

Ethnic Minorities Development Plan

September 2017

VIE: Water Sector Investment Program Tranche 2 Buon Ma Thuot and Three Adjacent Districts Water Supply Project

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NOTE{S}

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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**DAK LAK PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
DAK LAK WATER SUPPLY AND CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT COMPANY**

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**BUON MA THUOT CITY & THREE ADJACENT DISTRICTS OF
EA KAR, BUON DON AND KRONG NANG WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
DAK LAK PROVINCE**

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7/1/2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) of the Buon Ma Thuot City and three adjacent districts of Ea Kar, Buon Don and Krong Nang Water Supply Project were prepared following the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and the Indigenous People Planning Framework prepared for the Viet Nam Water Sector Investment Program-Multitranches Financing Facility (MFF).

EMDP aims to ensure: (i) The subprojects are beneficial for target EM people in proper and culturally appropriate manners; (2) Avoid potentially adverse impacts on EM people; and (iii) Minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects when they cannot be avoided.

The results of community consultation and survey to update the EMDP during the project preparation phase show that the EM people accounted for 11% (Buon Ma Thuot), 20% (Buon Don), 23.6% (Krong Nang) and 29% (Ea Kar) of the region's population, mostly Ede people, in addition, there were a few of other EM groups such as Nung, Tay, M'nong, Mong, Thai, Muong. The poverty rate of Dak Lak is approximately 10%, but over 40% of the poor households are EM people. Only 12% of EM households in Buon Ma Thuot could access to clean water from DAWAKO. Other households mostly use drilled wells and dug wells. Some Ede people still use water stations as a traditional cultural practice.

Due to limited education and awareness, about 20-30% of EM households prefer to use water from natural sources for free of charge than to access to clean water and pay fees monthly. However, they also wish the project to install faucets at their households. The percentage of EM people who can communicate in popular language in four Sub-projects is about 80-90%, particularly 60% in some places. Six out of 30 organization and individual households affected by land acquisition and compensation are EM households. The total recovered land of the affected EM household is 17,001 m² (accounting for 32.6% of total recovered land and 34.7% of total compensation for AHs). This has created major impacts to the living and livelihood conditions of the EM affected households.

EM people pay much attention to the project's priority policies for EM households, job opportunities from the project, and IEC activities of the project in accordance with their culture, habits and receptive capacity.

EM people (men, women and the poor) in the Sub-project areas are defined as target groups of the EMDP. Nine key contents to prioritize EM development in the EMDP are summarized as follows:

- a) Maximum expansion of the scope for EM people can access to clean water system through some **preferential policies for the poor, EM households and single female householders** to be completely free of charge in fees and installation of water supply pipelines within 15-20m length. Ensuring at least 70% of target EM households and all of 40 EM villages/buon of Buon Ma Thuot City; 50% of target EM households in 3 other subprojects can access treated water system of the project
- b) **Capacity building** for EM representative organizations and individuals through 2-day training course at each Sub-project area on gender equity, community promotion and communication, complaints resolving, planning and monitoring. Ensuring that at least 15%

of trainees are EM people and (men, women and the poor) and 100% of EM facilitators are trained before they start working for the Project

- c) **Behavior change communication** on use of clean water will be implemented widely to EM people in various forms: meetings with women's unions/residential groups, leaflets, posters, loudspeaker system. Ensuring that 15% of attendees are EM people (men, women and the poor); at least one IEC meeting for each target Buon and EM WU groups
- d) **Community consultation** with EM representatives, poor women, single female householders.
- e) **Creating job opportunities and equal payment for EM people.** 15% of unskilled labor opportunities of the project will be reserved for EM people of both genders as well as the poor. EM people should be paid equally to non-EM peoples for the same types of work.
- f) **EM issues are integrated** into the other components (Resettlement Plan, Gender Action Plan, and Construction Contractors) to avoid and minimize the adverse environmental, social, culture and economic impacts on EM people. Target EM communities, those living near 3 water stations will be supported to preserve and manage these water stations for ceremonial purposes of Ede people.
- g) Developing a **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** Ensuring that all questions will be resolved and saved in records. No EM people have to pay for their grievance and not be afraid of retaliation.
- h) Enhancing **the project monitoring system.** The community supervision committees with the participation of EM representatives will be established and trained. EMDP Monitoring Report will be prepared by Province Project Management Unit (PPMU) to ADB every six months with EMDP performance indicators.
- i) Promoting **EM development at DAKWACO.** Ensuring that 15% of newly-recruited workers for DAKWACO are EM people (male and female).

Total budget for EMDP approved by the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is 430,707,000VND (equivalent to USD 19,348.92). This budget excludes the compensation for affected EM households¹.

After getting the approval from the Provincial and ADB, the final EMDP will be briefed and widely introduced by PPMU and EM Consultant to the project stakeholders, targeted EMs representatives and EM communities in 4 subproject areas and Ea Na commune² through: (i) Kick off meetings (expected in early September 2017), (ii) Training on GAP and EMDP implementation and M&E for EM coordinator and facilitators (in October, 2017), and (iii) IEC program (leaflet and village/women union meetings) to EM communities (from Nov, 2017).

¹ The compensation for acquisition of agricultural land and loss of crops of affected EM households is included in the Project Resettlement Plan

² Ea Na Commune, Krong Ana District is the water upstream source of the Buon Ma Thuot City Subproject

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asia Development Bank
CEMA	Committee for EM Affair
DAKWACO	Dak Lak Water supply and Construction investment Company
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	EM Development Plan
GAP	Gender Action Plan
FF	Fatherland Front
HsH	Household
MFF	Multitranchise Financing Facility
PC	People Committee
PPC	Province People Committee
PPMU	Province Project Management Unit
WTP	Water Treated Plant
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
WU	Women Union

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Project Background

Buon Ma Thuot City and Three Adjacent Districts of Ea Kar, Buon Don and Krong Nang Water Supply Development Project is under the Vietnam Water Sector Investment Program Multitranches Financing Facility (MFF) - Periodic Financing Request and managed by the Dak Lak Water Supply and Construction Investment Company. The project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and approved by Dak Lak PPC in 2011.

The Project aims to create favorable conditions for the improvement of socio-economic, health care and industrial and tourism development of Buon Ma Thuot city and the three adjacent district towns of Ea Kar, Buon Don and Krong Nang through the enhancement of access to safe and reliable piped water supply for residents by year 2020.

1.2. Objectives of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan

The Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) focuses on the socioeconomic development of Ethnic Minority (EM) communities in the 4 Sub-projects. This EMDP was prepared following the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) and the Indigenous People Planning Framework prepared for the Viet Nam Water Sector Investment Program-Multitranches Financing Facility (MFF). The document will help to: (i) Ensure that the benefits from the subproject for EM people are proper and culturally appropriate; (ii) Avoid potentially adverse impacts on EM people; and (iii) Minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects when they cannot be avoided.

The EMDP will be connected to the Project's: (i) investments by DAKWACO in its efforts to expand a piped water supply system to as many households as possible; (ii) resettlement and compensation plan; and, (iii) Gender Action Plan (GAP) to ensure the involvement and the benefit of the Project to EM people.

Total budget for EMDP approved by Dak Lak PPC is 430.707.000 VND³ (equivalent to USD 19,348.92)⁴.

³ Based on the Decision 2858/QĐ-UBND of Dak Lak PC, dated 28 Sept.2016 on approval of drawing and cost estimation of construction works for the Project.

⁴ Exchange rate 1 USD = 22,260 VND according to the Decision No. 2837/QĐ-UBND of Dak Lak PPC, dated 27th September, 2016, about the adjustment of the USD exchange rate and total investment of the Project.

2. DISCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Project will include two components: (1) water supply infrastructure investments; and (2) institutional strengthening program (ISP) for improving DAKWACO's operational effectiveness and sustainable development.

2.1. Component 1 - Construction of Water Supply System

The Project investments will focus on constructing new water supply systems and the expanding the existing systems in order to meet the water demand for socio-economic development and domestic demand of households, and to meet the standards of economics, finance, institutions, technical safety, social security and credit standards of the Government and ADB.

The Project component 1 includes the construction of water supply systems for 4 Sub-projects in Buon Ma Thuot City, and Ea Kar, Buon Don, Krong Nang Town. Total designed capacity of the Project in both phases is 80,200m³ (phase 1: 40,100m³) with the total approved budget is 685,385,400,000 VND (equivalent to 30.79 million USD). The bidding process for construction and installation of the subproject has been started since February 2017. It is expected that the first phase will be finished in June 2019, and around 9,800 households can access to the project's water supply system (includes: Ea Kar: 3,300 households, Krong Nang: 2,300 households, Buon Don: 1,400 households, and Buon Ma Thuot: mainly replenish the shortage of existing water supply system and expand to 2,800 new households⁵. Project area is shown in below:

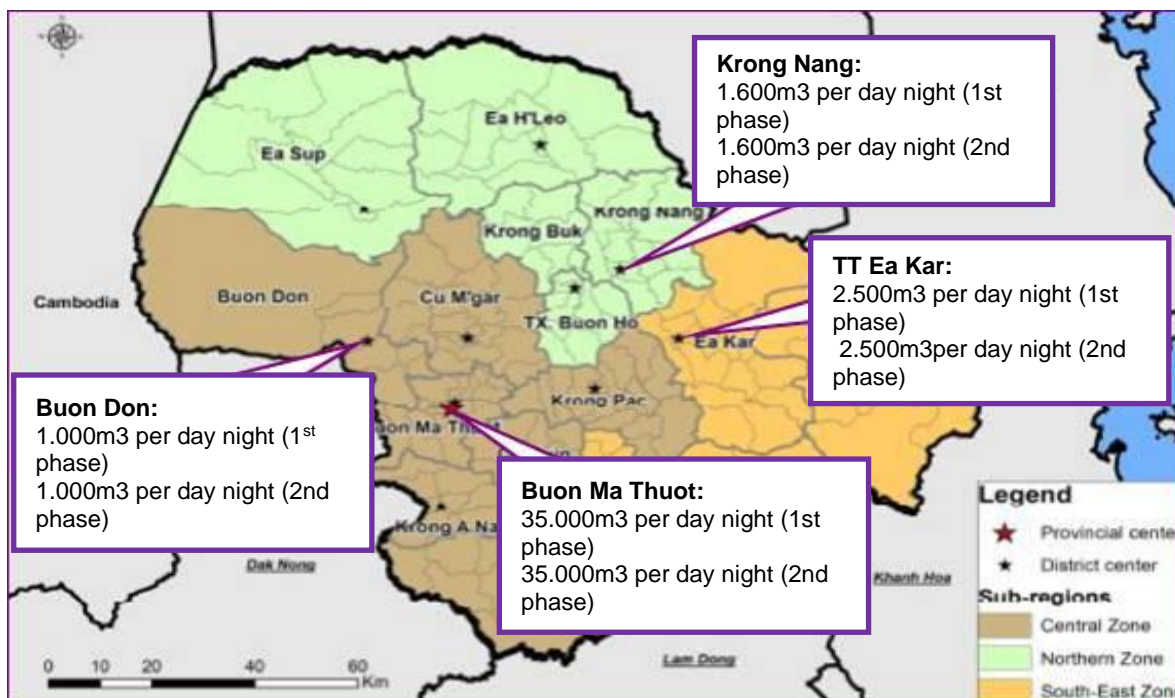


Figure 1: Buon Ma Thuot and 03 adjacent districts Town Water Supply Project

⁵ Data source: PPMU, June 2017

2.1.1. Buon Ma Thuot Sub-project

The current water supply of DAKWACO is covering about 70% of total area, of which 85% is in urban areas and 15% is in suburban areas in Buon Ma Thuot City. The lack of groundwater during the dry season is a major impediment to the city's socio-economic development. After completion, the Buon Ma Thuot Sub-project will provide sufficient treated and reliable water to residents including EM people living in Buon Ma Thuot City. The Sub-project invested facilities will include: raw water intake facilities including a pumping station with capacity of 35,000m³ per day will be placed at Quynh Ngoc Village, Ea Na Commune, and Krong Ana District. Raw water will be pumped through the raw water transmission pipeline which will be installed along the Provincial Highway Road No. 2 to the WTP at Tan Lap Hill, Ea Na Commune, and Krong Ana District. Transmission pipeline 12.2 km to the booster pumping station and a 4,500m³ storage reservoir at Hamlet 11, Ea Tam Ward, Buon Ma Thuot City before running through the transmission and distribution pipelines to households. General Layout of Buon Ma Thuot City Water Supply System is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

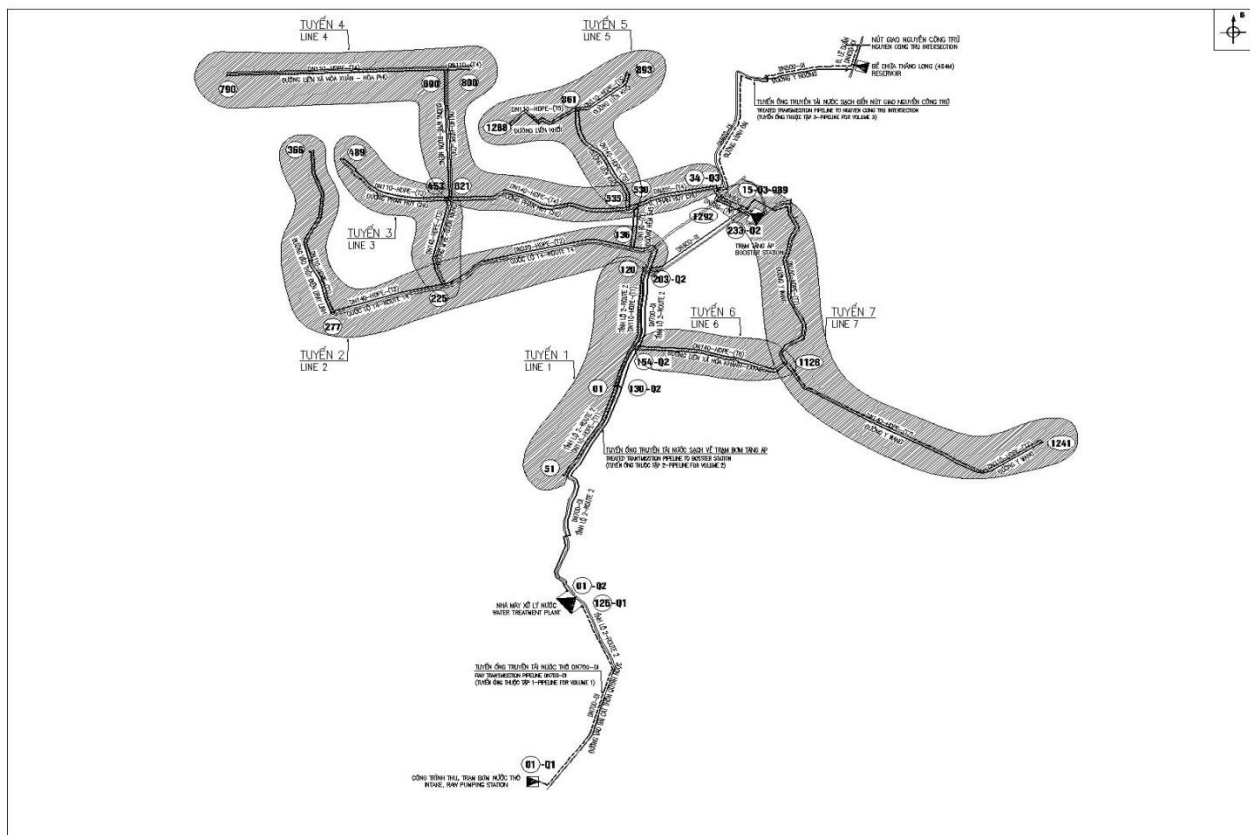


Figure 2: General Layout - Buon Ma Thuot City Water Supply System

The implementation of the Buon Ma Thuot Sub-project will bring positive impact to the EM people in the City as it will improve living condition and environmental sanitation to the City's residents and EM people as well. However, negative impacts may result from the construction of: (i) raw water facilities at Quynh Ngoc village; (ii) raw water transmission pipeline from the raw water intake to the WTP at Ea Na commune; (iii) and the treated water pipeline from the WTP to the booster pumping

station at Hamlet 11, Ea Tam Ward. Such negative impacts would be noise, dust, inconvenient traffic, accident, business performance reduction, etc., to EM people who are now living in these areas.

2.1.2. Ea Kar Sub-project

The Sub-project will provide safe water to all the residents in Ea Kar District Town. It comprises: (i) construction of a WTP (with a capacity of each phase is 2,500m³ per day) on the base of Chu Cuc hill; (ii) construction of raw water intake for extracting water from Ea Kar dam; water treatment plan (WTP), (iii) installation of transmission, distribution pipelines and service (12.9 km); and (iv) supply and installation of 3,300 connections. General Layout of Ea Kar Water Supply System is shown in Figure 3:

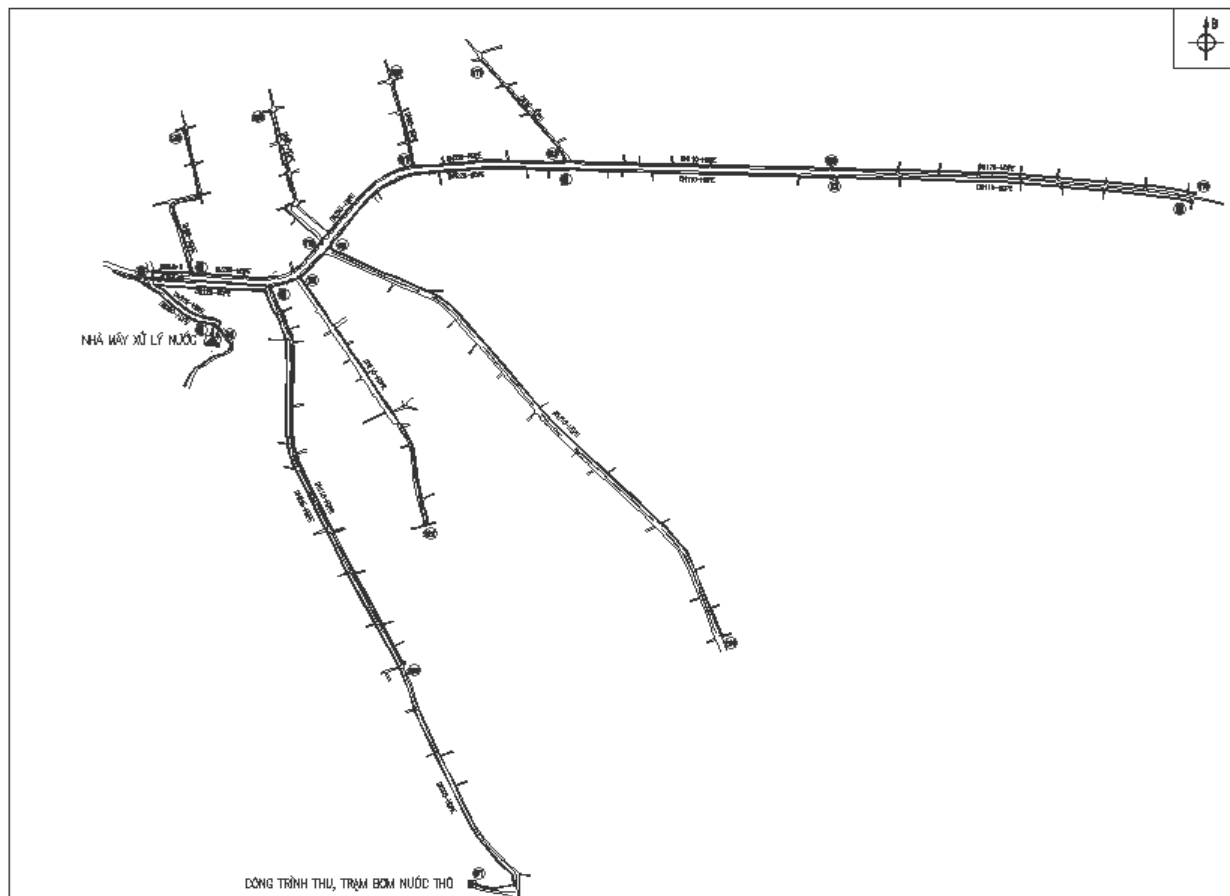


Figure 3: General Layout – Ea Kar Town Water Supply System

Obviously, the Ea Kar District Town Sub-project will meet with the District Town targets and objectives from 2010-2020 as it will bring help to improve socio-economic conditions of the residents. Some temporary impacts to EM people as noise, dust, etc., may be unavoidable due to the construction of the Sub-project facilities. In addition, the construction of the WTP will lead to the acquisition of agricultural land of one Ede household.

2.1.3. Krong Nang Sub-project

The Sub-project will comprise: (i) construction of a WTP with a capacity of 3,200m³ per day (2 phases, include 1.600m³ day/night for the first phase), (ii) construction of raw water pumping station from Dong Ho Lake; (iii) installation of transmission and distribution pipelines, and service connections with a total length of 9.9 km; and (iv) transformer station, supply and installation of 2,300 connections. General Layout of Krong Nang Town Water Supply System is shown in the following figure:



Figure 4: General Layout - Krong Nang Town Water Supply System

The public consultation with EM people in the Krong Nang District Town (11 September 2011 and March 2017) shows that the Sub-project is actively supported by the local authority and the Ede people in the District Town despite some negative impacts like noise, dust, minor disturbance of living condition during the construction period.

2.1.4. Buon Don Sub-project

This Sub-project will comprise the construction of (i) a water pumping station with capacity of 1,600m³ per day for raw water intake from Serepok 4 Lake, (ii) WTP in Ea Wer Commune, (iii) transmission, distribution pipelines and service connection with total length of 9.8 km will be installed. The Sub- project will supply and install 1,400 connections.

General Layout – of Buon Don Town Water Supply System shown in following:



Figure 5: General Layout - Buon Don Town Water Supply System

The Buon Don District Town Sub-project will help to improve residents' access to safe and reliable water. However, temporary impacts to EM people like noise, dust, etc., may be unavoidable due to the construction of the Sub-project facilities. In addition, the construction of the WTP and the booster pumping will lead to the acquisition of agricultural land and loss of crops of two Ede households.

2.2. Component 2: Institutional Strengthening Program (ISP)

This component provides funds for institutional strengthening technical assistance to improve the efficiency and sustainability of DAKWACO's operation. The following key areas are expected for institutional strengthening and capacity building: (a) developing customer relationship; (b) developing water billing system; (c) improving non-revenue water, network management (pressure and flow management); (d) developing asset management system installing SCADA for WTP and network operation and control; (e) providing laboratory to test and control water quality, and; (f) operation and maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment.

The implementation of this component will bring mainly positive impacts to both men and women as the customer service capacity of DAKWACO staff improves; they will receive the knowhow required to make their performance more effective in the fields of customer relationship management; metering, billing and collection (MBC) or network management, etc.

3. ETHNIC MINORITY IN VIETNAM AND IN DAK LAK PROVINCE

3.1. Ethnic Minority in Vietnam

Vietnam is a country with a population of 95,414,640 (in 2017)⁶, including 54 officially recognized ethnic groups, of whom Kinh (or Vietnamese) account for 87% and 53 other ethnic groups, account for 13% of the total population. Each of the different EM groups has from 500,000 to several hundred members. Except for the Hoa, Khmer and Cham ethnic groups, the other 50 ethnic minorities live in remote and mountainous rural areas and are economically and socially disadvantaged in many ways.

Viet Nam is considered as a country in Southeast Asia with the best policy for EM people. The implementation of numerous policies, investment programs/projects has made the socio-economic infrastructure and people's lives in many EM areas significantly improved. The task of hunger elimination and poverty reduction has achieved great results, in which education development and intellectual level have been improved. Traditional cultures of the ethnic groups have been respected, preserved and promoted⁷.

However, the result of poverty reduction has not been sustainable. According to the results of the socio-economic survey of 53 EMs in 2015, there are many worrying issues such as: The poverty rate of EM is 23.1% and the near-poor is 13.6%, which is four times higher than the national average. The percentage of illiterate EM people who are above 15 is 20.8%. About 2.74% of total EM households are lack of residential land and 7.49% lack of land for production. There are 65 EM communes having no access roads to their center (in four seasons) and nearly 1,500 villages have no national grid yet.

There are still 16 ethnic groups do not have children in college study. The quality of EM human resources is very low; most EM workers are not trained. The proportion of EM officials and staffs in the political system tends to decrease. Health care services in poor and particularly difficult communes are lacking of facilities, equipment, medicines and health workers. The tradition culture of some EM groups is at risk of falling into disuse while the management and cultural work is weak⁸.

A study of WB on Ethnicity and Development in Vietnam has shown that EMs in Viet Nam is classified as "persistent poor" and "lag behind the majority Kinh population in Vietnam". It's due to six specific "pillars" of disadvantage that go a long way towards explaining why minorities remain poorer. These six primary factors include: lower levels of education; less mobility; less access to financial services; less productive lands; lower market access; and stereotyping and other cultural barriers⁹.

⁶ World Population Statistics 2017, as of March 22, 2017. Website: <http://vienthongke.vn/tin-tuc/43-tin-tuc/2560-thong-ke-dan-so-the-gioi-nam-2017>

⁷ Nhan Dan online- the Centre Organ of Vietnam, the Voice of Vietnam, EM Development Policy and new challenges, Thursday, Minh Vu - Phuongng Thao, 20th May, 2016

⁸ Proposal for the development of Law on Development and Assistance for EM and Mountainous Areas and Mountainous Areas, From CEMA to the Prime Minister, No. 01 / TTr-UBDT, dated 09/02/2017

⁹ Source: Country Social Analysis Ethnicity and Development in Vietnam, Summary Report, the World Bank, 2015

3.2. Ethnic Minority in Dak Lak Province

Dak Lak province is located in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, includes one City of Buon Ma Thuot, 13 districts and 1 town. The province also is considered to be the cradle of the Central Highlands gong culture space, recognized by UNESCO as the masterpiece of oral traditions and humanity of the World¹⁰.

The total province population is 1,853,698 with 47 ethnic and foreigners groups. Of which Kinh accounts for 63%, followed by Ede people: 16%, Nung: 4% and Tay: 3%. Other minorities of M'nong, Mong, Thai and Muong account for 1-2% of each group. In 2015, the total product on average per capita in the province was estimated at 32,752 million dong (equivalent to USD 1,488, lower USD 2,109 than the national average). The poverty rate of the province was 10% (approximately with the national rate), of which the poor EM people accounted for 61.68% of the total number of poor households¹¹.

Dak Lak is also found over 90% of the Ede people living. The language of the Ede people is Ede which is under the Cham language subgroup. The Ede people have a tradition of matriarchy. The women are responsible for family management, child care, ancestral tombs, wealth inheritance for children, etc. The men are responsible for diplomacy and trade with the outside community and issues related to religion and politics. More than 90% of Ede people follow protestant. The Ede people are honest, patient, hard-working, enthusiastic at work, but rebellious in case of oppression. They also love singing, music and are often very talented in this field.

Traditionally, Ede women were the owners of water stations (“pom ea” in Ede, “ben nuoc” in Vietnamese) and even had the right to grant access to water at these places to new households settling in the area. The male head of the matrilineal, the brother or else the husband of the most senior woman, called the “master of the water point” (“po pom ea” in Ede), was responsible for its day-to-day management as well as the conduct of special rituals to do with water supply. Nowadays, some of these customs have fallen into disuse and the significance of water points has faded. Nevertheless, water points are still used in some places for multiple purposes, including rice paddy irrigation, water supply for drinking & cooking purposes, bathing, laundry, etc. Given the functional importance of such a site, an annual ceremony to worship water spirits (“tuh pin ea”, in Ede) is held after the main harvest, at ritually designated places: at the water point itself, near the fence cordoning off the water point and in the front yard of the woman who owns the water point. According to contemporary notions of improved water sources, including source protection, these water points are adequate but not ideal for supplying water for domestic purposes. As recognized by the Ede themselves, conventional WTPs and reticulated distribution networks are arguably substantial improvements over such water points in terms of the convenience they afford households and the superior quality of treated water they provide. However, such water points continue to be a source of considerable pride and community identity for ethnic Ede¹².

¹⁰ Source: Vietnam Federation of UNESCO Association, Friday, Website http://unescovietnam.vn/vnf/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=286:cng-chieng-tay-nguyen-kit-tac-vn-hoa-ca-nhan-&catid=114:tin-vn-hoa&Itemid=329, Feb.05, 2010

¹¹ Source: Dak Lak Provincial Statistics Yearbook 2015

¹² Source: The Ede in Vietnam, Truong Bi, Vu Quoc Khanh et al., VNA Publishing House, Ha Noi, 2010, pp. 16-17, 28-31, 128-131.

The Gia Rai people are a big branch of the ancient Ede people. They speak Gia Rai language and follow matriarchy. In society, the men play a more important role, but at home the women are more dominant. The M'Nong ethnic group in Dak Lak is also follow the matrilineal regime, at home the women have key position, but the men are not discriminated, they are equally respected. The village chiefs play a great role to their villagers.

Generally, the majority of EM people in Dak Lak province have lower education level than the Kinh. The managerial positions in technical professional areas are mostly the Kinh, Ede and M'nong and very few ones belong to the Gia Rai and Nung people. Most of EM people work in the agriculture-forestry area sector. Except the M'nong people who have above average incomes, all other EMs has income levels below the city income level and Gia Rai has the lowest average income¹³.

Currently, Dak Lak province is focusing to promote the sustainable poverty reduction program for the period 2016-2020 through: Program 30A on fast and sustainable poverty reduction support for poor districts; Program 135 for physical infrastructure, production development in particularly disadvantaged communes, border communes and particularly disadvantaged villages; for production development, livelihood diversification and replication of poverty reduction models in other communes; and Programs 134, 132, 167 and 168¹⁴.

¹³ Source: Results from consultation meetings with authorities and EM communities in the project areas, March – May, 2017 and Wikipedia.

¹⁴ Source: Consultation meetings with Authorities of CEMA and WU in Buon Ma Thuot City, Dec.2016

4. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESMENT TO AFFECTED EMS IN THE PROJECT

4.1. Legal and Policy Framework

4.1.1. Viet Nam's Legal and Policy Framework on Ethnic Minorities

The definition of Ethnic Minority

There is no internationally agreed definition as to which groups constitute minorities. According to the definition of UNDP, a minority is a group numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a State, in a non-dominant position, whose members - being nationals of the State - possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language¹⁵.

In Vietnam, EM people are those with a lower population than the majority in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam¹⁶.

Legal Status of Ethnic Minority Groups

All ethnic groups in Viet Nam enjoy full citizenship and are protected in terms of equality under the law and national constitution. The Constitution of Viet Nam (1992, amended 2001) acknowledges equality among ethnic groups and includes general principles as follows:

- i. Viet Nam is a united nation of all ethnic groups living within the country (Article 5).
- ii. The State applies a policy of equality, solidarity and mutual support among the various ethnic communities and prohibits all acts of ethnic discrimination and division (Article 5)
- iii. All ethnic groups have the right to use their own languages and writing systems and to preserve their traditional customs and culture. (Article 5)
- iv. The State implements policies of all-round development aimed at gradually improving and raising the material and spiritual conditions of life of ethnic minorities. (Article 5)
- v. The State will take charge of and will ensure the promotion of the cultural values of all the nationalities in Viet Nam (Article 30)
- vi. The State gives priority for development of education and health care to mountain inhabitants and ethnic minorities. (Article 36 and 39).

Documents from the Government relating to grassroots democracy and public participation are also relevant to this EMDP. Ordinance No.34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 dated 20 April 2007 (superseding Decree No.79/2003/ND-CP of 7 July 2003) on the implementation of democracy in communes, ward and township levels provides the basis in Viet Nam for community participation in the preparation of development plans and their supervision. Prime Minister's Decision No.80/2005/QĐ-TTg of 18 April 2005 promulgates regulations on investment supervision by the community.

Decree No.60/2008/ND-CP of 9 May 2008 prescribes the functions, tasks, powers and organizational

¹⁵ The definition of minority was offered by Francesco Capotorti, Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in 1977,

¹⁶ According to the Decree No. 05/2011/NĐ-CP, dated 14th January, 2011 of the CEMA on EM

structure of the Committee for EM Affairs (CEMA). This ministerial-level agency under the Government performs its functions of state management related to EM affairs nationwide, and on public services and provincial departments within its authority. Provinces with many EM groups will have CEMA under the Provincial People's Committee.

Programs related to Ethnic Minority Groups

The Government of Viet Nam has passed a series of policy resolutions related to EM development, particularly in remote mountainous areas:

- (i) **Program 135** - Socio-economic development of extremely difficult communes in EM and mountainous areas under the Decision 135/1998/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister. The program was started from 1998 to present. Currently, the period from 2016 to 2020 is being built and its objectives is to develop production, improve living standards for EM households; develop infrastructure and essential local public services such as electricity, schools, clinics, clean water and enhance cultural life.
- (ii) **Program 134** - Support agricultural land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor EM households under the Decision 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated 20th July 2004 of the Prime Minister.
- (iii) **Program 132** - Distribute production land and residential land for EM household in the Central Highlands, according to the Decision No. 132/2002/QĐ-TTg, dated 8th October 2002.
- (iv) **Program 167** - Support housing for the poor under the Decision No. 167/2008/QĐ-TTg, dated 12th December 2008. The beneficiaries of the program are the poor households in rural areas who are homeless (or own temporary and damaged houses) and are not eligible for the Program 134.
- (v) **Program 168** - Youth Development of CEMA for the 2016-2020 period under the Decision 167/168 / QĐ-UBND 2016.

4.1.2. ADB Policies on Ethnic Minorities

Safeguard Policy

The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)¹⁷ affirms that environmental and social sustainability is a cornerstone of economic growth and development. ADB commits to ensuring environmental and social sustainability in the projects it supports. The Safeguard Policy Statement sets out the policy objectives, scope and triggers, and principles for three inter-related key safeguard areas: environmental safeguards; involuntary resettlement safeguards; and Indigenous People's safeguards. The objectives of ADB's safeguards are to: (i) avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, where possible; (ii) minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible; and (iii) help borrowers/clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks.

The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and

¹⁷ The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) is available in Vietnamese at: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Translations/Vietnamese/Safeguard-Policy-Statement-June-2009-vn.pdf>

cultural group possessing the following in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In the case of Viet Nam, there is a high degree of consistency between the Vietnamese definition of ethnic minorities and ADB's definition of Indigenous People. The main point of divergence is that, in the case of ADB's policy, a group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage. National legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which Viet Nam is a party are taken into account for application of the ADB policy.

Borrowers/clients are required to meet the specific safeguard requirements, including Safeguard Requirement 3: Indigenous Peoples. Importantly, (i) ADB will not finance projects that do not comply with the Safeguard Policy Statement; (ii) the Safeguard Policy Statement applies to all ADB projects and their components regardless of the source or type of finance; (iii) ADB will implement the Safeguard Policy Statement through safeguard review procedures.

The Indigenous People's Safeguard Policy replaces ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (1998) with the following key differences

- (i) The consent of affected EM communities must be obtained for three types of activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of EM; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary land under use
- (ii) Greater stress is placed on culturally appropriate measures, and gender and intergenerational considerations
- (iii) Use of qualified and experienced Specialists
- (iv) The conduct of consultation, social impact assessment, EMDP, monitoring and grievance redress will be commensurate with the nature of the project and the scale of impacts on EM people
- (v) When the borrower/client and the affected EM people have major disagreements, the borrower/client will adopt "good faith" negotiations in resolving those disagreements.
- (vi) If there is not broad community support for the project then it will not go ahead.

The Project Policy on Ethnic Minority¹⁸

Social Impact Assessment (SIA): If the sub-project is assessed as having any impacts on EMs, then a SIA will be conducted during the project feasibility/design. This may be done as part of the feasibility study or as a standalone activity

¹⁸ Summary from: The ADB's Water Sector Investment Program (RRP VIE 41456), Multitranche Financing Facility - VIE: Water Sector Investment Program. Oct.2010

EMDP: An EMDP is required for all projects with **any** impacts (positive or negative) on EM people. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on EM people. The EMDP level of detail and comprehensiveness will correspond to the degree of impacts identified in the SIA. The degree is determined by evaluating (i) the magnitude of the impact on EM's customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; socioeconomic status; cultural and communal integrity; health, education, livelihood systems, and social security status; or EM knowledge; and (ii) the vulnerability of the affected EMs. The EMDP will draw on EM knowledge and foster participation by the affected EM communities.

Where the impacts on EMs are such that their physical displacement is unavoidable, the EMDP will be combined with the Resettlement Plan. The SIA and EMDP will pay particular attention to: (i) EM customary rights (individual or collective), (ii) Protection against encroachment by outsiders, (iii) Cultural and spiritual values that EM attributes to ancestral domains, lands and natural resources. EM natural resource management practices and their sustainability, and (v) Rehabilitation of affected EMs' livelihood systems.

The EMDP will be prepared by the EA in accordance with this Framework document and will be reviewed by ADB prior to the start of any project-related physical work.

4.2. Ethnic Minority in the Project Area

As designed, the Project area shall serve around 8,250 EM households with 38,499 EM people living in the project area (Buon Ma Thuot city: 6,146 households and 27,512 people; Ea Kar 1,141 households and 6,726 people; Buon Don: 298 households and 1,249 people; Krong Nang: 665 households and 3,012 people)¹⁹.

The native EM in these four areas are the Ede who form the largest EM group, then the Gia Rai, followed by the immigrant of Nung, Thai, Tay groups who came here from the Northern and Central provinces of Viet Nam before and after the Viet Nam War.

4.2.1. Ethnic Minority in Buon Ma Thuot City Sub-project²⁰

Buon Ma Thuot is a level 1-city in Dak Lak Province, and is the fastest-growing and dynamic city in the Central Highlands. The population of the city in 2015 is 355,674 people in 31 ethnic groups living in 13 wards and 8 communes²¹. Kinh people account for 89% and EM people make up more than 11% of the population. They are mainly E De group living in 7 inner cities. Other ethnic minorities such as M'Nong, Gia Rai, Nung and Thai account only 4% and live in some communes such as Tan Loi and Hoa Khanh (M'Nong), Ea Kao (Thai), Tan Thanh and Hoa Phu (Gia Rai). Although the percentage of the poor household in the city in 2016 is only 1.95% (quite low comparing to the poverty rate of the province and Vietnam), 42% of the poor households is EM and 44% of EM households is the poor.

¹⁹ Sources: Buon Ma Thuot, Ea Kar, Buon Don and Krong Nang PCs, March 2017

²⁰ Source: Buon Ma Thuot MPC in March, 2017 according to PPMU's survey format

²¹ Includes: urban areas (Tan Tien, Thang Loi, Thong Nhat, Thanh Cong, Tan Loi, Tu An, Ton Lap, Tan Thanh). Urban areas (ward: Khanh Xuan, Tan Hoa, Thanh Nhat, Ea Tam, Ton An wards); peri-urban areas (Cu Ebur, Hoa Thang, Hoa Khanh, Hoa Thuan, Ea Tu, Ea Kao, Hoa Phu, Hoa Xuan wards/communes:).

Approximately 85% of the population in urban areas and 15% in suburban areas use clean water from DAKWACO, but the water quantity is not enough. At present there are 10 from 40 villages or 'buon' of EM people with 12% total EM people in Buon Ma Thuot) are connected to DAKWACO piped water system. In the city there are other water supply schemes serving Kinh and EM people in some wards and communes such as Khanh Xuan ward and the communes of Hoa Khanh, Hoa Xuan, Hoa Phu and Ea Tu. However, due to poor water quality and improper operation and maintenance (O&M) only 2.4% of EMs in these wards/communes can access to these water systems.

EM people who can't access to the treated water system mainly use water from digging and drilling, wells or water stations. Traditionally, Ede women—as the heads of matriarchal clans—were the owners of ("*pom ea*" in Ede, "*ben nuoc*" in Vietnamese; also referred to as water points) and even had the right to grant access to water at these places to new households settling in the area. Nevertheless, water points are still used in some places for multiple purposes, including rice paddy irrigation, water supply for drinking & cooking purposes, bathing, laundry, etc. Given the functional importance of such a site, an annual ceremony to worship water spirits ("*tuh pin ea*", in Ede) is held after the main harvest, at ritually designated places: at the water point itself, near the fence cordoning off the water point and in the front yard of the woman who owns the water point. Water points continue to be a source of considerable pride and community identity for ethnic Ede.

4.2.2. Ethnic Minority in Ea Kar Town Sub-project²²

Ea Kar Town is located in the southeast of Dak Lak province with a population of 6,205 households and 26,059 people (in 2016). The town has 31 "buon"/block/village with 69% of population is Kinh, 29% is Ede and nearly 2% is other EM (Tay, Nung, Muong, Khmer and China). The poor household accounts for 6% of total population, among them, 45% of the poor is EM or 14% of EM households are the poor.

About 90% of EM people can communicate by Kinh language; 90% of EM people have access to primary health care services; 96% of households have access to electricity and 92% of households use hygienic latrines. Waste collection services only covers the center areas of the town, but the peri-urban. Flush toilets are popular among EM households in the town

A water supply system for Ea Kar was put into use in 2004, but the current capacity is only 200 m3 per day and serves mainly agencies and a small number of Kinh households. EM households mainly use bore wells and dug wells. A few EM households (approximately 7%) use water from lakes or springs. Women are in charge of collecting water for household use.

4.2.3. Ethnic Minority in Krong Nang Town Sub-project²³

Krong Nang town is the center of Krong Nang district. The town has 3,266 households and 14,304 people (in 2016), living in 8 population groups, 3 buon and 1 village. Kinh people account for 75.3%, Ede: 23.6% (living mainly in Buon Ur, Wiao A and Wiao B), and other small percentage of Muong and Tay groups.

²² Source: EaKar Town PC in March, 2017 according to PPMU's survey format and results from consultation meetings

²³ Source: Krong Nang Town PC, March 2017 and results from consultation meetings

The whole town has 186 poor households (accounts 5.7% of the total households in the town), of which the poor EM is 29% or 8.1% of EM households are poor. About 85% of EM women communicate and 70% of EM people can read and write in Kinh language. Average annual income of the town in 2016 is VND 40 million per household per year. This data of EM households is VND 30 million and the poor household is VND 10.8 million. The income of the people is mainly from agriculture (coffee and pepper), trade and services, for EM households is mainly from agriculture, and for the poor is from employed and agriculture.

There is currently no central treated water supply system in the town. Local EM people use water from bore or open wells and water stations. Although the quality of well water is not guaranteed, most households use it directly without treatment and the water is short during dried seasons. About 70% of EM households willing to participate in the project, the other still want to use free water.

4.2.4. Ethnic Minority in Buon Don Sub-project²⁴

Buon Don Town comprises of Ea Wer and Tan Hoa communes. In the Subproject areas with 3 villages in each commune, there have 1506 households (in 2016), includes 781 households in Ea Wer and 725 households in Tan Hoa. EM people accounts for 20% of total population and mainly are Nung (15.7%), Tay (13%), and Ede (5.6%), the others small groups are Muong, Thai, Dao, and Cao Lan.

Average annual income of Ea Wer is 12.34 million VND per person per year, and this number of Tan Hoa is 16 million VND. About 78% of households have main income from agriculture (coffee, pepper and timber). The percentage of the poor households in Ea Wer is 37% and in Tan Hoa is 31%. In which, 46% of EM households are the poor. 100% of EM people can communicate in Kinh language. Currently, the programs of 135 and 755 are being implemented in Tan Hoa commune.

In 2005, Buon Don District Town invested in a water supply scheme in Ea Wer commune with designed capacity of 50 m3 per day. However, due to poor water quality, improper O&M, lack of reticulation pipes and limited management capacity, this scheme has stopped working. Households mainly use digging, drilling well, rainwater and water from rivers and streams. Around 65.19% household in Ea Wer and 55% household in Tan Hoa use hygienic latrines. Waste collection service of the town is covering the center areas, but the suburban.

4.2.5. Ethnic Minority in DAKWACO²⁵

DAKWACO is a public service company in water in Dak Lak and also the Project Owner. Currently, the company has 369 staffs working in various departments and water supply branches in the whole province. In addition, 14 staffs are working for DAKWACO under short-term contracts. Percentage of EM staff of the company accounts for 4% of the total employees none of them is in the position of manager.

DAKWACO PPMU was established in accordance with Decision No.886/QĐ-UBND, dated 9th March, 2015 by People's Committee of Dak Lak Province. The PPMU consists of 11 members, in which women account for 18%. The PPMU consists of 11 members, mostly are water, environment and

²⁴ Source: Buon Don Town PC, March 2017 and results from consultation meetings

²⁵ Source: DAKWACO, 6/2017

construction engineers. They are all young, active and live in Buon Ma Thuot City. None of them is EM people and also can't communicate in EM languages. However, some of them grew up in some different hometowns in the province and have some basic understanding about the traditional cultures of local EM groups.

4.3. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

During the Project preparation period, from November 2016 to June 2017, an Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation Program were implemented by the PPMU and EM Consultant in the project area. The key contents and activities of the program were briefed as below:

4.3.1. Information Disclosure during the Project Preparation

During the consultation meetings, some basic information of the project was provided to affected EM representatives in 4 subprojects based on the Decision No. 2858/QĐ-UBND²⁶ on approval of the design, drawing and cost estimates of the construction works of the Sub-project. It included but not limited to: General information of the Project (name of the Project, Donor, DAKWACO, PPMU members, CEN Consultants, total investment, scope, implementation schedule and activities), information of each Sub-projects (invested budget, facilities and capacity and layout of water system) and EMDP (objectives, target groups and tentative schedule).

4.3.2. Consultation and Participation during the Project and EMDP Preparation

It is defined that all Project activities can potentially affect local EM people and getting the consultation and participation of affected EM people during the Project Preparation is very important. One survey based on data collection format and five public consultation meetings with EM representatives and relevant stakeholders were undertaken.

Data Collection²⁷: A designed data collection format was sent to, and then filled by 4 affected Town/City PCs.

Consultation meeting and discussion²⁸: There were 61 participants from 4 subprojects and Krong Ana District where will be installed WTP for Buon Ma Thuot Subprojects attending 5 consultation meetings. It included local authorities of 5 District, City/Towns and Commune PCs (11 people, 18% of total members); representatives of CEMA, WU, YO at District, City/Town levels (5 people, 8%); representative of village/buon and WUs (31 people, 51%) and affected EM households (14 people; 23%).

The data from CPCs were mainly on affected EM people, such as ethnicity; occupation; income; education; access to water for multiple purposes; sanitation and hygiene condition, hygiene behaviors; poverty rate and situation of target EMs; language and communication mechanisms.

²⁶ The decision was issued by Dak Lak PPC on 23th September, 2016.

²⁷ Format of data collection, See Annex 6.1

²⁸ For Consultation Meeting Minutes, see Annex 6.3

The purpose of the consultation meetings was that local stakeholders and affected EM people could gain a proper understanding of all the Project issues that will affect them and that all their concerns could be expressed and assessed in a timely manner.

The topic for discussion with EM people and their representatives were focused on: willingness of EM (poor, extremely poor and non-poor household) to pay for water tariff; potential positive and negative impacts from the project to EMs (direct and indirect, short and long term; positive and negative); employment opportunities (short and long term); recommendations on activities to address EM issues; measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts and maximize the project's benefit of water supply and sanitation for EMs; number of affected EM household whose lost their residential or agriculture land for the Project; other on-going programs of the Government and Non-Government organizations in the local area.

The meetings were organized at commune and village levels and attracted the high interest of EM participants, especially EM women. In some meetings, EM women and men discussion groups were held separately. All EM representatives could speak and communicate in Vietnamese language during the meetings. The voices of the poor and women of affected EM groups were prioritized to listen. Opinions from the participants were recorded in consultation meeting minutes.

Any substantial concerns or claims raised of affected EM people in the meetings were recorded and incorporated into this EMDP, especially in item 4.2 – EM in the Project area and item 4.4 - Potential adverse and Positive Effects of the Project.

4.3.3. Key project stakeholders of EMDP

As results from consultation meetings, key Project and EMDP Stakeholders and their roles in the Project from public consultation meetings were identified as below:

PCs of Dak Lak Province, Buon Ma Thuot City and the Three District Towns: will review, recommend and approve the EMDP. They will, through functional divisions, monitor and evaluate the EMDP implementation.

Functional Divisions of Dak Lak PPC; Buon Ma Thuot City and the Three District Towns (including Division of Natural Resources and Environment, Division of Financial, Division of Investment and Planning, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Dak Lak DEMA) will be responsible for coordinating with PPMU to effectively implement the EMDP, especially measures to ensure EM's rights and benefits, and effective handling of EM people's complaints.

Ward/Commune PCs of Buon Ma Thuot City and the Three District Towns: will be responsible for coordinating with PPMU in the EMDP implementation and help to ensure that EM people's can get maximum benefits from the Project and their complaints are handled effectively.

Social Organizations, including Women's Unions (WUs), Farmer Associations (FA); Youth Unions (YU), CEMA and village representatives in each EM village of Buon Ma Thuot City and the Three District Towns will support EM people within their management areas and coordinate with PPMU and functional organization and local authorities in implementing and monitoring the EMDP.

4.4. Potential adverse and Positive Effects to EMs

4.4.1. Positive impacts

Certainly when putting into operation, the project will bring a lot of benefits for target EMs in particular and the general target population on health, economy and spirit aspects. Some significant benefits will be:

Improvement in EM's Access to Safe Water

Results from SIA showed that only 12% of total EM residents and only 10 from 40 EM villages or “buon” of Buon Ma Thuot City, and nearly no EM residents in district towns of Ea Kar; Buon Don and Krong Nang could access to safe water. The completion and operation of the Subprojects will provide safe water to at least 70% of target EMs in all of 40 villages/buon of Buon Ma Thuot City, and at least 50% of target EMs in the Subprojects of Ea Kar, Buon Don and Krong Nang. Ability to access safe water and saving time for water collection is very crucial for EM women since, as common practice, women and children are mainly responsible for collecting water for household use.

Improvement in EM's Health and Quality of Life

To use safe and clean water year round will mean EMs get sick less often and are healthier as a result, enabling economically productive people to spend more time engaged in economically productive activities and school-aged children to attend class on a more regular basis.

Local women and children not only themselves suffer from waterborne diseases but women also reduce their time to take care of their sick household members who become bedridden because of such diseases. This increase their time have for engaging in productive activities, take care of themselves or indeed interacting socially with others and involve in community meetings/activities.

Increase in Job Opportunities

During the construction and after the completion of the Project a large number of job opportunities will be created for temporary unskilled (pipe laying, trench digging, and delivering construction materials) and skilled labors (construction). It is estimated that the implementation of the Project will provide around 1,500 unskilled job opportunities to the local residents in the affected areas, and around 15% of which will be reserved for EM peoples of both genders as well as the poor.

The implementation of the project's IEC/BCC program will need the cooperation of EM facilitators. Approximately, 60 local facilitators will be recruited during EMDP implementation, and at least 30% of them are EM people, includes EM men and women.

After the completion of the Project, DAKWACO's customer base will increase largely and the service provision to those customers shall require 30 skilled EM people long-term working for the Customer Management Department of DAKWACO. At least half these jobs can be made available first to EM women. Other positive impacts may be happened, such as new products created (e.g., bottled water, etc.) and real estate value is increased.

The Project, therefore, will help to improve the physical, economic, health, cultural quality of life and social position for the target EMs. It will also contribute to the implementation of Provincial Decision No. 15/2016/NQ-HDND on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in period 2016-2020²⁹.

4.4.2. Potential Adverse Effects

However, during the project implementation, some adverse impacts can also occur to EMs (including men, women and the poor), such as:

Loss of productive and residential land:

According to result from the Project Resettlement Program in June 2017, of the 30 organization and individual households whose land was affected by the project (the total affected land area was 52,200 m²), there have 6 affected EM households (accounting for 20% of affected households; including 1 officer households in Ea Wer Commune, Buon Don Town and 5 agriculture households in Krong A Na). The total recovered land of these EM households is 17,001 m² and total compensation for them is 2,975,825,940 vnd (accounting for 32.6% of total recovered land and 34.7% of total compensation for affected households). The most effected EM household was in Ea Na Commune, Krong Ana District (5,828.4m² agriculture land; 1,016,982,140 vnd for compensation) and the least affected EM households was in Ea Wer Commune, Buon Don Town (200.2 m² agriculture land; 23,619,600 vnd for compensation)³⁰.

Although all acquired land of the affected EM households was for agricultural, none of the households are poor, none of them lost 100% of their agriculture land or have to be displaced, and this land acquisition has created major impacts to the living and livelihood of total 32 EM members in these affected households. The biggest concern of these famers is not only the decreased income affecting their daily life, but the loss of job for themselves and their young generations in a long-term due to land acquisition.

Financial burden to the poor and extremely poor

Results from consultation meetings show that EM residents voiced the concern that the poor and extremely poor EM households will not be able to afford a high water tariff and cost of connection. This could lead to an increase in the gap between rich and poor in the region and may lead to a certain social conflicts, and the poor EMs may become the poorer.

Unequal access to clean water of the poor and scattered EM households

It is one of the important issues that EM people and local authorities pay special attention. The poor and scattered living EM households are more likely to pay for pipe line installation more than those in the centered area. Some of them are also at risk of being missed by the project because the project pipeline does not reach to their area. This could lead to widening the gap between the rich and the

²⁹ Decision No. 15/2016/NQ-HDND on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in period 2016-2020, issued by Dak Lak Provincial People's Council, Dated 14th December, 2016. In which one target objective of the province in 2020 is 90% of household can access safe water.

³⁰ Detail, see Annex 4.1

poor and EMs with non-poor and non-EM in the region, and lead to a certain social conflict due to inequality access to the project clean water system.

Lower salary paid to EM workers, especially EM women, compared to non-EM workers

Despite the principle of same work same pay, there is a risk that EM workers will be paid less than non-EM workers since they are lack of negotiation skills and having less experience in doing construction works.

Loss of the cultural significance of water stations

Since the project will source and treat water from major rivers in the area, there will be no direct, physical impact on water stations. What is likely to happen, however, is that the functional benefit of water stations will diminish as people come to rely more on project water supplied directly to their homes for all household uses, including drinking, cooking, bathing, laundry, cleaning, and flushing toilets.

The concern of some Ede (women and men) was that this would also lead to a loss of the traditional cultural significance of water points. At present, there are 3 water stations are used by Ede communities (one station in Buon Ma Thuot City and other two stations in Krong Nang Town).

Higher incidence of social misdemeanors due to workers during construction

At the construction stage, since technicians and workers of many ethnic groups will be involved, their living habits may differ from those of the local Ede and Gia Rai, Tay and Nung people. This makes affected EM communities feel uncomfortable and may give rise to social conflicts.

Some social issues can be happened that badly impact to EMs (men, women and children) such as drug addicts and trafficking, prostitution, sex abusing and trafficking, gambling, HIV. This might bring negative impact to personal safety and social security of the target EM communities.

Disrupted traffic, interrupted supplied water, and polluted environment

Noise pollution will be generated at the construction stage, because of the manufacture or processing of sand, stone and concrete; excavation and explosion operations; machinery operation, and the movement of construction vehicles. This can bring negative impacts to the health of affected EMs.

Disrupted traffic and temporary interrupted water use from existing water system can be happened during the construction. It can lead to adverse impacts on EM's living, working or learning conditions and create grievances from affected EMs.

4.4.3. EM Gender Issues

As results from consultation meetings, around 70 – 80% EM women in the Subproject areas are willing to support for the Project if it can guarantee they have access to water for their families and themselves, especially during the dry season for drinking, cooking and washing.

However, these same women also note that equitable access is another important issue.

EM women also seek to ensure that water is available for non-household purposes during the dry season. Household water security is very important to the EM women in the province but so also is

household food security. If there is only a choice between relatively clean water that can be utilized for multiple purposes, especially securing food security or generating alternative incomes (which is a prelude to food security in many instances anyway), and treated water in lesser quantities to be paid for and used only for household purposes, they will opt for the former. However, they hope this Project will enable them to turn on a tap in their own house from which clean water will flow.

The structures of participation in hamlet or commune public affairs are biased against EM women and some issues such as the distance women need to go to collect water do not receive adequate attention from community decision-making forums that are dominated by men.

4.4.4. Measure to enhance project benefits and mitigate negative impacts on EMs

Based on positive impacts from the Project to EMs and the contribution ideas from EM representatives, some measures to enhance Project benefits for EMs of the EMDP will be: (i) creation of favorable conditions for EM people to be the direct beneficiaries including assistance in connection fee or water tariff for the poor; (ii) propaganda about Project benefits to improve awareness and behavior of EMs on clean water use; (iii) utilization of local EM labor for short-term and long-term working for DAKWACO.

To prevent and mitigate potential adverse impacts on affected EM people, some measures in EMDP will be: (i) maximizing the project benefits to target EMs by having special policies for the poor and extremely poor) and establishing water self-management model for EM households groups; (ii) improving the knowledge and changing behaviors of target EM and EM women groups in using safe and clean water through IEC, BCC programs for target EM groups and capacity building for EM facilitators; (iii) ensuring the right compensation for loss of land of the 6 affected EM households; (iv) creation of employment opportunities (long-term and short-term) and ensuring the remuneration between EM and non-EM workers is paid equally for the same type of job; (v) assisting EM groups living near water station to preserve the cultural significance of water stations; (vi) enhancing the cooperation between local and contractors to minimize negative impacts during construction; (vii) setting grievance system and enhancing the participation of target EMs and their representatives in monitoring and evaluation of EMDP, (viii) connected EMDP to GAP to ensure the involvement and the benefit of the Project to EM women.

Detail measures and its target indicators; see item5 –EM Action Plan in this Report.

5. EMDP ACTIVITY PLAN

A community-based approach will be applied throughout EMDP to promote target EM beneficiary groups to participate actively in the Projects; to ensure the Project benefits will be provided to the maximum and most equal to target EM groups and, to avoid or minimize its negative impacts to them.

5.1. Main activities and its target indicators

5.1.1. Maximum benefits to target EM households

In order to maximize benefits to target EM households (including the poor and non-poor), some preferential policies of the project are proposed as follows:

- **For the non-poor EM households:** free of charge for installing pipelines and materials within 4 meter distance from the pipelines to households (free of charge: *valves, faucets, clocks, fees for digging, backfilling soil and installing pipelines within 4 meter distance*)
- **For the poor EM households** (who have poor records or certificate of local authorities): totally free of charge of installing pipelines and materials within 15-20 meter distance from the water supply pipelines to their house
- **For the EM households living scattered far from the main pipelines:** if they have demand and commitment to **participate in the self-managed model** (self-managing, self-sharing of water use and monthly fees), the project will consider to install one pipeline and tank at one household with suitable position and assign it to the self-managed group
- **For the extremely EM poor** (who are identified by their communities and CPCs): will not pay high water tariff which over their capacity. Dakwaco should have a reasonable policy to deduct water tariff for them.

Target Indicator No. 1 – Preferential policies

- 1) At least 70% of target EM households and all of 40 EM villages/buon of Buon Ma Thuot City; 50% of target EM households in 3 other subprojects can access treated water system of the project
- 2) 100% of target non-poor EM households of the subprojects are provided household connections including water meter and pipeline within 4 meters free of charge.
- 3) 100% of target poor EM households of the Sub-projects are provides household connections within 15-20 meters free of charge
- 4) Number of sparsely-scattered households in the subproject areas have the opportunity to use clean water through water self-management models of the project
- 5) Dakwaco have a policy to deduct water tariff for the extremely poor EM households. There isn't any extremely poor household become poorer due to water tariff

5.1.2. Capacity building for EM and their representatives

Capacity building for EMs in the Project area is considered crucial for EMDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation. DAKWACO and PPMU staff and relevant stakeholders, facilitators and EM representatives (men and women) in each Subprojects of Buon Ma Thuot and the three adjacent district towns will be provided a two-day training course by the Project.

The training content will be focused on: policies related to EM development; communication skills, grievance mechanism; EMDP monitoring and reporting. At least 15% of trainees are EM people

Target indicator No.2 – Capacity Building	
1)	15 % of trainees are EMs (men, women and the poor)
2)	100% of EM facilitators are trained before they start working for the Project

5.1.3. Extensive IEC/BCC to improve awareness and change behaviors of target EMs

The information of EMDP and GAP will be widely disseminated the key project stakeholders, EMs representatives and targeted EM communities in 4 subproject areas and Krong Ana commune³¹ through: (i) Kick off meetings (expected in early September 2017), (ii) Training on GAP and EMDP implementation and M&E for EM coordinator and facilitators (in October, 2017), and (iii) IEC program (leaflet, village/women union meetings) to EM communities.

EMDP and GAP copies in Vietnamese language will be sent to relevant Distric/City/Commune People Committees as a basis document for the implementation and monitoring of the EMDP. In addition, the basic contents, target indicators and indicator M&E framework of the EMDP will also be trained for EM facilitators and community supervisors, and the briefed information of EMDP will be integrated in the project leaflet and distributed to targeted EM communities.

The information of the project will be widely disseminated to EM “buon”. All of EM household representatives including men and women are promoted to access to the project information through various methods: (1) meeting among PPMU, consultant and contractor with EM representatives (all-level local authorities, EM Committee, Women’s Union, Fatherland Front, residential groups, women’s union branches, prestigious persons) before implementing the project and at the important times; (2) community meeting through EM groups and WUs; (3) leaflets distributed to EM women and men; (4) news broadcasted on loudspeaker system.

The content of information will focus on: time, location, progress of pipelines installation, installation fees, monthly service fees, preferential policies to the poor households, resettlement and compensation related policies, water treatment process, responsibilities and rights of women/households, feedback mechanism, complaint resolving, etc.

The language in IEC will be appropriate with culture of each EM groups. Visual images and question-answer forms will be enhanced. Some meetings at the EM crowded villages may also be translated into local dialects by EM facilitators (if necessary).

An IEC program on awareness raising and behavior change (IEC/BCC) on clean water use will be integrated in meetings with EM people together with the project’s leaflets and posters. IEC messages

³¹ Ea Na Commune, Krong Ana District is the water upstream source of the Buon Ma Thuot City Subproject

will help EMs understand better about the benefits of clean water use, how to use clean water economically and efficiently, responsibilities and rights of the local people and stakeholders in the Sub-projects, etc. The IEC sessions will be organized in the participatory and two-way information form in order to increase efficiency. In addition, the EM people with limited awareness and unwillingness in water use will be counseled and visited directly by community facilitators at their houses.

The IEC program will also be extended to a boarding EM school in Ea Na Commune, Krong Ana District to raise the school student's awareness of water source and water facility system protection.

Target Indicator No. 3 – IEC/BCC

- 1) At least one IEC meeting for each Buon of target EMs and EM WU groups
- 2) 15% of attendees are target EM people (men, women and the poor)
- 3) 70% of EM household representatives have good understanding about the Project information (e.g. policies, progress) through IEC program
- 4) All of the IEC materials are ensured EM sensitiveness
- 5) One IEC meeting is organized for a boarding EM school in Ea Nar Commune on water source protection topic.

5.1.4. Consultation with target EM, poor and EM women groups

EM people and their representative organizations should be consulted on all Sub-project activities that can potentially affect them during the project implementation.

The PPMU and EM Consultant will be responsible for ensuring the participation of target EM groups and their representatives in before and during the implementation of the Subprojects. It is crucial to invite all villagers to the meetings, and conduct separate meetings with vulnerable households to get their perspective on the project activities.

In some village/buon of the Sub-project where the percentage of literate EM less than 80%, or even less than 50-60% (some buon in Buon Ma Thuot City), culturally appropriate and gender inclusive methods and styles of communications will be used to address communication barriers. This may include translation of the Project documents into local ethnic languages verbally by using interpreters of EM facilitators at community meetings. Pictorial communications and visualized tools will be used frequently during consultation/group meetings. Separate discussion of EM men and women groups will be applied when necessary.

Target Indicator No. 4 – Community Consultation

- 1) 100% consultation having meeting minute which recorded important ideas from women
- 2) 70% of target EM households attending the meeting
- 3) Number of target poor EM households are consulted house to house meetings when necessary

5.1.5. Increase Job Opportunities for EMs

During construction and operation process, the project will create approximately 1,500 unskilled job opportunities. To help increase job opportunities for residents, including EM people (both men and women) within the Project area, PPMU and contractors should establish requirements and implement mechanisms to recruit local EM, especially those from 6 affected EM households. The EM workers (men and women) should be paid equally to Non-EM people at the same type of jobs.

Details of such requirements and mechanisms may include the following measures:

- Job opportunities should be reserved for EM people (includes men, women and the poor) in general. Especially, job opportunities are prioritize for EM members of 6 affected EM households (due to land acquisition, loss of trees, etc.).
- Job opportunities should be publicized widely through the CPCs, local mass media, WU networks, target EM groups and facilitator networks. EM languages should be used in recruitment of EM people and appropriate to the culture of EM groups at the construction site.
- Contractors should establish and implement measures to create working environments that ensure EM and gender sensitive and culturally appropriate for EM workers.

The community facilitators will consist of EMs who is prestigious, enthusiastic, capable and knowledgeable about the EM's mind and habits. They will be chosen from women's union branches, commune health stations and some other unions (Fatherland Front, EM committee) in the subproject area. They will be trained and coached to become regular project facilitators, signed a contract with PPMU and paid for community activities.

Target Indicator No. 5 – Job opportunities and equal payment to EM workers

- 1) Number of jobs was prioritized over EMs from 6 affected EM households
- 2) 15% of suitable job opportunities are served for the EM workers (men, women and the poor)
- 3) Remuneration between EM and non-EM workers is paid equally for the same type of job
- 4) Around 20 EM facilitators are recruited and paid by the project for their works

5.1.6. EMDP integrated in other plan of the Project to avoid adverse impacts

EMDP activities will be integrated into the Construction, Resettlement Plan and GAP in all phases of the project in order to avoid or minimize the adverse environmental, social and economic impacts on the poor, women, children and community.

In combination with the Resettlement and Compensation Plan of the project to ensure that red books (land use rights certificates) are reissued for the affected households with names of both husband and wife. The compensation must be informed to both husband and wife and signed by both husband and wife of affected households.

In combination with the Environmental Impact Assessment Plan to ensure that the waste, dust, noise, traffic obstruction and occupational safety will be minimized in the construction area.

In combination with the GAP to ensure the participation of target EM women groups.

In combination with construction contractors to ensure that construction workers not to cause adverse social impacts on EM people, especially on EM women, children (drug use, prostitution, sex abuse, drug addicts, gambling, etc.), and inform EM households about the plan of no water supply during pipelines installation so that they can actively store up. The maximum time of temporary cutting water during construction implementation should be agreed with EM household during consultation meeting.

In combination with District/Commune Culture Division, DEMA/CEMA, WUs to support EM groups, those living near 3 water stations in Buon Ma Thuot City and Krong Nang to preserve and develop traditional cultural practices (music, dance, and ceremonies) to keep water stations continue to be a source of considerable pride and community identity for ethnic Ede. During the consultation meeting, EM Consultant will work with these Ede groups and relevant stakeholders to develop a detail action and budget plan. DAKWACO will facilitate the target EM groups to implement the plan to preserve and manage these water stations for ceremonial purposes.

Target indication No.6 – EM integrated into other plans

- 1) All of 6 affected EM household receive their re-issued Land use certificate which mentions names of both husband and wife on it
- 2) All of the 6 affected EM households receive compensation with signatures of both husband and wife, and with right compensation amount which given in the Project Resettlement Plan
- 3) The contractor committed not to let workers cause security disorder in the EM areas
- 4) Inform EM households the plans of temporary cutting water during construction implementation
- 5) Meeting minute mentioned the maximum agreed time of temporary cutting water during construction implementation
- 6) Target Ede communities living near 3 water stations will be supported to preserve and develop traditional cultural practices.

5.1.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

One of the aims of the consultation process and regular meetings is to minimize the incidence of dissatisfaction among the project-affected people by integrating local stakeholders' opinions and concerns in project planning and implementation.

The participatory approach will encourage EM people to raise any concerns before conflicts may appear and to indicate their consent. However, if any EM people are not satisfied with the process, compensation or mitigation measures, or any other issue, village leaders and EM organizations or EM representatives will address their grievance to the PPMU. The complaint will be assessed and a solution negotiated between the PPMU and local authorities, including the relevant PCs of wards/communes of Buon Ma Thuot City and the three district towns. Issues unresolved at the local level can be appealed to the EA under the Dak Lak PPC. All grievances will be responded to promptly, in a culturally appropriate, transparent and gender inclusive way.

It should be noted that any EM person can make a complaint without any cost to them and without fear of retribution. While it is proposed to specifically address grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner for all Affected Persons (APs), including those from Ethnic Minorities, the same procedure may apply to other, non-resettlement grievances of EM persons as well.

In summary, the four-stage process of EM grievance redress will be as follows:

- **Stage 1:** Complaints from EMs on any aspect of the project that they perceive negatively affects their welfare will be lodged, verbally or in writing, with the Ward/Commune People's Committee (WPC/CPC). The complaint will be discussed in an informal meeting between the EM person/s and the PC. It will be the responsibility of the WPC/CPC to resolve the issue within 15 days of receipt of a complaint, in consultation with the Dak Lak PPMU.
- **Stage 2:** If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or if no response is received from the WPC/CPC within 15 days of registering the complaint, the EM person/s can appeal with the District People's Committee (DPC). The EM person/s must lodge the complaint within 30 days of registering the original complaint and must produce documents that support his/her claim. The DPC should provide a decision, negotiated with the PPMU, within 1 month of receiving the Appeal.
- **Stage 3:** If the EM person/s is/are not satisfied with the decision of the DPC or in the absence of any response, they can appeal to the PPC. The PPC will provide a decision on the Appeal within 30 days from the day it receives the appeal.
- **Stage 4:** If the EM person/s is/are still not satisfied with the decision of the PPC on Appeal, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, they may, as a last resort, submit their case to the District Court. Beyond this they may lodge their complaint to the Operations Department or the Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF) as per ADB Policy.

The procedure described in these four steps is consistent with the legal process for resolution of disputes in Viet Nam. However, the system is oriented primarily towards disputes between people, as opposed to between people and government. Therefore, as part of the Project's internal monitoring and evaluation, the WPC and DAKWACO will keep a written record of all grievances and complaints registered by EM Affected Persons, as well as their final resolutions.

Grievance redress mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. It is not the last resort but any time the EM Affected Person can access the judicial system.

If need be, all communication among EMs, PCs and the PPMU will be facilitated by DEMA staff in order to ensure that EM people are engaged in a Grievance Redress process that accommodates their language preference and is conducted in a manner that they readily understand.

Target Indicator No. 7 – Grievance Redress Mechanism

- 1) GRM is established and operated for 4 Subprojects with the participation of women representatives
- 2) Complaints from EM men and women must be resolved and feedback timely and record kept

3) No cost for complaint and no fear of retribution to any EM.

5.1.8. Monitoring and Reporting

DAKWACO will set up an internal monitoring system comprising an experienced and qualified Specialist, NGO/agency, gender development agencies, community level groups, and Ethnic Affairs agency representatives to encourage participatory monitoring of the EMDP's implementation. Monitoring will assess whether the EMDP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions, specific targets and impact indicators established in the EMDP or during implementation, and the results of EMDP monitoring. Especially, CEMAs will play an active role in implementing and monitoring the EMDP.

The members of the Monitoring Board will be trained by the Project on EMDP monitoring, analyzing and reporting skills and target indicators. The EM Specialist will assist the PPMU to develop a EMDP monitoring framework and EM-based information collection forms.

The PPMU is responsible for preparing biannual monitoring reports every 6 months for submitting to ADB which marks the issue of compliance and corrective action. Monitoring reports will be posted on the ADB website.

The Monitoring Report should address the following indicator areas, specifically for EM people: Institutional arrangement; Capacity building; Resettlement impacts and compensation; Land use changes; Access to water supply; Access to sanitation; Employment/livelihood impacts; Consultation of EM people; Participation at consultation meetings (gender disaggregated); Participation at disclosure meetings (gender and EM disaggregated); Information and awareness activities; Behavior change activities; Environmental impacts; Grievances – number and type (gender and EM disaggregated); Formation of village level groups for implementation and monitoring (gender disaggregation of membership); Activities targeting poor EM households; Activities targeting EM households headed by women; Other poverty alleviation activities–capacity building and training; project-related employment; project-related business opportunities;

The DAKWACO is responsible for monitoring reporting as follows:

- i. Prepare periodic (biannual) monitoring reports;
- ii. Highlight compliance issues and corrective actions in reports;
- iii. Submit six-monthly monitoring reports to ADB; and
- iv. Publicly disclose monitoring reports on ADB website.

If during monitoring, it is found that the EMDP has not been carried out properly or unforeseen impacts have been identified or occurred, a Corrective Action Plan will be prepared and the EMDP will be updated as necessary.

Target Indicator No. 8 – Monitoring and Reporting

1) Monitoring Board/s are established and operated for 4 Sub-projects

- 2) EMDP indicators are updated, analysis and reported in PPMU's EMDP Monitoring Reports to ADB every 6 months.

5.1.9. EM development in DAKWACO

After the completion of the Project, DAKWACO's customer base will increase largely and the service provision to those customers shall require 30 skilled EM people working for the Customer Management Department of DAKWACO. At least half these jobs can be made available first to EM and women. All of the new recruited EM staffs should attend training on relevant topics on operation, management and maintenance of water supply system.

The Project is required to encourage the participation of and create development opportunities for EMs in activities like training courses and workshops, as well as enable longer-term capacity building opportunities through their enrolment or participation in formal courses, study tours, etc. Institutional development component of the Project will identify training and capacity building opportunities available to DAKWACO during Project implementation.

Target Indicator No. 9 – EM in DAKWACO:

- 1) 30 skilled EM people are recruited for the Customer Management Department, Half them is EM women
- 2) All of newly recruited EM staffs are provided training on water supply, management, operation and maintenance
- 3) DAKWACO has policies to encourage EMs to participate in management positions

5.2. EMDP Implementation Plan

Detail Implementation Plan is presented as the following table:

Table 1: EMDP Implementation Plan

NO	MAIN ACTIVITY	YEAR 2017												YEAR 2018								Main responsibility
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I	Update and submit for approval EMDP																					
1.1	Survey, and consultation meetings																					PPMU and Expert
1.2	Update EMDP																					EM Expert
1.3	Submit for approval EMDP																					PPMU, PPC, ADB
II	Implementation and monitoring EMDP																					
2.1	Introduction workshop																					
	Prepare for the workshop																					PPMU
	Organize workshop																					PPMU, EM Expert
2.2	Trainings for EM representatives and Facilitators																					
	Prepare training material																					PPMU, EM Expert
	Provide training courses																					PPMU, EM Expert
2.3	IEC/BCC																					
	Design materials																					PPMU, EM Expert
	IEC/BCC meetings																					Facilitators, WUs
2.4	Consultation meeting with EM people																					
2.5	Other EMDP activities (e.g. installation of free connections)																					
2.6	Grievance Redress Mechanism																					PPMU, EM Expert
2.7	Facilitate for EM activities/models																					Facilitators, WUs
2.6	Monitor																					Monitoring Team
2.7	Report																					PPMU and Expert

5.3. Budget and Financing:

According to proposal for tentative cost for the EMDP in the Feasibility Study Report of EMDP (2011), the expenditure items include: (1) costs for 01 EM and Resettlement Consultant, (2) costs for Workshop, meetings, training for EM motivators, coordinators, IEC, (3) other expenses (printing, travel), and (4) contingency (10%).

However, during the EMDP preparation: it is realized that the cost for EM and Resettlement Consultant is included in the budget for Monitoring Consultants. On the other hand, although the EMDP has priority policies for the target EM household (includes men, women and the poor), but the budget lines wasn't allocated this item yet.

Besides, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of EMDP, a number activities of EMDP will be integrated and implemented in parallel with the GAP (due to the same PPMU staffs; EMDP & GAP Consultant; similar activities; same subproject areas).

Therefore, the total budget for EMDP (430,707,000 VND, equivalent to USD 19,348.92³² from DAKWACO source) is planned as the following table:

³² Exchange rate 1 USD = 22,260 VND according to the Decision No. 2837/QĐ-UBND of Dak Lak PPC, dated 27th September, 2016, about the adjustment of the USD exchange rate and total investment of the Project.

Table 2: EMDP Budget Plan

NO	CONTENT	BUDGET PLAN					
		For EMDP		For GAP		For EMDP & GAP	
		Budget (VND)	Proportion (%)	Budget (VND)	Proportion (%)	Budget (VND)	Proportion (%)
1	Survey and Consultation meetings (For GAP and EMDP)	-	-	60,000,000	4%	60,000,000	3%
2	Capacity Building (For GAP and EMDP)	-	-	223,000,000	16%	223,000,000	12%
3	IEC/BCC (For GAP and EMDP)	22,200,000	5%	330,900,000	24%	353,100,000	19%
4	Workshop (For GAP and EMDP)	-	-	120,900,000	9%	120,900,000	7%
5	Prioritized Policies (For target EM, the poor/extreme poor, self-management model and other priorities in GAP and EMDP)	360,000,000	84%	500,000,000	36%	860,000,000	47%
6	Others	21,000,000	5%	66,000,000	5%	87,000,000	5%
6	Constingency	27,507,000	6%	79,936,000	6%	107,443,000	6%
	TOTAL (VND)	430,707,000	100%	1,380,736,000	100%	1,811,443,000	100%
	in USD	19,348.92		62,027.67		81,376.59	

5.4. Institutions

The planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of EMDP requires the close involvement and coordination of relevant organizations, institutions and individuals as follows:

DAKWACO and PPMU:

DAKWACO is responsible for preparation and implementation of the EMDP. The PPMU, with oversight from Dak Lak DEMA/Buon Ma Thuot CEMA, will be responsible for the implementation of the EMDP and monitoring that all the activities throughout the Sub-project take place in a culturally appropriate way for affected EM people. In this, the PPMU will coordinate with the Dak Lak PPC and other provincial or town-level government agencies, as required.

To ensure grassroots participation in EMDP implementation and monitoring, the PPMU with support from the EM and resettlement consultant and Dak Lak DEMA/Buon Ma Thuot CEMA, will study stakeholders concerned with the welfare of EM people and identify key stakeholders to be involved in the EMDP implementation and monitoring and evaluation. It is necessary that a community level group/association of EM residents in each locality within the project area be formed right after Project appraisal so that they can effectively participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the EMDP.

The PPMU will set up routines for regular dialogue and meetings with local authorities, EM Affairs agencies (DEMA & CEMA), representative community groups, and traditional leaders representing

EM people. District and Commune People's Committees will cooperate and also monitor the EMDP. Mass organizations, particularly the Women's Union, will play an active role in implementing and monitoring the EMDP.

The Project also includes a component of 'Project impact quality survey at the beginning and at the end of the project'. Such component design will also include impacts on all community including ethnic minorities in the project service areas.

Dak Lak PPC (including DONRE, DOC, DOF, DPI, DARD and Dak Lak DEMA)

Review and approve the EMDP and appoint functional departments, including Committee for Women's Advancement in DOLISA, to instruct, coordinate, support and monitor the implementation of the EMDP by DAKWACO to ensure that the EMDP implementation is in line with National Policies and the Provincial strategies on EM development

Buon Ma Thuot, Ea Kar, Buon Don and Krong Nang CPCs and Commune PCs

Support Dak Lak PPC in coordination with DAKWACO to monitor the EMDP implementation to ensure that the procedure follows the approved EMDP and the policies and orientation of the City and the towns.

Social organizations, including WUs, FAs, YUs and CEMAs at town/city, ward/commune and village levels

Support the PCs of Buon Ma Thuot City and the three district towns to coordinate with DAKWACO to implement, monitor and evaluate the EMDP implementation.

Local Facilitators

Around 60 facilitators will be selected from WUs, YU, health clinic centers and EM groups based on the project criteria and at least 30% of them are EM people, includes men and women. These facilitators will be equipped necessary skills, then, will act as focal point at target villages and communes to facilitate IEC, BCC meetings and water self-management models for target EM groups. They will also have responsibility to report progress and results of implementation EMDP to their CPC and PPMU.

National EM Specialist

Review and Update of EMDP. Provide training courses for PPMU, DAKWACO and Women representatives on EMDP implementation and monitoring. Support PPMU in designing communication materials and implementing communication programs for women's groups; Support the PPMU in monitoring and reporting EMDP Monitoring Report. Develop a gender-responsive M&E mechanism and indicators, and prepare terms of reference for implementation and M&E consultants.

Duties of the EM Specialist will include the following:

- i. Collect secondary data on EM poor households in the province along with details of any subsidy interventions already availed by them, in order to determine the scope of any policy of targeted state support for enabling EMs' access to water.

- ii. Determine how many water points are likely to be affected by the project, if any; the kind of arrangements—infrastructural, institutional or regulatory—needed to preserve and manage these for ceremonial purposes; as well as any associated costs, and to present all this information in the updated EMDP.
- iii. Design IEC and BCC campaigns, with specific consideration of target group of Ethnic Minorities.
- iv. Review and update the EMDP as required by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009), regulation of Government of Viet Nam, and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and Resettlement Framework developed for the Viet Nam Water Sector Investment Program - Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF).
- v. Assist DAKWACO in setting up an internal monitoring system comprising other stakeholders concerned with EM welfare such as EM people, NGOs/CSOs, community level groups, and representatives from DEMA/CEMA, in order to build capacity for participatory monitoring of EMDP implementation.
- vi. Organize or provide necessary workshops and training on EMDP to PPMU and stakeholders to implement the EMDP as accepted by ADB and approved by Government of Viet Nam.
- vii. Assist PPMU in the initial phase of implementation of the EMDP, including drafting the first biannual internal monitoring report due after 6 months from the start of implementation.

6. Annex

6.1. Affect EM households, those lost residential and agriculture lands

Table 3: Summary table of land acquisition of affected households, June 2017

[This information has been removed as it falls within exceptions to disclosure specified in paragraph 97, (exception (x) Information that, if disclosed, would or would be likely to endanger the life, health, safety, or security of any individual, or safety or security of ADB assets, or to prejudice the defense or national security of a member) of ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011).]

(Source: PPMU, Resettlement Program, June 2017)

6.2. Results from survey during the EMDP preparation

Table 4: Format of data collection, No.1

[illegible]

Table 5: Format of data collection No.2

	Information	General	EM household	Poor household
1.	Average annual income per household			
2.	Main income sources			
3.	Percentage of households having access to clean water supply			
4.	The main water source of is currently used by households			
5.	Proportion of households willing / willing to participate to the Project			
6.	Proportion of households having hygienic latrines			
7.	Solid waste collection service			
8.	On-going project in the local			
9.	Advantages of people in participating in the Project (specify)			
10.	Disadvantages of people in participating in the Project (specify)			

Table 6: Data from Buon Ma Thuot PC, updated in March 2017

Name of ward/commune	Total Number of		No of EM		No of WU members		Percentage of literate people (>18 years old)			Percentage of people can communicate in Kinh language		No of Poor HsH	
	HsH	People	HsH	People	Total	EM women	General rate (%)	EM (%)	Women (%)	General rate (%)	Women (%)	Total	EM HsH
Ea Tam	5,048	20,501	827	3,918	2,419	298	97	93	92	99	99	68	52
Khánh Xuân	5,297	24,297	261	1,122								130	26
Tân Tiến	3,890	15,224	198	691	2,170	146	99.2	99.1	99.2	100	100.0	27	0
Tân Thành	4,013	15,923	182	656	1,071	17	100	100	100	100	100	4	4
Thành Nhất	3,350	14,297	480	2,297	1,664	728	99.3	99	99.5	100	100	39	21
Ea Kao	3,811	17,289	1,754	8,469	2,602	1,492	80	60	50	90	85	87	64
Hòa Khánh	3,519	16,294	385	1,963	22	2	97	95	95	99	99	131	27
Hòa Xuân	1,733	7,454	847	3,416	1,240	680	95	92	95	100	100	83	48
Hòa Phú	475	17,352	1,212	4,980	2,000	590	98	85	79	93	89	73	33
	31,136	148,631	6,146	27,512	13,188	3,953	766	723	710	781	772	642	275

Table 7: Data from Krong Nang PC, updated in March 2017

No	Name of ward/commune	Total Number of		No of EM		Percentage of literate people (>18 years old)			Percentage of people can communicate in Kinh language		No of Poor HsH	
		HsH	People	HsH	People	General rate (%)	EM (%)	Women (%)	General rate (%)	Women (%)	Total	EM HsH
1	Tổ dân phố 1	179	772	11	44	100	95	100	98	97	2	
2	Tổ dân phố 2	318	1387	8	31	-	-	-	-	-	10	
3	Tổ dân phố 3	404	1697	13	29	-	-	-	-	-	11	
4	Tổ dân phố 4	365	1382	11	40	-	-	-	-	-	9	
5	Tổ dân phố 5	312	1329	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	9	
6	Tổ dân phố 7	318	1451	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	
7	Tổ dân phố 8	460	1700	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	12	
8	Tổ dân phố 9	224	960	18	87	-	-	-	-	-	8	
9	Buôn Wiao A	305	1359	289	1260	95	70	85	85	85	21	21
10	Buôn Wiao B	111	486	79	321	95	70	85	85	85	9	8
11	Buôn Ur	227	1130	212	1107	80	70	75	85	85	20	20
12	Th. Bình Minh	142	651	10	39	90	70	85	85	85	63	5
total		3266	14304	665	3012						186	54

Table 8: Data from BUON ĐON PC, Updated in March, 2017

Name of ward/commune	Total Number of		No of EM		Percentage of literate people (>18 years old)			Percentage of people can communicate in Kinh language		No of Poor HsH	
	HsH	People	HsH	People	General rate (%)	EM (%)	Women (%)	General rate (%)	Women (%)	Total	EM HsH
Wer											
thôn Hà Bắc	301	1297	49	211	98	100	100	100	100	80	2560
thôn EaDuat	376	1707	49	209	96	98	98	100	100	159	3211
thôn EaLy	104	418	49	190	100	95	95	100	100	57	1401
Sub-total	781	3422	147	610						296	5692
1 Hòa											
Thôn 14	257		53	259				100	100	52	25
Thôn 15	285		34	136				100	100	76	6
Thôn 16	183		64	244				100	100	103	38
Sub-total	725		151	639						231	69
Total	1506	3422	298	1249						527	5761

Table 9: Data from EA KAR PC, Updated in March, 2017

Name of ward/commune	Total Number of		No of EM		Percentage of literate people (>18 years old)			Percentage of people can communicate in Kinh language		No of Poor HsH	
	HsH	People	HsH	People	General rate (%)	EM (%)	Women (%)	General rate (%)	Women (%)	Total	EM HsH
TDP1	202	901	03	16	100	100	100	100	100	01	01
TDP 2A	224	1018	05	26	99,7	99	90	100	100	06	0
TDP 2B	383	1235	12	12	99	99	99	100	100	11	01
TDP 3A	269	1338	07	1324	99	99	98	100	100	04	01
TDP 3B	198	1060	01	17	100	100	100	100	100	05	01
TDP 4	412	1606	18	72	95	92	93	100	100	53	02
TDP5	208	895	01	06	100	100	100	100	100	06	0
TDP7	95	414	02	12	100	100	100	100	100	08	01
Thôn 8	124	557	02	13	100	100	100	100	100	21	01
Thôn 9	129	540	0	03	95	99	97	100	100	25	0
Buôn mông A	138	667	111	552	85	85	85	95	99	11	10
Buôn mông B	141	694	119	592	85	85	80	95	98	18	18
Buôn mông C	196	903	179	833	95	95	97	95	99	16	16
Buôn thung	230	1143	198	987	85	85	80	95	80	11	11
Buôn EaKo	125	539	96	512	80	80	70	90	80	14	12
Buôn Eak Druôl	124	594	110	551	85	85	75	95	80	13	12
Chư Cúc	256	1015	4	12						11	1
Đoàn Kết	254	1287	4	13						18	1
Buôn Ea ga	196	76	179	792							64
Ninh thanh 1	256	1086	8	25						13	
Ninh thanh 2	268	1189	14	71						12	
Thôn 12	282	1071	1	4						13	

Table 10: Information from Ea Tam – Buon Ma Thuot, updated in March 2017

	Information	Ward/commune	EM households	Poor household (EM and non EM)
1	Average income per household per year	25 mill	20 mill	12 mill
2	Main income source	Agriculture and services	Agriculture	Hired labors
3	Percentage of Household access clean water	85%	80%	75%
4	Main water source	Clean water system	Digging well	Digging well
5	Percentage of HsH support the project	100%	100%	100%
6	Percentage of HsH using hygienic latrine	95%	90%	90%
7	Waste collection service	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Other on-going project in the local	No	No	No
9	Advantages/disadvantage of the ward/commune when participate in the project activities			

Table 11: Information from Krong Nang Town PC, updated in March 2017

	Information	Ward/commune	EM households	Poor HsH (EM and non EM)
1	Average income per household per year	40.000.000	30.000.000	10.800.000
2	Main income source	Agriculture, trade and service	Agriculture	Agriculture Hired labor
3	Percentage of HsH access clean water	0	0	0
4	Main water source	Well	Water Station, Well	Water Station, Well
5	Percentage of HsH support the project	70%		
6	Percentage of HsH using hygienic latrine	90%	80%	10%
7	Waste collection service	80%		
8	Other on-going project in the local	2 Water Supply Projects		
9	Disadvantages	Low percentage of people support for the project		

Table 12: Information from Buon Don PC, updated in March 2017

	Information	Ear Wer	Tan Hoa
1.	Average income per household per year	12,34 mill	16 mill
2.	Main income source	78 % is agriculture HsH	agriculture

3.	Percentage of HsH access clean water	0	68,39%
4.	Main water source	Digging well, Drilling well, rain water, river water	Digging well, Drilling well
5.	Percentage of HsH support the project		3020 HsH
6.	Percentage of HsH using hygienic latrine	65,19%	1662 HsH
7.	Waste collection service	Only in center	100%
8.	Other on-going project in the local	No	P 135 and 755
9.	Advantage	Highly supports from HsH to the project	Highly supports from HsH to the project
10.	Average income per household per year	Water tariff and water connection fee of the poor HsH	Scattered HsH

Table 13: Information from Ea Kart own, updated in March 2017

	Information	Ward/commune	EM households	Poor HsH (EM and non EM)
1	Average income per household per year			
2	Main income source	agriculture	agriculture	Hired labor
3	Percentage of HsH access clean water	0%	0%	0%
4	Main water source	Digging and drilling wells	wells	wells
5	Percentage of HsH support the project	90%	80%	
6	Percentage of HsH using hygienic latrine	91.92%		
7	Waste collection service	100% in center area		
8	Other on-going project in the local	Water program according to the Decision 1592/QD-TTg, dated 12/10/2012 and Circular No 76/CV-DT, dated 12/11/2012 of Ea Kar PC		
9	Advantages/disadvantage of the ward/commune when participate in the project activities	People have better understanding about the benefits of using safe water Mass-organization (WU, health workers, head of villages are enthusiastic and have good experience in implementation IEC program in clean water and sanitation		

6.3. Results from Consultation meeting minutes during project preparation (March 2017)

Results from Consultation Meeting with affected EM groups and their representative organizations

Table 14: summary results from Consultation Meeting with affected EM groups and their representative organizations in March 2017

No	Name of the meeting	Date	Location	Number of participants	Main results from the meeting
1	Consultation meeting for updating EMDP in Buon Don Town	16/03/2017	Buon Don	17 people (female: 47%; EM: 18%). Includes: EM representatives; Town PC, WU, CEMA, DONRE, Education division, health clinic centers; Head of village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Town PC and local community are happy and willing to support the project - 2 communes (Ea Wer and Tan Hoa) with 6 villages will be in the project - Most concerns are the ability of EM poor and extremely poor to pay water tariff (Ea Wer) and ability to access to the water system of the EMs who are living scattered and farm from the water pipe line system
2	Consultation meeting in Ea Kar	17/03/2017	Ea Kar town	26 people (female: 35%, EM people: 12%). Includes: EM representatives; Town PC, WU, CEMA, health clinic centers; Head of villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Town PC and local community are happy and willing to support the project - IEC and BCC program should be focused on some topics: benefits of using clean and safe water for EM groups. Use picture and visualize during IEC meetings to improve awareness of EM peoples - Project information need be disseminated to EMs: water treatment process, quality of treated water, water fee, project policy - Provide training for WU, EM representatives groups on communication skills
3	Ea Nar	15/03/2017	Ea Nar Commune	8 people (female: 38%; EM: 38%). Includes: Affected EM households; EM representatives; Town PC, WU, CEMA, health clinic centers; Head of villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Want to access the project treated water system - Job for affected households who lost their land for the invested water facilities and WTP - IEC for EM boarding student on water source protection

4		13/03/2017	Ea Tam	5 (female: 20%; EM: 520%) EM representatives Town PC, WU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEC and training will be very important for EM and Mass-organization - Can combine with WUs to implement IEC program - Topics of IEC: water source and invested facilities protection, benefits of using clean water, water fee collection - Consultation meeting with EM before and during construction
5	Krong Nang	14/03/2017	Krong Nang	16 people (EM: 21%) Affected EM households: EM representatives Town PC, WU, CEMA, Head of villages,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Town PC and local community are happy and willing to support the project - 70-80% EM people support the project. EM people need to improve awareness on using clean water since they since have custom of using free water from natural sources - IEC should be more focused on 3 buon Ede, especially for EM women - Training is very necessary for EM representative, WU CEMA, YU and village head - EM groups living surrounding 2 water stations of Ede need support to preserve their tradition culture

DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC THÀNH PHỐ BUỒN MA THUẬT VÀ 03 HUYỆN PHỤ CẬN

Tên dự án: Cấp nước Tp. Buôn Ma Thuật và 03 thị trấn: Thị trấn Ea Kar, huyện Ea Kar; thị trấn Buôn Đôn, huyện Buôn Đôn; thị trấn Krông Năng, huyện Krông Năng thuộc chương trình phát triển ngành nước năm 2011-2012

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

Vào: ...Tham...số...chính quyền và cộng đồng để xem xét...EAPOTLS
và ...tham...số...Giáo, Ngày 16 tháng 5 năm 2017.

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

Số người tham dự: gồm

Đại diện chủ đầu tư: Ban QLDA cấp nước

1. Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Jôn
2. Lê Trung Kiên
3. Nguyễn Lê Văn

Đại diện Tư vấn

1. Nguyễn Xuân Thành
2. Trần Minh Phương
3.

Đại diện chính quyền và cộng đồng:

1. Hồ Đức Thành
2. Nông Quang Trung
3. Ngô Loan Anh

Và.....(số lượng) đại diện các hộ gia đình tham gia cuộc họp. Danh sách đại diện các hộ tham gia cuộc họp tham vấn được đính kèm theo biên bản này.

II. THỜI GIAN, ĐỊA ĐIỂM:

Từ 14h00 đến 17h00, Ngày 16 tháng 5 năm 2017

Tại: UBND huyện Buôn Đôn

III. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

- * Xác định hiện trạng, nhu cầu tham gia và hưởng lợi dự án của các nhóm hưởng lợi và nhóm mục tiêu (gây nê, DTTS, nghèo)
- * Bổ sung thông tin, số liệu cần thu thập của thành phố và 4 huyện

Figure 6: Consultation meeting minutes in Buon Don Town

* Phê thảo và thống nhất sơ bộ Kế hoạch hành động Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số

IV. KẾT QUẢ THAM VẤN:

- Đề án xuất sắc làm thay đổi bộ mặt huyện nơi chúng tôi còn xa xôi vùng Dân tộc thiểu số của huyện chiếm 95%
- Các hộ dân tại xã chủ yếu được tiếp cận nước sạch (trên mỗi hộ tại xã).
- Huyện Buôn Sơn có 19 thôn, buôn, 03 DTTS (trong đó thôn P.9 xã Tân Hòa cũ DTTS miền Bắc).
- Xã P. Đề án giúp nước sạch được phân bổ đến các cấp nước cho chủ yếu 2 xã: xã Ea Mư, xã Tân Hòa. Trong đó xã Ea Mư có 03 thôn được tiếp cận: Thôn Ea Chết, Thôn Hô Bôn, thôn Ea Li. xã Tân Hòa cũ 03 thôn được tiếp cận thôn 25, 25, 11.
- Các hộ dân trong vùng tiếp cận nước của 2 xã huyện lại được tiếp cận thông tin.
- Tiến hành các hộ dân trong vùng lập đội và dự trên địa phương cũng như xây dựng nhà máy.
- Xã Ea Mư có được tiếp cận đề án có 850 hộ, 600 DTTS.
- Xã Tân Hòa: Được dân 60%, Nam 40%.
- Tình hình nước khu vực 2 giếng nước 2 ruộng nước ruộng phân 2 người dân rất khó khăn để ăn uống nước.
- Mong cộng đồng có chính sách hỗ trợ, giúp đỡ để mọi người.

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 17 giờ cùng ngày.

Người lập biên bản:

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư	Đại diện Tư vấn	Đại diện chính quyền	Đại diện cộng đồng
(Ký tên)  KT. GIÁM ĐỐC PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC Nguyễn Khắc Sơn	(Ký tên)  Minh Phụng	(Ký tên) PHÓ TRƯỞNG PHÒNG  HỒ ĐẮC THÀNH	(Ký tên)  Nguyễn Thị Hòa

Danh sách các thành viên tham dự cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng

STT	Họ và Tên	Chức danh/ đơn vị	Địa chỉ	Dân tộc	Giới		Chữ ký
					Nam	Nữ	
1	Nguyễn Công Hoàng	P. Mỹ Đức	Buôn Đôn	Khmer	x		
2	Trần Minh Trí	Phó CV	Buôn Đôn	Khmer	x		
3	Nguyễn Văn	Chuyên viên	Buôn Đôn	Khmer	x		
4	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	PN xã	Xã Ea Aê	Khmer		x	
5	Phan Thị Hòa	nhà văn	Xã Tân Hòa	Khmer		x	
6	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	phụ nữ trẻ	Xã Ea Aê	Khmer		x	
7	Nguyễn Văn	CT UBND xã	Xã Ea Aê	Tay		x	
8	Trần Thị Thanh	PP. T. A. M. T.	Buôn Đôn	Khmer	x		
9	Nguyễn Văn	phó UBND xã	Buôn Đôn	Khmer	x		
10	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	CA PH. T. A. M. T.	Tân Hòa	Khmer		x	
11	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	CA PH. T. A. M. T.	Tân Hòa	Khmer		x	
12	Trần Thị Thanh	CT UBND xã	Tân Hòa	Khmer		x	
13	Lương Thị Lý	PT. T. A. M. T.	Tân Hòa	Khmer		x	
14	Hoàng Văn	PT. T. A. M. T.	Buôn Đôn	Khmer	x		
15	Trần Thị Thanh	đàn	Xã Ea Aê	Khmer	x		
16	Trần Thị Thanh	đàn	Xã Ea Aê	Khmer		x	
17	Phan Thị Hòa	phụ nữ	Xã Ea Aê	Khmer	x		
18							
19							

DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC THÀNH PHỐ BUỒN MA THUỘT VÀ 03 HUYỆN PHỤ CẬN

Tên dự án: Cấp nước Tp. Buôn Ma Thuột và 03 thị trấn: Thị trấn Ea Kar, huyện Ea Kar, thị trấn Buôn Đôn, huyện Buôn Đôn; thị trấn Krông Năng, huyện Krông Năng thuộc chương trình phát triển ngành nước năm 2011-2012

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

V/v: Thảo luận đại diện chính quyền và cộng đồng về dự án KHTT

Ngày 14 tháng 3 năm 2017

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

Số người tham dự: 14..... gồm

Đại diện chủ đầu tư: Ban QLDA cấp nước

1. Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Hân.....
2. Hoàng Văn Tuấn.....
- 3.....

Đại diện Tư vấn

1. Trần Thị Minh Hằng - CG. ANS x DTTS
2. Nguyễn Xuân Nhân - CG. Tài chính và
- 3.....

Đại diện chính quyền và cộng đồng:

1. Huỳnh Văn Nhỏ - LCT UBND Huyện Ea Kar
2. Vũ Anh Khang - PCT UBND Thị trấn Ea Kar
3. Vũ Thị Thanh Hằng - KT - HĐND Huyện Ea Kar

Và 11..... (số lượng) đại diện các hộ gia đình tham gia cuộc họp. Danh sách đại diện các hộ tham gia cuộc họp tham vấn được đính kèm theo biên bản này.

II. THỜI GIAN, ĐỊA ĐIỂM:

Từ 14h00 đến.....; Ngày 14 tháng 3 năm 2017

Tại: UBND Huyện Ea Kar.....

III. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

- * Xác định hiện trạng, nhu cầu tham gia và hưởng lợi dự án của các nhóm hưởng lợi và nhóm mục tiêu (phụ nữ, DTTS, nghèo)
- * Bổ sung thông tin, số liệu cần thu thập của thành phố và 4 huyện

Figure 7: Consultation meeting minutes in Ea Kar

* Phác thảo và thống nhất sơ bộ Kế hoạch hành động Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số

IV. KẾT QUẢ THAM VẤN:

Lãnh đạo huyện: Lãnh quyền và người dân rất mong chờ chỉ đạo, chỉ ứng khi tình các

thực địa huyện: Về truyền thống năm tập trung về một số chủ đề như: tâm, quan trọng, mục đích của chỉ đạo, lợi ích của cả cộng đồng, sinh về phương pháp tiếp cận truyền thống, sử dụng lao động, áp dụng, tình hình thực trạng và sử dụng phương pháp thực địa, từ chỉ đạo từ cơ quan chức năng

Đại diện ứng dụng: truyền thống về quy trình sử lý nước hồ Ea Lơk để bà con gần xa; gia đình, thành viên của người dân trong việc bảo vệ nguồn nước; các thành viên liên quan đến chỉ đạo

Đại diện chỉ đạo phụ nữ TBT 3: Mong muốn được tiếp nhận về kỹ năng truyền thống

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 16h giờ cùng ngày.

Đại Diện HLPN

Thị Ngọc Sơn
Thị Ngọc Sơn

Người lập biên bản

Thị Ngọc Sơn
Thị Ngọc Sơn

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư

(Ký tên)



KT. GIÁM ĐỐC
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Khắc Luận

Đại diện Tư vấn

(Ký tên)

Nguyễn Phú
Nguyễn Phú



Nguyễn Kim Phú

Đại diện chính quyền

(Ký tên)

Nguyễn Kim Phú
Nguyễn Kim Phú

Đại diện cộng đồng

(Ký tên)

Nguyễn Kim Phú
Nguyễn Kim Phú

Danh sách các thành viên tham dự cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng

STT	Họ và Tên	Chức danh/ đơn vị	Địa chỉ	Dân tộc	Giới		Chữ ký
					Na m	Nữ	
1	Nguyễn Thị Sơn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	Thị trấn	Kinh		X	
2	Lê Ngọc Hùng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	Thị trấn	Kinh	X		
3	Bùi Quang Hải	CT-UBND xã	Fakamit	Kinh	X		
4	Vũ Thị Thanh Ngọc	CT-UBND xã	Enokan	Kinh		X	
5	Nguyễn Đình Đạt	Chủ tịch UBND xã	Thị trấn	Kinh	X		
6	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	CT-UBND xã	Enokan	Kinh		X	
7	Nguyễn Văn Phú	CT-UBND xã	Enokan	Kinh	X		
8	Vũ Thị Hồng	CT-UBND xã	Enokan	Kinh	X		
9	Vũ Tiến Thuận	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 3A	Kinh	X		
10	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 2A	Kinh	X		
11	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 5	Kinh	X		
12	Đỗ Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 2B	Kinh	X		
13	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 4	Kinh	X		
14	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 3B	Kinh		X	
15	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 1	Kinh		X	
16	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 2A	Kinh		X	
17	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 5	Kinh		X	
18	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 5B	Kinh	X		
19	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 5	Kinh		X	
20	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 4	Kinh	X		
21	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Chủ tịch UBND xã	TDP 5	Kinh		X	
22							

DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC THÀNH PHỐ BUỒN MA THUẬT VÀ 03 HUYỆN PHỤ CẬN

Tên dự án: Cấp nước Tp. Buôn Ma Thuật và 03 thị trấn: Thị trấn Ea Kar, huyện Ea Kar,

thị trấn Buôn Đôn, huyện Buôn Đôn; thị trấn Krông Năng, huyện Krông Năng thuộc

chương trình phát triển ngành nước năm 2011-2012

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

Văn: *Được văn chính quyền và cộng đồng địa phương DTTS*

Ngày tháng năm

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

Số người tham dự: gồm

Đại diện chủ đầu tư: Ban QLDA cấp nước

1. *Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Yến*
2. *Nguyễn Đình Việt*
3. *Nguyễn Hòa Vũ*

Đại diện Tư vấn

1. *Trần Minh Trường*
2. *Nguyễn Xuân Nhân*
3.

Đại diện chính quyền và cộng đồng:

1. *Nguyễn Đức Chấn Phó CT xã Ea Na*
2. *Lê Thị Bông Thị phụ nữ*
3. *Nguyễn Thị Quím Thôn*

Và *CA* (số lượng) đại diện các hộ gia đình tham gia cuộc họp. Danh sách đại diện các hộ tham gia cuộc họp tham vấn được đính kèm theo biên bản này.

II. THỜI GIAN, ĐỊA ĐIỂM

Từ *8h30' đến 12h00'*; Ngày *15* tháng *3* năm 2007

Tại: *Đài Trống UBND xã Ea Na*

III. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

- * Xác định hiện trạng, nhu cầu tham gia và hưởng lợi dự án của các nhóm hưởng lợi và nhóm mục tiêu (phụ nữ, DTTS, nghèo)
- * Bổ sung thông tin, số liệu cần thu thập của thành phố và 4 huyện

Figure 8: Consultation meeting minutes in Ea Nar

* Phác thảo và thống nhất sơ bộ Kế hoạch hành động Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số

IV. KẾT QUẢ THAM VẤN:

- Ý kiến của các hội kỳ ở các hướng và các phụ nữ xã Pa Oa
- Mong muốn có nước sạch sử dụng và sinh hoạt hằng
- Luôn thường xuyên lấy ra
- Tạo công ăn việc làm cho con em các hộ có đất
- bị thu hồi
- Đã trở thành lớp học và làm ở đây không có cơ hội
- Các phụ nữ tại các vùng bị ảnh hưởng

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 12h30' giờ cùng ngày.

Người lập biên bản

[Signature]

Ngô Thị Ngọc Sơn

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư

(Ký tên)

[Signature]
Lê Đức Xuân

Đại diện Tư vấn

(Ký tên)

[Signature]
Nguyễn Phúc

Đại diện chính quyền

(Ký tên)



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

[Signature]
Nguyễn Đức Thanh

Đại diện cộng đồng

(Ký tên)

[Signature]
Trần Văn Hậu

[Signature]
Tư vấn Giám

Danh sách các thành viên tham dự cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng

Stt	Họ và Tên	Chức danh/ đơn vị	Địa chỉ	Dân tộc	Giới		Chữ ký
					Nam	Nữ	
1	Nguyễn Đức Chiến	PGT UBND xã	Xã Tân Mỹ	Kinh	x		
2	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	thị trấn	Xã Tân Mỹ	Kinh		x	
3	Nguyễn Văn Cường	Thị trấn	Xã Tân Mỹ	Kinh	x		
4	Nguyễn Đức Công	Thị trấn	Xã Tân Mỹ	Kinh	x		
5	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	H. P. xã Tân Mỹ	Xã Tân Mỹ	Kinh		x	
6	Trần Văn Hùng	Thị trấn	Xã Tân Mỹ	Kinh			
7	Trần Văn Hùng	Thị trấn	Xã Tân Mỹ	Kinh	x		
8	Trần Văn Hùng	Thị trấn	Xã Tân Mỹ	Kinh		x	
9							
10							

DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC THÀNH PHỐ BUỒN MA THUẬT VÀ 03 HUYỆN PHỤ CẬN

Tên dự án: Cấp nước Tp. Buôn Ma Thuật và 03 thị trấn: Thị trấn Ea Kar, huyện Ea Kar; thị trấn Buôn Đôn, huyện Buôn Đôn; thị trấn Krông Năng, huyện Krông Năng thuộc chương trình phát triển ngành nước năm 2011-2012

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

V/v: Tham vấn chính quyền xã cùng đồng. xã KR. KH. HỒ GIỚI

Ngày 13 tháng 3 năm 2017

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

Số người tham dự: 10..... gồm

Đại diện chủ đầu tư: Ban QLDA cấp nước

1. Nguyễn Thị Việt.....
2. Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Sơn.....
3. Nguyễn Thiên Sơn.....

Đại diện Tư vấn

1. Nguyễn Trí Nhật Hoàng.....
2. Nguyễn Xuân Nhàn.....
3.

Đại diện chính quyền và cộng đồng:

1. Vũ Văn Thủy.....
2. Phạm Tôn.....
3. Vũ Thị Thiên.....

Và 02 (số lượng) đại diện các hộ gia đình tham gia cuộc họp. Danh sách đại diện các hộ tham gia cuộc họp tham vấn được đính kèm theo biên bản này.

II. THỜI GIAN, ĐỊA ĐIỂM:

Từ 14^h 00 đến.....; Ngày 13 tháng 3 năm 2017

Tại: UBND Phường Ea Tà.....

Figure 9: Consultation meeting minutes in Ea Tam

III. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

- * Xác định hiện trạng, nhu cầu tham gia và hưởng lợi dự án của các nhóm hưởng lợi và nhóm mục tiêu (phụ nữ, DTTS, nghèo)
- * Bổ sung thông tin, số liệu cần thu thập của thành phố và 4 huyện
- * Phác thảo và thống nhất sơ bộ Kế hoạch hành động Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số

IV. KẾT QUẢ THAM VẤN:

Ý kiến lãnh đạo TP... tập trung truyền thông về công tác sinh sản, tảo hôn, tái định cư... Anh Vũ Văn Thắng... chưa trách nhiệm chính về cấp thành phố

Ý kiến lãnh đạo Huyện... truyền thông về công tác sinh sản, tảo hôn, tái định cư... cấp cho các truyền truyền viên... Cần xác định vùng dự án (cấp xã... vùng... 5 xã...)
Hội Dân Chủ... là thể truyền truyền bằng cách tra soát, kiểm tra và xác định cho từng xã phường... Truyền tiếp truyền thông... Các hình thức qua các nguồn nhân lực và nguồn nhân lực... là thông cấp nhà

Ban Dân Tà... họp tham vấn người dân (người liên quan trực tiếp)... đến để hỏi hỏi một đúng tập huấn cho Tà... DL

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 15:30 giờ cùng ngày.

Người lập biên bản

[Signature]

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Sơn

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư
(Ký tên)

Đại diện Tư vấn
(Ký tên)

Đại diện chính quyền

Đại diện cộng đồng

[Signature]
Trần Minh...

CHỦ TỊCH
Phạm Lâm

Tổ chức TDP...
[Signature]
Nguyễn Quốc Thành

Đại diện HTN

[Signature]

Đỗ Thị Hải

Danh sách các thành viên tham dự cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng

STT	Họ và Tên	Chức danh/ đơn vị	Địa chỉ	Dân tộc	Giới		Chữ ký
					Nam	Nữ	
1	Vũ Văn Thủy	BCT. V&A. D.T.P	0905.988.698		X		
2	Phạm Loan	CT. H&A. D.P. A&A	0905.409.999		X		
3	Nguyễn Quốc Trọng	K. B&A. D.T.P	0906.397.954		X		
4	Vũ Thị Hiền	B&A. Phu. V&A	0986.625.514			X	
5	Lê Xuân Sắc	B&A. B&A. C&A			X		
6							

DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC THÀNH PHỐ BUỒN MA THUỘT VÀ 03 HUYỆN PHỤ CẬN

Tên dự án: Cấp nước Tp. Buôn Ma Thuột và 03 thị trấn: Thị trấn Ea Kar, huyện Ea Kar;
thị trấn Buôn Đôn, huyện Buôn Đôn; thị trấn Krông Năng, huyện Krông Năng thuộc
chương trình phát triển ngành nước năm 2011-2012

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

V/v: *Tham vấn công đồng và chính quyền địa phương*...Số: *XH/07/DTTS*
V. Huyện Cưm Ngày *14* tháng *1* năm *2017*

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

Số người tham dự:..... gồm

Đại diện chủ đầu tư: Ban QLDA cấp nước

1. *Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Sơn*.....
2. *Hà Anh Hoàng*.....
3. *Nguyễn Thanh Sơn*.....

Đại diện Tư vấn

1. *Trần Xuân Hoàng*.....
2. *Nguyễn Xuân Nhân*.....
3.

Đại diện chính quyền và cộng đồng:

1. *Hoàng Nghĩa Hòa*.....
2. *Đặng Ngọc Thạch*.....
3. *H' Sora Mli*.....

Và.....(số lượng) đại diện các hộ gia đình tham gia cuộc họp. Danh sách đại diện các hộ
tham gia cuộc họp tham vấn được đính kèm theo biên bản này.

II. THỜI GIAN, ĐỊA ĐIỂM:

Từ *8h* đến.....; Ngày *14* tháng *1* năm 2017

Tại *H.Đ. Thị trấn Krông Năng*.....

III. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

- Xác định hiện trạng, nhu cầu tham gia và hưởng lợi dự án của các nhóm hưởng lợi và nhóm mục tiêu (phụ nữ, DTTS, nghèo)
- Bổ sung thông tin, số liệu cần thu thập của thành phố và 4 huyện

Figure: Consultation meeting minutes in Krong Nang Town

V. KẾT QUẢ THAM VẤN:

Bà và Ông bà Mạnh, họ bà, cha, anh, em, tôi, anh
bên ngoài, đi, qua, đến, vào.

Step
of the reaction

Đại diện cộng đồng
[CH] (Kỳ Nho)

Đu diên, KPN
H'30 Kà m'8

(K) tên: Nguyễn Văn A
Số thứ: 123456

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Accessories

Keating - Virginia Hill

— Nov

செய்தியுடன்

Danh sách các thành viên tham dự cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng

Stt	Họ và Tên	Chức danh/ đơn vị	Địa chỉ	Dân tộc	Giới		Chữ ký
					Nam	Nữ	
1	Nguyễn Văn An	T.T.TDP2	TDP2	Kinh	nam		Nguyễn Văn An
2	Nguyễn Văn B	phó trưởng thôn	URVOT	Êcô		nữ	Nguyễn Văn B
3	Nguyễn Văn C	phó trưởng thôn	URVOT	Kinh	nam		Nguyễn Văn C
4	Lê Văn D	phó trưởng thôn	TDP5	Kinh	nam		Lê Văn D
5	Nguyễn Văn E	phó trưởng thôn	TDP5	Thái	nam		Nguyễn Văn E
6	Nguyễn Văn F	phó trưởng thôn	TDP5	Kinh	nam		Nguyễn Văn F
7	Nguyễn Văn G	TDP4.T	TDP4	Kinh	nam		Nguyễn Văn G
8	Nguyễn Văn H	TDP3	TDP3	Kinh	nam		Nguyễn Văn H
9	Nguyễn Văn I	phó trưởng thôn	phó trưởng thôn	Kinh	nam		Nguyễn Văn I
10	Nguyễn Văn J	phó trưởng thôn	TDP2	Kinh	nam		Nguyễn Văn J
11							