

SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT

Completion report

October 2021

VIET NAM: Water Sector Investment Program – Tranche 2

Buon Ma Thuot and Three Adjacent Districts Water Supply Project

Prepared by Dak Lak Water Supply Construction Investments Company Ltd. for Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee and the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected household
AP	-	Affected person
CARB	-	Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
CPC	-	Commune People's Committee
DAKWACO	-	Dak Lak water supply construction and investment one member Co. Ltd
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DONRE	-	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
GOV	-	Vietnamese Government
HH	-	Household
IOL	-	Inventory of loss
LURC	-	Land use right certificate
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs
NGO	-	Non-governmental organization
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PPC	-	Provincial People's Committee
PMU		Project Management Unit
PSC	-	Project Steering Committee
RCS	-	Replacement cost survey
ROW	-	Right of Way
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
uRP	-	Updated Resettlement Plan
SWM	-	Solid waste management
SES	-	Socio-economic Survey
WTP	-	Water Treatment Plant

NOTE

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Affected person (AP)/Affected household (AH)	- Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Compensation	- Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off date	- A date of completion of DMS, on which land and/or assets affected by the project are measured and valued. APs will be informed of cut-off date for each project component. Any person or assets residing in the project area after this date will not be compensated and assisted in accordance with the project policy.
Ethnic minority (EM)	- People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.
Entitlement	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Host community	- Means the community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.
Income restoration	- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the AHs.
Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected peoples to recover their income/livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected peoples based on the socioeconomic survey and consultations.
Inventory of Loss (IOL)	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Land acquisition/site clearance	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan	- A resettlement plan for EM communities, integrated between the Resettlement Plan and issues of EM groups relating to their interests and cultures.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset and net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.

Replacement cost survey	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely AHs	- This refers to AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, and/or (ii) have to relocate.
Stakeholders	- Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the state poverty line, (iv) children and the elderly who are landless and with no other means of support.

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I. General information of the project

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is sponsoring for Vietnam Water Sector Investment Program. The project has been implemented in 12 provinces of Hai Phong, Da Nang, Thua Thien Hue, Bac Giang, Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Dak Lak, Lam Dong and Binh Duong.

2. The total investment for Dak Lak province is USD 30.78 million, of which the ADB finances USD 24.59 million (80% of the project cost); and (ii) DAKWACO finances USD 6.20 million (20% of the project cost).

A. Project objectives

3. The development objective of the Project is to improve water supply for domestic, industrial and service- commercial use in Buon Ma Thuot City and three district towns having the same names as their districts of Ea Kar, Buon Don and Krong Nang.

4. The Project implementation will bring specific success as follows: ensure quality of clean water supplied to local residents, increase customers from construction of new-piped water supply system and expansion of piped water supply.

5. The overall objective of the Project in Dak Lak province is to increase water supply coverage for residents in Buon Ma Thuot City and its adjacent areas within the Project service area. That will create favorable conditions for improvements of living conditions and health of residents; for socio-economic, industrial and tourism development of Buon Ma Thuot city and project towns, Dak Lak province and Central Highland region.

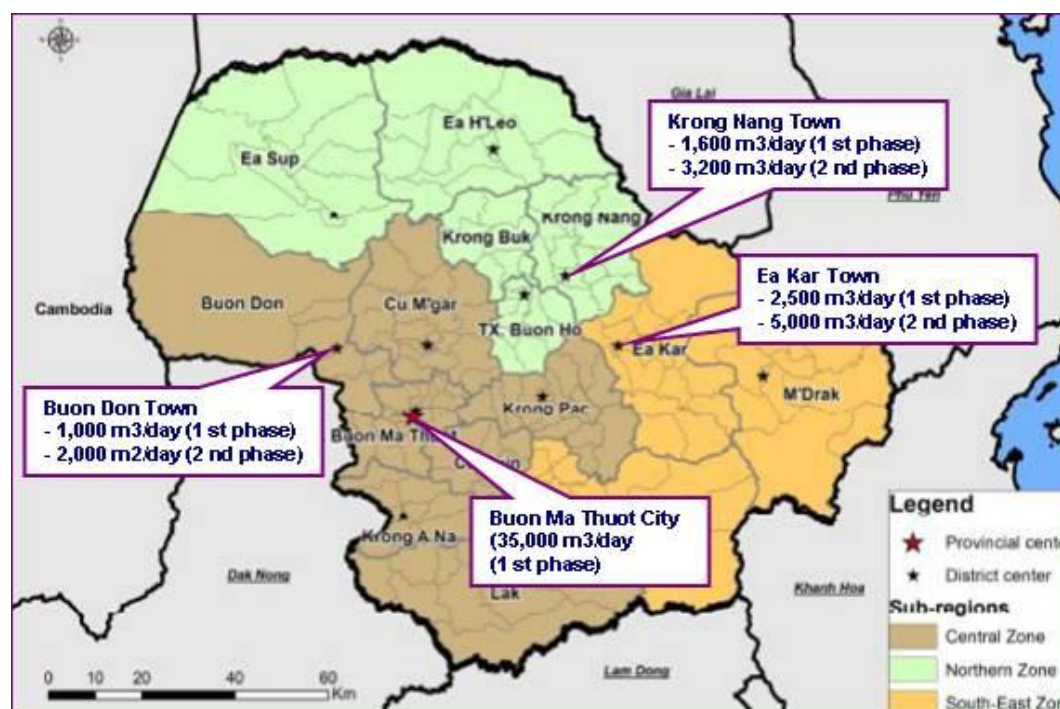
6. The specific objective of the Project is to improve access to safe and reliable piped water supply in Buon Ma Thuot city and meet the forecast water demands to 2020 of 13 wards and 8 communes of the City and to meet the demand of safe and reliable piped water supply in three district towns of Ea Kar, Buon Don and Krong Nang to 2020.

B. Project components

7. The Project includes two components: (i) Water Supply Infrastructure Investments, (ii) Institutional Strengthening Program (ISP) for improving of DAKWACOs operation effectively and sustainable development.

8. **Component 1: Water Supply Infrastructure Investments** In Dak Lak includes two sub-projects in stage 01, from 2011: (i) water supply project for Buon Ma Thuot city and three adjacent districts (30.8 million USD); and (ii) water supply project for inter-commune Cu Kuin and supplementary water resource for Buon Ma Thuot city (25.4 million USD) - This sub-project was transferred to Private Owner to be the Client. Currently, the project was completed and sold to water supply company.

Figure 1 – Dak Lak province – locations under project areas

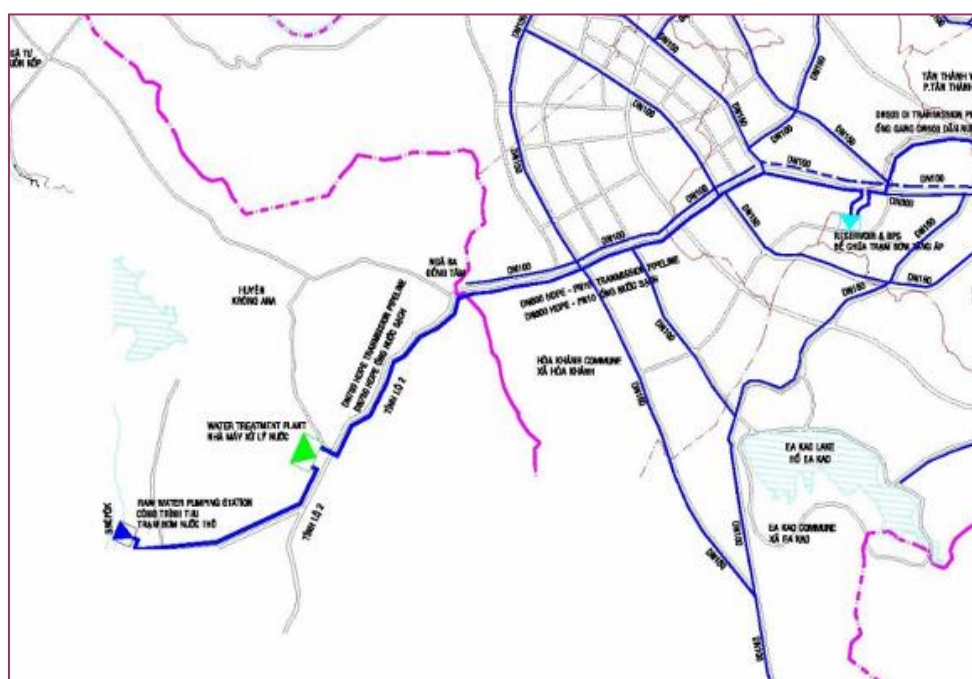


- (i) Buon Ma Thuot water supply: is expected to construct new raw water source and Water Treatment Plant with capacity of 35,000m³/day and to expand existing water supply system. The project will include the following works:
- Raw water facilities: construct a water intake and 35,000m³/day raw water pumping station. Install a mid-voltage power line from the electricity grid to the raw water pumping station, transformer sub-station and low voltage line, supply standby generator;
 - Install a 6km long HDPE DN700 raw water pipeline from the raw water pumping station to the water treatment plant (WTP) located on Tan Lap hill;
 - Water treatment: the proposed 35,000m³/day WTP will be constructed on Tan Lap hill, Krong Ana District. The treatment process is conventional including: mixing, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Install a mid-voltage power line from the national grid to the WTP area, transformer substation, and low-voltage power line;
 - Chemical houses: Construct and equip a chemical house for alum and lime dosing and a chlorine house with chlorination facilities for automatic chlorine dosing system;
 - Sludge settling pond: Construct sludge settling ponds in the WTP site to receive backwash water and sludge from water treatment facilities. In dry season, sludge will be dried in the pond and removed to the landfill. The above surface water that is quite clean will be drained to the city sewerage system.
 - Laboratory: construct and equip a testing laboratory at the WTP site to control water quality in the WTP. The operator, laboratory technician, and water distribution workers will be trained for water quality monitoring.
 - SCADA: Install a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) at the WTP to monitor and control WTP operation. Data will be transmitted to a central control room in the booster pumping station that will also monitor conditions in the distribution network. Provide training in SCADA, management reporting and information systems to DAKWACO engineers, technicians, WTP operators, and distribution staff.
 - Install a 12.5km long DN700-600 gravity transmission pipelines from the WTP to the booster pumping station. The pipelines will be designed to supply water with 32,000 m³/day

to the new booster pumping station in the city. Install DN100-150 off takes from the gravity transmission main to supply 3,000 m³/day of treated water to Hoa Phu, Hoa Xuan, Hoa Khanh and Ea Kao communes in the south of the city:

- Booster pumping station: construct a booster pumping station (capacity 32,000 m³/day) and a 5,000 m³ storage reservoir to pump water to the transmission and distribution pipelines. They will be located in the Hamlet 11, Ea Tam ward. The booster pumping station will be equipped with VSD to supply water demand in different time of the network. The pump is sized to supply the peak hourly design flow by 2020;
- Transmission and distribution network: install combined 130km transmission main and distribution pipeline, 80km DN50-90 off takes and 22,000 service connections.

Figure 2 – Buon Ma Thuot city – impact locations under project areas



- (ii) Three adjacent districts water supply project:
 - *Water supply for Ea Kar district town, Ea Kar district:* Construct a 2,500m³/day water supply station on the base of small Chu Cuc hill. Raw water will be taken from Ea Kar dam. Install transmission, distribution pipelines, and service connection with total length of 44km. Supply and install 3,300 connections.
 - *Water supply for Buon Don District town, Buon Don District:* Construct a 1,000m³/day water supply station in Ea Wer. Raw water will be taken from Serepok hydroelectric dam. Install transmission, distribution pipelines, and service connection with total length of 22km. Supply and install 1,400 connections.
 - *Water supply for Krong Nang district town, Krong Nang district:* Construct a 1,600m³/day water supply station in Ho Sen park area. Raw water will be taken from Dong Ho Lake. Install transmission, distribution pipelines, and service connection with total length of 34km. Supply and install 2,300 connections.

Figure 3 – Ea Kar district – impact locations under project areas

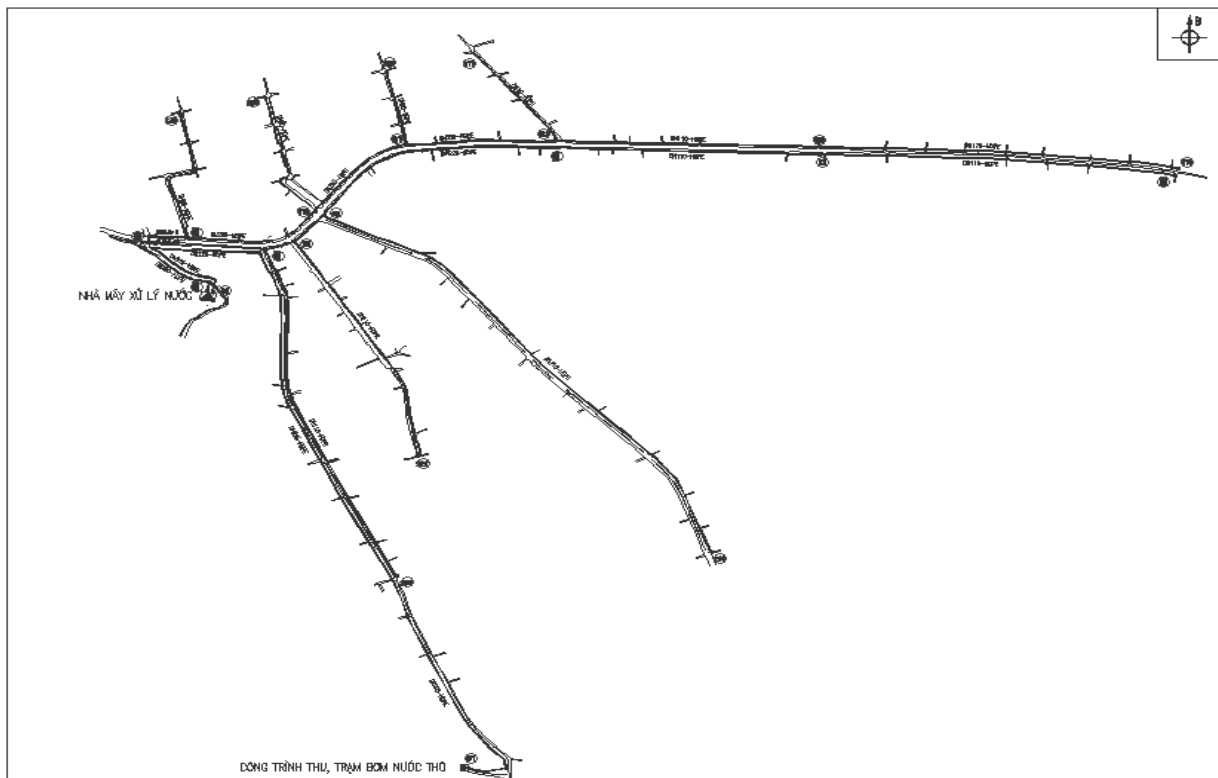


Figure 4 – Buon Don district – impact locations under project areas



9. This component provides funds for institutional strengthening technical assistance to improve the efficiency and sustainability of DAKWACO operation. The following key areas are expected for institutional strengthening and capacity building: (a) improving non-revenue water, network management (pressure and flow management); (b) developing assets management system; (c) financial management strengthening, upgrading of accounting and billing system; (d) upgrading and install 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.

II. EMDP ANALYSIS AND PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES

A. Ethnic Minority issues and Ethnic Minority Development Plan implementation

❖ Ethnic Minority (EM) issue:

10. In the project city/districts, EM people accounted for 11% (Buon Ma Thuot), 20% (Buon Don), 23.6% (Krong Nang), and 29% (Ea Kar) of the population in the project areas. They are mostly Ede, and some others of Nung, Tay, M'nong, Mong, Thai, Muong ethnic groups. Before the project, only 12% of EM households in Buon Ma Thuot could access the existing water supply system, while the others in the three districts/towns mainly used drilled, dug wells, and water stations. About 70-80% of the EM households were willing to access the project supply system, while the remaining prefer to use free natural sources for domestic use¹.

11. In 2017, the poverty rate of Dak Lak is approximately 10%, but over 40% of the poor households are EM people. About 80-90% of EM people could communicate in a common language. Under the project's resettlement program, three out of 132 households having land/assets affected by the project are EM households. EM people are very interested in the project's priority policies and job opportunities for EM, as well as concerned about the IEC campaign which should be suited to their culture, habits, and receptive capacity.

❖ Project Impacts on EM

12. The EMDP is prepared and updated following the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and the Indigenous People Planning Framework for Water Sector to ensure: (i) The subprojects are beneficial for target EM people in proper and culturally appropriate manners; (2) Avoid potentially adverse impacts on ethnic minority people; and (iii) Minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects when they cannot be avoided.

13. EMDP is mainstreamed in all processes of the project, from preparation, implementation, management, and supervision, and integrated into the project social safeguards plans (Compensation and Resettlement, Construction and Installation, and Ethnic Minority Development). Based on the community participatory approach, EMDP aims to promote the active and effective participation and cooperation of the PMU, constructors, relevant stakeholders, local authorities, EM representatives, and target EM householders to achieve the project and EMDP's objective and outputs.

14. Key tasks of the EMDP are (1) Maximum benefits to target EM households to the project water supply system; (2) Capacity building for Ethnic Minority representatives and organizations; (3) Extensive IEC/BCC to improve awareness and change behaviors of target EMs; (4) Consultation with target EM, poor and EM women groups; (5) Increase Job Opportunities for EMs; (6) EMDP integrated into other plans of the Project to avoid adverse impacts; (7) Grievance Redress Mechanism; (8) Monitoring and Reporting; (9) EMDP budget disbursement.

15. The approved budget for EMDP is 430.707.000 VND (equivalent to USD18,633.767) and from DAKWACO contribution. It is for the plan implementation and supervision, not for compensation for affected EM households.

¹ Source: Approved Ethnic Minority Development Plan of the project, 2017

B. Overall Assessment of EMDP Results/Achievements

❖ Overall Assessment:

16. By the end of December 2020, all of the targeted tasks and activities of the 3 outputs are completed and achieved. The EMDP is rated successful according to its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. It is relevant to the project objective, and following the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and the Indigenous People Planning Framework prepared for the Viet Nam Water Sector Investment Program. The EMDP is also rated effective, given that it achieved all of the intended objectives, outcomes, and budget. However, it is less efficient, primarily because of the lengthy delays in project implementation. The project's benefits are rated sustainability due to the project water treated supply system will be managed and expanded by the DAKWACO for phase 2, and negative impacts were minimized during the project implementation.

17. The exceed achievements of the EMDP were evaluated by the PMU, Eptisa Consultant, Local Authorities and EM representatives: (1) the number of beneficiary households' access to the project/EMDP information through a very large IEC campaign (13,592 people; EM: 30%); (2) a large of beneficiaries of 1,556 target households (209 poor, 208 female-headed and 260 ethnic minority) having a free connection to the project treated water system under the project prioritized policy; (3) the actual budget for the policy has increased from 909,000,000 VND to 3,122,000,000 VND (or increasing 314%) to maximizing the connect to the project water supply system for target households, and it all from DAKWACO contribution.

18. The EMDP has achieved significant ethnic minority development results on promoting the active role and voice of target EM households in the project implementation and maximizing their benefit to the project's treated water system.

19. EMDP implementation and monitoring always involve close coordination between the PMU, Eptisa Consultants, contractors, local authorities, the local network of coordinators, facilitators, and Community Supervisors. Although DAKWACO has changed its business model (from state-owned enterprises to joint-stock companies) but has fully allocated a budget for GAP and EMDP. The budgets saved from EMDP communication and training activities have been maximized for the policy of free installation of pipes and water meters for the priority households (94% of the budget is for the prioritized policy).

20. The EMDP specialist plays an active role in designing, providing guidelines and technical support to the PMU/ focal point and relevant stakeholders in all activities related to the EMDP implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

❖ EMDP Results/Achievement:

1. Participation, access to project resources, and practical benefits

21. Benefits of target EM households to the project water supply system maximized. The project's water supply system has covered the 100% of 1,556 target households (209 poor, 208 female-headed, and 260 ethnic minority households) in the 4 projects areas. Each of the target households has a maximum of 20m pipes and water matter free for the connection from

the project water service pipeline to their household. It enables 6,387 people (women 52.6%) accessing to the project water treated system².



Pictures: Free connection from the project service system to target EM households under prioritized policy of the EMDP, 2020

22. **The capacity of EM representatives improved.** It enables them to work effectively as district/commune coordinators, facilitators, or supervisors to facilitate the project IEC campaigns and EMDP activities. 190 participants (15% or 28 E people, 43% women) from DAKWACO, PMU, constructors, local authorities, EM representatives, WU, and Community Supervision Boards attended the training on EMDP communication, implementation and supervision. All EM facilitators are trained before they start working. The training is provided by the EPTISA's Gender and EM Specialist in cooperation with DAKWACO, and was highly appreciated by the training participants.



Pictures: Training provided for EM representatives and others, Ea Kar, Nov. 2017

23. **Awareness and behaviors of EM on using the project's treated water improved.** A total of 13,952 people (30% or 4.088 EM; 77% women) attended the project Education and Communication (IEC) campaign³. More than 70% of EM household representatives have improved knowledge about the project, EMDP's policy, and increased interest in using the project's treated water. The campaign was designed by the Gender and EMDP Specialist and

² For detail, see Annex 1

³ For detail, see Annex 2.

the PMU, and implemented by the target ward, commune, village with support from the project coordinators and facilitators networks.

24. The voice of EM representatives promoted and reflected into the EMDP design, implementation, and supervision. Consultation meetings were conducted throughout all processes of EMDP designing, implementation and. The consultation was also integrated into the IEC meetings in 2018 (with 92% of target EM household or 4.088 EMs), and monitoring missions. Additional consultation meetings were conducted with Ede groups in Ea Wer village where villagers were using water stations for domestic use and spirit culture practices. Based on the consultation conclusion, an additional budget (10,000,000 VND) was supported by the PMU for the village to buy new costumes for the performance team for the village's annual festival at the stations.



Pictures: Consultation meeting in Ea Nar village; additional financial support from the PMU and village's festival performance in new performance costumes, Ea Wer, 2019

25. Job opportunities with equal pay for EM people, and safe working conditions for EM workers at the construction sites provided. A total of 1,507 unskilled jobs at the construction sites were created for 294 EM people (accounted 19%) and 417 women (38%). The average wage was from 170,000 to 200,000 VND/person/day, depending on work categories, regardless of gender, age, or minority groups. In DAKWACO, 5 EM people from affected households among 23 new workers were recruited, trained by DAKWACO before working long term for the company. Other 23 EM facilitators and coordinators have been selected, trained to facilitate the EMDP's implementation, supervision and campaign.



Pictures: Checking the working condition of EM workers in the construction sites, 2018, 2021

26. No adverse impacts from resettlement activities to EMs were reported. All six EM households among 16 affected households received compensation according to the approved Resettlement Plan of the project. No significant impacts on environment-society (such as drugs, prostitution, sexual abusing, drug addiction, gambling, child laboring, or sexism) or

security disorder causes by workers to the target EM, including women and children were informed. Environment and traffic safety issues happened during the implementation construction, installation was monitored and handled promptly. One group of Ede ethnic communities who are living near a water station in Ea Wer was received additional support from the project to preserve and maintain their traditional cultural practices at the station.

27. **Complaints from EM men and women solved feedback and were recorded timely through the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). No cost for complaint and no fear of retribution to any EM.** One grievance recorded book was kept in the PMU's office, and the PMU hotline was provided to the locals. In general, local authorities and EMs are happy with the project and EMDP policy for target EMs and satisfy with the project IEC communication campaigns, training. Issues related to the security, safety, sanitation, environment at the construction site were solved quickly and reasonably. The most unsatisfied problem was the slow progress of the project service pipeline to connect with households.

28. **Monitoring missions regularly led by the PMU, with technical support from Eptisa consultants (Gender and EMDP, technical and construction supervision), in cooperation with the project constructors, relevant people committees, and community supervision boards.** All of the EMDP reports (six-month reports and completion) are prepared by the PMU with support from EMDP Specialist according to guidelines from the ADB.



Pictures: PMU, Eptisa, contractors, local authority, community supervision boards, and EM people in monitoring meetings

29. **EDMP budget effectively and efficiently arranged and managed by the DAKWACO.** Since the project's Gender Action Plan (GAP) and EMDP are both in the same target areas, the project decided to implement the two plans' activities in a combination. This helped to reduce unnecessary costs (e.g., for transportation, staff) and increase the budget for prioritized policies for target women-headed and EM households. The total approved budget of GAP and EMDP is VND 1,811,443,000 VND. However, to ensure all of the 1,556 target households having a free connection to the project treated water system (cost 3,122,000,000 or 94% of the total), the actual disbursement budget for the two plans is VND 3,325,176,912⁴. They are all arranged from DAKWACO's fund.

2. Strategic changes in Ethnic Minority Development

30. The EMDP has created strategic changes in ethnic minority development, such as (1) more stable job opportunities in DAKWACO for ethnic people from affected households; (2) improving awareness and changing the behavior of Ede women/households from using free and untreated water sources to the project treated water system, but still maintaining

⁴ Detail, See Annex 4

traditional culture at their water stations; (3) increasing capacity, the voice and the participation of ethnic minority representatives in decision making in Community Supervision Boards, Facilitators and Coordinators network.

3. The contribution of EMDP results in overall loan outcomes and effectiveness

31. The achievement of the EMDP has made a great and effective contribution to the project's goal of developing ethnic minorities at the locals. The EMDP provides opportunities to increase EM's participation and outreach to the project's treated water supply system. It helps EM people raising awareness and changing habits from using free but unsafe water to safe but monthly paid water. It also helps the project's water supply system to be effectively accessible to households using the company's water supply services.

32. With a 94% EMDP budget was for a "free installing" policy for prioritized groups to maximize their access to the project's water-treated system, EMDP contributes great results to overall loan outcomes, effectiveness, and efficiency.

C. Lessons Learnt and Recommendation

33. The crucial factors of success in achieving GAP targets are:

- Close coordination of PMU, Eptisa Consultant, contractor, local government, coordinator, facilitator, and community supervision board
- Professional EMDP specialist and enthusiastic support from PMU focal point
- Representatives of PMU, Eptisa Consultant, contractor, local government, coordinator, facilitator, and community supervision board are training on EMDP implementation and monitoring at early project state, so that they can understand how to achieve and monitor the target EMDP tasks, activities, and indicator
- A good combination of EMDP and GAP implementation, so that it helped to reduce non-necessary cost for increasing budget for maximizing prioritized policy for target beneficiaries.
- A strong network of EM representatives and local coordinators, facilitator with sufficient support from People Committees keep very active roles in IEC and consultation meetings/campaigns
- Consultation of EM and target groups help EMDP more practical and effectively implemented
- Quarterly monitoring missions with the full participation of PMU and relevant stakeholders play an important role in collecting complains or feedbacks from EM households and addressing emerging issues. This helps to bring high efficiency to the project.

34. The most constraint encountered in EMDP implementation was the slow progress of installing connection pipelines from the project system to households.

35. The factors that ensure the changes by the project are sustainable beyond the end of the project:

- Changing awareness and habits of women, households, and ethnic minorities from using untreated natural water to treated and paid water provided by DAKWACO

- The capacity of Community Supervision Boards, EM Coordinators, Facilitators on EMDP implementation, supervision, and communication improved
- Newly EM workers recruited for DAKWCO's water service expansion

36. Recommendations for future projects in the sector: PMU should work with constructors to ensure the project construction progress meets the plan.

III. ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Number of household benefits from the EMDP's prioritized policy, Dec. 2020.

Project areas	Access to the project water supply system										
	Number of Hsh/people				Number Ethnic HsH of		Number of poor HsH		Number female-headed HsH of		No of other HsH
	No of HsH	No of HsH benefits from the EMDP policy	No of people	No of women	No of HsH	No of HsH benefits from the EMDP policy	No of HsH	No of HsH benefits from the EMDP policy	No of HsH	No of HsH benefits from the EMDP policy	
Buôn Ma Thuột	391	391	1470	803	141	141	149	149	182	182	38
Ea Kar	560	560	2311	1203	35	35	24	24	7	7	23
Krong năng	400	400	1719	891	57	57	22	22	16	16	34
Buôn Đôn	205	205	887	463	27	27	14	14	3	3	3
Total	1556	1556	6387	3360	260	260	209	209	208	208	98

Annex 2 - Summary disbursed budget of EMDP and GAP as of December 2020 (VND)

No	Items	Approved Budget of GAP and EMDP	Actual disbursement	Balance
1	Survey & consultation	60,000,000	19,500,000	40,500,000
2	Training	190,500,000	85,995,912	104,504,088
3	IEC	343,100,000	64,911,000	278,189,000
4	Workshop	160,900,000	32,770,000	128,130,000
5	Prior policy	909,000,000	3,122,000,000	-2,213,000,000
6	Contingency	147,943,000	0	147,943,000
	TOTAL	1,811,443,000	3,325,176,912	-1,513,733,912

Annex 3. Result of EMDP implementation

No.	Activities	Target to end of project	Achievements as of end of project	Evaluation of completion
1	Maximum benefits to target EM households			Achieved
		At least 70% of target EM households and all of 40 EM villages of Buon Ma Thuot City; 50% of target EM households in 3 other subprojects can access the treated water system of the project	100% target EM households, all of 40 EM villages of BMT City; 100% of target EM households in 3 in Ea Kar, Krong Nang, Buon Don accessed. Total: 1,556 Hsh; 6,387 people	
		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.	100% of 209 poor and 208 non-poor EM HsH provided free water meters and pipelines as stated policy	
		100% of target poor EM households of the Sub-projects provides household connections within 15-20 meters free of charge		
		A number of sparsely scattered households in the subproject areas have the opportunity to use clean water through water self-management models of the project	1,550 HsH in 3 helmets of Ea Na, Ea tung, and To Lo (Ea Na commune) located at the headwaters of BMT city, but not in the project's water supply area have been supplemented 22km water supply pipe, worth 16 billion VND.	
		DAKWACO have the policy to deduct water tariff for the extremely poor EM households. There isn't any extremely poor household become poorer due to water tariff	No deducted water tariff, but free water meter and pipeline for extremely poor EM HsH No increasing water tariff for 2021 as increasing roadmaps for all water users to share economic difficulties due to COVID-19 impacts	
2	Capacity building for EM and their representatives			Achieved

No.	Activities	Target to end of project	Achievements as of end of project	Evaluation of completion
		15% of trainees are EMs (men, women, and the poor)	190 participants (15% or 28 EMs, 43% women) from DAKWACO, PMU, constructors, local authorities, EM representatives, WU, and Community Supervision Boards trained on EMDP communication, implementation, and supervision	
		100% of EM facilitators are trained before they start working for the Project	100% of 28 EMs trained before started working as facilitators for the Project	
3	Extensive IEC/BCC for EMs			Achieved
		At least one IEC meeting for each Buon of target EMs and EM WU groups	178 IEC meetings organized At least one IEC meeting for each Buon of target EMs and EM WU groups	
		15% of attendees are target EM people (men, women, and the poor)	13,952 people (30% or 4,088 EM and 77% women) attended	
		70% of EM household representatives have a good understanding of the Project information (e.g. policies, progress) through the IEC program	At least 70% of EM household representatives have improved knowledge about the project information through villages and women unions' IEC meetings and village louder speaker systems.	
		All of the IEC materials are ensured EM sensitiveness	All of the IEC materials are ensured EM sensitiveness	
		One IEC meeting is organized for a boarding EM school in Ea Nar Commune on water source protection topics.	IEC meeting is organized for Ea Na local communities and	
4	EM consultation			Achieved
		100% of consultancy meeting has the minutes of meeting and recording all consultancy opinions of EM people.	10 consultation meetings with ward/communal representatives; 201 meetings with households 100% meeting minutes recorded consultancy opinions of EMs	
		70% of targeted EM groups participated in meetings	92% of target EM household or 4,088 EMs (30EMs, 70%	

No.	Activities	Target to end of project	Achievements as of end of project	Evaluation of completion
			women) attended IEC meetings	
		The number of EM HHs were consulted at home as actual demand	Consultations from EM representatives in Ea Na Commune living in upstream water source of BMT city were consulted to ask for the heir demand on having	
5	Job opportunities for EM workers			Achieved
		The number of jobs was prioritized over EMs from 6 affected EM households	5 permanent jobs in DAKWACO prioritized over 6 EMs from affected HsH, Jun .2018	
		15% of suitable job opportunities are served for the EM workers (men, women, and the poor)	A total of 1,507 unskilled jobs, included 294 EM people (19%) and 417 women (38%).	
		Remuneration between EM and non-EM workers is paid equally for the same type of job	Equal work equal pay for EM workers at construction sites; average wage: 170,000-200,000 VND/person/day	
		Around 20 EM facilitators are recruited and paid by the project for their works	60% or 23 EM facilitators and coordinators were recruited and paid by the project for their works	
6	EMDP integrated into other project's plans			Achieved
		All of 6 affected EM households receive their re-issued Land use certificate which mentions names of both husband and wife on it	All of 6 affected EM households received Land use certificates under the names of both husband-and-wife owners	
		All of the 6 affected EM households receive compensation with signatures of both husband and wife, and with the right compensation amount given in the Project Resettlement Plan	All of the 6 affected EM households received compensation with signatures of both husband and wife. The total compensation was 8,981,450,400 VND.	
		The contractor committed not to let workers cause	No significant security disorder causes by workers complained by EMs	

No.	Activities	Target to end of project	Achievements as of end of project	Evaluation of completion
		security disorders in the EM areas		
		Inform EM households of the plans of temporary cutting water during construction implementation	Not applicable	
		The Meeting minute mentioned the maximum agreed time of temporary cutting water during construction implementation		