed activities. Kinh people are also used to participate to farming programs offered by the Government. Therefore JFPR was considerably more effective downstream than upstream (see more information in section 3.11.3).

- **Few Changes in Crops Structure**

194. As reported above, the crop structure of the villages did not change. The primary crops are still upland rice, groundnut, maize, and beans. The cropping method is still traditional and manual. The SIA also reported by that less than 30% of HHs are applying methods learned in the training courses to take care of upland rice.

195. The new land allocated was mainly upland as the flooded land was mainly lowland. Therefore, adaptation was necessary for villagers as the conditions and techniques for cultivation, use of fertilizer and for irrigation are different. Training and assistance to these new techniques and conditions were provided under the JFPR and refreshed under TA-7861.

196. As indicated above, refresh training for upland cultivation (especially new cropping methods, management of pesticide and fertilizer) is was provided under the TA-7861 in July and August 2015. With reinforcement of training to be conducted by the community mobilizer until March 2017, it is expected that cropping methods will improve.

- **Fishponds to be developed**

197. As indicated in Table 6, areas for aquaculture reduced. Prior to relocation, fishpond culture was practiced in a limited scale in the Co Tu affected villages.

198. All villages expressed their interest for more fishpond development. This is especially the case in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Thon 2 who have now limited access to the reservoir. Under the JFPR, training and assistance (i.e. identification of suitable location) for fishpond development were provided.

199. Raising fishes in fishponds is seen as a successful model. This is especially the case in Thon 2 village where development of fishponds was very effective. During meetings in Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B and Pa Dhy villagers were aware of these successes and wanted to develop fishponds based on model of Thon 2.

200. As indicated above, TA-7861 also conducted training in fishpond techniques in 2015. This contributed to the motivation of HH to develop fishpond.
Livestock management

201. HHs who received less than 20,000 USD of compensation, received one cow and six ducks from the JFPR project. In addition, under the government poverty program for poor communes, poor HH received cows and pigs (see section 3.6.4). Training was also provided to HH on livestock raising.

202. Livestock raising is a good source of income. Villagers have generally experience in raising livestock.

203. In some villages, ducks and chicken got some diseases and no vaccine were available. As indicated above, para-vet workers met confirmed that they have no more money and no more medicine available in their cabinet (cabinets were provided under the JFPR).

204. A good para-vet network is necessary for the success of livestock raising. Successful para-vet organization in downstream areas should be shared with the four villages as proposed in section 3.11.1.

No Income Restoration for Severely Affected HH in Vinh Village

205. Forty-five (45) HHs in Vinh lost more than 10% of their productive land but did not have to relocate. They received allowances as per agreed REMDP; however, they were not involved in any livelihood restoration activity under the JFPR.

206. Until the impoundment of reservoir, livelihood activities in Vinh were not significantly affected since most of them were still farming on their affected land. However, with the impoundment of the reservoir, cultivation activities stopped which resulted in decrease in income. In addition, with the stricter application of Decree 112/2009/ND-CP on forest protection they cannot conduct slash and burn cultivation as before.

207. Meeting with Ta Poo commune chairman confirmed that no land is available due to the new forest protection regulation. However, local authorities let severely affected HH to cultivate in poor forestry land (one category of the forest area under the forest protection regulation) to have minimum upland crops.

208. Chief of Vinh village indicated that among the 45 HH who lost more than 10% of their land only 9 have upland. At the village level, among 166 HH, 100 have no upland.

209. All the interviewees confirmed that they meet difficulties to restore income. Most of them are still keeping their compensation money in the Nam Giang Agribank to get the interest (interest rate is around 5%-7% per year depending on the period of deposit).

210. As Vinh village is located near the reservoir, cage fish farming could be an option to get more income for Vinh villagers. As proposed in section 3.7.2 the pilot program for fish cage farming under TA-7861 should be developed in Vinh Village.

211. A good practice is noticed in Vinh village. For NTFP and agriculture products, there are 3 women in the village who collect all the goods from villagers and negotiate with Kinh traders. This is a better situation for trading with traders than on an individual basis (i.e. better price, easier sale for villagers). This model should be shared with other villages.

3.6.3 Activities under TA-7861

212. In 2015, training on livelihood investment and community-based business was provided under the TA-7861. In relation with the training on financial literacy, one of the objective of the training was for APs to view their livelihood activities as forms of investment.

213. The Social PoE recommended in the fourth report that livelihood training activities should be provided under TA-7861 as a refresh training of training implemented under ADB’s JFPR.

214. The following Table presents the activities provided under TA-7861. Photos of materials used during training are presented in Photos 5 and 6 in Annex 2.
Table 12: Livelihood Training Conducted under TA-7861

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conduct of Training on Livelihood Investment and Community-based Business</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Number of trainees</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17th – 19th September 2014</td>
<td>Pa Rum A: 42; Pa Rum B: 54 Pa Dhy: 58;</td>
<td>- How to pool resources (capital) together in order to engage in a livelihood investment and thereby share its proceeds and income</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Training on crop production efficiency, livestock production efficiency, and caged fish farming | 22 June to 3rd July 2015 in 4 RSs (Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhy, and Thon 2) | - Training on crop production efficiency, livestock production efficiency, and caged fish farming to APs in all villages conducted by experts from Provincial Office of Agriculture Forest Extension Department and Provincial Veterinary Department |
| | | - Learn techniques on pest control, prevention of soil erosion, planting techniques to increase quality and yield. More importantly, it was inculcated in them the importance of having a more permanent farm applying crop rotation and intercropping as opposed to continuous slash and burn, which they have been practicing for ages. In livestock production efficiency training, focus was on cattle raising, utilizing local breed, prevention of diseases, and practical veterinary medicine techniques |

| Seminar with local government stakeholders and representatives of community-based organizations | Representatives of the 4 RS Nam Giang DPC. | - The need to build capacity among AHs for crop development and improvement of agricultural production as well as training on livelihood and improving livestock production. It was pointed in this seminar that in the medium and long-term, the local government has an important role to play to ensure that livelihood of AHs in all villages would be sustainable to ultimately reduce poverty |

215. The training provided under TA-7861 was important to refresh some training implemented under the JFPR and on other livelihood activities. Now households are relocated and they could better focus on livelihood activities. Comments from relocated HH and the community in general were positive with the proposed training. For example, regarding fishponds, villagers said that the number of fingerling deaths was lower following implementation of new techniques learnt during training.

216. Seeing livelihood as an investment is also a key step for households for sustainable income restoration. Households need to invest a portion of their money in viable income generating livelihood activities in order to augment their income. As much as possible, savings in bank should be withdrawn only to fund livelihood activities or for emergencies; according to the TA team, if villagers keep withdrawing their money given their bank balances, some families may be out of money even less than 3 years.

217. The Draft Financial and Livelihood Report (2015) prepared under TA-7861 also recommends the reinforcement of training on financial literacy and livelihood. It is expected that the team under the TA will prepare a working plan for the training reinforcement. This training will have to focus more on the actual experience of APs in applying what they have learned from the
last training. Priority is given on how APs can significantly improve their yields and thereby increase their household income.

**Recommendations**

| Recommendation 10 | HH have now received sufficient formal training in livelihood activities under JFPR and TA-7861; there is a need now on reinforced training focusing more on the actual experience of APs in applying what they have learned from the former training; The Community mobilizer will provide reinforced training on livelihood on an individual/small group basis in all four villages until April 2017; |
| Recommendation 11 | HH should invest more in livelihood activities; currently few HH (except in Thon 2) invested for example in buying livestock. Based on training received under TA-7861, the community mobilizer together with village leaders will assist HH to invest part of their savings in activities generating income. As much as possible, savings in bank should be withdrawn only to fund livelihood activities or for emergencies. The Need to diversify livelihood activities to hedge against risks and also earn supplemental income has to be reinforced among the villagers. |

### 3.6.4 Government Support for Livelihood Restoration

218. The Government also supports livelihood activities for poor HH in the four villages through mainly the Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH. Under this program, the following inputs are provided: livestock (pigs, cows, chicken), agriculture equipment and acacia seeds.

219. Viettel, one of the main mobile phone company, also provides livelihood support (mainly cows) in the area covered by its signal (Pa Pang, Thon 2 and Vinh).

220. These programs provide inputs that generate income for poor HH. As indicated above acacia takes 5-6 years to be commercially used; therefore, HH will get income from acacia in around 4 or 5 years.

221. These programs will last once ADB and SB4PMB will stop their activities for the Project and will constitute a good support for HH for income restoration.

### Table 13: Government Support to Villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pa Pang</td>
<td>Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 2 wild pigs (1 male, 1 female for each poor HH;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 20,000 acacia seedlings for each HH (17);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 4 wild pigs (1 male, 1 female), for 10 HH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viettel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 2 cows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ta Poo commune allocated 20 M to repair dam for water supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Village 2013 | 2014 | 2015
--- | --- | ---
Thon 2 | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 3,000 to 5,000 acacia seedlings for each poor HH (30); - 2 wild pigs (1 male, 1 female for each HH (16); - * | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 20,000 acacia seedlings for each HH (17); - 5 wild pigs (1 male, 1 female), 3 cows for 17 HH | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 1,300 acacia seedlings for each HH (21); - 3 wild pigs (1 male, 1 female), 3 cows; Viettel - 2 cows
Pa Rum A | - NA - | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 32,000 acacia seedlings for each 12 HH; - 2 wild pigs (1 male, 1 female), 4 cows for 6 HH | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 1400 acacia seedlings for each HH (28); - 4 cows for 4 HH; - Agriculture equipment tools for 5 HH (value of 1 M each); Ta Poo commune allocated 20 M to repair dam for water supply
Pa Rum B | - NA - | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 1,000 acacia seedlings for each HH (8); - 2 wild pigs (1 male, 1 female), 3 cows for 5 HH | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 1,000 acacia seedlings for each HH (8); - 5 cows for 5 HH
Pa Dhy | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 32,000 acacia seedlings for each HH of commune 500 (64); - 3 cows | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 149,000 acacia seedlings for each HH for the whole village; - 2 cows - Agriculture equipment for 7 HH (total 5 M);
Vinh | | Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Program for poor HH - 80,000 acacia seedlings; 1200 for each HH for the whole village; - 17cows; 21 couples of pig; - 600 chicken for 80 HH;

### 3.6.5 Good Practices to be Replicable

222. A number of good practices have been identified by the social PoE, the community mobilizer and the team under TA-7861 in each villages and in downstream area. These good practices concern income restoration, maintenance, leadership, community group organization.

223. Because these practices have been developed by villagers, they are replicable in all villages as they are adapted to the environmental and socioeconomic conditions of the villages.

224. These practices should be shared among villages to generate emulation by households in other villages. The community mobilizer will have to document these best practices and include them in his training sessions from now to the end of his contract.

225. The Table below identifies success factors that have been reported by villagers in each of...
the livelihood activities in terms of production and overall performance.

### Table 14: Good Practices to be Replicable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good practices</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Pooling NFTP and agriculture products in Vinh Village</td>
<td>- For NTFP and agriculture products, there are three women in the village who collect all the goods from villagers and negotiate sale with Kinh traders. This is a better situation for trading with traders than on an individual basis (i.e. better price, goods easier to sell).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fishpond development in Thon 2</td>
<td>- Fishpond development started early in Thon 2 and was considered as successful. Few mortality are experienced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Intercropping in Pa Rum B</td>
<td>- In Pa Rum B, villagers developed successful intercropping of upland rice with black bean. Area of black bean cultivated has doubled in the village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Para-vet network in downstream areas</td>
<td>- In downstream area, the network of para-vets is still in place and efficient; para-vet receive allowance for their services and sell the medicine to farmers; the sale covers the cost of medicine and para-vet can buy medicine and maintain a sufficient reserve of medicine;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Money management in Pa Dhy village</td>
<td>- Pa Dhy has the lowest average compensation per household of VND 884.2 M but has the highest bank balance per household as of June 30, 2015. Pa Dhy also has the lowest amount of withdrawals (expenses)/HH from the time the compensation was received up to June 30, 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pa Rum A &amp; Pa Rum B WUG are performing well</td>
<td>- Pa Rum A &amp; Pa Rum B WUG can be an example for other WUG as they are performing well and developed awareness programs to avoid misuse of water and reduce leakages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Recommendation 12:** Villages developed some good practices for livelihood (i.e. fish pond and livestock raising in Thon 2, intercropping with black bean in Pa Rum B etc.), for leadership, regarding para-vet network or WUG. The best practices from each village should be shared with other villages.
- Being developed in the same environmental and socioeconomic conditions, they are easily replicable. The Community mobilizer will have to document these best practices and will share them during his training sessions until the end of his contract.
3.7 Impacts Related to Reservoir Impoundment

226. A wide range of fish and other aquatic products were caught or collected from the Bung River and its tributaries as well as from fishponds before relocation. Fish and other aquatic products were a main food source in the four resettlement villages. With the impoundment of the reservoir and the relocation of the villages, this traditional activity was greatly reduced or disappeared in all villages.

227. Reservoir impoundment was completed in October 2014; villagers started to buy fishing equipment and boats to fish the reservoir. Reservoir impoundment brought in general positive changes (raise of fish stock, improve family nutrition and income, easy circulation by boat etc.).

228. In comparison with the pre-project situation, where all the four relocated villages were located along the Bung River, now only Pa Dhy village lies along the reservoir. Affected HHs in Vinh have been relocated in the same village and have still easy access to the reservoir.

3.7.1 Development of Fishing Activities

229. Since October 2014, people resumed fishing at the reservoir. 15 households in Vinh, Pa Dhy and Pa Rum B are equipped with motor boats and 11 households have small boats for fishing. The police registered the motorboats.

<p>| Table 15: Number of Fishing Boats in the Villages |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of boats</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pa Rum B</td>
<td>• 3 motorboats; • Due to the distance from the RS (10 km) the motorboats are let in the reservoir;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Dhy</td>
<td>• 6 motorboat; • 4 small boats • Pa Dhy is located along the reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinh</td>
<td>• 6 motorboats; • 7 small boats; different types of fishes catch • Vinh is closed to the reservoir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

230. Fishermen in Pa Dhy can catch from 10-15 kg of fish a day; selling prices are 40-50 000 VND/kg for fresh fish and 100,000 VND/kg for dry fish. Fresh fish captures are only for HH own consumption. Several HHs from neighbouring village however come to Pa Dhy to buy dry fish.

231. Main species of fishes are: common carp (Cá Chép) and grass carp (Cá châm Treng). Before the reservoir, villagers in Pa Dhy were also catching fishes but in less quantity and not the same species.

232. Villagers met in Pa Dhy noticed differences in catching fishes according to the water level variation (up to 2-3 m); when water level is high, there is less fishes; according to local people, fishes go to the side of the reservoir and are more difficult to catch. When the water level is low, fishes go to the center of the reservoir and are easier to catch.

3.7.2 Caged Fish Farming

233. Since income from fishing significantly decreased after relocation, there is a need to restore income in the area of fishing. The last environmental and social PoE recommended the development of reservoir fisheries.

234. Under the TA-7861, fish cage farming in the reservoir, as a pilot community-based entrepreneurship project, is proposed to be explored.

235. The pilot project will consist of two (2) fish cage farming. The main characteristics of the fish farming cages are presented in the Table below.
Table 16: Proposed Fish Cage Farming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected production after 6 months</td>
<td>2,500 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected selling price</td>
<td>2 USD/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected income per year</td>
<td>2 x 2,500 x 2 (for one year)= 10,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses per year</td>
<td>USD 1,355 (Fingerlings for the year + Depreciation of the farm at USD 75/year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected benefits (without labor)</td>
<td>8,645 USD/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


236. Assessment of the feasibility for fish cage farming will be carried out with the participation of relevant village leaders and representatives of local government. During this assessment, participants will discuss the organization structure (i.e. community based).

237. The training costs could be provided under TA-7861, however construction cost will have to be funded by the local government (i.e. Nam Giang District and Quang Nam Province Department of Agriculture).

238. Examples of fish cage farming exist in Quang Nam Province. The TA proposed to bring representatives of villages, communes and districts in Tam Ky City (Quang Nam Province capital) to meet specialists. A site visit will also be organized in early 2016.

239. The social PoE supports the development of fish cage farming. He recommends that the location of the pilot project should be in in Vinh Village as it is the more accessible place; it will also help villagers in Vinh who don’t have upland and who were not supported under the JFPR to have new sources of income.

Recommendation 13: A Pilot program (community based) for fish cage farming will be developed under TA 7861 in early 2016. Vinh village should be prioritized for the location of the pilot program; access to the reservoir is easy and in Vinh a lot of HH have no upland (especially among the 45 HH affected by the project only 9 have land) and can benefit from fish cage farming to restore income; Coordination with Nam Giang District and Quang Nam Province Department of Agriculture is needed to fund the construction of the project;

3.8 World Vision

240. World Vision\(^\text{11}\) is an international non-governmental organisations working in Vietnam since 1990. World Vision mission is to improve the quality of life of people, especially children, who are marginalized and living in poverty.

241. World Vision Vietnam implements 40 Area Development Programmes (ADP) in the country. The model of ADP was introduced in 1997 to emphasize on sustainability, community participation and ownership, and to address the macro and micro causes of poverty. An ADP is a 10 to15-year integrated community development program covering the needy communities in one administrative district. Key priorities of an ADP are livelihoods, social development and community involvement.

242. One of these ADP is implemented in Nam Giang District. The ADP covers all villages in 4 communes Thanh My, Ca Dy, Ta Poo and Chaval in Nam Giang district. Ta Poo commune includes Pa Pang, Thon 2 and Vinh villages.

243. The Project goal is to contribute to the improvement of sustained well-being of children.

\(^{11}\) See World Vision website in Vietnam [http://www.wvi.org/vietnam](http://www.wvi.org/vietnam)
within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable children in the target communes by 2018. The project has also some livelihood components

244. It is proposed to share information with World Vision in order to avoid to conduct the same type of training twice and to have complementary activities. The community mobilizer will coordinate with World Vision.

**Recommendation 14:** The community mobilizer will share information with World Vision on the types of training conducted under the SB4 Project and the location of the vulnerable population (i.e. in Vinh Village) for a better focus on needed communities and households.

### 3.9 Gender Issues

245. Women’s socioeconomic conditions improved during the post resettlement time. Various reports\(^\text{12}\) show that some positive gender related resettlement benefits are emerging. Women living in new resettlement sites in particular appear to now have a better lifestyle, reduced workloads, greater autonomy, and access to social or health services; they also feel more empowered through having been part of the project resettlement process.

246. Positive gender interventions have included; i) facilitating extensive participation of women’s right from the outset; ii) ensuring fair representation of women in project activities and making conscious efforts to hear women’s voices; iii) mandating equal compensation and entitlements for women and men; and iv) facilitating access to a wide range of livelihood restoration training opportunities for both women and men.

247. The importance of women’s participation was formalized at the community level through the formation of women’s groups in each village, and the creation of village resettlement development groups (VDRGs) composed of affected people, with a 50% women’s representation requirement.

248. Women’s Union took an active part in the implementation of the resettlement activities. They were key members of the VDRGs. Maintaining social cohesion in the context of change of lifestyle will be also an important issue and women are key actors to ensure this cohesion.

249. It is noteworthy that women are viewed to play an important and responsible role in managing the finances of the households. TA-7861 has a specific focus on women. The TA is viewed to pave way for APs especially women to have financial literacy skills that would allow them to manage their household finances and for them to have better appreciation in financial planning managing the livelihood assistance extended to them.

250. Women’s Union are present at each administrative level from village to province. As part of their responsibilities, Women’s Union at commune and district levels are providing support and training for WU organization at village levels.

251. Currently Women’s Union at village level are an active group and develop some programs (i.e. assist pregnant women for their first child with an allowance of 70,000 VND; create a fund by collecting 5,000 VND/ women per month; this fund can be used by women who need to borrow money; up to now, nobody used the fund).

252. The role of women’s union at village level will be critical to ensure social cohesion. To ensure sustainability, women have to continue to meet on a regular basis and continue to be part of the existing committees (WUG, para-vet etc.). WU are active at the village level in all the villages. WU at the commune and district levels are strong organization and can assist WU at village level.

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3.10 Assessment of Indigenous People Situation Following Implementation of the REDMP

253. The vast majority of the APs in the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project were all relatively poor Co Tu ethnic minority people living mainly in a subsistence economy. The REDMP recognized that the negative impacts of the Project might deteriorate the fragile subsistence system and the social and cultural life if the losses of Co Tu households were not properly compensated and the expected negative effects mitigated to the extent possible.

254. Therefore, Co Tu ethnic minority people has become the major focus of the REMDP. Due to the severity of impacts for Co Tu people (i.e. relocation of four villages, loss of productive and ancestral land, loss of livelihood), it was recognized that compensation alone, even if combined with short-term livelihood assistance, would not be sufficient to restore pre-project living standards and productive incomes of Co Tu people. Therefore, the REDMP was designed as a full development plan.

255. The REMDP was also conceived as a flexible document. During implementation, updates of the REMDP were periodically negotiated to ensure consistency with any new decrees or decisions issued by local government (Quang Nam Provincial People’s Committee and Nam Giang District People’s Committee).

256. As indicated, the REMDP included compensation, allowances, and investments, directly associated with compensation, preparation of resettlement sites and community facilities, and livelihood assistance. The following measures were implemented under the REMDP to address Co Tu APs losses:

- Direct cash compensation for lost assets;
- Allocation of land: (i) 400 m$^2$ of residential land; (ii) 600 m$^2$ of garden land; (iii) 1.5 ha of upland and about 8-10 ha of agro-forestry land (forest land allocated for the village community). IPs received full title on land in both name of husband and wife; assistance was given to rebuilt houses.
- Preparation and design of new village resettlement sites in the same commune;
- Infrastructure development program for the four villages. It includes: i) all weather access roads and internal roads within each RS; ii) house construction; iii) public buildings (including community house, schools, health centers); iv) water supply and sanitation; and v) village electrification
- Livelihood restoration; REMDP, through the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, implemented an income restoration program which provided training and develop livelihood models (upland agriculture, livestock raising, fishpond raising etc.) to resettled villagers to enable them to restore and improve their livelihoods.

257. Regarding compensation, under the REMDP, Co Tu APs were fully compensated for their lost assets at replacement costs. As already indicated, compensation payments received by Co Tu APs were higher than expected due to the change in the Vietnamese regulation. Co Tu APs used mainly compensation received (up to 35%) to build new houses larger and quite superior in quality to houses that most lowland rural people occupy anywhere in Vietnam. The issue was more on how to manage the compensation received. This was addressed by implementing a new TA (TA-7861) in 2014 to support Co Tu APs on financial management. For Co Tu people, it was their first time they were exposed to financial literacy and planning for the future.

258. Regarding infrastructures development, as indicated in section 3.3, there is a general overall satisfaction with physical infrastructure provided by the Project. Relocated Co Tu villagers are all connected to the basic services (electricity, water supply system, sanitation etc.) and new access roads have been built. Co Tu villagers are particularly satisfied with the all-weather access roads and continuous supply of electricity. Schools and health centers have been built in all new villages and are adequately equipped and staffed. It was assess that access to health and education services improved significantly for Co Tu people in the four villages.

259. The REMDP took into account the cultural, spiritual and belief values of the Co Tu. New
community (guol) houses have been built. In-depth community consultation were conducted regarding all losses and relocation of cultural signification (i.e. location of guoi house, relocation of graves etc.). These consultations were conducted in Co Tu language with use of illustrations and extensive oral explanations to overcome barriers in cases where members of the community, especially women, may have been illiterate.

260. An effort was also put to hire teachers who are ethnic Co Tu in the new schools in the four resettlement sites. Co Tu As have also access to health services in Co Tu language in Zuoih commune health centre and in the sub-health centre between Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B.

261. ADB also recruited a Community Mobilizer using Co Tu language (Mr. Diẹp). Mr. Diep was involved since the beginning of the project and is monitoring the implementation of the REMDP. His contract will end in March 2017; it will ensure a soft exit for the Project.

262. Regarding livelihood, Co Tu APs were offered opportunities to participate in the livelihood-based components of the Project financed under the JFPR. The program was designed to improve living standards and reduce the prevalence of poverty among affected people. Implementation of the JFPR had however, mixed results for Co Tu APs. If HHs had access to productive land and to community based forest areas to cultivate their traditional crops, livestock models were generally not fully successful. Co Tu farmers did not change much their cropping system so the cropping methods are mainly the traditional ones. The timing of the implementation of the JFPR can explain partially these results. At the time of the JFPR implementation within the resettlement process, most Co Tu APs were mainly concerned with the physical resettlement process that also included the construction of new houses and did not participate fully to the activities given under the JFPR. Therefore, there is still a need to provide training, to support existing livelihood models, and to develop new ones.

263. Under TA-7861, Co Tu APs received refresh training on livelihood and specific training on financial management. Financial management was quite a new concept for the communities. Training put effort on enforcing savings as a habit and using savings for income restoration activities to increase income. Each Co Tu household is now using a financial planning book (financial planning template) filled up based on their financial goals and aspirations, livelihood, lifestyle and spending behavior.

264. Design and implementation of the REDMP resulted in strong social inclusiveness for relocated Co Tu APs. The relocation of villages is now completed and Co Tu people are developing ownership for their new community. All individuals and the various communities could express their voice in various aspects of the design and implementation of the REMDP.

265. The main challenge for the Project is now to maintain the quality of these communities through in particular a sustainable maintenance of infrastructures and to develop sustainable income restoration.

266. Additional training reinforcement on livelihood and on financial literacy will be conducted in all villages until March 2017. It will help to assist HH in all the 4 villages to apply lessons learned in productive activities (i.e. agriculture techniques, fishponds etc.) and on household money management (i.e. enforcing savings as a habit; use savings to develop income-generating activities).
3.11 Downstream Communities

267. The downstream area was divided into 3 different zones which are affected in different ways and where different livelihood activities were implemented;
- Zone 1, which is the downstream section of the Bung River closest to the dam, the livelihood development program comprised support to 39 HHs in Pa Dau 2 ethnic minority village and consisted of improvement of irrigation as well as upland crop improvement, fishponds development, and livestock breeding development, all with the aim of compensating for the lost fish resource and contributing to poverty reduction;
- Zone 2, which is the next section of the Bung River, encompasses the eight villages in Dai Son commune (Dai Loc district) inhabited by Kinh people; in this zone the program consisted of access road improvement, enhancement of loong boong fruit tree cultivation, a fishpond raising program, a livestock raising program, and training to support alternative income generation;
- Zone 3, which is along the Vu Gia River further downstream in Dai Loc district, the livelihoods development program consisted of training to improve livestock.

3.11.1 Veterinarians Network

268. The social PoE met with the Dai Son commune veterinarian. He was trained under the JFPR and his cabinet received startup capital for medicine under the JFPR (see photo 16 in Annex 2). The network of veterinarians is still in place in the 16 villages in the downstream area.

269. The social PoE could assess that cabinet is well stocked. The veterinarians sell the medicine to the farmers and with the income generated, they buy new medicine. Therefore, the system covers the costs and work as a revolving fund. The veterinarians, at commune level, are also paid 1 Million VND per month by the commune.

270. This is an example of good practices and it should be shared with other villages as indicated above.

3.11.2 Impacts due to the reservoir

271. The social PoE met three households along the Vu Gia River to assess impacts related to the impoundment of the reservoir. Bung River is a tributary of the Vung Gia River. We should note that this area is also affected by four other Hydro Projects: SB4A, SB5, SB6 and A Vuong.

272. Since project implementation, households near the River noticed less water in wells. They have to dig wells deeper; before water in wells could be reached at 30 m deep; now it is needs 40 m to get water and the water quality is not good. Only wells near the River provides water in sufficient quantity. We should note that under the Project, new wells were built near the Vu Gia River and the water from these wells is sufficient and of good quality.

273. Low water level has also impacts on navigation of goods. Pineapple is the main agriculture production in the area. In some areas of Dai Son commune, with no suitable road, all pineapples are traditionally transported by boat. Due to lack of water, the boats cannot go upstream to collect pineapple affecting farmers.

274. However, it is difficult to identify if it is directly related to the impoundment of the Bung River, but it contributes to the situation. Some road projects are ongoing under local funds to reach remote areas. Transportation of pineapple could then switch from river to road.

275. We noted some new activities such as sand dredging in the River due to the low level of water.
3.11.3 Livelihood

276. JFPR supported 37 HH who rely on fishing in Dai Son commune. The JFPR provided 36 buffalos; for each buffalo, JFPR provided 10 M VND per HH and the HH contributed for the difference (around 10 M)

277. 36 breeding pigs were also provided. It was noted for two HH (see boxes 5 and 6) that pig raising was a sustainable model. From the first pigs delivered under the JFPR, several cycles of production took place and the number of pigs increased (see box 2 and 3).

278. Under the JFPR, six fishponds were dug and fingerlings provided. Training was also delivered for fishpond development.

279. JFPR training and inputs contribute highly to income restoration of households in downstream area. Livestock raising is well developed and successful due also to the support of the para-vet network.

Box 5: Mr. Vo Tam, Beneficiary household in Hoi Khach Dong village, Dai Son commune

- 4 HH members; under the JFPR, HH received one sow and 1 water buffalo.
- HH bought another sow. Each sow has between 8 and 10 piglets in a litter for 3 litter a year; each piglet can be sold at 3 months; at around 550,000 VND; costs of feeding 20,00 VND/day; vet treatment one time 100,000 VND for sow; Pig raising is a successful activity.
- HH also bought another buffalo and now have 3 small buffalos; buffalos used for transporting goods not for meat; buffalo easy to sell and generate good income;
- Water from well provided by Project is of good quality; wells not too far from the River;

Box 6: Mr. Nguyen Vinh Phuc, Beneficiary household in Bai Qua village, Dai Son commune

- 2 HH members; husband was fisherman and was living in a boat; program of government resettled him and allocated him land (3000 m2); he continued to be fishermen; but fish disappears several years ago in the river due to the operation of several HPP;
- The project dug for him a large pond and provided fingerlings and feeding; he is raising 3 types of fish; he harvests the pond once a year and collect 200 kg of fish; 1 kg can be sold between 70,000 and 100,000 VND/kg; can sold around 20 M; benefit around 12 M/year from fish pond only;
• Pond uses water from a stream which is of good quality; fingerlings can be found easily in Dai Loc town; 2000 fingerlings give 200 kg; if problems met, he calls directly the district fishery department and buy necessary medicine; traders come to buy the fish directly to his house;
• When harvesting fish pond, the water is released in rice field; bringing nutrient in the field;
• He also received one sow and bought another one. As for above HH, each sow has between 8 and 10 piglets in a litter for 3 litter a year; each piglet can be sold at 3 months. Pig raising is a successful activity.

4. CONCLUSION

280. Physical relocation of HHs in the four new villages is now fully completed. The new villages are all well designed and developed with appropriate services and infrastructures. HHs also built houses of better quality than their former houses. All these improvements led to a significant improvement of living conditions for relocated HHs. Co To ethnic minority’s values have also been taken in consideration during all the resettlement and compensation process especially regarding women.

281. Based on site visits, community meetings, individual meetings, review of previous POE, social monitoring reports and reports under the TA-7861, it can be confirmed that resettlement and compensation process was conducted in accordance with the REMDP.

282. The main challenge for the Project is now to maintain the quality of infrastructures and to ensure all HHs develop sustainable livelihoods. Lack of funding at District level can be a threat for maintenance. Without regular maintenance, the investments in infrastructures by the Project could be partially lost. New sources of funding exist and SB4PMB will assist Nam Giang District on how to use these new sources of funding (i.e. new rural development program).

283. Regarding livelihoods, this is the main challenge to achieve before the SB4HPMB and ADB’s will end their direct involvement in the Project. The use of part of the remaining compensation amount for income restoration activities may be an option for sustainable income restoration. The team under TA-7861 has already started to assist HHs on livelihood development and on financial management and will continue until mid-2016. The community mobilizer will reinforce these trainings until March 2017.

284. The situation of severely affected HHs in Vinh Village needs also specific attention. Following inundation of their productive land, they face reduction of income and productive land and new livelihood activities (i.e. fish cage farming) should be developed. World Vision has also a project in this area and could assist villagers in Vinh.

285. An exit strategy report, delineating steps to ensure SB4HPMB and ADB’s cessation of their direct involvement under the REMDP yet ensuring sustainability of the achieved REMDP outcomes, was prepared and is presented as an Addendum to this report.

286. The following table summarizes the main findings and recommendations from the Consultant’s mission. These recommendations identify the agency responsible for the implementation of these recommendations and the expected schedule.

287. Most of these recommendations were discussed and agreed with SB4PMB during the wrap-up meeting in 21 December 2015.
### Table 17: Summary of Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>By whom</th>
<th>By when</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. COMPENSATION ISSUES</strong></td>
<td><strong>Compensation of un-flooded area in Pa Rum B.</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Delays occurred for compensation for un-flooded land in Pa Rum B for land used before 2004; • Compensation to be completed during the 1st Quarter of 2016;</td>
<td><strong>SB4PMB, Land Development Center (LDC), Community mobilizer</strong></td>
<td><strong>First Quarter 2016.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• R1: SB4PMB and community mobilizer to follow-up compensation for un-flooded area in Pa Rum B for land used after 2004 and ensure compensation will be conducted as soon as possible; community mobilizer and villages leader will assist HH to put all their deposit in the Bank.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• R2: Community mobilizer to assist HH in all the four villages to apply lessons learned in household money management (i.e. enforcing savings as a habit; use savings to develop income-generating activities). Specific training should be conducted for HH who received additional compensation in Pa Rum B in early 2016 to ensure sustainable use of compensation amount</td>
<td><strong>Community mobilizer.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Up to March 2017</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• R3: Nam Giang District should found new source of funding for road maintenance to be able to repair roads in a timely manner; an option is to use the new fund for rural development; SB4PMB and Quang Nam Province will support the district on how using new funding sources;</td>
<td><strong>SB4PMB, Quang Nam Province</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd Quarter 2016</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Management of compensation money</strong></td>
<td><strong>Training on money management is completed; part of the training was on using savings for livelihood activities; this aspect is still underdeveloped in most of the villages</strong>&lt;br&gt;HH in Pa Rum B received an important amount of compensation from non-flooded land in early 2016. HH should follow the principles of financial management provided under TA-7861;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• R2: Community mobilizer to assist HH in all the four villages to apply lessons learned in household money management (i.e. enforcing savings as a habit; use savings to develop income-generating activities). Specific training should be conducted for HH who received additional compensation in Pa Rum B in early 2016 to ensure sustainable use of compensation amount</td>
<td><strong>Community mobilizer.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Up to March 2017</strong></td>
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<td>• R4: Villagers to continue to voluntary contribute for road maintenance (i.e. trimming bushes along the road, clearing ditches, clearing small landslides);</td>
<td><strong>Ta Poo/Zuoih communes PC with the support of the community mobilizer;</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd Quarter 2016</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. INFRASTRUCTURES</strong></td>
<td><strong>New Sources of Funding Needed for Road Maintenance</strong>&lt;br&gt;• The access roads to Thon 2/Pa Pang and to Pa Dhy have been handed over to the Nam District PC; District has limited fund for road maintenance (around 1 billion); in case of major problem, district can allocate funds; • To repair road, District has to go through the bidding/hiring process which is time consuming;</td>
<td><strong>SB4PMB, Quang Nam Province</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd Quarter 2016</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>• R3: Nam Giang District should found new source of funding for road maintenance to be able to repair roads in a timely manner; an option is to use the new fund for rural development; SB4PMB and Quang Nam Province will support the district on how using new funding sources;</td>
<td><strong>SB4PMB, Quang Nam Province</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd Quarter 2016</strong></td>
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<td>• R4: Villagers to continue to voluntary contribute for road maintenance (i.e. trimming bushes along the road, clearing ditches, clearing small landslides);</td>
<td><strong>Ta Poo/Zuoih communes PC with the support of the community mobilizer;</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd Quarter 2016</strong></td>
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Voluntary Contribution from Communities
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<th>Issue</th>
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| right-of-way of the road, by cleaning ditches and my removing small landslides;  
- Nam Giang District PC sent a letter to Ta Poo and Zuoih communes regarding tasks to be conducted by the villages to maintain the roads; villages are not aware of this letter | Letter from Nam Giang DPC regarding maintenance of the roads by the community has to be disclosed and explained to each village by Ta Poo/Zuoih communes PC with the support of the community mobilizer for a good cooperation between commune and villages; | SBH2, Nam Giang District PC | All along the year       |
| **Road to RS to be handed over by the end of 2016**                      | **R5**: SB2 to continue to repair damaged sections of the road between Chaval and Pa Rum A & B and Pa Dhy in order to hand over the road to Nam Giang District PC in good condition by the end of 2016;                                               | SBH2, Nam Giang District PC | 2nd Quarter 2016        |
| The road from Chaval to Pa Rum A & B and Pa Dhy was improved significantly;  
SB2 repaired 14 sections of damaged road (now in concrete);  
Road was built by the project but is now under management of SBH2;  
Handover of the road to Nam Giang District is planned by the end of 2016; |                                                                                                                                            | SBH2, Nam Giang District PC | 2nd Quarter 2016        |
| **New Sources of Water in Thon 2**                                    | **R6**: Nam Giang District to continue to explore new sources of water for the entrance of Thon 2 village. Village leaders and community mobilizer to discuss with households who make their own connection to understand the importance to have a community water system shared by all (i.e. quality of water, cohesion of village). | Nam Giang District PC, Thon 2 village leaders and community mobilizer; | 2nd Quarter 2016        |
| Lack of water was noticed in some part of Thon 2 at the South village entrance (far from existing source);  
HH made their own water connection from stream.  
Nam Giang district investigated to identify new water source to cover this area of Thon 2; however, this investigation faced barrier from HH who made their own connection. |                                                                                                                                            | SB4PMB, Nam Giang District PC | 2nd Quarter 2016        |
| **New Sources of Funding Needed for Water Supply Maintenance**        | **R7**: As per road maintenance, Nam Giang District needs to identify new financial resources for water supply maintenance such as the new rural development Program with the assistance of SB4PMB. | SB4PMB, Nam Giang District PC | 2nd Quarter 2016        |
### Issue

**Fund for Maintenance of Water Supply System at Village level**
- All water supply systems have been handed over to Nam Gang District PC; water supply network were repaired by contractors before hand over; in Thon 2 water supply damaged, need to be repaired;
- All HH are equipped with a water meter; however some are damaged (especially in Thon 2) and there is a reluctance from villagers to pay based on consumption; in addition several HH, especially in Thon 2, installed their own water pipe system and don’t want to pay;
- It is necessary to have a fund at the village level to maintain water supply system. No village want to collect money based on water meter; Thon2 proposed to collect money regularly from HH to create a fund;

**Recommendations**
- **R8:** Community Mobilizer will discuss with villages’ leaders the creation of a fund for maintenance of infrastructures, based on Thon 2 model, for basic maintenance of the water supply system.

**By whom**
- Community Mobilizer

**By when**
- 2nd & 3rd Quarter 2016

### Assistance Needed in Thon 2 to Identify Main Water Pipes

- Thon 2 request contractor to come to identify of the main pipes and provide technical assistance (1 to 2 days);

**Recommendations**
- **R9:** SBP4MB to ask contractor to come to Thon 2 to identify location of pipes and to provide technical advice; SB4PMB staff and contractor will go jointly during the first quarter 2016; WUG will also join; it will be a good opportunity to involve WUG and village plumbers and to re-motivate them

**By whom**
- SB4 PMB, contractors, WUG of Thon 2

**By when**
- 1st Quarter 2016

### 3. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

**Reinforce training on livelihood on an individual/small group basis**
- HH received extensive training on livelihood under the JFPR program; training on livelihood activities and on financial management were also provided under the TA-7861. Sufficient training has been provided and the focus should be now more on follow-up and individual support; HH have also now new source of

**Recommendations**
- **R10:** HH have now received sufficient formal training in livelihood activities under JFPR and TA-7861; there is a need now on reinforced training focusing more on the actual experience of APs in applying what they have learned from the former training. The Community mobilizer will provide reinforced training on livelihood on an

**By whom**
- Community Mobilizer

**By when**
- Up to March 2017
<table>
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<tr>
<td>income through the Forest Protection Fund; HH livelihood are now stable, it is confirmed by the low cash withdrawal by HH from their bank account; few HH are in difficult situation; • HH have now received sufficient training in livelihood and need to put into practice the techniques provided during training; they need to be supported on-site;</td>
<td>individual/small group basis in all four villages until April 2017; The TA-7861 team will assist the community mobilizer to prepare a training program by March 2016;</td>
<td>TA-7861 team</td>
<td>March 2016</td>
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**Use of part of remaining compensation for livelihood activities**
- Remaining available money from compensation should be used in part for investment in livelihood activities;
- Team under TA-7861 provided training on use of savings for income restoration activities;

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<td>• <strong>R11</strong>: HH should invest more in livelihood activities; currently few HH (except in Thon 2) invested for example in buying livestock. Based on training received under TA-7861, the community mobilizer together will village leaders will assist HH to invest part of their savings in activities generating income. As much as possible, savings in bank should be withdrawn only to fund livelihood activities or for emergencies. The Need to diversify livelihood activities to hedge against risks and also earn supplemental income has to be reinforced among the villagers.</td>
<td>Community Mobilizer</td>
<td>Up to March 2017</td>
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**Sharing Good Practices**
- Villages developed some good practices for livelihood (i.e. fish pond and livestock raising in Thon 2, intercropping with black bean in Pa Rum B etc.) or for leadership or regarding para-vet network.
- The best practices from each village should be shared with other villages;
- Being developed in the same environmental and socioeconomic conditions, they are easily replicable. The Community mobilizer will have to document these best practices and will present them during his training sessions until the end of his contract.

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<td>• <strong>R12</strong>: The best practices from each village should be shared with other villages. The Community mobilizer will have to document these best practices and will present them during his training sessions until the end of his contract.</td>
<td>Community Mobilizer and villages leaders of villages who developed good practices</td>
<td>Up to March 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Recommendations</td>
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| **Pilot Program for Fish Cage Farming**  
- Pilot program for fish cage culture to be developed under TA 7861 in early 2016;  
- Vinh village should be prioritized for the location of the pilot program. Access to the reservoir is easy and in Vinh a lot of HH have no upland (especially among the 45 HH affected by the project only 9 have land) and can benefit from fish cage culture;  
- The training costs could be provided under TA-7861, however construction cost will have to be funded by the local government. | **R13.** A Pilot program (community based) for fish cage farming will be developed under TA 7861 in early 2016.  
- Vinh village should be prioritized for the location of the pilot program; access to the reservoir is easy and in Vinh a lot of HH have no upland (especially among the 45 HH affected by the project only 9 have land) and can benefit from fish cage farming to restore income;  
- Coordination with Nam Giang District and Quang Nam Province Department of Agriculture is needed to fund the construction of the project; |  
- Community Mobilizer;  
- TA-7861 team  
- Nam Giang District and Quang Nam Province |  
- **2nd Quarter 2016** |
| **WORLD VISION**  
- World Vision will implement a program in Ta Poo commune next year and may be in Zuoih commune after; program focus on children health but have also some livelihood activities; | **R.14.** The community mobilizer will share information with World Vision on the types of training conducted under the SB4 Project and the location of the vulnerable population (i.e. in Vinh Village) for a better focus on needed communities and households; |  
- Community Mobilizer |  
- **Up to the end of his contract** |
Annex 1: List of Persons met

**Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project Management Board**

1. Mr. Nguyen Minh Chien, Deputy Director
2. Mr. Nguyen Minh Van, Deputy of Resettlement and Environment Division
3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Cam Tu, Member, Resettlement and Environment Division
4. Mr. Pham Van Het, Member, Resettlement and Environment Division

**Nam Giang District Health Center**

5. Mr. Tran Van Ha, Deputy of Nam Giang District Health Center

**Nam Giang People’s Committee**

6. Mrs. Vice Chair for Agriculture and Forestry
7. Mr. A Vo To Phuong, Vice Chairman for Economy

**Department of Economy and Infrastructure in Nam Giang district**

8. Mr. Bui Cong Luong, Head of Department of Economy and Infrastructure

**Dai Son, a downstream commune:**

9. Mr. Vo Van Canh, Communal Vet staff
10. Mr. Nguyen Vinh Phuc, Beneficiary household in Bai Qua village, Dai Son commune
11. Mr. Vo Tam, Beneficiary household in Hoi Khach Dong village, Dai Son commune

**Thon 2 Resettlement site:**

12. Mr. Bo Nuoch AChop, Village Head
13. Mr. Zo Ram Thinh, Village Vice Head
14. Mr. Zo Ram Thuan, Village Plumber
15. Ms. Alang Piem, Village Woman Union Head cum village plumber
16. Ms. Hoi Du, villager
17. Mr. Alang Pah, villagers
18. Ms. Bo Nuoch Chieng, villager

**Pa Pang host village:**

19. Mr. Hoi Uy, Village Party Secretary
20. Mr. AViet Dau, Village Policeman
21. Mr. Hoih Nuong, villager
22. Mr. ARat Yen, Village Plumber
23. Mr. Hoih Niem, villager
24. Mr. Alang Zun, villager
25. Mr. AViet Chuy, villager
26. Mr. AViet Dau, villager
27. Mr. Bo Nuoch Boonh, villager
28. Mr. AViet Pun, villager
29. Ms. Coor Xoi, villager
30. Ms. Doan Bay, villager
31. Ms. Alang Diec, villager
32. Ms. Aral Mai, villager
33. Ms. Alang Thay, Village Plumber
34. Ms. Bo Nuoch Hue, villager
35. Ms. Arat Ieh, villager
36. Ms. Zo Ram Miec, villager
37. Ms. Aral Moo, villager
38. Ms. ARat Mim, Village Woman Union Head
39. Ms. Po Loong Rip, villager
40. Ms. Hoih Nep, Vice head of Village WU

Pa Rum B Resettlement site:
41. Mr. AViet Co, Village Head
42. Mr. ARat Nao, Village Vice Head
43. Ms. BNuoch ABhua, Village Fatherland Front
44. Ms. Zo Ram Nhat, Village Vice Party Secretary
45. Ms. BNuoch Hoa, Head of Village WU
46. Ms. Blup Hia, villager
47. Ms. AViet Loi, villager
48. Ms. To Ngol Dong, villager
49. Ms. Bling Ep, villager
50. Ms. Po Loong Muu, villager
51. Ms. Po Loong Nhua, villager
52. Ms. Zo Ram Nhua, villager
53. Ms. Bo Nuoch Cai, villager
54. Ms. ALang Aua, villager
55. Ms. Hoih Alac, villager
56. Ms. Hoih AChem, villager
57. Ms. ALang Dac, villager
58. Ms.Bo Nuoch GRieu, villager
59. Ms. Bling Hue, villager
60. Ms. To Ngol Nguh, villager
61. Ms. Bling Manh, villager
62. Ms. Blinh Miu, villager
63. Ms. Nguyen Thi Mai Nguan, villager
64. Ms. Zo Ram Mau, villager
65. Ms. Bling Min, villager
66. Ms. Zo Ram Theo, villager
67. Ms. ALang Apum, villager
68. Ms. AViet Nhan, villager
69. Ms. To Del AUA, villager
70. Ms. Po Loong Liu, villager
71. Ms. Zo Ram Thinh, villager
72. Ms. To Ngol Anh, villager
73. Ms. Bo Nuoch Tem, villager
74. Ms. ALang Cuu, villager
75. Ms. ALang Pich, villager
76. Ms. Po Loong Zenh, villager
77. Ms. ALang Bhuch, villager
78. Ms. Bling U, villager
79. Ms. ALang Muoi, villager
80. Ms. ALang Chim, villager
81. Ms. Po Loong Piep, villager
82. Ms. Bo Nuoch PLeel, villager
83. Ms. Bo Nuoch Tien, villager
84. Ms. To Ngol Ngai, villager
85. Ms. ALang ABhem, villager
86. Ms. ALang Tai, villager
87. Ms. AViet Tech, villager
88. Ms. Bo Nuoch Bang, villager
89. Ms. Coor Cot, villager
90. Ms. Alang Nhong, villager
91. Mr. Po Loong Phong, villager
92. Ms. Alang Le, villager
93. Ms. Bo Nuoch Tan, villager
94. Ms. Po Loong Muonh, villager
95. Ms. Zo Ram Xo, villager
96. Ms. Alang Biet, villager
97. Ms. Bling Chuoc, villager
98. Ms. Alang Phoi, villager
99. Mr. Alang Bui, villager
100. Mr. Alang Doi, villager
101. Mr. Alang Ton, villager
102. Mr. Bo Nuoch Tu, villager
103. Mr. Aviet Cuu, villager
104. Mr. Alang Tuc, villager
105. Mr. Mr. CLau Blon, villager
106. Mr. Zo Ram Minh, villager
107. Mr. Aviet Lim, villager
108. Mr. Aviet Lia, villager
109. Mr. Bling Hung, villager
110. Mr. Bling Clong, villager
111. Mr. Bling Ky, villager
112. Mr. Aviet Quan, villager
113. Mr. Bo Nuoch Tia, villager

Pa Rum A Resettlement site:
114. Mr. Alang Pou, Village Party Secretary
115. Mr. Po Loong Nhieu, Village Vice head
116. Ms. Alang AEo, Village head
117. Ms. Bling Nhien, Village WU
118. Ms. Zo Ram Nhung, villager

Pa Dhy Resettlement site:
119. Mr. Bo Nuoch Cuong, Village Head
120. Mr. Zo Ram Menh, Village Vice head
121. Mr. Bling Quyet, Village Party Secretary
122. Mr. Bling Dong, Village Plumber
123. Mr. Bling Duoi, Village Plumber
124. Mr. Bling Van, Village Plumber
125. Ms. Po Loong Hao, villager
126. Ms. Coor Dan, villager
127. Ms. To Ngol Dhoonh, villager

Vinh village:
128. Mr. Coor Che, Village Head
129. Mr. Bling Doc, Village Vice head
130. Mr. Coor Denh, Village Fatherland Front
Annex 2: Photos

Photo 1: Small landslides often occurred and are cleared by communities when possible.

Photo 2: Bushes along the road have to be trimmed by communities annually for safety issues.
Photo 3: Section of damaged road from Chaval to Pa Rum B rebuilt in concrete by SB2

Photo 4: Damaged watermeter cannot be read and cannot be used.
Photo 5: Material Used for Training on Fishponds under TA-7861 in July 2015

Photo 7: Kinh traders from the plain can reach each village with small trucks and supply goods to small retail shops (here in Pa Pang village).

Photo 8: Development of small business in Pa Pang village.
Photo 9: Handicrafts making in Pa Rum A

Photo 10: Handicrafts making in Pa Rum B.
Photo 11: Villagers are building fences with wire mesh to keep livestocks in Pa Rum B.

Photo 12: Poultry fencing is now developing as recommended during training.
Photo 13: Pig fencing in Pa Pang

Photo 14: Wandering cows along access road are however still present
Photo 15: New health center in Ta Poo commune (Vinh village)

Photo 16: Veterinarian cabinet well-stocked in Dai Son commune.