

# HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND FACTORS ENABLING REHABILITATION

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## TÓM TẮT:

This paper examines the livelihood outcomes and adaptation strategies of households who have been involuntarily resettled from the project area of the Son La Hydropower Project in Vietnam to a remote mountain location with an intense scarcity of resources. We collected household data using a double recall, referring to the situation before and after resettlement, and for both the resettled and host households. The results show that resettled households lost income mainly because of a loss in crop output. In response, they tried to intensify crop production by using more fertilizers. The distribution of their farm output and income became less equal after resettlement although land had been distributed equally to all households. The host households had a greater number of opportunities to adapt and increased the cropping frequency of rice, intensified mineral fertilizer use and intensified livestock production, and as a result, their farm output and incomes increased. The livelihood adaptation of both the host and resettled households was strongly conditioned by a lack of available livelihood assets in this remote mountain location; it is therefore questionable whether households will be able to maintain their livelihood outcomes in the long run.