

**Asian Development Bank
Electricity of Vietnam**

**TA 4625-VIE
Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
Phase II**



Consultation Report

January 2007

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ELECTRICITY OF VIETNAM**

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Phase II**

FINAL REPORT

CONSULTATION REPORT

January 2007



SWECO INTERNATIONAL

TA No. 4625-VIE: Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project Phase II

Final Report

Report Structure

Main Report

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP)

Volume 1: Cross Cutting Issues

Volume 2: Reservoir Resettlement and Development Plan

Volume 3: Project (Construction) Lands Resettlement Plan

Volume 4: Down/Upstream Mitigation and Resettlement Plan

Social Management Plan

Gender Action Plan

Consultation Report

Annex: Social Reports from the Local Consultants

Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, TA No. 4625-VIE

CONSULTATION REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

The aims of PCPD Program are to:

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

This Report summarizes the Public Consultation, Participation and Disclosure (PCPD) process for the social and environmental planning and implementation of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project described in more detail in the following reports of the PPTA Phase II:

- Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP mainly related to Reservoir Resettlement
- Chapter 10 of Volume 3 of the REMDP related to Project (Construction) Lands
- Chapter 4 of Volume 4 of the REMDP related to Down/Upstream Resettlement
- Chapter 9 and Annex 8 of the EIA Report

2 POLICY BACKGROUND

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

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

the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADB's Water Policy that requires the opportunities for stakeholders to comment on the justification of the Project as stated in paragraph 32. In case of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, such consultations were held in the National Hydropower Plan (NHP) Study, but not in the PPTA as the Government of Vietnam (GoV) had already made a decision to implement the Project following the approval of Master Plan VI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 CONSULTATION STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Basic Principles

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

- Inclusiveness;
- Openness;
- Neutral facilitation;
- Encouraging active participation;
- Providing an environment that is not intimidating for, or making special arrangements for consultation with, vulnerable groups (women, old, young, shy people);
- Use of Co Tu language, where necessary;
- Ensuring there is a mechanism to provide feedback on outcomes and demonstrating how the contributions made have been accommodated, or reasons they have not;

- Full opportunity for affected people to ask questions and clarify policies and entitlements;
- Ensuring the consultation is a two way process – both informing the affected population, eliciting their feedback and views, and involving them in decisions and providing feedback;
- Specific focus on ethnic minority, gender and cultural aspects.

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

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

3.2 Transparency

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

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

3.3 Ethnic-Cultural Issues

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

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

3.4 Language Issues

While many of the Co Tu villagers speak basic Kinh, only a small percentage of the affected population may be familiar with technical and other words, phrases and concepts in relation to hydropower development and resettlement. Thus, in order to ensure that consultations are

effective, translation (or rather explanation) of technical words into Co Tu is attempted during consultations, meetings in villages, and surveys. Such translations are provided by multi-lingual district staff. In women's focus group meetings female villagers fluent in Vietnamese were facilitating the meetings in order to guarantee proper understanding of the discussed issues.

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

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

3.5 Gender Issues

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

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

3.6 Consultation Methods and Tools

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

- Visual representations: Presentation to villages, and the community in general, a range of posters containing pictures, diagrams and models;

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

3.7 Information Centres

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

4 STAKEHOLDERS

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

Stakeholder consultations on Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project have been carried out during various phases of the development of the Project as summarized below:

- Consultations in Quang Nam Province in June 2004, Pa Rum A village in July 2004 and in Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin in April 2005 during the NHP Study. A summary of these consultations are provided in Section 5.1 of Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP.
- Consultations during the Feasibility Study by PECC3 in four phases during December 2004 to June 2005. A summary of these consultations are provided in Section 5.2 of Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP.
- Consultations in this TA as further described in Sections 6 to 9.

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

with sustainable development.

Table 1: Stakeholder Categories in the Various NHP Stakeholder Consultations

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

The categories indicated were represented in the stakeholder consultations in the NHP Study, while the others with "Nil" could not be identified as stakeholder categories.

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

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

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

5 OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION OF THE PPTA PHASE II

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

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

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

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

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

Zone	Topics	Target Group	Timing
Multi-stakeholders			
Reservoir	First Multi-stakeholder Workshop	See Section 6.1	10/2/06
Downstream	Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop	See Section 6.2	27/4/06
Reservoir and Downstream	Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop	See Section 6.3	28/7/06
Vu Gia River Basin	Planning and operation of hydropower projects within the river basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Resources Review Committee (WRRC) ▪ Representatives of water users (if not member of WRRC) ▪ District and Provincial authorities 	on-going
Specific Impacted Peoples Groups			
Song Bung 4 Reservoir APs			
All 4 AP villages	Introduction to Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project	Representatives from all households	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Livelihood workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural systems ▪ Livestock ▪ Forestry ▪ Fisheries 	10 males and 10 females per villages	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Village history and ethnicity	Selected informants, key working groups	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Ethnic concerns and proposals about resettlement	About 15 to 20 men and women in village workshops	Feb-March 2006
All 4 AP villages	Survey of land holdings, production and income	All households.	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	Survey of house types, goods and chattels holdings, and language ability	All households.	Feb 2006
All 4 AP villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women's issues ▪ Women's priorities and concerns re resettlement 	Selected informants, key working groups	Feb-March 2006
All 4 AP villages	House design, etc	Village workshops, from 25 to 50 persons per village	April-May 2006
All 4 AP villages, plus one host village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resettlement sites ▪ Resettlement plans, including livelihoods ▪ Entitlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First meeting: 15 persons per village ▪ Second meeting: Representatives from all households 	June 2006

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

6 MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS

Three Multi Stakeholder Workshops were conducted with national, provincial, district and commune authorities as well as villagers as summarized in Table 3 below.

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

	Location	Date	Objective – focus
1 st MS Workshop	Nam Giang District Centre	10 Feb. 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project > Overview of impact and mitigation issues > Introduction of the PPTA activities
2 nd MS Workshop	Tam Ky Provincial Centre	27 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Overview of basin-wide issues > Presentation of identified impacts and anticipated mitigation measures in the downstream areas of the planned hydropower projects in the river basin > Comments, discussions and consensus on the above

3 rd MS Workshop	Nam Giang District Centre	28 July 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Presentation of the social and environmental impacts identified, and mitigation measures proposed, for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project > Overview of the draft social safeguard documents (Plans) and draft EIA Report for Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project > Comments, discussions and consensus on the identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures
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6.1 First Multi-stakeholder Workshop, Nam Giang District Centre

6.1.1 Objectives

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

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

The agenda for the First Multi-stakeholder Workshop is given in **Annex 2**.

6.1.2 Material provided to the Workshop

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

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

At the entrance of the meeting hall the following visuals of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Projects were presented, see **Annex 3**:

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

6.1.3 Participants

Some 50 organizations were invited to the Workshop as given in **Annex 4**, and some sixty people registered and attended the Workshop, as listed in Table 4 below and detailed in **Annex 5**. Of the 62 participants at the Workshop, 52 were male and 10 were women.

Table 4: Participants at the First Multi-stakeholder Workshop in Nam Giang District

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

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

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

6.1.4 *Workshop Methodology*

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

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

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

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

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

- Group 1: Resettlement/Social Issues with participants from the villages.
- Group 2: Environmental Issues with participants from technical staff from province, districts and NGO’s.
- Group 3: Resettlement/Social Issues with participants from non-technical staff from commune and districts.

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

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

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

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

Reporting from the Workshop – prepared and translated to English by World Village Foundation and not being edited by the PPTA Consultant – is given in Annex 8 of Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP.

6.1.5 *Conclusions of the Workshop*

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

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

6.2 **Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop, Tam Ky Provincial Centre**

6.2.1 *Objectives*

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

To share with the participants:

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

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

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

The agenda of the workshop is provided as **Annex 6**.

6.2.2 *Material provided to the Workshop*

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

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

At the entrance of the meeting hall the following visuals of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Projects were presented, see **Annex 7**:

- Satellite Photomap with an overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.
- Posters on possible resettlement sites.
- Poster with ADB's Policy on environmental protection in Vietnamese.
- Poster on environmental impacts.
- Poster with map of Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin.
- Poster with location of the dam and power station.
- Poster with potential areas for flooding and saline water intrusion in Vu Gia-Thu Bon River Basin.

6.2.3 *Participants*

Some 60 organizations were invited to the Workshop, mainly from downstream affected districts and communes, as given in **Annex 8**, and some 50 people registered and attended the Workshop, as listed in Table 5 below and detailed in **Annex 9**. Of the 50 participants, 7 were women.

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

Interest Group	Sub-Group	Number of Participants
National and Others	ADB	1
	HPPMB3	6
	PECC3	1
	Consultant (see below)	6
Quang Nam Province	People's Committee	3
	DoNRE	4
	Investment and Planning Dept.	1
	Flood Forecasting and Preventing Dept.	1
	Women's Association	1
	Farmer's Association	1
	Forestry Management Board	1
	Water Construction Company	1
Affected Districts	Motherland Front	1
	DoNRE Dai Loc	1
	Economic Department Dong Giang	1
	People's Committee Nam Giang	2
	Economic Department Nam Giang	1
	DoNRE Nam Giang	1
	People's Committee Dien Ban	1
	DoNRE Dien Ban	1
	People's Committee Duy Xuyen	1

	DoNRE Duy Xuyen	1
Affected Communes	People's Committee Dai Minh	1
	People's Committee Dai Nghia	1
	People's Committee Dai Phong	1
	People's Committee Dai Son	1
	People's Committee Dai Cuong	1
	People's Committee Dai Hong	1
	People's Committee Dai Hoa	1
	People's Committee Ta Bhing	1
	People's Committee Zuoih	1
	People's Committee Ma Cooih	1
NGO	WWF	1
Unknown		1
Total		50

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

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

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

6.2.4 Workshop Methodology

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

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

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

- An overview of the water resources and planned hydropower developments, with likely operation regime and their multipurpose aspects, in Vu Gia River Basin.
- The results of the Hydrodynamic Modeling Study, in respect of scope and operation, sediment and flow regime studies.
- The identified downstream environmental impacts, in respect of scope and impacts on water quality and aquatic ecosystem.

- The identified downstream social impacts, in respect of scope and impacts on fishery and access to water for domestic use and irrigation.
- The possible resettlement sites and options for resettlement.
- Overview of ADB's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies.
- The anticipated downstream environmental mitigation measures.
- The anticipated downstream social mitigation measures.

After the first round of technical presentations, small group discussions followed lead by the facilitators. The participants were randomly divided into two groups.

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

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

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

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

The reporting from the Workshop, prepared and translated to English by World Village Foundation and not being edited by the PPTA Consultant, is given in Annex 9 of Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP.

6.2.5 Conclusions of the Workshop

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

On the positive side:

- Increased water during the dry season
- Increased aquaculture opportunities

On the negative side:

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

Comparing Participant's Expectations and Evaluations:

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

6.3 Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop, Nam Giang District Centre

6.3.1 Objectives

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

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

The agenda for the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop is given in **Annex 10**.

6.3.2 Material provided to the workshop

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

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

At the entrance of the meeting hall the following posters were presented, see **Annex 11**:

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

- Example of Village Layout Proposed for Pa Rum A&B
- Resettlement Map for Zuoih Commune
- 3D Resettlement Map for Zuoih Commune
- Land Use Plan for Resettlement Area for Pa Pang Village
- Land Use Plan for Resettlement Area for Pa Dhi Village
- Social impacts and Mitigations Poster
- Environmental Impacts
- Agenda Poster

6.3.3 Participants

Some 55 organizations were invited to the Workshop as given in **Annex 12**, and some fifty people registered and attended the Workshop, as listed in Table 6 below and detailed in **Annex 13**. Of the 48 participants at the Workshop, 45 were male and 3 were women.

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

Interest Group	Sub-Group	Number of Participants
National and Others	Song Tranh Nature Reserve	1
	HPPMB3	3
	PECC3	1
	Consultant (see below)	
Nam Giang District	People's Committee	4
	Fatherland Front	3
	DoNRE	4
	DARD	1
	Investment and Planning Dept.	1
	Health Department	1
	Education Department	1
	Youth Union	1
	Women's Union	1
	Infrastructure Department	1
	Farmer's Association	1
	District Police	1
	Anthropological Department	1
	Department of Economy	2
Other Affected Districts	Dai Loc	1
Affected Communes	Ta Bhing	2
	Thanh My	1
	Ca Dy	1
	Dai Son	3
Affected Villages	Pa Rum A	1
	Pa Dhi	2
	Pa Dau	2
	Cong Don	2
NGO	WWF	2
	Vietnam International Development and Support Organization	2
	International Rivers Network	1
Total		48

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

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

6.3.4 Workshop Methodology

The stakeholders were divided into three subject areas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subject B participants went directly into small group meetings to discuss entitlements related to resettlement. In past workshops with the affected villagers it was noted that they are reluctant to express opinions when in the presence of district leaders and other government officials (Group A&C participants). Furthermore there was a raft of material related to resettlement that they wanted to discuss. Discussions with villagers take more time than similar discussions with participants in Subject Groups A&C.

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

Summery of Consultants' presentations:

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

The reporting from the Workshop, prepared and translated to English by World Village Foundation and not edited by the PPTA Consultant, is given in Annex 10 of Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP.

6.3.5 Conclusions of the Workshop

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

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

- Water flow in Bung/Vu Gia rivers and downstream
- Water quality in the reservoir and downstream
- Aquatic life
- Fauna and flora
- Song Thanh Nature Reserve
- Social and mitigations during the construction period

- Community Based Forest Management in Zuoaih Commune according to the following table:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Resettlement areas
- Entitlements for loss of land
 - All participants agreed with the Entitlement for loss of land except sub-item “ loss of residential land”

- The resettlement plan said: “Residential land equivalent to or greater of (1) at least 500m²≤ (indicatively 20m x 25m) plot for the construction of new house (not including garden land), or (2) the area of housing land lost”
 - They discussed very long and agreed on deleting option 2: “or the area of housing land lost”, because they assume that some households have only 100m² of residential land now. That is too small. If the project can not give them 500m² as proposed, then as little as 300m² might be acceptable (In accordance with the Entitlement Matrix in Chapter 6 of Volume 2 of the REMDP a total of 1,000m² will be given to the resettler households)
 - Pa Dhi village’s head said that the project should allocate land for villagers before their moving otherwise there will be fight among villagers because of land quality in new place.
- Entitlements for labor
 - Question from Pa Dhi: If the villagers do land clearance themselves, how will labor be paid? Will it be based on government policy or project policy? Answer (ADT3 representative): The labor will be paid based on government policy.
 - Question (raised by Da Binh commune head): When moving to the resettlement site, if villagers find that there is surrounding land that can be cleared and used. Will they be paid for their labor? Answer (ADT3 representative): We can not answer this question at this point.
- Loss of House and other Fixed Assets
 - All participants agreed with the proposed plan. But they request that the roofing should include a ceiling made of lafong material.
 - In the case that the AP builds, or organizes to build the house themselves, funds should be paid out depending on rate of progress of each household—rather than in fixed lots of 3 or 4 as is written in the plan now.
 - Question: A family who doesn’t want to move to the resettlement area with other villagers. If they move to another commune or district instead, can the funds be provided to them in 1 lot? Answer (ATD3): It can be provided in 1 lot but that family must have a legal paper from the host commune
 - For building of outbuildings such as husbandry facilities, participant agreed with the proposed plan, but only the household who already have outbuildings in current village should be compensated.
 - Question: Do all APs have the same compensation rate for house loss or does the compensation rate depend on the actual condition of the house in the current place? Answer (ATD3): Entitlement for house loss will be based equally (not based on the condition of their present house) (APs will be entitled to standard size or the size of their existing house, whichever is larger).
- Entitlement for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources:
 - Participant agreed with proposed plan.
- Entitlement for Loss of standing crops or trees, other productive assets:
 - The participants agreed with the proposed plan except the sub - item entitlement for “trees that have already started bearing fruit”. They felt it would be very difficult to calculate what a tree will be producing in 5 years. Especially if you are trying to calculate for many families and many trees. Therefore the compensation should be based on the compensation rate issued by provincial people committee (Agreed by the Project).

- Loss of Livelihoods:
 - Participant agreed with proposed plan.
- Loss of common property infrastructure:
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - Market place: They have no need for a market but want a grocery store in the commune centre.
 - Village store: They have no need for it.
- Loss of common property resources:
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
- Educational entitlement:
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - The nursery school and primary school should not be together but close to each other.
- Allowances and Special Transitional Measures:
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.
 - Question: How long the food security time last? Answer (ATD3): 12 months. (But project response is to provide it as long as necessary until targets have been achieved and sustained)
- Grievance Procedure (see workshop posters):
 - Participant agreed with the proposed plan.

Subject Group C: Downstream Impacts & Mitigations

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

Negative impacts down stream (reported by consultants)	Mitigation measures (stakeholder suggested options)	Stakeholder comment on these mitigation options
Lower water level leads to no water available in wells in Dai Son commune and some hhs in Pa Dau village. <u>Time:</u> About year while the reservoir is being filled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill one well per 10- 15 hhs • Use electric generators (for drilling & pumps) in villages where there is no electricity. • Build water containers 	Easy to do
Dramatically reduced river fish resource	Money & training for other professions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial forests • Plant grass to raise cattle, cotton, or mulberries • Fish ponds 	These livelihood activities are already being practiced in these communes with very good results.

Huge erosion/land slides in Dong Cham, Thac Can, Dau Go villages due to water discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build stone embankments to prevent erosion. • OR, if not possible, a resettlement plan for villages. 	Embankments require big investment. Project Response: It is anticipated that the risk for huge erosion and landslides will not increase.
Loss of cultivation land for annual crops such as corn, beans, etc.	Build stone embankment to prevent erosion, or provide money & training for other professions	Embankments require big investment. Project Response: See above
Loss of income from selling sand & gravel to construction companies.	Trainings for employment in industries already operating in Dai Loc District. For example: carpentry, textile, animal food processing, construction materials	

7 PPTA RESERVOIR AP CONSULTATIONS

A full report of the consultations with reservoir APs are given in REMDP Volume 1 Chapter 4.

7.1 Village Introduction Meetings

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

7.1.1 Participants:

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

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

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

7.1.2 Purpose of the Meetings

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

7.1.3 *Methods*

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.4 *Outcomes*

The main outcomes were:

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

7.2 Livelihoods focus group meetings

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

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

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

7.2.1 Agriculture and Livestock

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

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

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

7.2.1.1 Outcome of Consultations on Agriculture and Livestock

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

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

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

- Animal breeds, and breed/herd/flock management, including (a) location that the various livestock are raised, and (b) feeding of livestock
- Diseased situation and disease prevention
- Utilisation of livestock, and relative importance in cash income
- Animal raising methods

The detailed data collected during these sessions is provided in Chapter 4 of Volume 2 of the REMDP.

7.2.2 Forestry

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

Table 9: Participants and dates of forestry meetings

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

7.2.2.1 Outcome of Consultations on Forestry

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

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

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

7.2.3 Fisheries

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

7.2.3.1 Outcome of Consultations on Fisheries

The workshop developed and reviewed information on the following:

1. Aquaculture

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

2. Natural, river fisheries

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

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

7.3 Consultations with Women

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

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

7.3.1 Issue Focus in Women's Meetings

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

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

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

7.3.2 Women's Priorities and Concerns on Resettlement

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

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

As a result of each group meeting, specific issues of importance for women concerning resettlement situation could be identified and women's priorities listed. These concerns from women have been brought into the resettlement planning in order to develop sustainable resettlement, compensation and mitigation solutions. The specific gender vulnerability issues are elaborated in the Gender Action Plan (GAP) for the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project.

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

- Women have no ownership of land, houses or other assets. This makes them dependent on their husbands, or if widowed or divorced, on male relatives. Single women have an especially weak position. This vulnerability of women's legal status potentially increase in a new setting, and make them even more vulnerable legally and economically at husband's death or if divorced. Women in the reservoir area villages expressed that it is of first importance to guarantee ownership rights for both men and women. However, male Co Tu may find this against their culture; therefore knowledge and awareness rising in legal rights of both men and women is needed.
- Women's knowledge level in economic activities in agriculture, livestock breeding and aquaculture is poor, productivity is low and women have no skills to improve it. For restoration of economy in a new location training inputs are needed in order to develop food and income generating activities. It is important that all training be gender separated: Co Tu men think that only men are able to make the most of learning, and they cannot accept that new skills learned by women should be put in practice. If the opinion of men is followed, only men will attend extension training (as has been so far). In that case women's skills to meet the new situation will not become adequate and their role in the economic activities will be weakened. Extension training inputs, organized for both men and women, are an important concern in resettlement planning.
- Women have low education level, poor skills in the Vietnamese language and no networks outside the own ethnic group. They realize that prices at the Kinh traders' shops are high, and that the traders economically exploit them. They themselves sell their products at low prices in order to generate cash when needed at hand. Few women have any knowledge of price levels or markets. Lack of knowledge and language skills makes them easily exploitable. In the resettlement location the resettles will be exposed to increasing contacts with people from the outside arriving to take the available new opportunities. Increasing

contacts will also contribute to creating new consumption needs. In that situation resettles' economic vulnerability and risk of exploitation will increase considerably. They will urgently need knowledge of the market and proper price levels, and increase their general educational skills.

- In the current baseline situation the social cohesion, close kin relations and small community size all contribute to a social control supporting the culturally proper way of living. Family unity is strong in Co Tu culture, and most divorces seem to have taken place when husband and wife originate from different villages. In the closed social environment STDs seem to be unknown and only one suspected case of prostitution (with men from the outside) appears. Resettlement situation with more temporary male workers and increasing contacts with non-Co Tu potentially increase the risk of especially young Co Tu girls for being sexually exploited. Knowledge on sexual health and STDs should be provided early in resettlement, especially for women, but also for men, young people and construction workers.
- Women have no representation in the traditional leadership and decision-making, and their representation in the political leadership is limited to the Women's Union. In the current leadership structure, there is no agenda for the needs and opinions of women to come forth. The participation of women in leadership and decision-making in resettlement planning and implementation has to be guaranteed through equal representation of men and women. Election of the representatives to the resettlement planning bodies has to be done separately by men and women.

7.4 Households asset and livelihood survey

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

7.4.1 Outcome of Consultations on Households Asset and Livelihood Survey

The baseline data gathered included:

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

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

7.5 Assessment of Significant Features in Co Tu Culture

7.5.1 Focus of Information Gathering and Consultations

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

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

7.5.2 Methods Utilized by the Ethnic Minority Focus Team

The consultations were gender sensitive and harmonized with the Gender focus TA team. The following methodological tools were utilized in data gathering and consultations:

- Key informant meetings (semi-structured dialogues with a group of elder persons)
- Individual semi-structured deep interviews of knowledgeable persons (in different leading positions)
- Focus group meetings (men and women separately)
- Village walks with elder persons
- Time line (migratory maps) drawing with elder persons
- Mapping and photographing of the cemeteries together with Co Tu informants
- Field observations in villages, fields and forests.

7.5.3 Outcome of Consultations on Cultural Issues

The consultations developed an understanding of, and reviewed with villagers, the cultural significance of places and assets that are going to be affected by the reservoir inundation. The

following central assets and features have to be carefully considered in resettlement and mitigation planning:

- Graves
- Community Guol house
- Historical experience of movement into another village location
- Ownership and traditional management of land and forestry resources, and the changes taking place

A comprehensive analysis of these and other Co Tu crucial cultural features, assets and institutions that have to be understood in order to ensure a culturally appropriate planning and implementation is provided in Chapter 2 of Volume 2 of the REMDP.

7.5.4 Resettlement Concerns of Cultural Significance

Based on the understanding of the features of cultural significance in the four Co Tu village communities, the ethnic minority focus PPTA team carried on another series of consultations in each of the four villages, from 14 to 28 March 2006, in order to gain a proper understanding of the Co Tu people's views of a culturally appropriate manner of relocating, compensating and mitigating the cultural features and assets to be impacted by the Song Bung 4 Reservoir. Same methods as during the previous village studies were utilized. However, at this time more emphasis was put on arranging several focus group meetings with 15 participating villagers in each village. Sensitization and understanding of Co Tu ideas and opinions concerning removal, compensation and mitigation issues followed these consultative meetings.

The central topics for consultations were:

- History of migration of the village
- Graves and compensation for graves
- Analysis of positive and negative cultural and social impacts of resettlement from socio-cultural perspective
- Expectations on compensation for houses and arrangement of resettlement village
- Mitigation issues in resettlement areas

A full account of these consultations is provided in Chapter 2 of Volume 2 of the REMDP.

7.6 Initial Consultations regarding housing

In late April and early May 2006, the PPTA's national infrastructure engineer held a series of consultations with representatives of the affected villages. The full report of the initial consultations on housing is provided as an annex to Chapter 7 of Volume 2 of the REMDP.

7.6.1 Outcome on Consultations on Housing

7.6.1.1 Thon 2 Village

On 8th May 2006, consultations were held with 45 villager participants, which included 6 administration officials of the village and 9 villagers/farmers.

The villager participants were able to clarify the general type of houses they wanted, including the house type, the number of rooms, the type of floor and roof, and the requirement for a veranda, kitchen, toilet, and fence. The APs also requested that the project calculate the budget required for the houses which they have requested, and then provide this money to the APs for them to

construct the houses themselves.

Also discussed was the general style and size of the Guol houses required (as this village currently has no Goul house.)

7.6.1.2 Pa Dhi Village

On May 2, 2006, in the Pa Dhi village meeting hall, a consultation was held with 58 villagers.

The participants agreed and come to the following requests:

- Entire Pa Dhi hamlet will apply resettlement at once;
- The first priority area for resettlement is Pa Dhi hill where is situated along Cong Don road to Pa Dhi. If insufficient, the second area for resettlement is the upstream of Zuoih, Ca Tri and Po stream;
- Standard for land allocation is 400m²/household;
- Supplying domestic water: gravity water from Ta Ri waterfall to the well, public tank (10 households/tank), 6 taps/tank;
- House type at resettlement area is one-storey-house, dividing into two kinds; (a) Type 1: 3 rooms, no storey, and (b) Type 2: 3 rooms (one room has storey), each room: 4 x 2.5 m
- Two kitchens with leaf roofed, bamboo sitting floor, main post with 40 cm in diameter, subpost with 30-25 m, class-1 wood. Toilet is 5 m from the house. Garden behind the house with size of 20 m and earth base;
- Guol house is structured by traditional style with the carving. The sitting floor be located at half-storey;
- School, health station are paved by masonry, floor is paved by flower enameled tile, wall is paved by brick, window system; and
- Concrete pavement road, national grid connects to the household.

7.6.1.3 Pa Rum A Village

On May 4, 2006, a consultation was held with 42 villagers of Pa Rum A. Conclusion arising from the consultations included:

- Identified areas for resettlement for 42 households of this hamlet that are Ha Ti to Mo No, 100 m from the access road of Song Bung 2 Hydropower Project, 500 m from water source at Thai Ha Ti;
- House type in resettlement area is the one-storey house, with 3-4 rooms, wooden post, wooden wall, iron sheet roofed, cement floor or lower enameled tile floor, having sidewalk under part of the house, fence available;
- Kitchen with two rooms, one room for sitting floor, iron sheet roofed;
- Toilet with two rooms, one room for bathroom, one room for toilet, iron sheet roofed, wooden walls, cement floor;
- It is requested that the Government will give support for free for house construction (fee for transport, construction);
- Guol house is structured by traditional style with the carving. School and health station are constructed; and
- Road accessible to the hamlet, water supply to each household.

7.6.1.4 Pa Rum B Village

On May 6, 2006, a consultation was held with 70 villagers of Pa Rum B village. Conclusion arising from the consultations included:

- Entire people of Pa Rum B hamlet will move to Ta Bram where it is located at the upper part of Ha Ti stream, 3 km from the access road of Song Bung 2 Hydropower Project;
- It is requested that the Government will construct road accessible to the resettlement area;
- Providing water to public tank, 10 households/tank;
- Each household has an area of 500-600 m², house to house construction is 15 m from each other. Supporting fee for the local people to construct their house by themselves or constructing house for the local people.
- Pond and rice warehouse are constructed by themselves;
- Schools and health post will be invested by the Government; and
- It is requested that the Government will construct houses for persons.

7.7 Final (PPTA) Consultations on Entitlements and Resettlement Planning

Final (PPTA) Consultations on resettlement options were undertaken on 21st to 30th June 2006 in the four villages of Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Thon 2 and Pa Dhi. The full report of these consultations is provided as Annex 9 in Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP.

7.7.1 Objectives

The objectives of the consultations were:

- (i) To review the discussions with the villagers in previous consultations and share the latest information on resettlement sites and entitlements;
- (ii) To seek comments of the villagers on new/updated information on resettlement sites; and
- (iii) To seek consensus on proposed entitlements.

7.7.2 Narrative of consultations

The consultations covered the following issues:

1. Description and maps of the Song Bung 4 Reservoir;
2. The Resettlement Site and Access options;
3. The Village Layout Options, for Pa Dhi and Pa Pang villages;
4. The housing design and construction options and entitlements;
5. Review of any outstanding issues re the issues of Graves and Goul;
6. Explanation of Entitlements; and
7. Discussion on Location of Commune Centre(s);

Consultations were divided into the following two rounds.

- The initial meetings were carried out with about 15 key villagers in each village, in which the assessments of proposed resettlement sites and access options were presented. Key villagers discussed and decided where they wanted to visit with the consultant team. The period of 4 days between two the rounds of meeting was for the site visit and internal discussions regarding concerned resettlement sites and main issues of entitlements in the villages. Three models of houses and main information in A0 size posters were left in the four villages after the first meetings to support the villagers' discussions.

- The second meetings were attended by all household representatives, and saw detailed discussions and consensus building on resettlement options and entitlements.

Summaries of the main advantages and disadvantages of each resettlement site and access options, and capacity assessments (carried out earlier by the consultants), were presented for open discussion and the interaction between the consultants and key villagers. Priority options were agreed by the key villagers in the first meeting and then discussed in detail with all households in the second meeting.

Regarding village layout, all villagers agreed that village layout should be arranged in accordance with the geography of each resettlement site. Moreover, final village layout design will be done by the villagers themselves with support during the implementation phase.

A meeting at Zuoih Commune was carried out on 30th June 06. 25 participants including commune leaders, the representatives of all villages attended this meeting at which the consultants presented all discussions, comments and results from the four village meetings. The participants expressed their comments and in principle agreed that the four proposed resettlement options for Pa Rum A, Pa Rum B, Pa Dhi and Thon 2 as suitable for affected villagers as well as appropriate with commune development planning.

7.7.3 Outcome of the Consultations on Entitlements and Resettlement Planning

The objectives and principles of entitlements were explained and discussed with the villagers. The text below shows the agreements by the villagers

7.7.3.1 House Design

House design was discussed with the villagers in the second meeting, in which five options of house design were presented by the consultants: (i) current design, (ii) classic Co Tu style, (iii) modified Co Tu style with slightly elevation, (iv) Kinh modified style with ground elevation, and (v) Kinh modified with 1.5 storey. Three 3D models of options (iii), (iv) and (v) were shown and carefully explained for the villagers. The villagers raised the questions/concerns about designs, modifications, construction materials, building costs and entitlements in order to get more explanation from the consultants. Table 10 shows the selection of house styles and materials for all households in the four villages.

Table 10: HHs with the selection of house style and materials

Village	HOUSE DESIGN												CONSTRUCTION		
	Kinh modified				1.5 storey				Catu modified			Others	GoV	Family	
	Wall		Floor		Wall		Floor		Wall/legs		Floor				
	Cement	Wood	Tiles	Cement	Cement	Wood	Tiles	Cement	Wood	Cement	Bamboo				
Pa Rum A	1	34	28	6		4	4					2	1	20	18
Pa Rum B	34	11	40	5		1	1						7	45	6
Thon 2	4	37	40	1	2	10								10	40
Pa Dhi		47			1	1			7	1	8	1	1	51	7

7.7.3.2 House Construction

According to the two options mentioned by the consultant team, the majority of APs preferred the option of GoV taking care of the construction, except for Thon 2 where almost all villagers preferred the construction by themselves. However all APs still worry about construction quality.

7.7.4 Entitlement for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources (Goul, Graves)

The villagers agreed with the principle that all graves will be collected and moved to higher places in the same area, at a location for easy maintenance by families. Thus, the new cemeteries must be located close to a road and accessible for family visits. The movement of the graves/bones and the reconstruction will be fully paid for by the Project.

Regarding the Goul (Co'Tu community hall), the Project will rebuild a better Goul, for Pa Rum A and Pa Rum B and assist to build a good Goul of Thon 2 (Pa Pang) and Pa Dhi. Goul will be built after resettlement. Funds should be provided by the Project for the APs to build the Goul by themselves.

7.7.5 Entitlement for loss of livelihoods

All villagers in the four villages were informed about proposed plans for livelihood restoration and development, and they understood that the plans will vary from site to site, and detail development plans will be carried out by the Project with fully consultations with the villagers once the villagers move to the new sites. Details of discussions between villagers and consultant are presented in Annex 9 of Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP.

7.7.6 Entitlements for loss of common property and infrastructure

The villagers agreed with proposed entitlements (see Chapter 6 of Volume 2 of the REMDP).

7.7.7 Entitlements for loss of common property resources

The villagers agreed with proposed entitlements (see Chapter 6 of Volume 2 of the REMDP).

7.7.8 Allowances and Special Transitional Measures

Regarding the house leaving and house warming ceremonies, the food security program, and hiring of APs for resettlement jobs, and the Grievance Procedure, the villagers had a number of specific recommendations (see Annex 9 of Chapter 4 of Volume 1 of the REMDP).

7.8 Consultation with Host Villagers

Consultations with the only host village, Pa Pang, have been held twice as reported below.

7.8.1 April 2006

On 27th April, 2006, a meeting was held with Pa Pang villagers, followed by the participants making a field visit to the potential site for Thon 2 village to resettle. The meeting participants included:

- Mr. Hoch At-Head of Pa Pang hamlet
- Mr. Aviet Duoi-Village patriarch of Pa Pang hamlet
- Mr. Hinh Anh-Secretary of party organization of Pa Pang hamlet
- Mr. Bonuoch Bon-leader of Pa Pang hamlet
- Plus 18 other villagers
- Two PPTA staff members.

The participants surveyed and found the areas possible for resettlement, having good potential for agricultural production, being an unexploited area within the Pa Pang area. The villagers noted however, that the exact potential for resettlement in this area will be depend on the Engineer's experience and estimation of carrying capacity.

7.8.2 June 2006

During the Final (PPTA) Consultations reported in Section 7.7, a joint meeting with representatives from Thon 2, Pa Pang and Pa Rum B villages were held in Thon 2 village on 30th June to discuss the following issues:

- Proposed resettlement plan in Pa Pang site
- Reallocation of natural resources
- Potential impacts in the future

7.8.2.1 Outcome of the Joint Meeting

- Pa Pang villager already had a meeting informing about the resettlement plan in Pa Pang for all villagers of Thon 2 and some HHs of Pa Rum B. The opinions of the villagers were the following:
 - Welcome more people to Pa Pang
 - The villagers are looking for the potentials of infrastructure investment in Pa Pang (roads, electricity, markets etc.). It is good condition for everybody including the villagers in Pa Pang
 - Development plan of Pa Pang will not be impacted because the villagers in Pa Pang are planning to develop and expand upstream of Ta Poo stream
 - Some agricultural land that have been cultivated by the villagers of Pa Pang will be lost due to the resettlement of Thon 2 and Pa Rum B as follows:
 - At the area of Khe Po Lech and Pa Pia (proposed site for Thon 2): upland field: 15 hectares, paddy field: 0.2 hectares, sub-crops (maize and cassava) and fruit tree: 5 hectares
 - At the area of Cho Gel (proposed site for Pa Rum B): upland rice fields: 0.8 hectares, paddy field: 0.3 hectares, upland area: 5 hectares
 - Some environmental impacts in Pa Pang will be affected by the livestock breeding.
- The villagers of Pa Pang do not want to cultivate the same places as Thon 2 and Pa Rum B as there are differences in habit and cultivation skills. The villagers of Pa Pang and Thon 2, Pa Rum B have asked to identify the boundaries for 3 villages in Pa Pang in order to avoid the conflicts among the villages or the families.
- Some suggestions from the meeting:
 - The households in Pa Pang will not be affected by the inundation of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project. They don't think about the compensation of new houses. However, they would receive the equity to access the development plans for livelihood restoration as other villagers.
 - Separate the 3 villages of Pa Pang, Thon 2 and Pa Rum B
 - Gouls for 3 villages will be separated
 - Agricultural land will be separated
 - Graveyards will be separated
 - Livestock breeding area should have well-defined boundaries for each village
 - Infrastructure such as school, health stations will be used for all villagers in Pa Pang
 - The loss of agricultural land of the households in Pa Pang should be compensated with the same entitlement as other villages.
- Regarding the commune administrative office all representatives suggested establishing a new commune in Pa Pang covering 3 villages. During the period when the new commune is not yet established, the representative office of CPC will be set up in Pa Pang.

- The meeting with the representatives from the 3 villages finished in happy and warm feelings. The head of Pa Pang village said that *“the villagers in Pa Pang are not only happy but also willing to receive the households of Thon 2 and Pa Rum B to Pa Pang”*.

7.9 Study Tour to the Resettlement Areas of A Vuong and Se San 3 A Hydropower Project

A study tour to the resettlement areas of A Vuong and Se San 3A hydropower projects, and to Yali Dam and Power Station, was arranged from 13th to 15th March 2006, with the following objectives:

- To help local villagers to get an understanding of a hydropower project (Yali) and the actual situation in a resettlement area (A Vuong and Se San 3A), especially in A Vuong with similar socio-economic, natural and environmental conditions as Song Bung 4 project area.
- To study and consult the design of houses and village layout as to be suitable for the traditions, customs and daily life of the ethnic people.
- To consult on compensation and mitigation measures.

7.9.1 Participants

A total of 14 participants, with representatives from Nam Giang District People's Committee, Zuoih Commune People's Committee, and village leaders of Thon 2, Pa Rum A, Pa Dhi, Pa Rum B, Pa Pang, and Ba Lua, participated in the Study Tour. Mr. Hon from ATD3 also participated to assist with the arrangements, answer questions, and give information on related matters raised by the participants, particularly in terms of compensation and resettlement issues. A list of the participants is given in the table below:

Name	Position
Cho Rum Nhien	Chairman, Nam Giang District People's Committee
To Ngol Da	Chairman, Zuoih Commune People's Committee
A Viet Lia	Vice-chairman of Zuoih Commune Fatherland Front
Zo Ram Nhiu	Chief of Party Cell of Pa Rum A
Po Loong Nhieu	Chief of Pa Rum A
BLing Vuon	Chief of Party Cell of Pa Dhi
Bling Dong	Chief of Pa Rum A
Po Loong Don	Head of Youth Union of Pa Dhi
Bo Nuoch Trooi	Chief of Party Cell of Pa Rum B
Bling De	Chief of Pa Rum B
Aviet At	Chief of Pa Pang
Briu Boi	Chief of Thon 2
Briu Be	Chief of Party Cell of Thon 2
Bling Uy	Chief of Ba Lua

Do Dinh Hon	ATD3
Le Trung Thong	Coordinator for SWECO

7.9.2 *Notes from the Study Tour*

7.9.2.1 General Comments from the Resettles of A Vuong Hydropower Project

The following comments were noted from the resettles of A Vuong Hydropower Project:

- Generally, the situation of socio-economic development and livelihood restoration in the new resettlement area is better than that of the old villages (availability of education, healthcare services, accessible to electricity, able to exchange business and information when roads are available)
- Better and nicer houses have been built in the resettlement area, but they still want to receive compensation money according to their actual needs and usage. Large size families can extend the area, and small size families can use a sufficient area of the house and receive the remaining money for other necessary purposes.
- The form of house design is based on the consensus and agreement between local residents and ATD3. Two house designs were introduced, ground house and house on stilts, and it was decided to choose the design with house on stilts. However, some people still prefer the ground house, as it is more convenient for their daily life. The houses on stilts now have some uncomfortable problems: too high ladder that may be dangerous for elders and children, and insufficient usable areas and the house-owner has to extend more areas on the ground floor for living and storing.
- Changing these improper designs have been discussed with the contractor as it may, traditionally, result in bad luck to the owner.
- The area of the main house and auxiliary areas are sufficient, but the garden area is too small for plating vegetables or some fruit trees.
- If flat land is sufficient, the village layout should be designed as round-type (the cultural house is in between and resident's houses are around), which is more suitable to community activity.
- Water is taken directly from streams and piped, through simple filter systems, to the residential areas. The water quality is, however, not as safe as required and not sufficient during the dry season.

7.9.2.2 General Comments from the Participants

The participants made the following comments after the study tour to the resettlement areas of A Vuong and Se San 3A hydropower projects:

- The plan of A Vuong resettlement area is not large enough and quite steep on filling soil that may be dangerous for landslide and erosion.
- In A Vuong resettlement area, land suitable for rice cultivation is not sufficient and not good enough. The soil condition in A Vuong is less fertile than that of the old living area.
- Lack of water (both for drinking and irrigation).
- Cultural identities and traditions will be partially changed.

- Livelihood, in the immediate future, will face difficulties due to poor soil, limited area of land, lack of irrigated water, etc.
- Compensation money should be clearly informed to the people before building the houses.
- Houses are inadequate in size for large and small family households.
- The main house is designed too close to the auxiliary parts to ensure sanitary condition. Lack of water for cleaning.
- Infrastructure, such as electricity, transportation, school, and healthcare centre, should be developed in advanced, and be suitable to people's aspiration and culture.
- The participants liked the following: Already developed roads, schools, and healthcare station, which help to develop the social and cultural life for the people, travel is much easier than before for exchange of information, do more business, create more incomes, etc.
- The participants disliked the following: Poor soil, lack of water (low supply, unsanitary conditions and inconvenient), kitchen and toilet are too close to each other, the ladder is too high which may cause accident to elders and children, the house on stilts because it is not suitable and ground house is preferred.
- People prefer receiving money to build their own house according to their needs.

7.10 Disclosure for Reservoir Resettlers

The suggested mitigation and compensation measures, i.e. the entitlements, for APs affected and relocated due to inundation of the reservoir were disclosed during the consultation meetings in June 2006 outlined in Section 7.7.

8 CONSULTATIONS ON PROJECT LANDS IMPACTS

The consultations on Project (Construction) Lands are given in Chapter 10 of Volume 3 of the REMDP.

8.1 Project Lands Affected Villages

It is estimated that no people will need to be relocated in the project lands area, but productive land will need to be compensated in the construction sites and transmission line areas. Data collection and stakeholder consultations have been conducted in the two villages of Thon Vinh and Pa Toi in Ta Bhing Commune, which are located closest to the construction areas, and in the totally 13 other villages in Ta Bhing and Ca Dy communes and in Thanh My town area that are going to be affected by the transmission line construction. The villages appear in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Project Lands Affected Villages

Commune	Affected village
Ta Bhing	Thon Vinh
	Pa Toi
	Zo Ra
	Pa Va
	Pa Rong
	Pa Xua
	Pa La
	Ka Dang

	Pa Jing
Total No. of affected villages in Ta Bhing	9
Ca Dy	Thon K'Rung
	Thon A'Roong
	Pa Pang
	Pa Lanh
Total No. of affected villages in Ca Dy	4
Thanh My	Pa Dau
	Thanh My 1
Total No. of affected villages in Thanh My	2
Total No. of affected villages	15

8.2 Consultative Data Collection Meetings with Leading Villagers

One stakeholder meeting was arranged in each affected village during May 23–28, 2006. Participants in these meetings were the Village Chief, the Village Elder, elders' council members, Village Population Worker and Village Party staff, all with good knowledge on the village, its inhabitants, socio-economic conditions and activities. The aim of the meetings was to collect baseline data, to inform about the project impacts and to obtain people's considerations. The expected impacts on villagers' land and assets were mapped and discussed with the stakeholders in each village. Through the meetings baseline data was collected on population, household types and sizes, houses, ethnicity, age distribution, economic activities, income, food sufficiency, poverty, cultivation lands and land ownership.

8.3 Gender and Ethnic Minority Data Collection and Consultations

The gender and ethnic minority team visited Ta Bhing Commune and its villages of Thon Vinh, Pa Toi, Zo Ra and Pa Xua in May 4–7, 2006. Information on the socio-economic and cultural conditions as well as gender issues was collected at commune level from the commune administration in Pa Xua and at village level through a focus group meeting with the Village Chief, Village Elder, Village Party Secretary and Chairperson for the Village Women's Union in Thon Vinh and Pa Toi villages. The team also interviewed the former Commune Women's Union chairperson in Pa Xua Village and the Head of the women's traditional weaving group in Zo Ra Village on women's livelihoods and income opportunities. A focus group meeting with 16 women from the two villages of Thon Vinh and Pa Toi was organized on May 7 in Thon Vinh village with participants from different age and wealth categories.

The consultations with the leaders in the Co Tu ethnic minority villages focused on livelihoods situation, potential cultural and socio-economic effects from the Project, and livelihoods compensation and development. The women's meeting focused on women's livelihoods, income opportunities, health and social situation. Children's education and health were issues of great concern for the women as well. The social and health impacts of the construction with increasing male population and traffic along the national road were central issues discussed at the women's meeting. These are assessed in Chapter 3 of Volume 3 of the REMDP and followed up with suggested mitigation measures in the Social Mitigation Plan.

8.4 Disclosure for Project Lands

The suggested compensation measures due to Project Lands for two affected villages, Thon Vinh and Pa Toi, were disclosed in consultation meetings in October 2006. In addition a Public Information Booklet, see Appendix 1 of Volume 3 of the REMDP, was distributed to all communes affected by Project Lands.

9 CONSULTATIONS WITH DOWNSTREAM AND UPSTREAM (POTENTIAL) APS

Consultations undertaken (by the PPTA) with potentially impacted downstream and upstream villagers and communities have been composed of;

- Preliminary investigations to assess which villages are fishing or otherwise using the waters of the Song Bung;
- Fisheries workshops with impacted villages, both those on the Song Bung and those on the Vu Gia River;
- Household baseline surveys of villagers actually fishing on the Song Bung;
- Workshops on villagers perceived impacts;
- Gender and ethnic investigations.

A full report of these consultations, and the results of the surveys, is provided in Chapter 4 of Volume 4 of the REMDP. Only limited consultations have been conducted in relation to the livelihood restoration for impacts on fisheries in the downstream.

9.1 Consultations in Downstream Areas

9.2 Consultations in Down/Upstream Areas

Consultations in the down/upstream areas have been carried out during two occasions, one in April 2006 and one in August 2006.

9.2.1 *Initial Consultations in April 2006*

9.2.1.1 Pa Dau 2 Village (DS Zone 1)

On 13 April 2006, the PPTA Consultant and District staff conducted consultative fisheries investigation using participatory methods in Pa Dau 2 village. In fact, two PRAs were conducted, one for 10 men and one for 10 women. The aim of these consultations was to understand the fisheries situation and catch, as expressed and report by villagers themselves. Examples of these consultation results are provided in Chapter 3 of Volume 4 of the REMDP.

The ethnic minority and gender focus teams visited Pa Dau 2 village on May 4, 2006. During the visit the teams made observations, had informal discussions with female villagers and a consultative meeting with the Village Elder and the Village Chief with their wives. The meeting was focused on the livelihoods and cultural significance of the river for the ethnic minority village. It was found that fishing in Bung River is very significant for daily household food, especially for residents in the hamlet closest to the river, but that the villagers also buy sea fish from mobile traders on a daily basis. The river also has a cultural, spiritual significance for the Co Tu. Further baseline data is provided in Volume 2 of the REMDP.

9.2.1.2 Dai Son Commune (DS Zone 2)

From 15 to 18 April 2006, the Consultant and District staff conducted consultative fisheries PRA in six villages of Dai Son Commune as given in the table below. The aim of these consultations was to understand the fisheries situation and catch, as expressed and reported by the villagers themselves. Examples of these consultation results are provided in Chapter 3 of Volume 4 of the REMDP.

Table 12: Participants in Consultations in Dai Son Commune April 2006

No.	Village	Participants	Male	Female
1	Hoi Khach Dong	11	10	1
2	Bai Qua	5	3	2
3	Thac Can	9	5	4
4	Dau Go	2	2	0
5	Dong Cham	11	11	0
6	Ba Tot	17	13	4

9.2.1.3 Outcome of Initial Consultations

Following the initial consultations the number of fishermen, both for commercial and subsistence, was estimated as well as an estimate of the yearly fish catch in the downstream area as given in Chapter 3 of Volume 4 of the REMDP.

9.2.2 Consultations in August 2006

Following the initial consultations, in which fisheries and fish catch was reviewed, analyzed and where possible, quantified, a second round of consultations was undertaken in August 2006 in order to:

- (i) Explain to the villages the projects current understanding of potential impacts;
- (ii) Elicit a response from villagers as to what they thought would be the project impacts;
- (iii) Elicit ideas and proposals from the villagers as to the mitigation, compensation and restoration measures required to address these impacts

9.2.2.1 Dai Son Commune (DS Zone 2)

The number of participants and villagers attending the second round of (impacts and mitigation) consultations in Dai Son Commune is provided in the table below:

Table 13: Participants in Consultations in Dai Son Commune August 2006

No.	Village names	Subsistence fishers		Commercial fishers		Total people attended the meeting
		In village	Attended meeting	In village	Attended meeting	
1	Hoi Khach Dong	1	1	11	11	
2	Hoi Khach Tay	0	0	0	0	
3	Bai Qua	0	0	5	0	
4	Tan Doi	1	0	2	1	
5	Dong Cham	9	3	9	9	
6	Dau Go	23	0	3	1	
7	Ba Tot	2	0	2	0	
8	Thac Can	18	0	4	2	
	Total	54	3	34	24	27*

* Of the 27, 19 were men and 8 were women

9.2.2.2 Dai Loc District (DS Zone 3)

The number of participants and villagers attending the second round of (impacts and mitigation) consultations in 9 riverine communes of Dai Loc District is provided in the tables below.

Table 14: Participants in Consultations in Dai Loc District in August 2006

No.	Commune	Subsistence fishers		Commercial fishers		Total people attended the meeting
		Subsistence fishers in commune	Total S.F attended the meeting	Commercial fishers in commune	Total C.F. attended the meeting	
1	Dai Loc	505	27	23	15	42
2	Dai Phong	129	18	10	22	40
3	Dai Cuong		20	20	20	40
4	Dai Hoa	310	17	15	13	30
5/6	Dai Nghia/Ai Nghia Town	107	5	???	21	26
7	Dai Quang	357	0	41	8	8
8	Dai Dong	14	0	20	16	16
9	Dai Minh	8	4	37	15	19
	Total		91		130	221

9.2.2.3 Outcome of the Consultations in August 2006

Following the consultations in August 2006, the potential impacts identified or proposed by the villagers are given in the table below together with the Project's response:

Table 15: Summary of impacts identified or proposed in Downstream Consultation Meetings

No.	Potential impacts identified by villagers	Project's response		
		Mitigation	Compensation	Not addressed
1	Underground water for domestic water during the time the company is building the dam	Sufficient dam bypass to ensure downstream domestic supplies		
2	Domestic water drawn from the river	Water pipes to be extended		
3	Fish resources		Livelihood restoration program	
4	Fishers (decrease income and protein)		Livelihood restoration program	
5	Erosion of sand banks of river by water fluctuation	River bank protection in key places		

No.	Potential impacts identified by villagers	Project's response		
		Mitigation	Compensation	Not addressed
6	Lost agricultural land in two sides of river		Livelihood restoration program	
7	Loss of property like sweep away boats and other things of local people when letting the water out	Installation of public warning announcement systems Construction of boat jetties		
8	Transportation due to water level low during the time building the dam (boat with machine can not carry agricultural products)	Construction of tracks, and boat jetties		
9	People who exploit sand for building (construction) due to water fluctuation and sand and soil will be difficult to exploit			Further investigation required
10	Property of sand and soil exploiters (boat bigger than 15 tons)			Further investigation required
11	Alluvial soil decreasing		Livelihood restoration program	
12	Increase risk due to insect, mice, mole, cricket, vegetation disease			Not expected to be an issue

9.3 Consultations in Upstream Areas

Consultations with potential APs living upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir were held in August 2006 at the following villages.

Table 16: Participants in Upstream Consultations August 2006

Commune	Village	Participants	Male	Female
La Ee	Pa Lan	7		
	Pa Oi	7		
	Total	14	13	1
La De	Dac Oc	12		
	Cong To Ron	5		
	Dac Re	1		
	Dac Penh	1		

	Dac Ta Vang	1		
	Total	20	17	3
Cha Val	Lo Bo A	1		
	Lo Bo B	2		
	Ta Ul	5		
	Can Don	3		
	A Dinh	6		
	A Bat	5		
	Total	22	18	4
Dac Ring	Thon 47	5		
	Thon 48	3		
	Thon 49 A	8		
	Thon 49 B	9		
	Total	25	22	3
Dac Pre	Thon 56 B	10		
	Thon 57	10		
	Thon 58	10		
	Thon 56 A	10		
	Total	40	33	7
	Cong Dong	10	6	4

9.3.1 Outcome of the Consultations in August 2006

Following the consultations in August 2006, the only impact relates to loss of protein from aquatic products as outlined in Item 3 of Table 15 above.

9.4 Disclosure in Down/Upstream Areas

The suggested mitigation and compensation measures for affected upstream and downstream areas were disclosed in consultation meetings in September 2006.

Two downstream disclosure meetings were held as follows:

- Thanh My People's Committee on 22nd September 2006 with 3 representatives from Thanh My town (1 chairman of PC; 1 leader from Women's Union and 1 town cadre) and 2 representatives from Pa Dau 2 village (1 chairman of the village and 1 village Patriarch)
- Dai Loc People's Committee on 26th September 2006 with 15 representatives (13 men and 2 women) out of 27 invited representatives from Dai Loc District (1 chairman of PC and 1 leader from Women's Union), 11 communes from Dai Loc District (1 chairman of PC and 1 leader from Women's Union), and leaders from 3 villages in Dai Son Commune.

At the meetings, the following posters were presented:

- Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
- Impacts and mitigations in downstream area
- Impacts and compensation in downstream area
- Institutional arrangements

- Grievance procedure

Four (due to long distances) upstream disclosure meetings were held from 22nd to 25th September with 22 representatives (12 men and 10 women) invited from the following authorities:

- One chairman of PC and one leader of Women's Union of Nam Giang District.
- One chairman of PC and one leader of Women's Union of five communes (Cha Val, Dac Pre, La De, La E and Zuoih) in Nam Giang District.
- One chairman of PC and one leader of Women's Union from all villages of the communes.

At the meetings, the following posters were presented:

- Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project
- Impacts and compensation in upstream area
- Institutional arrangements
- Grievance procedure

10 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION DURING REMDP IMPLEMENTATION

During the early years of Project implementation, consultation and participation will be one of the main tools for (a) finalization of all the various programs and activities and (b) implementation of the programs and activities.

10.1 Reservoir Area

10.1.1 Disclosure of Project Plans and Schedules

Following review by the ADB, the ATD3, and the Quang Nam PPC, and then approval by the GoV, and any revisions required during the course of such reviews, the REMDP in final versions, and in Vietnamese language, will be made available to all project stakeholders. It will at least be available for review in the two main RMIU offices in Nam Giang District and the new commune centre, and in each of the resettlement village field offices. It will also be available for public review in the ATD3 office in Da Nang.

10.1.2 Village layout design and development

The final design of village layouts will be undertaken in full consultation of the AP villages. This will be facilitated by the placing of a field office in each village, so that constant lines of communication are established and maintained with the villages

Where possible, village layouts will be in the Co Tu preferred style, both to cause minimal social disruption and also to facilitate the involvement of the APs themselves in the development of their new villages and facilities within it.

10.1.3 House design

The final design of houses will be undertaken in full consultation with each and every household. Again, where possible, house designs will be in the Co Tu preferred style, both to cause minimal social disruption and also to facilitate the involvement of the APs themselves in the construction of their new houses.

10.1.4 House construction

Over the course of the PPTA consultations, villagers have prevaricated back and forth as to whether they want to build their houses themselves, or leave it up to the Project to organise contractors to build for them. The reasons for such indecision are complex, but in any case, the RMIU will over the course of the first 2 years of project implementation, consult fully with villages and assess what is the best way to build the houses.

10.1.5 Land allocation

Allocation of land, for housing, for permanent wet rice fields, for gardens, for upland rice fields and for forestry plots, will be a crucial activity in the resettlement process, and will be undertaken with full participation of each and every household. Indeed, the RMIU will rely mainly on indigenous decisions making processes for this activity, while at the same time ensuring that fairness and delivery of entitlements is achieved.

10.1.6 Livelihood Programs

The degree and type of participation of each household in the main livelihood programs - cropping, livestock raising, and fisheries - will be the subject of detailed consultations between the RMIU, the village resettlement teams and each householder. Such consultation will revolve around two main issues (a) what each household is entitled to, especially in relation to impacted or lost livelihoods, and (b) what each household can realistically adopt and accept on a yearly basis.

10.1.7 Livelihoods: Fisheries

The two main components of the fisheries livelihoods programs - fish ponds and reservoir fisheries, will come on stream at different times. Thus, the early consultation will relate to each households requirement for fish ponds, training for fish pond management and fingerlings. Later consultations will relate to each households requirement to become involved in reservoir fisheries, either on (a) a subsistence basis or (b) commercial basis.

10.1.8 Livelihoods: Forestry

The forestry development and management program will be somewhat new for the APs, in that they will be involved in planting and management of significant areas of forest, and planting both timber trees and NTFPs. Thus, consultation will be the essential first step, to explain the program to villagers, or groups of villagers, and assess each household's ability and scope for involvement on the program.

10.2 Project Lands

As the exact location, alignments, etc. for most of Project Lands are still not defined, but preliminary only, this part of the REMDP must be updated when the detailed design and DMS of the different components of Project Lands has been carried out. Only then will it be possible to define the AP, the type of land that will be affected, the assessment of the impacts and the mitigation measures.

10.3 Downstream and Upstream

During and after the construction of the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project, the following consultations will be undertaken:

- Participation in monitoring of fish catch: A one-year study on migration of fish is currently conducted in Vu Gia River and upstream of Song Bung 4 Reservoir to form the base-line of migratory and non-migratory fish species. Groups of local fishermen are reporting the daily fish catch with data being collected monthly. This monitoring of fish catch will continue after commencement of operation.

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- Consultations about and participatory planning of compensation, mitigation and livelihood restoration: Based on the disclosure information (type and scale of impacts and livelihood restoration options available), agreements will be reached and signed with each AP household. This agreement will indicate which livelihood hood restoration measures each household will engage in and will ensure that there are relevant measures for men and women for each household.
 - Participation in implementation of livelihood restoration: As direct beneficiaries AP households will take an active role in livelihood restoration activities. Within each village, sector specific coordinators will be elected by the AP households to act as a coordinating link between households and the project.

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Annex 1: Preliminary List of Stakeholders identified in PPTA, Phase II, with their Rights, Risks and Responsibilities

Interest Group	Organization/Groupings	Rights	Risks	Responsibilities
<p>Central Government</p>	<p>Communist Party (through provincial and districts departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Industry (through Electricity of Vietnam as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (through provincial and district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Investment (through provincial and district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health (through district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance (through district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Transportation (through district departments as given below)</p> <p>Ministry of Education (through district departments as given below)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultimate decision making authority • Development mandate and right to manage natural resources provided by Constitution (Arts. 17,18...) and sector legislation • Regulatory functions (e.g. Investment License, EIA) • State Management functions (Water Law Art 2, 22, 23), Environment Law, Forest Law • Right to develop water/energy resources and protect the environment pursuant to national laws and regulations • Right to appropriate land for public purpose (Land Law Arts. 105, 107, 109) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks related to the right and duty to formulate national development policies • Risks inherent in undertaking dam projects against those of other initiatives and ‘do nothing’ options (given demand for water and electricity services) • Macro-level and external risks, e.g. regional security, global and regional economy, and climate change • Risks of public rejection of government choices • Risks of failure of economic, public safety or environmental regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to sustainable development • Codifying international commitments into national laws (e.g. MDGs, Conventions, including protecting rights of individuals under Int’l Covenants of Civil and Political Rights (IECPR) and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (IESCR) ratified in 1982) • Establishing policies and guidelines for resettlement, environmental protection, etc. • Master plans for electricity provision (EVN), water resources management (MARD), water supply to all citizens (WASA), etc. • Public safety • Commitment to Integrated Water Resources Management • Duties defined under the UN Declaration on Right to Development (Article 2(3)) – e.g. policies and legal framework to meet development needs and e.g. policies and legal framework to meet development needs and development • Approvals of Pre-feasibility study, Feasibility Study, EIA, Resettlement Plan, Investment License, License for Hydraulic Infrastructure • Providing enabling environment for consultation processes including appeals mechanisms • Comply with agreements reached on mitigation measures • Monitoring of policy implementation

<p>Provincial Government (Quang Nam, and Da Nang City)</p>	<p>Provincial People's Committees Dept. of Planning and Investment Dept. of Agriculture and Rural Development Irrigation Management Companies Depts. of Natural Resources and Environment Forest Protection Depts. Dept. of Industry Department of Information and Culture Committee for Ethnic Minorities Provincial Flood Committee Provincial Compensation, Resettlement and Assistance Board Water Supply Companies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights delegated to provinces from central level – similar to “Central Government” for programs and projects within provincial jurisdiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of unanticipated impacts and their affect on the people and natural resources of the province • Risks of public rejection of government choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to “Central Government” for projects and processes within provincial jurisdiction <p>Particular responsibility for implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land administration • Forest protection • Water quality • Water supply provision • Irrigation management and flood protection • Review, approval and implementation of Resettlement Plan • Monitoring of policy and project implementation
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<p>District Administration</p> <p>(Nam Giang, Dai Loc, Dong Giang, Duy Xuyen and Dien Ban districts, and Hoi An Municipality)</p>	<p>District People's Committees</p> <p>Depts. of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>Depts. of Natural Resources & Environment</p> <p>Dept. of Planning and Investment (Nam Giang)</p> <p>Dept. of Health (Nam Giang)</p> <p>Dept. of Education (Nam Giang)</p> <p>Dept. of Transportation (Nam Giang)</p> <p>Land Administration Division (Nam Giang)</p> <p>Dept. of Finance (Nam Giang)</p> <p>District Police (Nam Giang)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to “Provincial Government” • Recommendation of resettlement plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of unanticipated impacts and their affect on the people and natural resources of the districts • Risks of public rejection of resettlement options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particular responsibility for local level implementation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resettlement and land allocation ○ Forest management ○ Local water supply ○ Environmental management
<p>Watershed</p>	<p>Song Tranh Nature Reserve</p> <p>Water Resources Review Committee (WRRC)</p> <p>Upstream Riverine Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to land • Right to utilize forest resources • Rights of protection to provincial conservation areas, special use forest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of exploitation of forest areas and increased hunting from in-migration and improved access roads • Risk to biodiversity in particular Song Thanh Conservation Area • Risk of increased soil erosion due to access roads and cultivation • Risk of suboptimal use of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and design of mitigation measures • Assist authorities in implementation of agreements reached on environmental mitigation • Compliance with conservation regulations related to the nature Reserve • Monitoring - notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Operational rules for hydropower reservoirs • Follow grievance redress procedures

<p>Developer</p>	<p>Electricity of Vietnam Hydropower Project Management Board No. 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights for planning, investment and development established under its statute • Right to utilize national water resources subject to regulatory framework (Investment License (MPI), EIA Certificate (MoNRE), Water Resources License (MoNRE)) • Right to acquire land under Land Law (Art. 105, 107, 109) • Contractual rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological, hydrological risk • Construction risk, dam safety • Market risks – economic risks • Risks of unforeseen impacts (environmental, social, sedimentation.) • Financial risk of delay • Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conform to procedures and norms of national laws • Act in accordance with corporate guidance and statements of corporate social responsibility • Comply with commitments of environmental management plan, resettlement plan and ethnic minority development plan • Financing of resettlement plan and environmental management plan measures • Comply with covenants of financing agencies • Internal monitoring of mitigation measures
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<p>Communities to be resettled in reservoir area</p>	<p>Villages in Zuoaih commune (206 households):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pa Rum A (44 households) • Pa Rum B (52 households) • Pa Dhi (62 households) • Thon 2 (48 households) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional rights (1992) (Arts. 17, 18, 23, 58) • Rights to land - Land law (Art. 105,106) • Right to compensation – Land Law (Art. 39, 42, 106) and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 18- 26) • Rights of access to water for household use -Water Law (Art 1, 22, 23) Land Law (102) • Right of access to fish in river - Water Law (Art 1, 22) • Access to forest resources – Land Law (Arts. 75, 76, 77) • Traditional / customary rights – Land Law (Art 100, 101); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 23) • Rights to ancestral property - Land Law (Art 98- 99); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 22) • Right to complain – Land Law (Art 106, 138, 139); Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Art. 49) • Rights of ethnic minority people – Constitution of Social Republic of Vietnam (1992) (Art. 5); Instruction 525/TT issued by the Primer Minister on November 2, 1993³ • Entitlement to livelihood improvement under ADB involuntary resettlement policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks to income and livelihood and absorbing proposed resettlement measures • Risk of insufficient cultivable land • Loss of access to natural resources and common property, (river, forest, agricultural and grazing land) • Risk to absorbing the shock of dislocation/disruption • Loss of cultural identity • Break up of domestic group relationships • Risk of loss of living condition in natural environment • Health risks including STDs • Risks to future generations of biodiversity loss • Risks of trafficking in women and children, child labor and other social evils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and negotiations on mitigation measures • Declare current livelihood status, problems and needs • Assist authorities in implementation of agreements reached on resettlement mitigation • Notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Follow grievance redress procedures
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³ Art. 5 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1992) reads: *"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified State of all nationalities living on the territory of Vietnam. The State carries out a policy of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance among all nationalities, and forbids all acts of national discrimination and division. Every nationality has the right to use its own language and systems of writing, to preserve its national identity, and to promote its fine customs, habits tradition and culture. The state carries out policy of comprehensive development and gradually raises the material and spiritual living conditions of the national minorities"*.

<p>Host communities for resettlement</p>	<p>Pa Pang village in Zuoih commune with 21 households</p>	<p>Same as “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to income and livelihood due to pressures from incoming population • Risk of limitation of cultivable land • Pressures on natural resources and infrastructure • Threat to cultural identity • Threat to domestic group relationships • Health risks including STDs • Risks to future generations of biodiversity loss • Risks of trafficking in women and children, child labor and other social evils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and design of mitigation measures • Assist authorities in implementation of agreements reached on resettlement mitigation • Obligation towards integration of incoming people • Monitoring - notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Follow grievance redress procedures
<p>Downstream riverine communities (fishing, riverbank agriculture, water supply, flooding)</p>	<p>Nam Giang District: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pa Dau village in Thanh My commune Dai Loc District: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dai Son, Dai Hong, Dai Lanh, Dai Dong, Dai Quang, Dai Hoa, Dai Cuong, Dai Minh, Dai Phong and Dai Nghia communes Dong Giang District: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ma Cooih and Ka Dang communes Da Nang Municipality Duy Xuyen District Hoi An municipality</p> <p>Extent of downstream impacts to be determined in further studies.</p>	<p>Same as “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to income, livelihood and nutrition due to changes in hydrology and aquatic resource impacts i.e. risk to fish stocks due to dam construction and blockage to fish migration • Risk of contamination of water supplies and fish loss due to low water quality • Risk to public safety of dam break and unannounced power station discharge • Pressures on natural resources and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and design of mitigation measures • Monitoring – notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Follow grievance redress procedures

<p>Upstream riverine communities (fishing, use of water for drinking and agriculture, area in backwater of reservoir)</p>	<p>Nam Giang District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zuoioih, La Ee, Cha Val, Dac Pre, Dac Ring and La De communes <p>Extent of upstream impacts to be determined in further studies</p>	<p>Same as “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to income, livelihood and nutrition due to changes in hydrology and aquatic resource impacts i.e. risk to fish stocks due to dam construction and blockage to fish migration • Risk of increase flooding by backwater of reservoir • Pressures on natural resources and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning consultations and design of mitigation measures • Assist authorities in implementation of agreements reached on environmental mitigation • Monitoring – notify authorities of non-compliance issues • Follow grievance redress procedures
<p>Communities affected by construction areas, roads, and transmission lines</p>	<p>Villages in Ta Bhing, Ca Dy and Thanh My communes of Nam Giang District.</p> <p>Location and numbers of people to be determined by further studies.</p>	<p>Same as “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<p>As for “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>	<p>As for “Communities to be resettled in reservoir area”</p>
<p>Financiers</p>	<p>Government of Vietnam</p> <p>ADB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment rights (as provided in mandates of international organizations, national commerce law, trade treaties, procurement regulations, etc) • Rights for recourse to arbitration prescribed in international agreements, or prescribed in contracts made in the country that invoke international charters (e.g. FIDIC) • Right to invest in property in accordance with national legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment risk (composed of competitive risk, market risk, political risk and project risks) • Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with national laws and regulations • Compliance with safeguard policies (IFIs, ECAs etc) • Implement industry standards and international good practice (e.g. Equator Principles) • Corporate behavior linked to national laws and international commitments, where they are codified in national law • Compliance with development orientation (for development finance institutions) • Responsible to shareholder expectations

<p>Vietnamese Mass Organizations:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatherland Front • Youth Union • Women’s Union • Farmer’s Associations • Motherland Front • Radio Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights established under governing law and mandate of the organization • Right of access to information • Right to consultation and participation in decision-making processes • Right to seek redress in case of violations of the rights of interest groups or contractual violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks to interests of its membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate representation of the views of interest groups • Objective monitoring and analysis • Independence / disclosure of interests
<p>NGO’s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF • World Vision • FIDR • BirdLife International • International River Network • IUCN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights established under governing law and mandate of the organization • Rights to freedom of expression (including representation of environmental interests as defined in international conventions and national legislation) • Right to seek redress in case of violations of the rights of interest groups or contractual violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks to interests of its membership • Risks to the environment, endangered species • Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate representation of the views of interest groups • Objective monitoring and analysis • Independence / disclosure of interests
<p>Consultants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PECC3 • HPPMB3’s Resettlement Consultant (when hired) • SWECO International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights established under governing law and mandate of the organization • Rights under commercial law • Contractual rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and financial risks • Unforeseen impacts • Professional risk • Reputational risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow national standards and procedures and donor policies • Good practice • Act in accordance with corporate guidance and statements of corporate social responsibility • Accurate representation of the views of interest groups • Independent monitoring and evaluation

Annex 2: Agenda of the First Multi-stakeholder Workshop, 10th February 2006.

Time	Content/Activity	Notes
07:30 – 08:00	Registration	
08:00 – 08:15	Welcome speech	District representative
08:15 – 08:30	Overview of Song Bung 4	HPPMB3
08:30 – 08:45	Q&A on SB4 overview	Consultant
08:45 – 09:00	Overview of environmental impact issues	Consultant
09:00 – 09:15	Q&A on environmental impact issues	Facilitators
09:15 – 09:30	Overview of social impact issues	Consultant
09:30 – 09:45	Q&A on social impact issues	Facilitators
09:45 – 10:00	Coffee Break	Facilitators
10:00 – 10:45	Small Focus Group Work on IMPACTS > Discussion, identification of further impacts > Ranking of impacts	Facilitators With inputs from Consultants
10:45 – 11:30	Small Focus Groups report to plenary > Results and rationale of ranking > International & local consultants comments > General discussion	Facilitators
11:30 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 13:30	Open Q&A with A Vuong representatives (Focus: Resettlement issues)	Facilitators
13:30 – 13:45	Overview of ADB's social safeguard and disclosure requirements	Consultant
13:45 – 14:00	Q&A on ADB's social safeguard requirements	Facilitators
14:00 – 14:15	Overview of environmental MITIGATION issues	Consultant
14:15 – 14:20	Q&A on environmental MITIGATION issues	Facilitators
14:20 – 14:30	Overview of social MITIGATION plans to date	Consultant
14:30 – 14:40	Q&A on social MITIGATION plans to date	Facilitators
14:40 – 15:10	Small Focus Group Work on MITIGATION ▪ Discussion & ranking of environmental and social/resettlement mitigation ▪ Brainstorming & consensus on mitigation tools	Facilitators
15:10 – 15:40	Small Focus Groups report to plenary	Facilitators
15:40 – 16:00	International & local consultants comments and presentation of WRRC (Water Resources Review Committee)	Consultant and Tim McGrath
16:00 – 16:15	Final comments on workshop content	Consultant
16:15 – 16:30	Closing remarks	District representative



General Layout and Anticipated Resettlement Areas



Social and Environmental Impact Posters

Annex 4: Invited Stakeholders to the First Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 10th February 2006 at Nam Giang

Interst Group	Organization
National & Others	EVN
	MoNRE
	ADB
	HPPMB3
	Song Thanh Nature Reserve
	PECC3
	SWECO International (International and Domestic Consultants)
	Ban Dieu Hanh Tong The Tai Nguyen Nuoc Luu Vuc Song Vu Gia (WRRC)
District (Nam Giang)	People's Committee
	Fatherland Front
	District Department of DoNRE
	District Department of DARD
	District Department of Planning and Investment
	District Department of Health
	District Department of Education
	District Department of Transportation
	Youth Union
	Womens Union
	Land Administration Division
	Farmer's Association
	Finance Department
	District Police
District (Dong Giang)	People's Committee
	District Department of DoNRE
	District Department of DARD
Communes	Zuoih Commune
	Ta Bhing Commune
	Cha Val Commune
	Thanh My Municipality
	Ma Cooih Commune
	Ka Dang Commune
Villages (Resettlees)	Pa Rum A
	Pa Rum B
	Pa Dhi
	Thon No. 2
	Vinh
Villages (Host Communities)	Pa Pang
	Cong Don
	Khe Zouih
	Khe Rong
A Vuong Resettlers	Commune where the Resettled People used to Live
	Commune where the Resettled People Moved to
	One Village that was Resettled
	One Village (Host Village) where the Resettled People Moved to
NGO	WWF
	World Vision
	FIDR (Foundation for International Development/Relief)
	BirdLife International
	International Rivers Network
	IUCN
American Museum of Natural History	

Annex 5: List of Participants at the First Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 10th February 2006 at Nam Giang

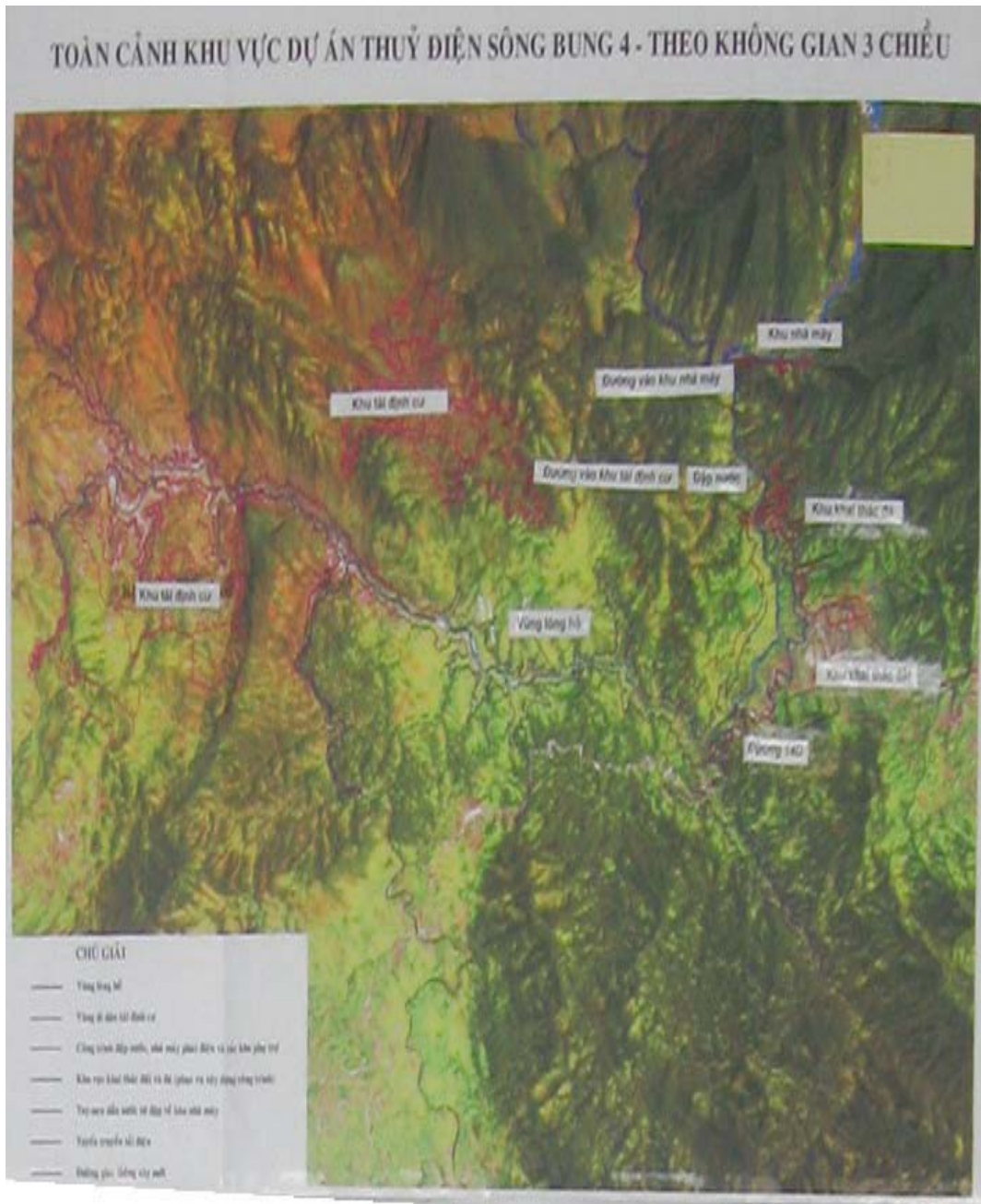
No.	Name	Office Title and Address	Tel. No.
	Nguyen Nhat Tuyen	ADB specialist	04.933 1374
	Bho Nuoch Chien	Secretary of the Communist Party, Thach My district	0511 840 546
	Nguyen Minh Chien	Project Management Board	0905 717 727
	Tran Quang Khai	Construction consultants in Electrical Company no. 3 (ATD 3)	08 930 7756
	Vu Thi Hien	MONRE	0912 377 735
	Le Thi Ngoc Quynh	Electricity Vietnam (EVN)	0913 203 384
	Tran Nguyen Quang Huy	ATD 3	0903 187 707
	Nguyen Thai Vu	PECC3	08 930 7756
	Do Dinh Hon	PECC3	0914 113 486
	Tran Thi Vu Thu	PECC3	0988 253 852
	Dao Thi Viet Nga	International River Network	0904 368 463
	Nobuko	FIDR	0511 871 279
	Dinh Ngoc Dieu	FIDR	0905 058 052
	Barnuy Long	WWF	0511 810 753
	Tran Huy Chuong	ADB specialist	0903 703 357
	Pham Thi Nhu	Planning and Financing Department, Nam Giang District	0510 792 305
	Tran Vuong Thinh	District Radio Station	
	Do Tuan	Song Thanh reserved area	0914 300 627
	Tran Thanh Hai	District People Committee	0914 001 637
	Doan Van Thanh	DONRE	0913 409 750
	Nguyen Van Binh	Division of Education and Training	0511 792 232
	Nguyen Tien Dung	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	0511 792 225
	Nguyen Sau	District Youth Union	0905 261 246
	Vu Thi Ngoc Tran	NIAPP	0913 385 282
	Nguyen Van Truong	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	
	Cho Ram Nhien	Chairman of Nam Giang CPC	
	Hoang Trong Dung	Chief Officer of Nam Giang CPC	
	Gio Rong Nang	Secretary of Communist Party in Ta Bhung Commune	
	Tagon Dha	Cong Don Village, Zuoih commune	099 451 001
	Tagon Auoc	Cong Don Village, Zuoih commune	
	Bui Cong Luong	Economic department	0510 840245
	Lam Quang Hinh	NIAPP	0988 182 821
	Dao Huy Khue	NIAPP	0913 553 353
	Nguyen Ha Hue	NIAPP	0913 520 818
	Le Trung Thong	NIAPP	0912 075 558
	Tran Thi Binh	Forest planning and surveying agency	04 689 0946
	La Lim Hau	District Farmer Union	0953 816 58/ 840 346
	Briu Gounh	District Women Union	0510 845 036
	Vo Van Chuong	Front Fatherland	840 251
	Tra Thanh Hoang	Chief of District Police	792 211
	Nguyen Huu Duong	Division of Infrastructure Economics	792 213
	Le Duc Phuc	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	792 224
	Ri A Nhung	Chairman of Thach My District centre	840 208

	Bshing Dong	Pa Dhi village, Zuoaih Commune	
	Alang Xpup	Pa Dhi village, Zuoaih commune, Secretary of Communist Party	
	Bling Dam	Con Don Village, Zuoaih Commune	
	Alang Xrat		
	Tran Tan Tai	Heath Division	840 162/ 0905 606 016
	Bling Da	Ka Dang Ta Bhing	
	Bnuoch Toui	Prum B Xa	
	Poloong Nhieu	Pa Rum A village	
	Bhling De	Pa Rum B village	
	Alang Don	Anthropological Division	
	Chau Van Ngo	Vice chief officer of DPC	
	Le Van Luyen	Economic Department, Dong Giang District	
	Nguyen Minh Bao	Natural Resources and Environment Division, Dong Giang District	
	Alang Trach	Vice chairman of Me Linh CPC	
	Briu Le	Chairman of Dang CPC	
	Alang Mai	Vice chairman of Nam Giang DPC	792 412/ 0905 123 697
	Tongol Kia	Ta Ta Binh (Chairman of CPC)	792 035

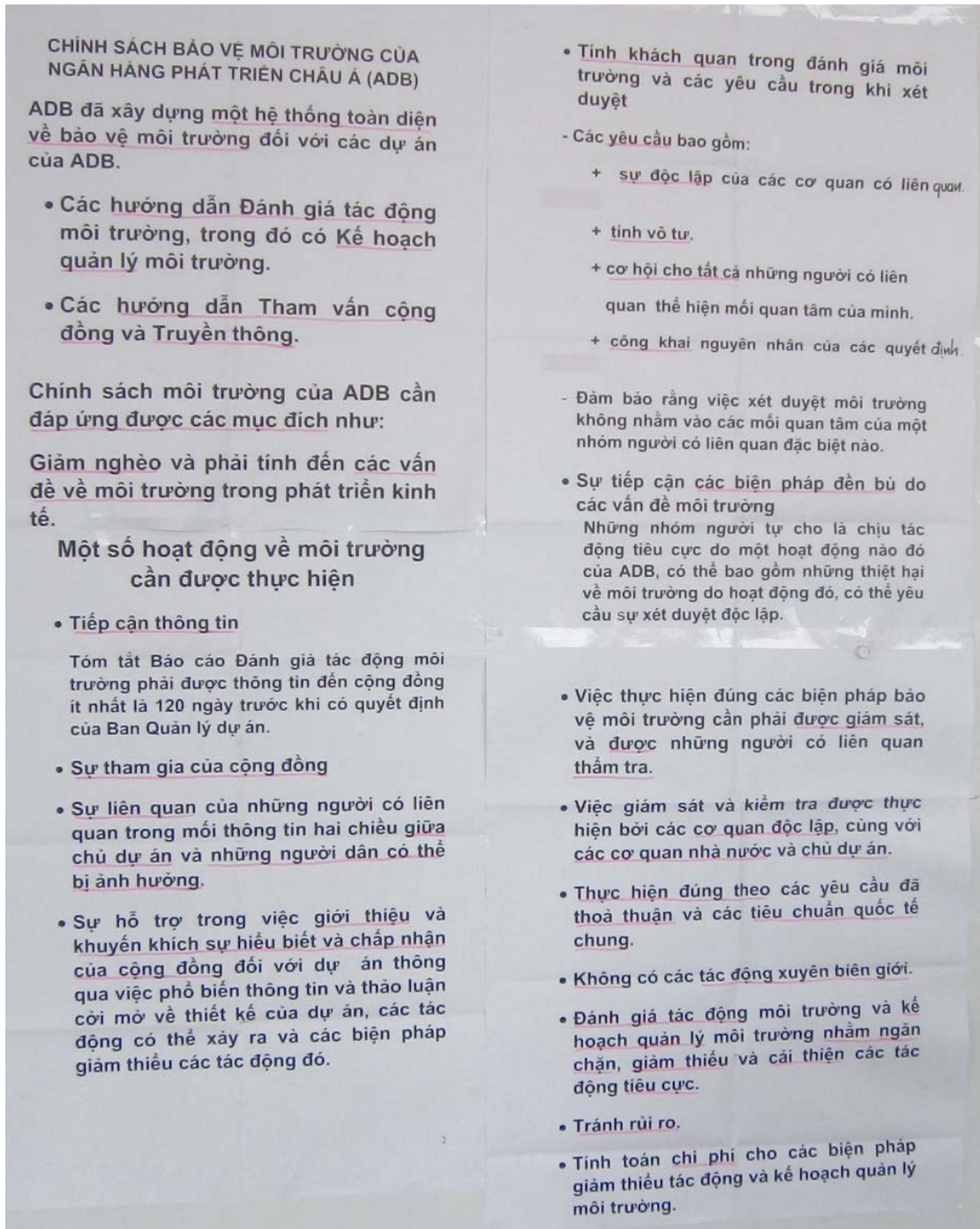
Annex 6: Agenda of the Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop, Tam Ky, 27th April 2006

Time	Content/Activity	Presenter
07:00 – 07:30	Registration	
07:30 – 07:45	Welcome Speech	Province Representative
07:45 – 08:00	Presentation of Water Resource Review Committee (WRRC)	Tim McGrath
08:00 – 08:20	Overview of Vu Gia River Basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Resources in the River Basin ▪ Planned Hydropower Developments in the River Basin ▪ Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project ▪ Likely Operation Regime of Future Hydropower Projects in the River Basin ▪ Multipurpose Aspects 	HPPMB3
08:20 – 09:00	Results of Hydrodynamic Modelling Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope of Study ▪ Operation Studies ▪ Sediment Erosion Studies ▪ Flow Regime Studies ▪ Reservoir Issues 	SIWRR
09:00 – 09:30	Identified Downstream Environmental Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope of Environmental Impact Study ▪ Flow Patterns ▪ Water Quality ▪ Aquatic Ecosystem ▪ Others 	Dr. Nhung
09:30 – 09:45	Coffee Break	
09:45 – 10:15	Identified Downstream Social Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope of Social Impact Study ▪ Fishery ▪ Access to Water for Domestic Use and Irrigation ▪ Others 	Mr. Thong
10:15 – 11:00	Small Focus Group Work on IMPACTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions on Identified Downstream Impacts ▪ Consensus on Impacts 	Facilitators with input from Consultants
11:00 – 11:30	Small Focus Groups Report to Plenary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of Results ▪ Comments by the Consultant 	Facilitators
11:30 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 13:30	Overview of ADB's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies	Dr. Nhung & Mr. Thong
13:30 – 14:00	Anticipated Downstream Environmental Mitigation Measures	Dr. Nhung
14:00 – 14:30	Anticipated Downstream Social Mitigation Measures	Mr. Thong
14:30 – 14:45	Coffee Break	
14:45 – 15:30	Small Focus Group Work on MITIGATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions on Mitigation Measures ▪ Consensus on Mitigation Measures 	Facilitators with input from Consultants
15:30 – 16:00	Small Focus Groups Report to Plenary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of Results ▪ Comments by the Consultant 	Facilitators
16:00 – 16:15	Summary of Workshop	Consultant
16:15 – 16:30	Closing Remarks	Province Representative

Annex 7: Photos of Posters at the Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 27th April 2006 at Tam Ky



Satellite Photomap with an Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project



ADB's Policy on Environmental Protection



Location of Dam and Power Station



Potential Areas for Flooding and Saline Water Intrusion

Annex 8: List of Invited Stakeholders at the Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 27th April 2006 at Tam Ky

Interst Group	Organization
National & Others	EVN
	MoNRE
	ADB
	HPPMB3
	PECC3
	SWECO International (International and Domestic Consultants)
	Ban Dieu Hanh Tong The Tai Nguyen Nuoc Luu Vuc Song Vu Gia (WRRC)
Quang Nam Province	People's Committee
	Fatherland Front
	DoNRE
	DARD
	Department of Planning and Investment
	Flood Committee
	Farmer's Association
	Youth Union
	Womens Union
	Water Supply Companies
	Irrigation Management Companies
	Da Nang City
Water Supply Company	
Nam Giang District	People's Committee
	District Department of DoNRE
	District Department of DARD
Dai Loc District	People's Committee
	District Department of DoNRE
	District Department of DARD
Dong Giang District	People's Committee
	District Department of DoNRE
	District Department of DARD
Duy Xuyen District	People's Committee
	District Department of DoNRE
	District Department of DARD
Dien Ban District	People's Committee
	District Department of DoNRE
	District Department of DARD
Hoi An Town	People's Committee
	District Department of DoNRE
	District Department of DARD
Zuoih Commune	People's Committee
Ta Binh Commune	People's Committee
Thanh My Commune	People's Committee
Ma Cooih Commune	People's Committee
Ka Dang Commune	People's Committee
Dai Son Commune	People's Committee
Dai Hong Commune	People's Committee
Dai Lanh Commune	People's Committee
Dai Dong Commune	People's Committee
Dai Phong Commune	People's Committee
Dai Quang Commune	People's Committee
Dai Nghia Commune	People's Committee
Dai Cuong Commune	People's Committee
Dai Minh Commune	People's Committee
Dai Hoa Commune	People's Committee
NGO	WWF
	World Vision
	FIDR (Foundation for International Development/Relief)
	BirdLife International
	International Rivers Network
IUCN	
American Museum of Natural History	

Annex 9: List of Participants at the Second Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 27th April 2006 at Tam Ky

No	Name	Office Title and Address	Tel. No.
	Nguyen Van Le	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Da Nang	0511 642 267
	Do Dinh Hon	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Da Nang	0511 642 267
	Tran Van Van	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Da Nang	0511 642 267
	Nguyen Thai Vu	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Da Nang	930 7756
	Duong Thi Thanh Truc	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Da Nang	930 7756
	Ngo Gia Hai	ATD3 – Tuyen Son Bridge - Hai Chau – Da Nang	0511 642 267
	Ngo Van Sau	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dmim Commune – Dai Loc District	772 031
	Cao Van Nhap	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dai Nghia Commune – Dai Loc District	0905 300 070
	Le Thien Benh	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dai Phong Commune – Dai Loc District	0988 492 322
	Ngo Tan Dieu	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dai Son Commune – Dai Loc District	
	Le Minh Hai	Land Management Board of Dai Cuong Commune – Dai Loc District	0905 284 302
	Truong Muoi Mot	Quang Nam province’s Mother Land Front	0905 137 925
	Pham Ngoc Long	Chairman of People’s Committee Dai Hong Commune – Dai Loc District	0903 150 045
	Nguyen Thi Anh Thi	Dai Loc District’s Natural Resources and Environment Department	865 462
	Huynh Sau	Chairman of People’s Committee of Dai Hoa Commune – Dai Loc District	0983 764 379
	Hoang Van Nong	Quang Nam Water Construction Company	852 619
	Nguyen Tai	Dong Giang District’s Economic Department	898 258
	Le Thi Tuyet Hanh	Environment Faculty – Quang Nam province’s Natural Resource and Environment Department	859 532
	Nguyen Van Thanh	Mineral Faculty– Quang Nam province’s Natural Resource and Environment Department	810 416
	Nguyen Thanh Hai	Vice Chairman of People’s Committee of Nam Giang District	792 315
	Bui Cong Luong	Economic Department of Nam Giang District	792 329
	Rhia Dung	Chairman of People’s Committee Nam Giang District	840 202
	Bo Linh On	Vice Chairman of People’s Committee Ta Bhang Commune – Nam Giang District	792 035
	Ra Rum Da	Chairman of People Committee Zooih Commune – Nam Giang District	
	Nguyen Tien Dung	Chief of Natural Resource and Environment Department of Nam Giang District	792 224
	Tu Van An	Vice Manager of Natural Recourses and Environment Department of Dien Ban District	867 627
	Thang Duc Suu	Vice Chairman of People’s Committee of Dien Ban District – Quang Nam	0903 584 184
	Tran Hai Ha	Vice Director of Quang Nam Province’s Forestry Management Board	0905 110 791
	Nguyen Thi Lien	Vice Chairwoman of Propaganda and Instruction Board – Quang Nam Province’s Woman Association	812 488

	Le Thanh Chau	Chairman of Quang Nam Province's Farmer Association	0913 429 910
	A Vo To Nhua	General Secretary of Ma Cooih Commune – Dong Giang District	798 947
	Vu Minh Thien	Southern Institute of Water Resources Science	0919 175 647
	Pham The Vinh	Southern Institute of Water Resources Science	0913 607 775
	Dang Thuy Nga	WWF	0982 260 673
	Tim Mao		
	Tran Huy Chuong	Vu Gia River Management Board	0903 703 357
	Pradeep Perera	ADB	
	Nguyen Cong Dung	Vice Chairman of People's Committee of Duy Xuyen District	0913 415 551
	Tran Thi Kieu Oanh	Natural Resources and Environment Department of Duy Xuyen District	877 532
	Huynh Hoang	Quang Nam Province 's Flood Broadcasting and Preventing Office	0905 342 592
	Huynh Van Muoi	Quang Nam Province's Investment and Planning Department	0905 475 777
	Nguyen Tang Thuong	People's Committee Office of Quang Nam	0913 497 099
	Vu Pham Thao	People's Committee Office of Quang Nam	090 818 9395
	Kham	People's Committee Office of Quang Nam	
	Pham Phuoc Toan	Quang Nam province's Natural Recourses and Environment	0905 132 193
	Tran Muoi Mot	Project Implementation Unit 3	0914 115 472
	Diep	Fishery Expert	
	Ha Hue	Society Expert	
	Bich Ngoc	Public Relation Consultant	
	Nguyen Thi Kim Nhung	Environmental Expert	

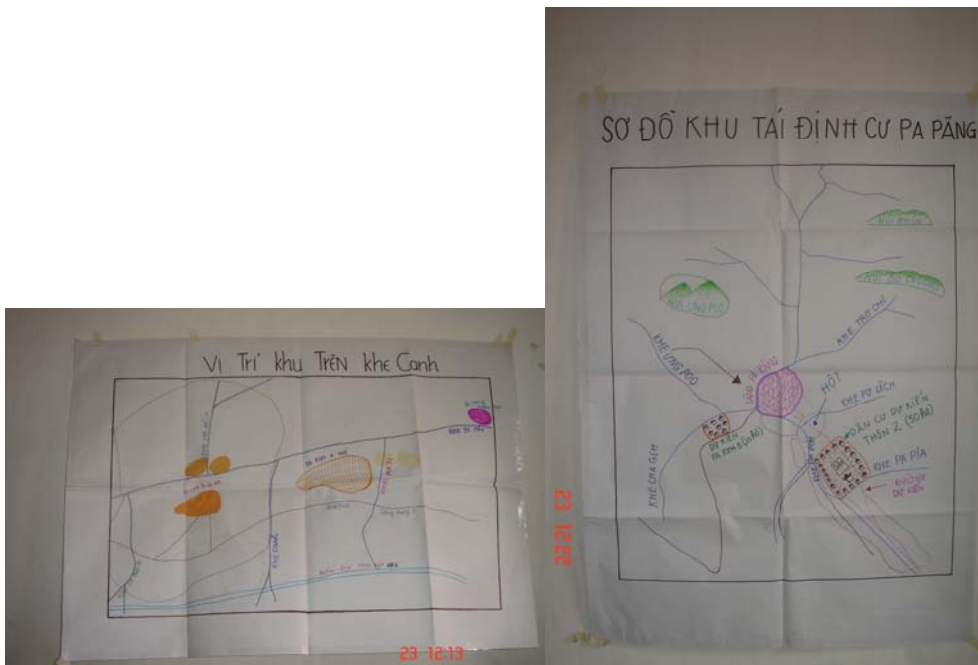
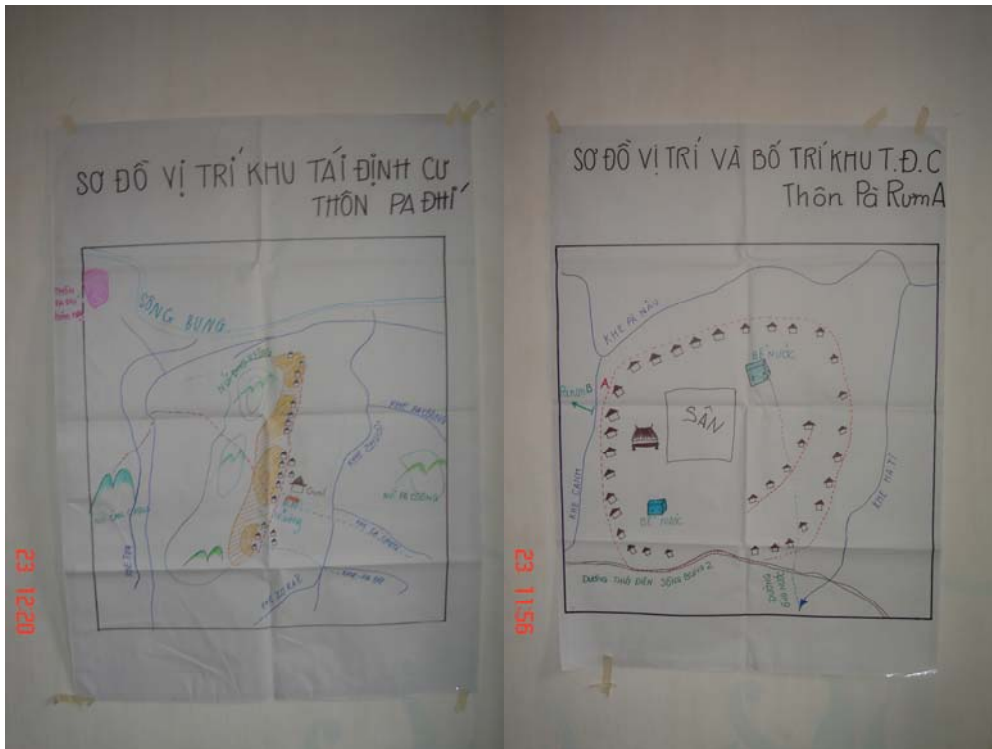
Annex 10: Agenda for the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop, Nam Giang 25th July 2006

Time	Content/Activity	Notes
07:30 – 08:00	Registration	
08:00 – 08:15	Welcome Speech	District Representative
08:15 – 09:00	Introduction, Purpose of the Workshop, Video of Village Consultations, Participants Expectations	Facilitators
09:00-10:00	Subject A and Subject C-Presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project • Overview of ADB's Safeguard Policies • Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures • Social Impacts and Resettlement Plans-Downstream 	Consultant
09:00-10:00	Subject B-Small Group Work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures • Resettlement Sites, Access Options and Village Layout 	Facilitators
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 11:30	Subject A-Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions on Environmental Mitigation Measures • Consensus on Environmental Mitigation Measures 	Facilitators
10:30 – 11:30	Subject B-Small Group Work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Land, House and other Fixed Assets • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Physical Cultural Resources 	Facilitators
10:30-11:30	Subject C-Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions on Downstream Mitigation Measures and Proposal for Plan/Entitlements 	Facilitators
11:30 – 13:00	Lunch	
13.00 – 14.00	Social and Resettlement Presentations for Leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impacts and Resettlement Plans-Reservoir • Social Impacts and Resettlement Plans-Project Lands 	Consultant
14:00-15:00	Subject A: Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss about impacts and mitigations during construction phase • Discuss about general mitigations measures like: community based forest management, environmental protection, training and propaganda.... 	Facilitators
13:00-15:00	Subject B-Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Crops and Trees, and other Productive Assets • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Livelihoods • Plan/Entitlements for Loss of Common Property and Infrastructure 	Facilitators
13:00-15:00	Subject C-Small Group Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued Discussions on Downstream Mitigation Measures and Proposal for Plan/Entitlements • Consensus on Downstream Mitigation Measures and Proposal for Plan/Entitlements 	Facilitators
15:00 – 15:15	Coffee Break	
15:15 – 16:15	Small Focus Groups Report to Plenary	Facilitators
16:15 – 16:45	Review of Outstanding Issues Raised by Participants	Facilitators
16:45-17:00	Closing of Workshop	District Representative

Annex 11: Photos of Posters at the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 27th April 2006 at Tam Ky



Different House Designs for Resettlers



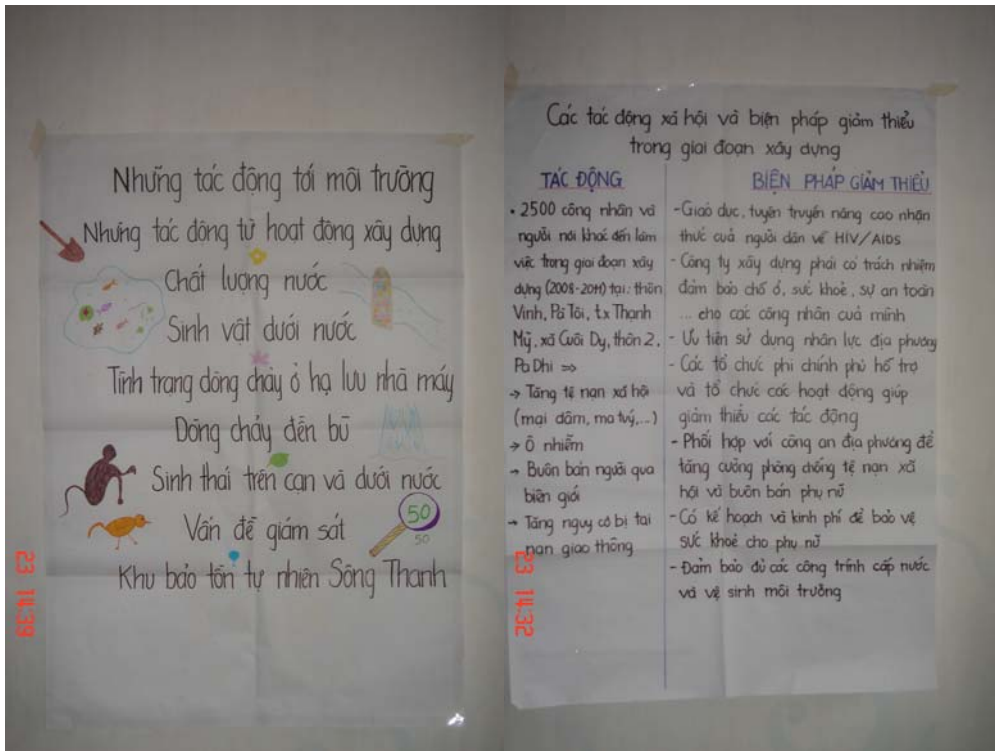
Resettlement Plans



Land Use Plan Pha Dhi



Land Use Plan Pa Pang



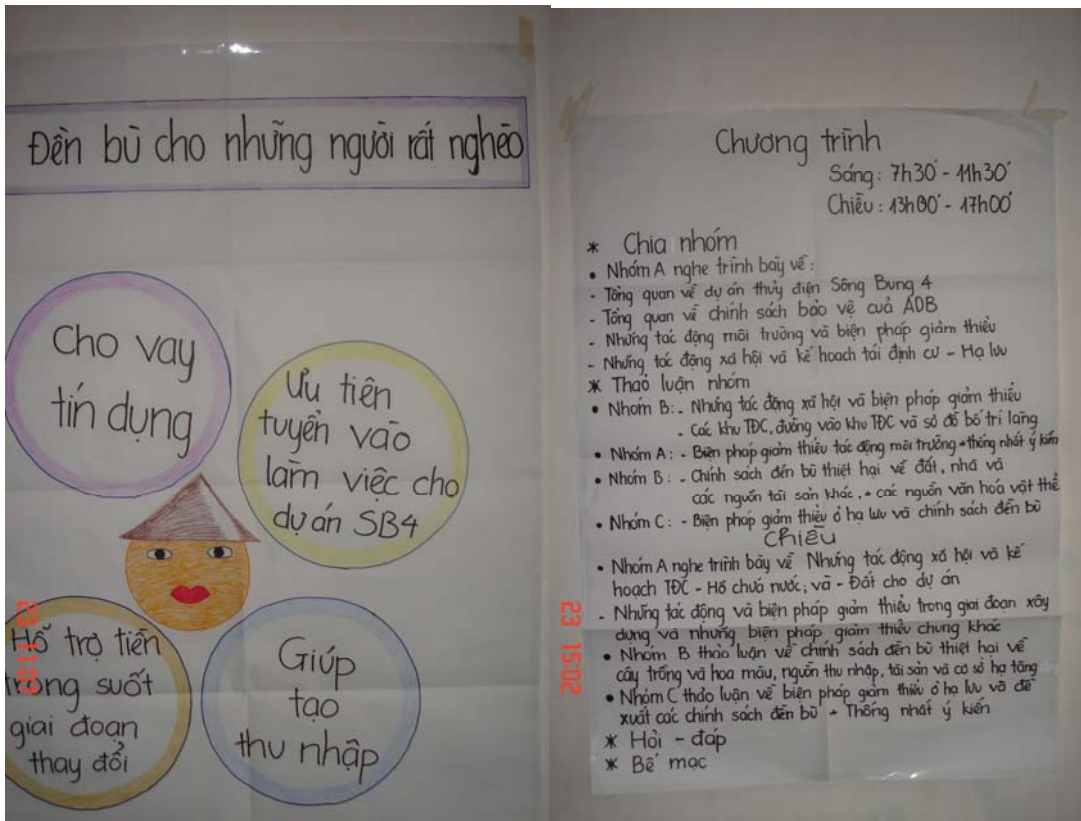
Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation



Implementation Plan

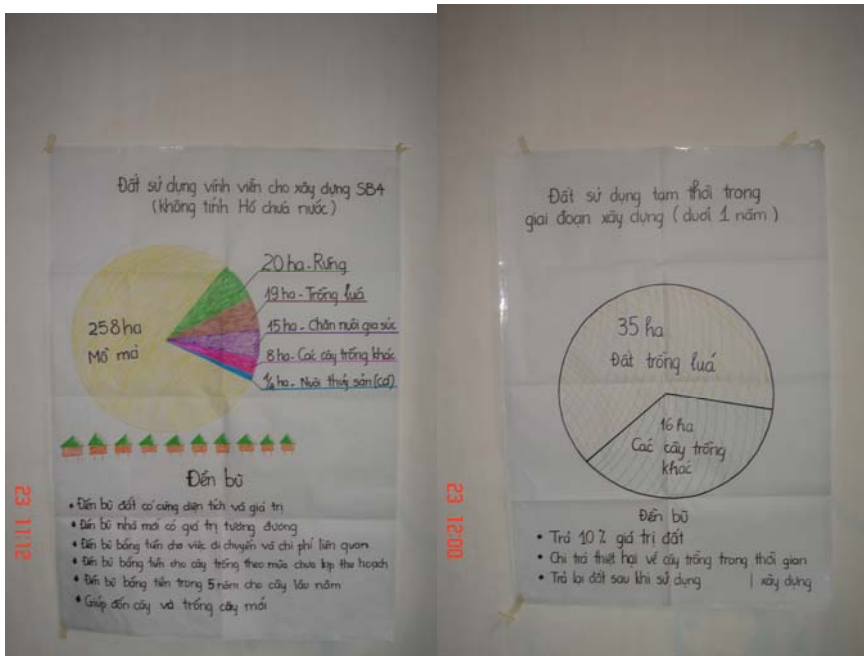


Grievance Procedure



Compensation for Poor

Agenda



Land Use for Resettlers

Land Use for Project Lands

Annex 12: List of Invited Stakeholders at the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 27th April 2006 at Tam Ky

Interst Group	Organization	Group
National & Others	EVN	A
	MoNRE	A
	ADB	
	HPPMB3	May Choose
	Song Thanh Nature Reserve	A
	PECC3	May Choose
	SWECO International (International and Domestic Consultants)	
	Ban Dieu Hanh Tong The Tai Nguyen Nuoc Luu Vuc Song Vu Gia (WRRC)	C
Quang Nam Province	People's Committee	A
	DoNRE	A
	DARD	C
Nam Giang District	People's Committee	A
	Fatherland Front	A
	District Department of DoNRE	A
	District Department of DARD	C
	District Department of Planning and Investment	A
	District Department of Health	A
	District Department of Education	A
	District Department of Transportation	A
	Youth Union	A
	Womens Union	A
	Land Administration Division	A
	Farmer's Association	A
	Finance Department	A
	District Police	A
Dong Giang District	People's Committee	C
	District Department of DoNRE	C
	District Department of DARD	C
Dai Loc District	People's Committee	C
	District Department of DoNRE	C
	District Department of DARD	C
Communes	Zuoih Commune	B
	Ta Bhing Commune	B
	Cha Val Commune	B
	Thanh My Municipality	A
	Ca Dy Commune	A
	Ma Cooih Commune	C
	Ka Dang Commune	C
	Dai Son Commune	C
Affected Villages	Pa Rum A	B
	Pa Rum B	B
	Pa Dhi	B
	Thon Hai	B
	Thon Vinh	B
	Pa Toi	B
	Pa Dau	C
	Dau Go	C
	Thac Can	C
Host Villages	Ta Pang	B
NGO	WWF	
	World Vision	
	FIDR (Foundation for International Development/Relief)	
	BirdLife International	
	International Rivers Network	
	IUCN	
	American Museum of Natural History	

A: Environmental
 B: Villagers
 C: Downstream

Annex 13: List of Participants at the Third Multi-stakeholder Workshop on 27th April 2006 at Tam Ky

No.	Name	Office title and address	Telephone no.
1.	Alang Don	Anthropological Division	
2.	Arat Crum	Pa Dau 2 village	
3.	Barnuy Long	WWF	0511 810 753
4.	Bhat Chau	District Farmer Union	
5.	Bho Nuoch Chien	Secretary of the communist party, Thach My district	0511 840 546
6.	Bling Da	Ka Dang Ta Binh	
7.	Bling Dong	Pa Dhi village, Zuoih commune	
8.	Briu Gounh	District Women Union	0510 845 036
9.	Bui Anh	Dai Son commune	
10.	Bui Duc Loi	Chief of Divison of Natural Resources and Environment	
11.	Cao Tien Dai	Pa Dhi village	
12.	Chau Van Ngo	Vice chief officer of DPC	
13.	Cho Ram Nhien	Chairman of Nam Giang CPC	
14.	Cuong	ATD 3	
15.	Dao Thi Viet Nga	International River Network	0904 368 463
16.	Dinh Ngoc Phuong	Division of Infrastructure economics	
17.	Do Dinh Hon	ATD 3	0914 113 486
18.	Gap	Division of Agriculture	
19.	Hoang Trong Dung	Chief Officer of Nam Giang CPC	
20.	Huynh Van Thuong	Mosaid Plan	
21.	Lang Uon	Pa Dau 2 village	
22.	Le Cong Be	Song Thanh Natural Preserver	
23.	Le Duc Phuc	Divison of Natural Resources and Environment	792 224
24.	Le Van Loi	Dai Son commune	
25.	Ngo Cong Thanh	Vietnam International Development and Support Organization	
26.	Nguyen Huu Phuoc	Kcady commune	
27.	Nguyen Ngoc Dung	Department of Natural Resources and Environment	
28.	Nguyen Sau	District Youth Union	0905 261 246
29.	Nguyen Tan Dieu	Dai Son commune	
30.	Nguyen Thai Vu	ATD 3	08 930 7756
31.	Nguyen Tien Dung	Division of Natural Resources and Environment	0511 792 225
32.	Nguyen Van Binh	Division of education and training	0511 792 232
33.	Nguyen Van Hong	Front Fatherland	(0510).840-251
34.	Nguyen Van Phuong	Vice chairman of Nam Giang DPC	
35.	Nhan	Officer of DPC	
36.	Nhung	Institute of Environment	
37.	Pham Phu Phi	Vietnam International Development and Support Organization	
38.	Pham Thi Nhu	Planning and Financing Department, Nam Giang district	0510 792 305
39.	Phan Minh Tien	Economic Department	
40.	Phan Xuan Dong	Economic Department	
41.	Poloong Nhieu	Pa Rum A village	
42.	Tagon Auoc	Cong Don village, Zuoih commune	
43.	Tagon Dha	Cong Don village, Zuoih commune	099 451 001

44.	Tongol Kia	Ta Thinh (Chairman of CPC)	792 035
45.	Tra Thanh Hoang	Chief of district Police	792 211
46.	Tran Quang Khai	Construction consultants in Electrical Company no. 3 (ATD 3)	08 930 7756
47.	Tran Tan Tai	Heath Division	840 162/ 0905 606 016
48.	Tran Thanh Hai	District People Committee	0914 001 637
49.	Truong Cong Kich	Chief of Dai Loc Commune	0913480024