

Life and livelihood of resettled communities from hydropower projects

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Presentation outline



1. Introduction, targets, and research methodology
2. Overview of resettlement policy in Vietnam
3. Life of local people at hydropower resettlement areas
4. Evaluation of causes of the weakness
5. Policy proposals on land reclamation and resettlement on hydropower sector.

Introduction



- Vietnam has been carried out modernization process
- The total area of reclaimed agricultural land in the 2001 – 2007 period is more than 500,000 hectares.
 - From 1995 to 2009, there are 22 large hydropower plants:
 - 81,622 hectares of reclaimed land
 - 39,777 households with 193,780 moved people and resettlement
 - 85% of poor households and ethnic minority
- Power planning VI: 21 hydropower constructions, hundreds of medium and small hydropower plants; 61,570 moved people, 90.5% of them is ethnic minority group.

Land reclamation and resettlement have expanded

Map of Vietnam hydropower development



Source: Map of Electric power VI

Research objectives and methodology



- Objectives:

- Evaluation of social impacts, negative effects of resettlement before building hydropower plants: perspectives of policy making and implementation.
- Proposal making and implementation for resettlement

- Methodology

- Using recognized results and secondary data
- Field trip: Observation, Interview, meeting in group
 - Hoa Binh hydropower plant: more than 15 years of resettlement – Northern
 - Yaly hydropower plant: more than 10 years of resettlement – Southern and Central Highland
 - Tuyen Quang hydropower plant: more than 10 years of resettlement – Northern
 - Ban Ve hydropower plant: more than 10 years of resettlement - Central
 - Questionnaire: 622 households
- data analysis: quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Overview of resettlement policy



Policy: “Ensure the life better or at least the same as the former location”

Overview of resettlement policy



- Decree 151/TTg: Temporary Regulations on land requisition - 1959
- Decision 1792/TTg: Temporary Regulation on compensation for homes, land, ancient trees - 1970
- Decision 168/HĐBT : Compensation of agricultural land, forest land converting to other purposes 1990
- Constitution 1992 and Law of land 1993 : legal properties of organization, individuals will not be nationalized. When the government requisitioned land for public and national security purposes, the above subjects will be compensated.
- Decree 90/1994 - Decree 22/1998 - Decree 197/2004 on compensation, support and resettlement when the State reclaims the land. Decree 197 on setting up a separate project for resettlement.
- Decree 17/2006 - Decree 84/2007 - Decree 69/2009 on the request to update the corresponding compensation at market prices, and set up land development fund
- Decision 34/2010/TTg on compensation and resettlement support for reclaimed land in irrigation, hydroelectric power projects.

- people do not have to pay in case of higher difference
- Support housing, public works construction
- Extend food assistance to a maximum of 36 months, support production health, education, light, visits, procedures for house moving...

Result in four resettlement areas

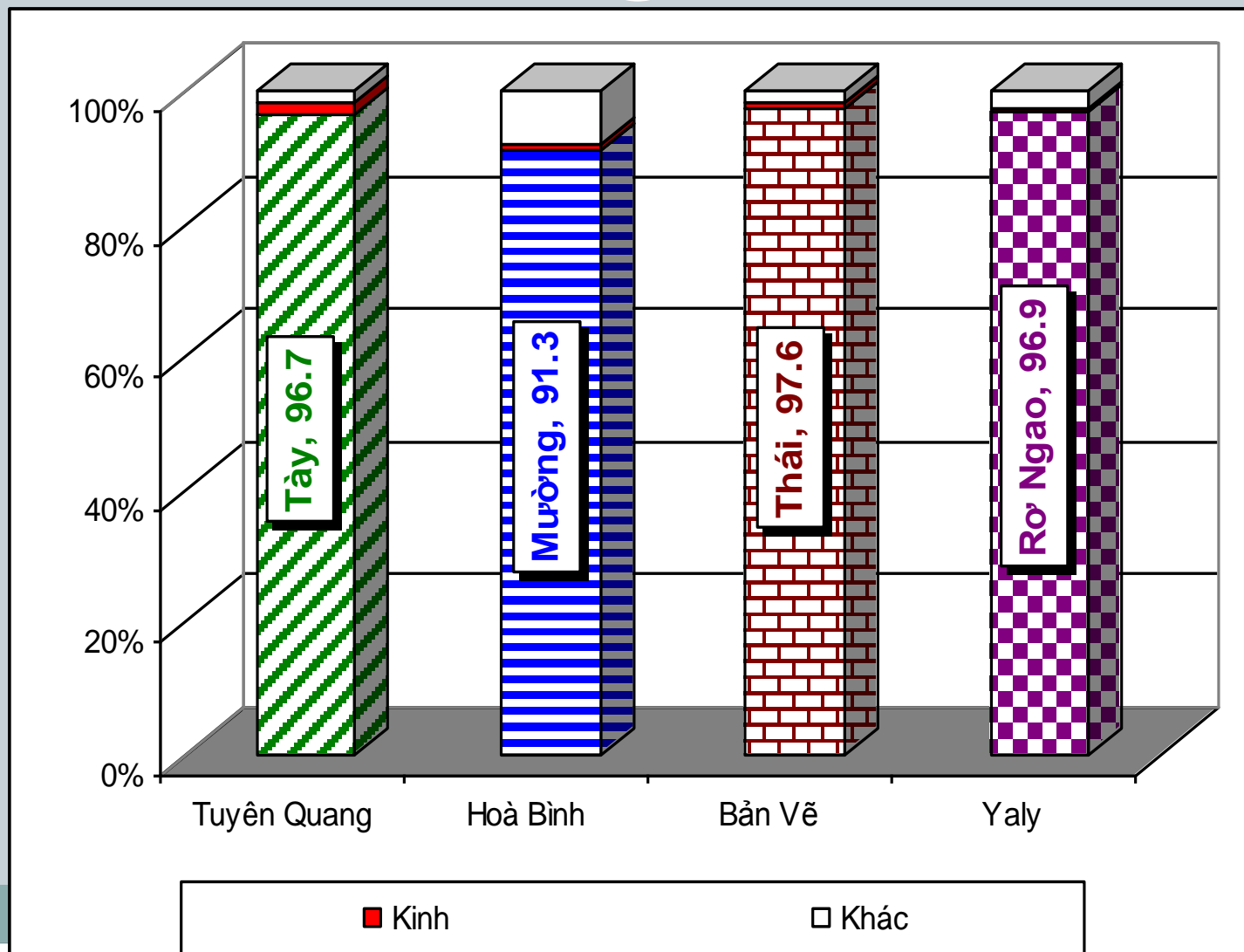


Occupied land and the number of relocated people

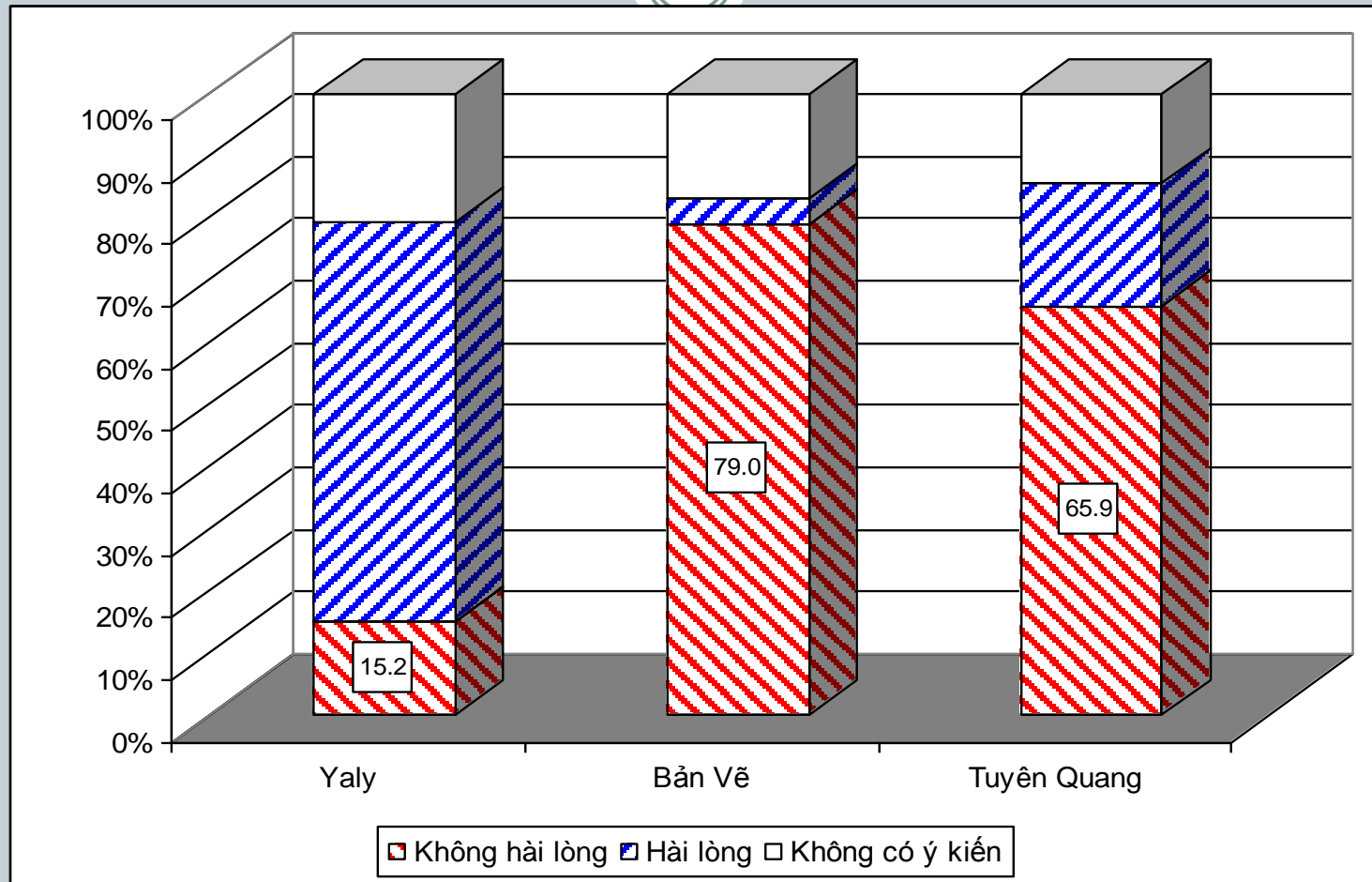


No	Name of plant	Occupied land (hectares)	Relocated people (people)
1	Hoa Binh	75,000	89,720
2	Yaly	6,450	24,610
3	Tuyen Quang	8,000	23,630
4	Ban Ve	5,492	13,790

Ethnic group



Location of resettlement

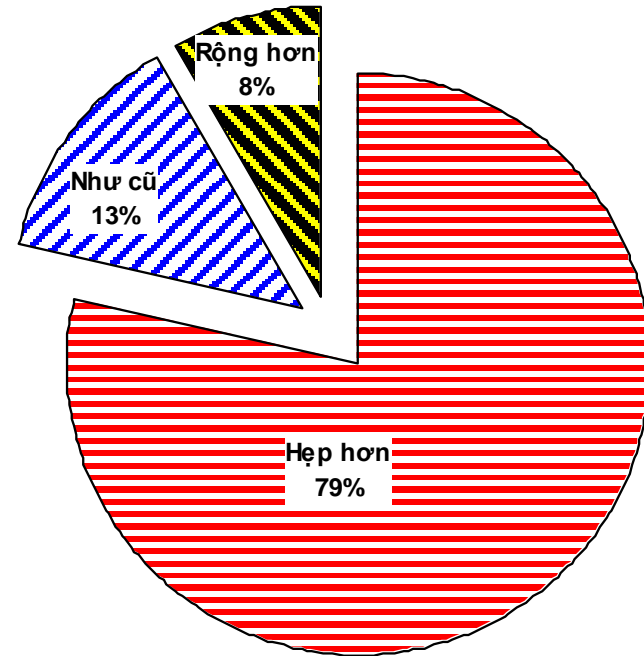


Satisfaction of local people

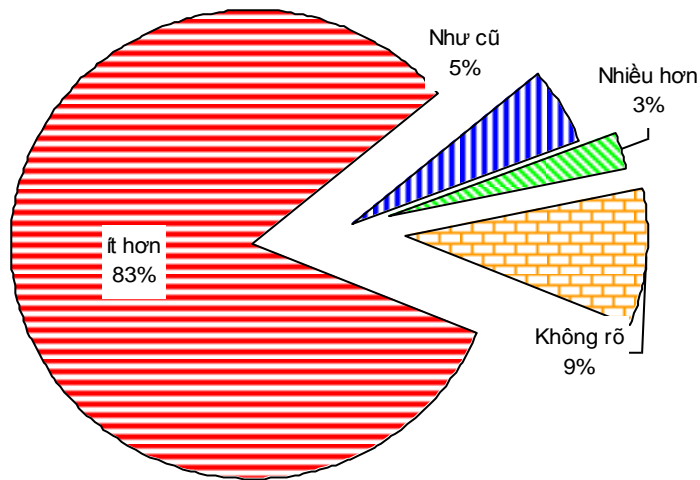
Scale of land compared with the earlier location



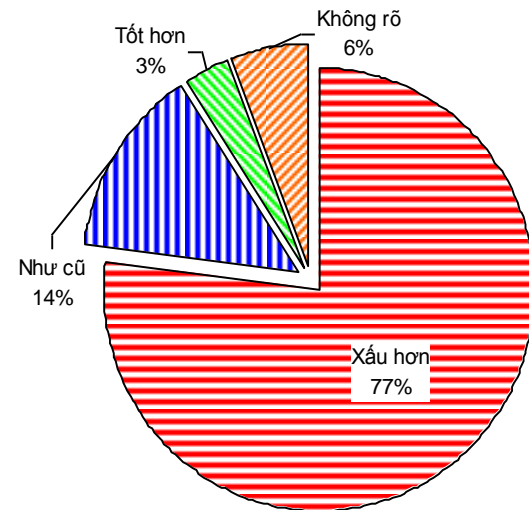
Plant	Scale of land compared with the earlier location		
	<i>Narrower</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>wider</i>
1.Hoa Binh	71.3	16.9	11.8
2. Ban Ve	93.7	4.9	1.4
3. Yaly	53.6	26.5	19.9
4. Tuyên Quang	94.3	5.1	0.6
<i>Average</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>



Land for agriculture production

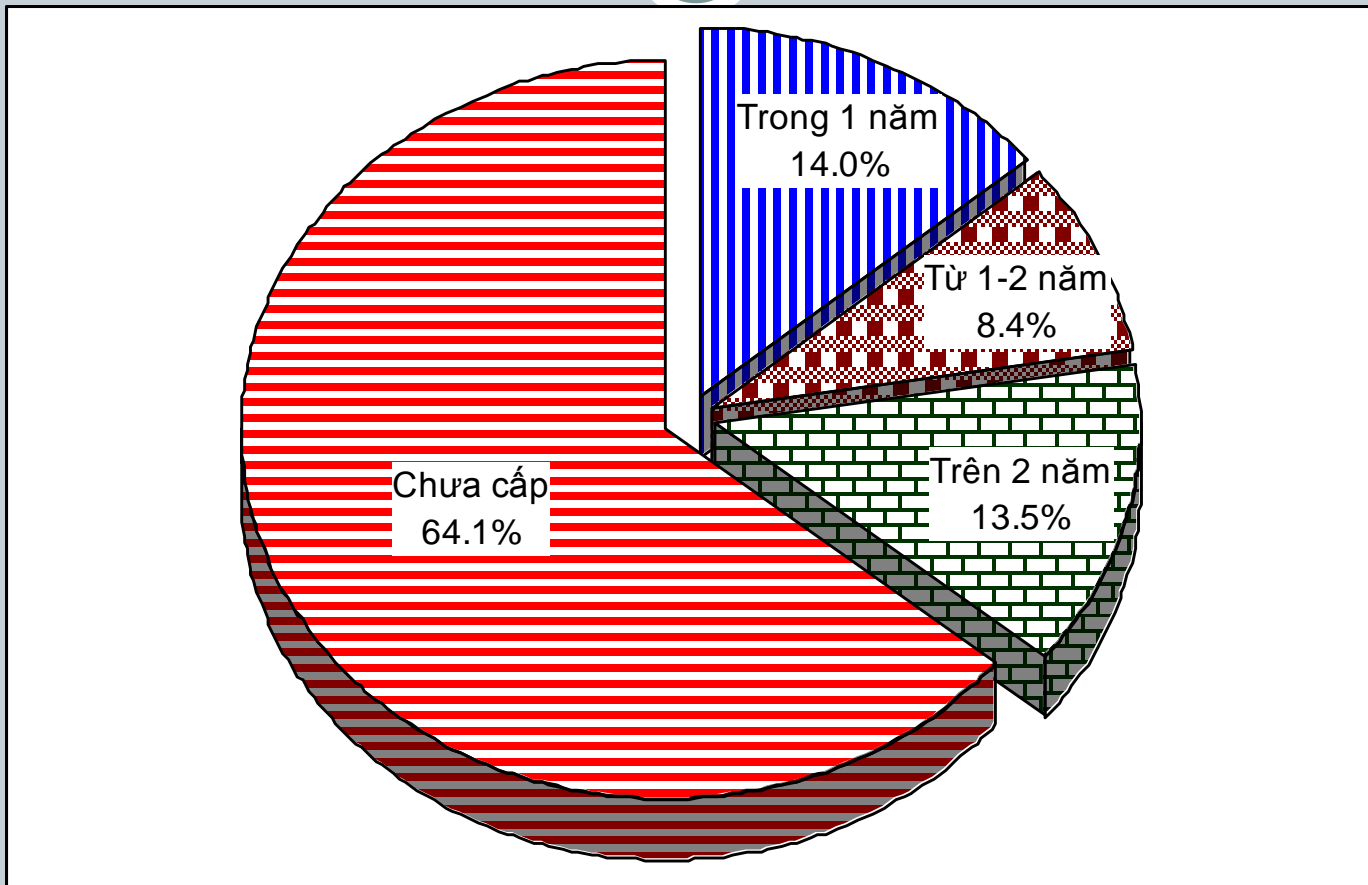


Agricultural land area compared with the earlier location



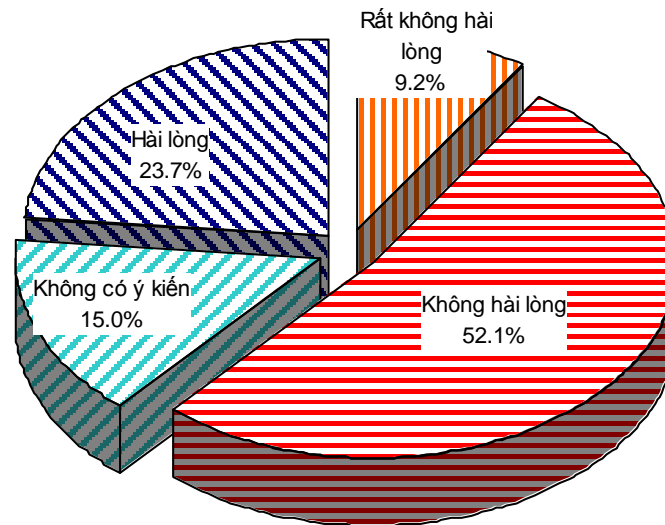
Agricultural land quality compared with the earlier location

Land use certificate



Rate of households who has land certificate

Quality of infrastructure



Norm	Location				average
	Hoa Binh	Ban Ve	Yaly	Tuyen Quang	
<i>1. Negative evaluation</i>	<u>58.0</u>	<u>90.2</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>84.0</u>	<u>61.3</u>
- Far from satisfactory	2.9	27.3	6.0	2.3	9.2
- Not satisfactory	55.1	62.9	4.7	81.7	52.1
<i>2. Positive Evaluation</i>	<u>26.1</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>61.1</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>23.7</u>
- Satisfactory	25.4	0.7	60.4	9.1	23.4
- Very satisfactory	0.7		07		0.3
<i>3. No comment</i>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>15.0</u>
Total	100.0	100,0	100.0	100,0	100.0

Food and agricultural encouragement support



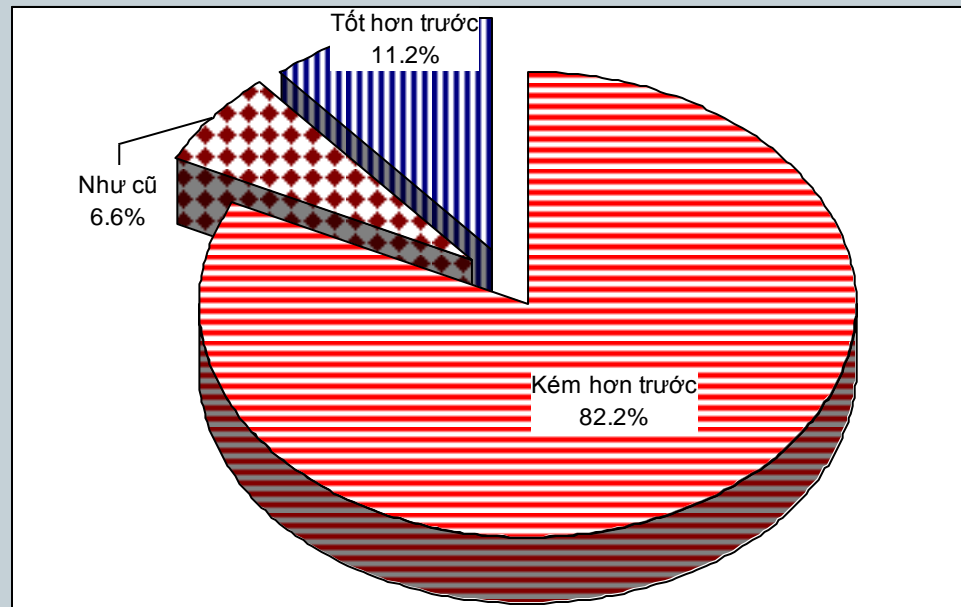
Norm	Resettlement location			Average
	Ban Ve	Yaly	Tuyen Quang	
1. Not enough	98.6	82.6	77.5	86.3
2. Enough	1.4	17.4	22.5	13.7

Evaluation of time for food support

Norm	Resettlement location			Chung
	Bản Vẽ	Yaly	Tuyên Quang	
1. No effect	41.2	48.1	47.5	45.0
2. Normal	11.8	20.3	22.5	17.3
3. effect	47.1	31.6	30.0	37.8

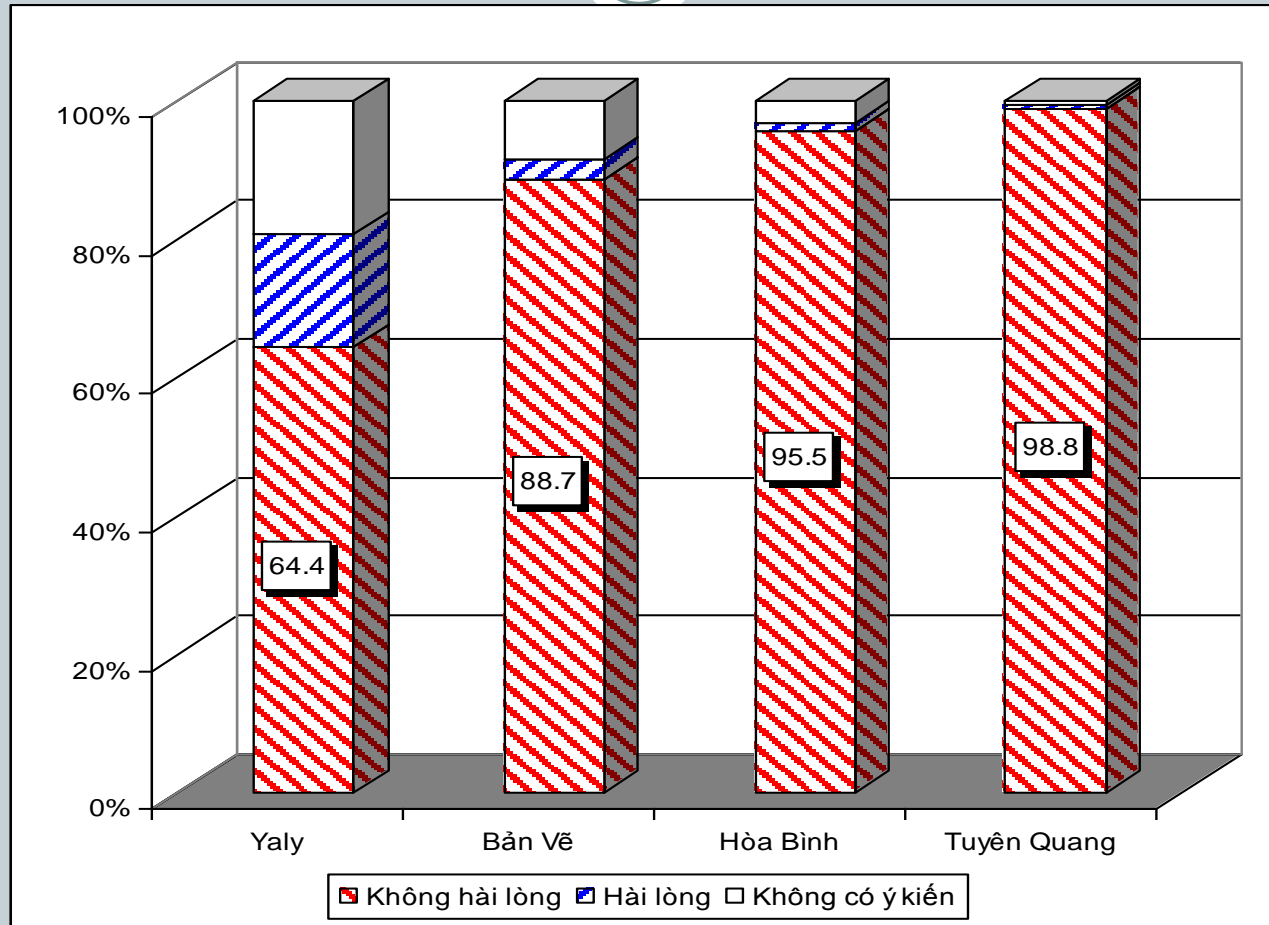
Evaluation of agricultural encouragement support

Life of local people after supporting period

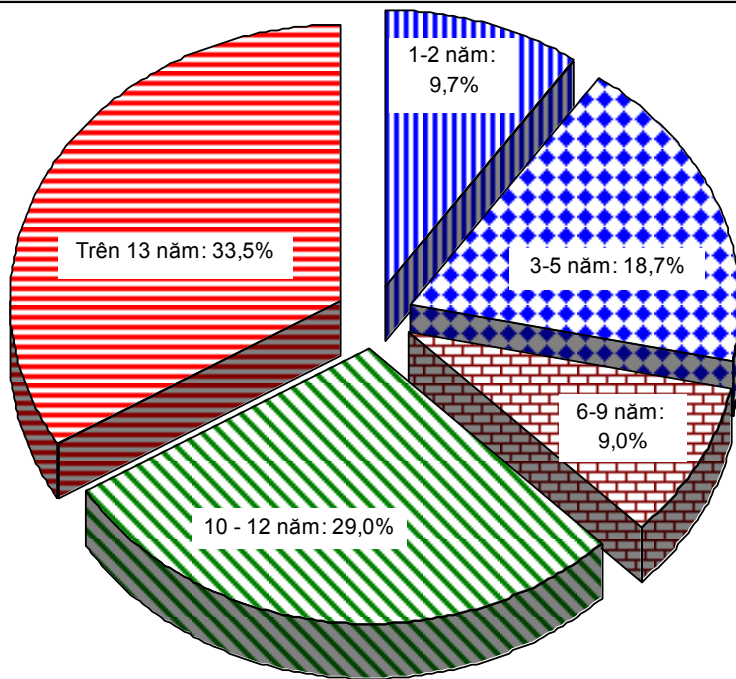


Norm	Hydropower plant				Chung
	Hòa Bình	Bản Vẽ	Yaly	Tuyên Quang	
1. weaker	77,5%	93,0%	60,9%	95,4%	82,2%
2. same	6,5%	4,9%	10,6%	4,6%	6,6%
3. better	15,9%	2,1%	28,5%		11,2%

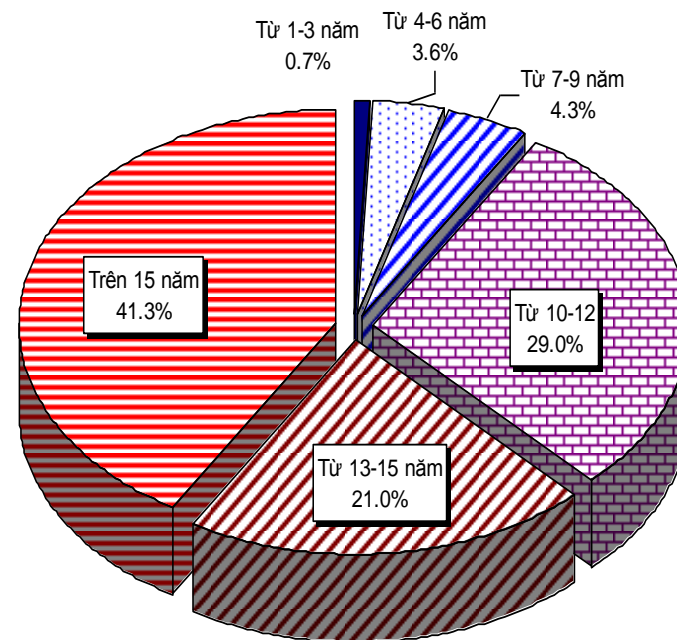
Evaluation of resettlement from opinion of local people



Time for livelihood recovery



Kroong hamlet- Yali hydropower plant



Hao Ly commune – Hoa Binh hydropower plant

Evaluation of causes of weakness



- Compensation policy: just focus on existing losses
- Resettlement location: lack of researches
- Planning and building: lack of auxiliary constructions, agricultural land in particular
- Implementation method: “Give the key into the hands” : lack of the participation of local people
- Resettlement support: just focus on short compensation and support – lack of long support, especially in production
- Lack of combination mechanism between resettlement policy and other policies to make a better life

Policy proposals



- Point of resettlement compensation and support: 10 years program
- Compensation policy:
 - Compensation of indirect and invisible damages
 - Land policy for resettlement
- Implementation method:
 - Make direction of resettlement
 - Not far from the earlier location
 - Participation of local people
 - Role of social organizations and related partners
- Policy for post-resettlement
 - Lengthen the time of support: at least 5 years
 - Time of agricultural encouragement: 5-10 years
 - Combination authority of forest management and secondary forest product

Thank you for your attention!

