

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND TRANSITIONING

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THE PROJECT

- USD \$9 billion refinery with a 40- month construction phase starting in 2014
- 396 ha onshore, 259 offshore
- Located in Economic Zone







AFFECTED COMMUNITIES



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LAND ACQUISITION IN VIETNAM



- All land is owned by The People
- Population density: 296/km²
- Government is pushing for industrial development



THE RESETTLEMENT STORY



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CHALLENGE 1: DIFFICULT TIMING

- Resettlement alongside construction phase
- Rapid, intense environmental and social change
- Influx, traffic, community health challenges



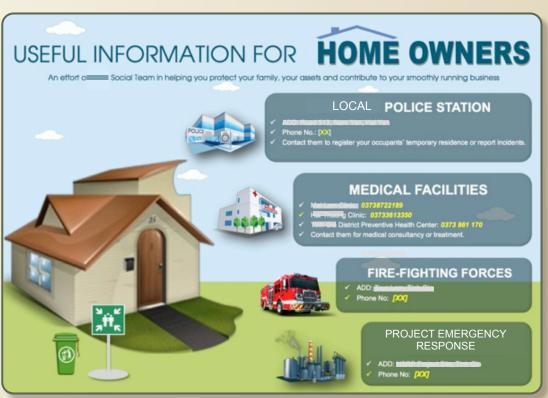
- Manage the immediate social risks: disease outbreaks; traffic accidents; conflict
 - Health knowledge assessments; public health capacity building; community and worker health awareness campaigns
 - Traffic safety





- Community engagement on project activities
 - Manage expectations







- Engagement with EPC to coordinate activities
 - Recruitment support
 - Manage jobseeker database
 - Training



LESSONS LEARNED



- A longer timeframe is better
- Livelihoods programming should start early
- Displacement is trauma. People still feel uncertain no matter what



CHALLENGE 2: WORKING WITH INCOMPLETE DATA

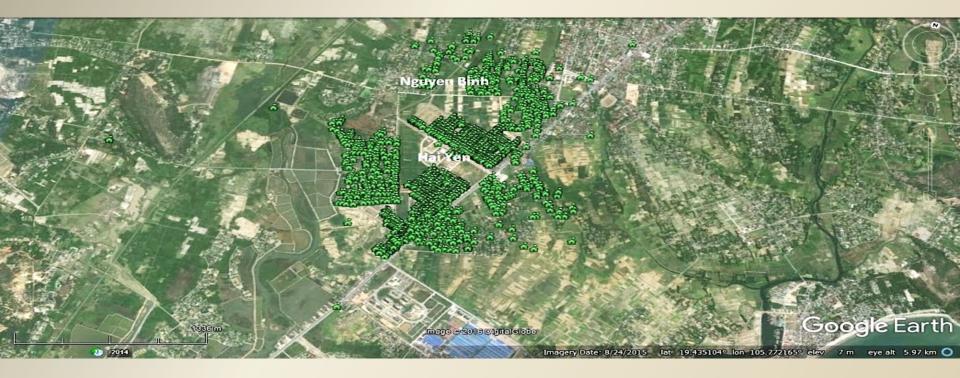
- Baseline data not available for the first phase of resettlement
- Documentation of affected HHs missing
- Government was to write Livelihood Restoration Plan...
- No information management system



- Engaged local government to obtain documents
- Encoding grunt work
- Migrated data to a web-based IMS
- Triangulated with secondary and qualitative data



LESSONS LEARNED



- Heavy front-end data collection overseen by experts
 - Who is affected? Vulnerable? What livelihood assets are affected?
- Do not wait for data
- Implementation of IMS and GIS early on



CHALLENGE 3: TRANSITIONING ALL PEOPLE

- IFC PS 5: "...improve or restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons"
- There is not equal opportunity for all affected people
 - Age; Gender; Geography; Vulnerability



- Soft skills training: career counseling, gardening, housekeeping etc.
- Promoted urban AND rural small business development
 - Small-Medium Enterprise
 - Agribusiness



- Livelihood Extension
 Service project:
 - Over 2,000 households
 - Household assessment and follow-up
 - One-on-one support
 - HouseholdDevelopment Plan





- Livelihood Support for Disadvantaged Groups Project
- Support for non-income generating activities
 - Intergenerational Self-help clubs
 - Community health promotion
 - Microfinance
 - Skills training: household projects, gardening





LESSONS LEARNED



- Hire local service providers to implement projects
- Behaviour change and results take time



KEY LESSONS LEARNED

- Start early
- Be realistic with timing
- Work with local authorities, but don't rely on them
- Front-end data collection
- Invest in information management
- Support income and non-income generating activities
- Hire local service providers/experts



QUESTIONS REMAINING



What are "ideal" livelihoods outcomes amid economic transition and rapid change?

What timeline is appropriate to see results from livelihood interventions, given contract and funding cycles?





CAM O'N THANK YOU SALAMAT!

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