

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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October 2017

VIE: Water Efficiency Improvement
in Drought Affected Provinces (WEIDAP)

Dak Lak Province Subproject

Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,
for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 September 2017)

| | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| Currency unit | – | Dong |
| VND 1.00 | = | \$ 0.000044 |
| \$1.00 | = | VND 22,695 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| CBM | – | community-based monitoring |
| CEMA | – | Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs |
| CPC | – | Commune People's Committee |
| CPMU | – | Central Project Management Unit |
| CPO | – | Central Project Office |
| DCARB | – | District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board |
| DCRC | – | District Compensation and Resettlement Committee |
| DMS | – | detailed measurement survey |
| DARD | – | Department of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| DPC | – | District People's Committee |
| EMDS | – | ethnic minority development strategy |
| FGD | – | focus group discussions |
| GOV | – | Government of Viet Nam |
| GRC | – | Grievance Review Committee |
| GRM | – | grievance review mechanism |
| HVC | – | high value crop |
| IMC | – | irrigation management company |
| IOL | – | inventory of losses |
| LURC | – | Land Use Right Certificate |
| M&E | – | monitoring and evaluation |
| MARD | – | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| O&M | – | operation and maintenance |
| PIB | – | public information booklet |
| PPC | – | Provincial People's Committee |
| PMU | – | Project Management Unit |
| PPMU | – | Provincial Project Management Unit |
| PPTA | – | project preparation technical assistance |
| PVC | – | polyvinyl chloride |
| RCS | – | replacement cost survey |
| REMDP | – | Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan |
| ROW | – | right-of-way |
| SCADA | – | supervisory control and data acquisition |
| SES | – | Socio-economic survey |
| SPS | – | Safeguard Policy Statement |
| WEAT | – | water efficient application technologies |
| WEIDAP | – | Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces |
| VLL | – | Viet Nam Land Law |

WEIGHT AND MEASUREMENT UNIT

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| m (meter) | – | Base unit of length |
| mm (millimeter) | – | unit of length in the metric system |
| m ² (square meter) | – | A system of units used to measure areas |
| m ³ (volume) | – | A system of units used to measure the spaces that an object or substance occupies. |
| kg (kilogram) | – | A decimal unit of weight based on the gram |

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Affected person | Any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the project, or any of its phases, 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. |
| Compensation | 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 | This refers to the date of land acquisition announcement made by local authorities. The affected persons will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject. |
| 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 affected persons earlier done during REMDP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS. |
| Entitlement | The range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc., which are due the affected persons, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base. |
| Ethnic minority | People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society with the following characteristics: (i) self-identification as members of 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 habitat and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political |

institutions that are separate from those of the dominant and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Income restoration program | A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income/livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socioeconomic survey and consultations. |
| Inventory of losses | 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 subproject right-of-way (subproject area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of affected persons will be determined. |
| Land acquisition | 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 | Additional support provided to affected persons 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 | Physical relocation of an affected person from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business. |
| Replacement cost | Amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. |
| Replacement cost study | Process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data. |
| Resettlement | Includes all measures taken to mitigate adverse impacts of a project on affected person property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation, as needed. |
| Severely affected households | Affected households that will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, and (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 civil society, which may have an interest in the subproject. |
| Vulnerable groups | 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 generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly who are |

landless and with no other means of support; and (v) severely affected ethnic minority groups.

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** The water efficiency improvement of irrigation structures in the four districts of Ea H'Leo, Cu M'gar, Krong Pak, and Ea Kar in Dak Lak Province is one of the eight subprojects of the Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces (WEIDAP) Project to be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The subproject will enhance irrigation systems for a command area of 2,537 hectares (ha) within eight communes of Dlie Yang (Ea H'Leo District), Ea Yong, Ea Kenh, Ea Phe, and Krong Buk (Krong Pak District), Xuan Phu Commune (Ea Kar District), Ea Kpam and Quang Tien communes (Cu M'Gar District), and Ea Drang Town. Civil works under the subproject includes the development of a ring main distribution pipeline with a total length of approximately 48.5 kilometers (km). An inspection road from the existing reservoirs to the pumping stations and header tanks is also proposed.

2. The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP), after short description of the subproject, provides the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), socio-economic survey (SES), and public consultations and participation, as well as the legal and policy framework. One important part of the REMDP is the compensation and resettlement strategy, which served as the basis for the preparation of the compensation and assistance budget for the subproject. The last section of the report addresses the ethnic minority development strategy, gender strategy, institutional arrangements, implementation schedule, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

3. **Scope of impacts.** The Dak Lak subproject will directly benefit land users in the command area of 2,537 ha. During the drought years, the wells dry up, and crops die or suffer depressed yields. The impact on beneficiary farmers will be: (i) access to more reliable water; (ii) reduced pumping costs; and (iii) crop diversification into high value crops (HVCs), such as pepper, coffee, and cashew. Examples of water efficient application technologies (WEATs) have been introduced and adopted in target communes under a nongovernment organization (NGO)- financed project.

4. The involuntary resettlement (IR) impact on local residents is minor and restorable. In total, subproject implementation will affect 810 households or 3,882 affected persons (APs). Of those affected, 23 are vulnerable households. No affected household (AH) will lose more than 10 percent (%) of their productive land and crops. No fixed assets, such as houses or other permanent structures, will be affected. Relocation and resettlement of affected households will not be necessary.

5. **Legal and policy framework.** The subproject policy is based on the reconciliation of Central and Local Government and ADB policies. The purpose of these policies is to ensure that the socio-economic status of all persons affected by the subproject will be enhanced or their living standards restored to at least their pre-project levels. Entitlements of affected persons are established based on this policy and consulted with affected persons. Compensation prices for affected assets are based on replacement costs.

6. **Public consultation and participation.** Consultations, public meetings, and village discussions with affected persons and local officials were carried out during the resettlement planning process. Project policies and options with regard to compensation and resettlement, ethnic minority development, and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. Concerns and suggestions raised by the affected persons were elicited and incorporated in the REMDP. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was designed to ensure that affected persons' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Affected persons will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultations, surveys, and at the time of compensation.

7. **Issues on gender and ethnic minorities.** In the subproject communes, there are ethnic minority persons belonging to the Ede group. Subproject investment is aligned with the poverty reduction priorities of Dak Lak. The gender mainstreaming strategy is described in the REMDP, which encourages the participation of women in resettlement boards and capacity strengthening for women and vulnerable groups to ensure that women benefit fully from the project, while minimizing the negative impacts. Gender monitoring indicators have been defined, and women will participate in the monitoring entity.
8. **An income restoration program (IRP)** aiming to restore affected households' income will be implemented under this REMDP. Affected households will be assisted in the form of cash allowances (i.e., support for vocational training and for stabilizing living standards). The budget of approximately VND3.9 million or \$171,888 will be used to support affected households. Additionally, an IRP, in the form of technical support (guidance on water saving technology, HVCs, market-linked agricultural production) to affected and poor households for the installation of water saving equipment, will be finalized and implemented during the project implementation phase.
9. **Institutional arrangements.** MARD, through its Central Projects Office (CPO) and subordinate Project Management Unit (PMU), will assure coordination for the implementation of the REMDP. MARD will coordinate with the Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and instruct the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) and its Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) to ensure that the compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this REMDP. A District Compensation, Assistance, and Resettlement Board (DCARB), with representatives of affected persons, will be established to implement the compensation, assistance, and resettlement process.
10. **Implementation schedule.** The REMDP will be updated and implemented before the construction of the project works. All the affected people will be paid compensation for their affected assets before December 2019 as site clearance will be completed by December 2019.
11. **Monitoring and evaluation.** The REDMP will be implemented under the internal M&E arranged by CPMU and the PPMUs. External M&E will not be necessary as the IR impacts of the subproject are minor and restorable.
12. **Resettlement cost,** includes administration and contingency cost, is approximately VND7.6 billion or \$337,900. This cost will be financed by the Dak Lak provincial budget.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces Project (WEIDAP or the project) aims to improve water use efficiency for agriculture in the South Central Coast and the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, including the provinces of Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan (South Central Coast), Dak Lak, and Dak Nong (Central Highlands). The project will contribute to improving the agricultural productivity of water and climate resilience in the more drought vulnerable provinces, while enhancing environmental sustainability.

2. The project impact is climate resilience and water productivity in agriculture improved. The project is aligned with the Government's Agricultural Restructuring Policy, the Law on Hydraulic Structures (LHS), and the Irrigation Subsector Restructuring Plan (ISRP). The project will have the following outcome: climate resilient and modernized irrigation systems in five provinces established.

B. Outputs

3. The project has three outputs: (i) irrigation management services strengthened; (ii) modernized irrigation infrastructures developed; and (iii) efficient on-farm water management practices adopted.

4. **Output 1: Irrigation management services strengthened** will support policy and institutional development measures to improve climate resilience of agriculture by strengthening irrigation management taking into consideration social and gender dimensions in all relevant activities. Specifically, the project will support the following interventions:¹

(i) **Irrigation water allocation and delivery services.** Activities will include: (a) updating surface water balance assessments; (b) groundwater assessments in applicable subproject command areas; (c) developing an irrigation water sharing and allocation framework; and (d) provision of a real-time decision support system for farmers on optimizing crop water application.

(ii) **Maintenance of irrigation systems.** Includes (a) development of asset inventory and management database for each irrigation system supported by the project; (b) development of a systematic asset maintenance schedule with a rigorous approach to maintenance funding based on asset condition assessments; (c) development of a pricing framework for water charges; and (d) assessment of options for engaging third parties in the operation and maintenance of irrigation systems.

5. **Output 2: Modernized irrigation infrastructures developed.** This output will modernize eight irrigation subprojects in the five provinces to provide water on-demand to farmers cultivating high value crops and reduce vulnerability to climate change.² The underlying principle of all systems is to provide a higher level of service—more flexible and reliable supply of water—to farmers than they receive at present. The infrastructure works broadly fall into three categories: (i) pressurized pipe systems taking water from canals or reservoirs, and supplying hydrants located at a reasonable distance from a farmer's field, such that the farmer can connect directly

¹ Output 1 activities are complemented by parallel technical support from the Government of Australia. Assistance will be in the form of bilateral cooperation as well as through the ADB-Australian Water Partnership.

² Two each in Dak Nong, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan and one each in Dak Lak and Khanh Hoa.

using a hose. Basic supervisory control and data acquisition systems will facilitate operations and monitoring of flows throughout the system; consultation with male and female farmers will be conducted from which outputs will be incorporated in the design and implementation of activities; (ii) main system modernization including canal lining, control structure, balancing storage and installation of flow control and measurement devices with remote monitoring; and (iii) new and improved weirs which will replace farmer constructed temporary weirs and provide storage from which farmers can pump to irrigate HVCs. Other works include upgrading culverts and roads, to facilitate improved management of irrigation systems.

6. **Output 3: Efficient on-farm water management practices adopted** will focus on improving on-farm water productivity in the subproject command areas, to improve resilience to climate change. Water productivity assessments conducted under output 1 will help benchmark water productivity standards for different crops under different agro-ecological conditions and be the basis for advisory services (information and training) to farmers on improving on-farm water management to cope with climate variability. Male and female farmers will be consulted and also receive technical advice on identifying and developing appropriate WEAT systems that meets their individual requirements. They will be linked up with private sector suppliers and be provided training in O&M of WEAT systems.

7. The project is estimated to cost \$123.59 million. Detailed cost estimates by expenditure category and by financier are included in the Project Administration Manual (PAM)³ The government has financed eight subproject feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs for same prior to loan approval. During implementation, the government will finance all resettlement costs, international and national consulting services, implementation support, special studies, and capacity building along with staff appointed to project management structures. It will also finance the incremental O&M costs for IMCs to maintain headworks and delivery canals associated with subprojects.

8. The executing agency (EA) will be MARD and the implementing agencies are the respective PPCs. A project management units (PMU) will be established at the central project office and in the respective provincial DARDs. The PMU and PPMUs, supported by the construction engineering support consultants (CESC), will manage day-to-day project implementation and, with ADB's prior concurrence, appoint PPMU key professional staff and assign qualified support staff. The communication and participation (C&P) plan and gender action plan (GAP) provide guidance to ensure that project stakeholders are continually engaged. The PPMUs will cooperate closely with district and commune personnel in (i) organizing public consultations, (ii) monitoring design and implementation, and (iii) creating a GRM with the commune supervision boards.

9. Output 2 involves the improvement of eight subprojects in the five participating provinces. The location of these subprojects is shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1: Summary of Subprojects

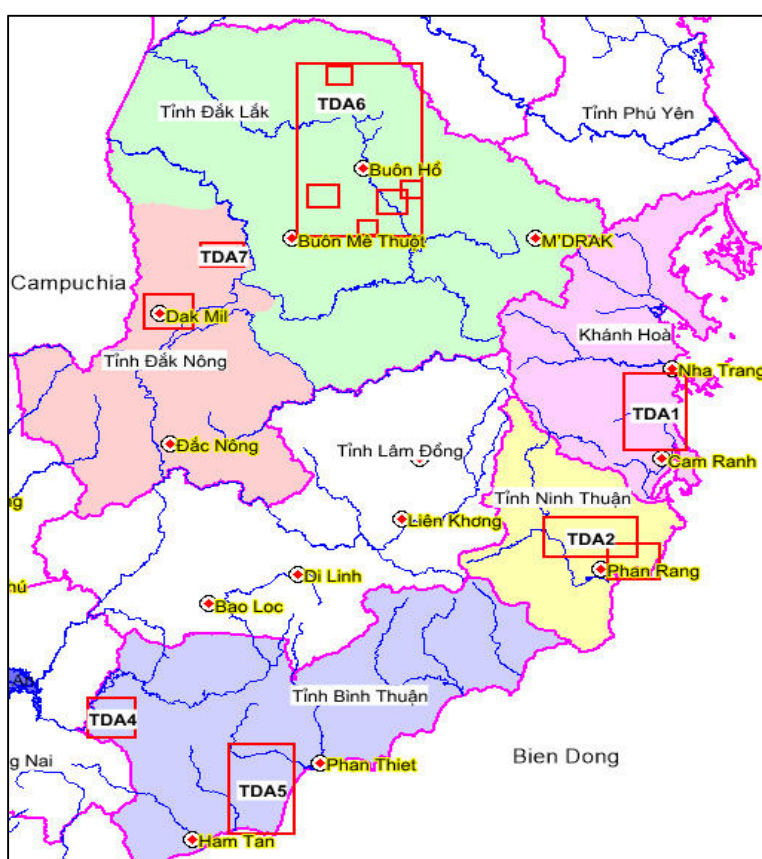
| Province | District | Subproject |
|-----------|----------|--|
| Khanh Hoa | Cam Lam | Water efficiency improvement for Suoi Dau North and Suoi Dau South Canal Irrigation Structures |

³ ADB will finance (i) civil works; (ii) irrigation pumping equipment and offtake manifolds, (iii) consulting services for construction supervision, (iv) domestic service contracts, (v) safeguards monitoring and incentive grants for WEAT, inclusive of applicable taxes and duties for the expenditure items covered by ADB; and (iii) interest during project implementation.

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| Ninh Thuan | Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac and Bac Ai | Water efficiency improvement for Thanh Son – Phuoc Nhon Irrigation Structures |
| | Ninh Hai | Water efficiency improvement for Nhon Hai – Thanh Hai Irrigation Structures |
| Binh Thuan | Duc Linh | Water efficiency improvement for Tra Tan Irrigation Structures |
| | Ham Thuan Nam | Water efficiency improvement for Du Du – Tan Thanh Irrigation Structures |
| Dak Lak | Krong Pak, Ea Kar, Ea H'Leo, Cu Mgar | Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures of Ea Kuang reservoir (Krong Pak); Krong Buk Ha reservoir – East and West (Krong Pak); Doi 500 Hill reservoir (Ea Kar), Trung Tam reservoir (Ea H'Leo); Buon Yong reservoir (Cu Mgar) |
| Dak Nong | Cu Jut | Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures in Cu Jut District |
| | Dak Mil | Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures in Dak Mil District |

10. Collectively, the above said subprojects will serve an area of approximately 19,190 ha or some 39,140 households, of which 18% are of ethnic minority origin. Crops grown in the command area for modernization include cashew, pepper, and dragon fruit in Binh Thuan; onion, garlic, Vietnamese apple, grape, vegetables, and grass for livestock rearing in Ninh Thuan; mangoes, cashew, and pepper in Khanh Hoa; and coffee and pepper in Dak Lak and Dak Nong.

11. The implementation of these subprojects will include civil works which, to a certain extent, results involuntary resettlement impacts to local residents, including ethnic minority groups. An REMDP for each subproject is required to address these issues. This REMDP is prepared for the Dak Lak subproject.

Figure 1: Location of WEIDAP Subprojects

Source: ADB. 2017. *Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces*. Consultant's report. Manila. (PPTA 9147-VIE).

C. Dak Lak Subproject Location and Impact Areas

12. The subproject comprises five separate investments located in the four districts of Ea H'Leo, Cu M'gar, Krong Pak, and Ea Kar. Eight communes will be direct beneficiaries of the subproject (Dlie Yang [Ea H'Leo District], Ea Yong, Ea Kenh, Ea Phe, and Krong Buk [Krong Pak District], Xuan Phu Commune [Ea Kar District], Ea Kpam and Quang Tien communes [Cu M'Gar District], and Ea Drang Town) with a total combined population of 125,428 persons in 26,366 households in 2016. Each commune comprises an existing storage reservoir, from which water will be pumped to support HVC production, primarily black pepper and coffee. The storage reservoirs also supply gravity canal systems with a mix of cropping. Only the canal system of one of the subprojects (Ea Kuang Reservoir) is included. The summary of the command areas is shown in Error! Reference source not found..

Table 2: Summary of Dak Lak Subproject Command Area

| No. | Scheme | District | Commune | Gross Area (ha) | Net Area (ha) |
|-----|--|-----------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | Ea Kuang Reservoir – pipe system | Krong Pak | Ea Yong | 630 | 536 |
| | Ea Kuang Reservoir - canal and pipe system | | | 481 | 409 |
| | Total, Ea Kuang Reservoir | | | 1,111 | 945 |
| 2. | Krong Buk Ha Reservoir – East | | Ea Phe | 561 | 477 |

| No. | Scheme | District | Commune | Gross Area (ha) | Net Area (ha) |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Krong Buk Ha Reservoir – West | | | 366 | 311 |
| | Total, Krong Buk Ha Reservoir | | | 927 | 788 |
| 3. | Doi 500 Hill Reservoir | Ea Kar | Xuan Phu | - | 203 |
| 4. | Trung Tam (Ea Drang Town) | Ea H'Leo | Ea Drang | - | 150 |
| 5. | Buon Yong Reservoir | Cu Mgar | Ea Kpam | - | 451 |
| | Total | | | - | 2,537 |

Source: Dak Lak subproject, PPTA Study, June 2017.

13. The subproject schemes will enable increased and sustainable high value cropping through efficient distribution and use of water from storage reservoirs. Farmers in areas where there is no groundwater, or where groundwater is not reliable, thereby preventing investment in perennial crops, will be able to consider high-value perennial crops. The schemes with assured irrigation water supplies will encourage farmers to invest in improved on-farm irrigation equipment, sprinkler, and drip/bubbler, allowing irrigation during non-social times, supporting crop production increases, and reducing labor and pumping costs.

D. Civil Works to be Undertaken Under the Subproject

14. The Dak Lak subproject comprises five separate schemes. Each comprises an existing storage reservoir, from which water will be pumped to support HVC production, primarily black pepper and coffee. The storage reservoirs will also supply gravity canal systems with a mix of cropping, including paddy. Only the canal system of one of the subprojects (Ea Kuang Reservoir) is included in the subproject. The subproject comprises eight new storage irrigation systems serving a total of 2,650 ha to be supplied from five existing reservoirs. The total pipe length to be developed under the subproject is approximately 48.5 km. The summary of pipe development under the eight schemes is in Table 3.

Table 3: Dak Lak Subproject Irrigation Systems

| Reservoir | Irrigation System | | Area (ha) | Pipe Length (km) |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Supply | Distribution | | |
| Ea Drang | New pump station | New piped | 150 | 2.70 |
| Buon Yong | New pump station | New piped | 451 | 8.51 |
| Ea Kuang | New pump station | New piped | 422 | 15.78 |
| | Existing open canal | New piped | 424 | |
| Krong Buk Ha | New pump station | New piped | 200 | 3.45 |
| | New pump station | New piped | 400 | 6.86 |
| | New pump station | New piped | 200 | 3.85 |
| | | New piped | 200 | 3.31 |
| Doi 500 | New pump station | New piped | 203 | 4.07 |
| Total 5 | 08 system | | 2,650 | 48.53 |

Source: Dak Lak Subproject, PPTA Study Report, June 2017

15. Piped distribution systems have been designed to meet the modern level of irrigation service adopted for WEIDAP. Pipe densities range from 16.5 m/ha to 20.0 m/ha, and an average of 18.3 m/ha. The pipe diameters for the five schemes range from 110-710 mm (Table 4). Almost all pipelines are buried between two rows of pepper or coffee trees.

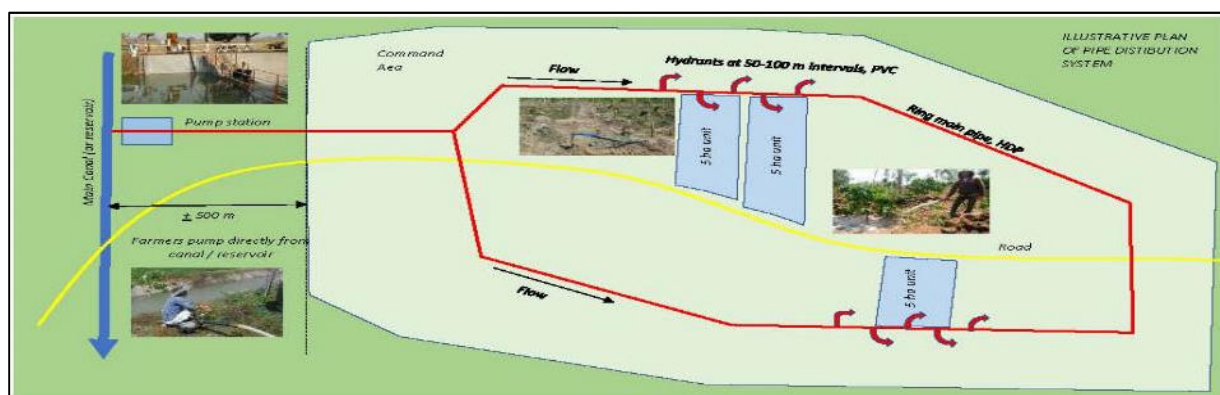
Table 4: Design Pipe Diameters and Lengths

| Ø (mm) | Pipe Lengths (m) | | | | | Total |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Ea Drang | Buon Yong | Ea Kuang | Krong Buk Ha | Doi 500 | |
| 110 | 880 | 1,465 | 1,337 | 2,244 | 467 | 6,393 |
| 140 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 |
| 160 | 229 | 2,251 | 2,047 | 3,573 | 827 | 8,927 |
| 225 | 512 | 2,274 | 1,464 | 2,921 | 1,303 | 8,474 |
| 280 | 685 | 1,135 | 1,354 | 2,310 | 815 | 6,299 |
| 355 | 295 | 697 | 1,719 | 1,831 | 352 | 4,894 |
| 400 | 0 | 441 | 1,873 | 1,120 | 302 | 3,736 |
| 450 | 0 | 120 | 950 | 1,405 | 0 | 2,475 |
| 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 489 | 0 | 489 |
| 560 | 0 | 124 | 959 | 833 | 0 | 1,916 |
| 710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 0 | 149 |
| Total | 2,698 | 8,507 | 11,703 | 16,875 | 4,066 | 43,849 |

Source: Dak Lak Subproject, PPTA Study Report, June 2017

16. Road access from the water intake to the pumping stations and inspection roads, which run along the pipeline, will also be developed.

17. The water distribution system will be designed following the ring main option, which is cost-effective, efficient, and help minimize IR impacts. The design principles include the following: (i) for piped systems, the layout design will adopt the following principles: (i) each point will deliver 5 l/s, 60-mm diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) hydrants with a manifold to split flow to individual farmers; (ii) 500 m maximum distance from hydrant/source of water to farmer's field; and (iii) minimum residual pressures at the hydrants of 1-10 m. Where appropriate, ring main systems will be used (as they are more cost-effective than dead-end pipe branching systems), while in narrow areas, a single supply pipeline is needed; and (ii) for combined pipes and canals, design options and issues include: (i) pumping directly from canals; (ii) lining of canals; (iii) provision of balancing storage; and (iv) size of communal pumped pipe schemes. The schematic diagram of the ring main pipeline or modernized piped irrigation system is shown in Figure 2. The schematic diagrams of the five schemes are in Annex 3.

Figure 2: Schematic Diagram of Modernized Piped Irrigation System

Source: ADB. 2017. *Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces*. Consultant's report. Manila. (PPTA 9147-VIE).

Source: PPTA Study Report, June 2017

18. The development of water intake facilities, pumping stations, pipeline and inspection road, and header tanks will lead to IR impacts, both temporary and permanent. Details of these impacts and mitigation measures to be applied are presented in the following sections.

E. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

19. Efforts to minimize the subproject's adverse social impacts include the consideration of all design options and shifting of the proposed civil works and road alignment at various points to avoid human settlements and public facilities. Two proposed design options – ring main and dead-end pipe branching systems – were carefully considered by both international and national technical, social and environmental safeguards, and economic consultants; MARD, Dak Lak DARD, subproject District People's Committees (DPCs), and Commune People's Committees (CPCs); and beneficiaries. The ring main option was finally selected as it will be more cost-effective, efficient, and help minimize IR impacts.

20. The capacity of water regulating tanks will be from 2,000-3,500 cubic meters (m³) or two-thirds of that under the dead-end option (from 3,200-7,200 m³). Thus, the land needed for development of each new water regulating tank will be minimized significantly, from one-third to one-half of the required land compared to that under the dead-end option.

21. Furthermore, the total length of pipeline under the ring main option is approximately 43.85 km, or about 25-30% shorter than that under the dead-end option (>54 km). More importantly, the pipeline (ring main option) with big diameter (>500 mm) may cause significant IR as approximately 4.3 km or 10% of the total pipeline will be placed at the edge of the existing reservoirs and is currently public land. In contrast, the pipeline with a diameter >500 mm under the dead-end option will mostly come after the pumping station and regulating tanks and spread over the farmlands, thus requiring significant land acquisition.

22. The adoption of the ring main option design will involve mostly (90%) small pipes (<500 mm diameter) and will allow a more flexible pipeline alignment, thus helping avoid permanent land acquisition. Large portions of the pipeline will be buried and placed within intercropped land plots⁴ or two rows of pepper and coffee trees, thus, minimizing the land loss of each household, from 60-90 m² or only 0.5-2% of each total household's productive land. Furthermore, as the width of the affected land strip is only 1-1.5 m, farming can continue uninterrupted, without any loss of farm productivity or household income.

23. Likewise, the selection of construction methods, equipment, and machinery, as well as use of equipment, vehicles, etc. during construction will be undertaken and controlled following current regulations and suit the local conditions in terms of soil, crops, etc. In addition, the need for borrow pits in the construction of the proposed civil works will be minimized, and the subproject will, whenever feasible, use materials from cuttings in the construction of the subproject works.

24. During the census of affected persons and IOLs, all affected households were informed, through consultations, about the pipe alignment and location of pumping stations and advised not to introduce new crops within the right of way (ROW). A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility, will be distributed to the affected households and local governments, as needed, following ADB's concurrence with the REMDP.

⁴ Distance of coffee/pepper plots is about 5 m, and the distance between two rows of pepper/coffee trees is 2 m.

25. Those affected by the subproject will receive compensation, assistance, and support necessary and sufficient for income restoration and assured that their livelihood will be at least equal to, or better than, that before the subproject. Requirements for social and environmental safeguards will be included in the bidding documents and contracts. The Dak Lak PPC will ensure that land acquisition, payment of compensation assistance, and rehabilitation will be completed prior to the issuance of notice to proceed (NTP) to start with the construction works.

F. Resettlement Ethnic Minority Development Plan

26. The subproject will negatively and positively affect local people, including the majority Kinh group and Ede ethnic minority households. It must be noted that all negative impacts caused by the subproject will be minor and restorable. An Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is, therefore, integrated in the Resettlement Plan (RP) for implementation.

27. This REMDP ensures that the subproject will: (i) avoid IR, wherever possible; (ii) minimize IR by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

28. This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to be addressed in reconciling the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) on IR and Indigenous Peoples (IP) policies with national and provincial government policies. Concerns on IR and ethnic minorities have been integrated in this document and will govern subproject design, implementation, and monitoring. It covers subproject activities that trigger involuntary physical and economic displacement arising from land acquisition and restrictions on land use. It also ensures that subprojects are designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for ethnic minority identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the ethnic minorities themselves to enable them to (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts due to the subproject, and (iii) can participate actively in the subproject.

29. This REMDP includes the following key contents:

- (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the affected household's livelihood and standard of living;
- (ii) Identification of households and communities to be adversely affected by the project, where they are located, what compensation and related alleviating measures to be provided to them, and how and when these measures will be carried out;
- (iii) A plan on how the affected households will be involved in the various stages of the project, including resolution of grievances; and
- (iv) An estimated budget for resettlement implementation.

30. This REMDP will be updated during subproject implementation following the detailed measurement survey (DMS), replacement cost survey (RCS), and consultations with affected persons.

II. SUBPROJECT IMPACT

A. Survey Process

31. A resettlement survey was carried out in all communes affected by the Dak Lak subproject (Ea Drang Town and Dle Yang Commune of Ea Hleo District, Quang Tien Commune of Cu M'gar District, communes of Ea Yong and Krong Buk of Krong Pak District) in Dak Lak Province. The survey consisted of an IOL for all affected households and a socio-economic impact assessment study of affected households and some non-affected households. A meaningful consultation with both local residents and ethnic minority people, both affected and non-affected, was held in each subproject commune. In addition, an RCS was conducted to determine the rates that will be used to compensate losses of land, crops, trees, and other non-land-based income to ensure that the affected persons are compensated at the current market value.

32. An **IOL** was undertaken in March and May 2017 based on the final concept design of the Dak Lak subproject. For households that will lose agricultural land and crops, the IOL was completed by enumerators through reference to the cadastral records of the affected communes. The amounts indicated for area of land lost and use of land will be validated during the DMS that will be done during the implementation stage.

33. An **SES** was completed for the province, district, and communes through collecting information from provincial and district 2015 Year Book and annual socio-economic reports of the communes. The survey collected information on the profile and characteristics of affected and non-affected households, their income levels and sources of income, ethnic composition, education levels, and basic information on their plans after compensation through direct interviews with the affected persons.

34. A **rapid RCS** was undertaken in April 2017, which aimed to collect information on the market prices of land, crops, and assets in areas surrounding the proposed civil works, which will be used for resettlement compensation and assistance. Rapid assessment methods were applied to study the replacement costs. Information collected from both desk research and direct interviews with people in affected areas, both affected and not affected, was analyzed to establish the replacement costs of land and crops. The subproject is in a rural area, where the market economy, especially land market, has not yet been developed, although there are few evidences about land transfer. The assessment results showed that the prices of perennial land and crops are close to the prices issued by the Dak Lak PPC.

35. During REMDP updating, replacement costs will be prepared by an independent price consultant and approved by the Dak Lak PPC for application.

36. **Focus group discussions (FGDs)** with both affected and non-affected households living close to the assigned civil works area were organized in each commune affected by the Dak Lak subproject. For affected households, the FGDs aimed to discuss and consult with the people about the scope and scale of impacts, entitlements, preliminary implementation schedule, and GRM. With the information on the overall project impacts, FGDs gave the affected households an opportunity to understand and share their ideas and expectations about the project. Separate FGDs were also held with women and ethnic minority people. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with both affected and non-affected households, with focus on female-headed and EM households.

B. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

1. Permanent Impacts

37. The subproject will include the development of water intake works, pumping stations, pipelines, and inspection roads to supply water to pepper and coffee fields, thus causing IR impacts, including loss of perennial cropland and industrial crops. No houses or structures will be partially or wholly affected, no households severely affected, and no business establishment affected by the implementation of the subproject. No household will need to be relocated.

38. **Impact on households.** The subproject will affect 2,764 persons or 687 households, of which, 23 households belong to a vulnerable group (Table 5).

Table 5: Summary on Impact on Households

| Schemes | Commune | Total Affected Persons | Total AHs | Vulnerable AHs | Ede AHs | Poor AHs | Female-headed household | Social-aided AHs |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Doi 500 | Xuan Phu | 220 | 49 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Krong Buk | Krong Buk | 1,040 | 221 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | Ea Phe | 1,009 | 198 | 4 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ea Kuang | Ea Yong | 654 | 136 | 5 | 59 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ea Drang Town | Ea Drang Town | 164 | 34 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Dlie Yang | 152 | 32 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Buon Yong | Quang Tien | 643 | 140 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| | Total | 3,882 | 810 | 23 | 190 | 6 | 6 | 16 |

AH=affected household

Source: Inventory of Losses. May 2017.

39. **Impact on land.** About 6.4 ha of perennial cropland for cultivation of black pepper and coffee trees will be affected due to the construction of pumping stations and pipelines. Land User Rights Certificates (LURCs) were granted to all affected land plots. Each affected household will lose approximately 80-110 m² or <6.5% of the household's total land plot/s⁵ (Table 6).

Table 6: Summary on Impact on Land by Commune

| Scheme | Commune | Unit | Perennial Crop Land | EM Household |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Doi 500 | Xuan Phu | AH | 49 | 19 |
| | | m ² | 4,532 | 1,775 |
| Krong Buk | Krong Buk | AH | 221 | 7 |
| | | m ² | 15,400 | 479 |
| | Ea Phe | AH | 198 | 73 |
| | | m ² | 14,907 | 5,469 |
| Ea Kuang | Ea Yong | AH | 136 | 59 |
| | | m ² | 13,724 | 5,935 |

⁵ The SES on AHs (May 2017) showed that each AH owns land ranging from 7,000-15,000 m², on average. Some landowners own 2-3 land plots.

| Scheme | Commune | Unit | Perennial Crop Land | EM Household |
|-----------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Ea Drang | Ea Drang Town | AH | 34 | 5 |
| | | m ² | 3,136 | 416 |
| | Dlie Yang | AH | 32 | 25 |
| | | m ² | 2,212 | 1,782 |
| Buon Yong | Quang Tien | AH | 140 | 2 |
| | | m ² | 10,339 | 184 |
| | Total | AH | 810 | 131 |
| | | m² | 64,250 | 10,105 |

Source: Inventory of Losses. May 2017.

40. **Impact on crops.** Crops to be affected by the subproject comprise 1,440 coffee trees and 2,250 pepper trees (Table 7).

Table 7: Impact on Perennial Crops

| Commune | Unit | Coffee | | Pepper | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | Total | Ethnic Minority | Total | Ethnic Minority |
| Xuan Phu | Quantity | 220 | 92 | 177 | 73 |
| | AH | 23 | 9 | 26 | 10 |
| Krong Buk | Quantity | 245 | 15 | 489 | 0 |
| | AH | 117 | 7 | 104 | 0 |
| Ea Phe | Quantity | 250 | 105 | 475 | 201 |
| | AH | 92 | 35 | 106 | 38 |
| Ea Yong | Quantity | 268 | 156 | 388 | 124 |
| | AH | 74 | 38 | 62 | 21 |
| Ea Drang Town | Quantity | 120 | 0 | 102 | 27 |
| | AH | 15 | 0 | 19 | 5 |
| Dlie Yang | Quantity | 105 | 105 | 208 | 135 |
| | AH | 12 | 12 | 20 | 13 |
| Quang Tien | Quantity | 232 | 0 | 411 | 12 |
| | AH | 66 | 0 | 74 | 2 |
| Total | Quantity | 1,440 | 473 | 2,250 | 572 |
| | AH | 399 | 101 | 411 | 89 |

AH=affected household

Source: Inventory of Losses. May 2017

2. Temporary Impacts

41. This subproject will temporarily acquire about 18.2 ha of public land for camping, material storage, dumpsites. The areas of temporary land required by the subproject are: Hill 500 reservoir scheme, 1.24 ha; Buon Yong, 2.88 ha; Krong Buk Ha, 8.98 ha; Ea Drang, 1.09 ha; and Ea Kuang, 3.98 ha.

42. Land strips to be acquired are 1-1.5 m wide, which is enough for installation of pipeline and development of inspection road. As the soil in the area is good, most of soil removed for pipe installation will be refilled. The pipe will be buried and placed between land plots (5 m distance) or coffee/pepper trees (1.5-2 m distance). Thus, only a limited number of trees will be affected.

43. Besides, contractors will, in consultation or negotiation with land owners, pay for: (i) temporary use of land, if required; (ii) any harm to soil and crops; and (iii) any damaged crops or income lost during the temporary use of their lands. Contractors are also required to restore land to pre-subproject conditions before returning to the affected households. These requirements will be stipulated in the bidding documents and civil works contracts.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socio-economic Features of the Subproject

44. **Dak Lak Province** has a total land area of 13,125.4 km² and a total 2015 population of 1,853,698 people, of whom 75% live in the rural area. The province has 15 administrative units including Buon Ma Thuot City, Buon Ho Town, and 13 districts. The province is home to over 40 ethnic groups, who account for 34.3% of the provincial population. Among them, the Ede group comprises about 14%, Mo Nong (4.4%), Gia Rai (0.8%), Tay (3%), Thai (1.2%), H'mong (0.97%), Muong (0.6%), and Hoa (0.3%). The E De, M'Nong, and Gia Rai are the main EM groups of the province, while other ethnic groups immigrated from other provinces, especially from the northern mountainous provinces, since the 1990s. Ethnic minority groups live in mixed harmonious communities alongside the majority Kinh group in all administrative units of the province. The ethnic minorities are concentrated in the districts of Cu M'gar (37%), Krong Buk (31%), Cu Kuin (27%), and M'Drak (22.5%).

45. In 2016, poverty incidence in Dak Lak was 19.4%, compared with 9.9% for the whole country. However, poverty is higher among the ethnic minority groups, especially the indigenous groups, compared to the Kinh.

46. **Districts of Ea H'Leo, Cu M'gar, Krong Pak, and Ea Kar.** The subproject districts occupy a land area of 3,823 km². The proportion of agricultural land varies among the districts, ranging from 55-80% of total. The subproject districts had a total population of 658,492 persons in 2015, approximately 86% of whom live in rural areas. The ethnic minority population accounts for 35.4% of the total district population. Ethnic minority groups are concentrated in the remote districts of Cu Mgar and Ea H'leo, with over 40% of their total population. The poverty rate in these districts was 17% in 2016, but a large proportion of ethnic minorities and rural residents in the remote areas experience high levels of poverty (Table 8).

Table 8: Summary of Ethnic Minority Population and Poverty Incidence

| Items | Subproject Districts | Districts | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|
| | | Cu M'gar | Ea H'Leo | Ea Kar | Krong Pac |
| EM population as a whole (%), 2015 | 35.4 | 44.2 | 40.0 | 27.7 | 31.1 |
| Indigenous EM population (%), 2015 | 21.7 | 36.6 | 20.2 | 10.7 | 18.8 |
| Immigrant EM population (%), 2015 | 13.7 | 7.6 | 19.8 | 17.0 | 12.3 |
| Poverty rate, as a whole (%), 2016 | 17.0 | 10.6 | 17.3 | 22.8 | 17.5 |
| Poverty rate, Kinh people (%), 2016 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 8.7 |
| Poverty rate, immigrant EM (%), 2016 | 26.5 | 22.2 | 28.8 | 49.6 | 30.3 |

Source: Dak Lak CEMA. 2016.

47. There are five general hospitals in the districts, while each commune has a healthcare station. Kindergarten, primary, and secondary school facilities are present in each commune of these districts.

48. Subsistence crops grown in the beneficiary districts include rice, maize, cassava, sweet potato, groundnut, soybean, and vegetable, while cash crops comprise sugarcane, pepper, cashew, coffee, and rubber. The area planted to cashew and rubber in the four beneficiary districts account for 61% and 63% of the provincial planted area, respectively. Similar comparative figures for coffee and pepper were 45% and 38%, respectively.

49. **Subproject areas** include eight communes of Ea Yong, Ea Kenh, Ea Phe, and Krong Buk (Krong Pak District), Xuan Phu (Ea Kar District), Quang Tien (Cu M'Gar), Dlie Yang and Ea Drang Town (Ea H'Leo District). The combined population of these beneficiary communes was 104,206 (21,783 households) in 2016. The ethnic minority population of participating communes account for 32% of the total, of which 60% are indigenous ethnic minority groups (E De, Gia Rai) and 40% are ethnic minority groups that immigrated mainly from the northern mountain provinces, including the Tay, Nung, H'Mong, Thai, and Muong (Table 9).

Table 9: Incidence of Poverty in Subproject Districts, 2016

| Items | Communes | | | | | | | Total |
|--|----------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| | Ea Drang | Dlie Yang | Ea Yong | Ea Phe | Krong Buk | Xuan Phu | Quang Tien | |
| Population (persons) | 20,738 | 10,630 | 17,695 | 24,565 | 15,256 | 6,060 | 9,262 | 104,206 |
| Total no. of households | 4,563 | 2149 | 3744 | 5,152 | 3,023 | 1,396 | 1,756 | 21,783 |
| Total no. of EM households | 476 | 1,076 | 1,804 | 2,131 | 1,558 | 240 | 7 | 7,292 |
| Total no. of indigenous EM households | 318 | 995 | 1311 | 783 | 891 | 10 | 0 | 4,308 |
| Total no. of immigrant EM households | 158 | 81 | 493 | 1348 | 667 | 230 | 7 | 2,984 |
| Poverty rate, overall (%) | 7.6 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 9.8 | 30 | 13.5 | 4.1 | 13.2 |
| Poverty rate, Kinh (%) | 6.5 | 15.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 16.6 | 11.4 | 4.1 | 9.1 |
| Poverty rate, indigenous EM groups (%) | 20.7 | 10 | 23.9 | 31.5 | 53.4 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 27.1 |
| Poverty rate, immigrant EM groups (%) | 10.1 | 53.1 | 18.5 | 7.5 | 28.0 | 22.6 | 0.0 | 20.0 |

EM=ethnic minority

Source: Dak Lak DOLISA, 2016.

50. Poverty rates vary from 4.1% (Quang Tien) to 30% (Krong Buk). Apart from Dlie Yang, there is a significant disparity of poverty incidence between the Kinh people and the ethnic minority groups. Poverty incidence is more concentrated in in-place EM groups. Lower education level, language barrier, and lack of commitment to work are the reasons given for the persistent poverty among this group.

51. Perennial crops account for more than 70% of the total cropped area and include coffee, pepper, rubber, cashew, and fruit trees. Annual crops are grown for subsistence purposes and include rice, maize, cassava, and vegetables. All crops are well known to farmers in the subproject command area, although the adoption of WEAT is relatively small. The reasons include: (i) the high cost of installation, especially to poor people; (ii) lack of appropriate WEAT available; and (iii) lack of knowledge of what technology to adopt.

B. Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area

52. Ethnic minority groups in the subproject areas mainly include the indigenous Ede and some other ethnic minority groups who immigrated from provinces in the Northern and Central parts of Viet Nam, such as Tay, Nung, Thai, H'Mong, Muong, and Dao. The ethnic minority population is very high in communes of Krong Buk, Ea Phe, and Ea Yong, but is low in Quang Tien. The average household size is 4.9, higher than that of the Kinh group, which is 4.2. The ratio of indigenous ethnic minority poor households is roughly two-thirds of the total number of poor households.

53. The ethnic minorities' main income sources are agriculture activities, including the cultivation of rice, sugar, cassava, soybean, etc., and plantation of perennial crops, such as pepper, coffee, and cashew. Incomes generated from these agricultural businesses are largely dependent on weather conditions and market prices. Water needed for cultivation of coffee, pepper, paddy, and maize is huge, but has become scarce in recent years. Almost all ethnic minority households currently use ground water for domestic use and agricultural production, which is rather costly.

54. Resident ethnic minority groups are found living mainly in remote areas, where the natural condition of water, soil, and social infrastructure and services are relatively less competitive than that of immigrant ethnic minority groups. EM households derive their income mainly from planting HVCs (coffee, pepper, cashew), which is far higher than that of those relying on paddy, maize, etc.

55. The **social organization** of the Ede family is matrilineal. Marriage is matrilocal, the children carry the name of the mother's family, and the youngest daughter is the inheritor. Ede society is regulated by customary laws based on the matriarchal system. The community is divided into two lineages in order to facilitate marriage exchanges. The village is called *buon* and constitutes a unique kind of habitat. The inhabitants of the *buon* can belong to many branches of the two lineages, but there is also a nuclear branch. The head of village is the *po pom ea* or the master of the place of water. He directs, in the name of his wife, the affairs of the community.

56. **Language.** The Ede language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian group (Austronesia language family). However, Ede persons within the subproject area use Vietnamese as the official language.

57. **Marriage.** It is the women who take the initiative in matrimonial relations. She chooses the intermediary in order to ask for a young man in marriage, and once the couple marries, they live with the wife's family. If one of the couple dies, the family of the deceased's lineage must replace the spouse according to the *chue nue* (continuing the line) custom so that the surviving spouse is not alone. It also ensures that the thread of love tied between the two lineages, *Nie and Mlo*, do not rupture in conformity to the teachings of the ancestors.

C. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households

58. An SES was conducted in 195 out of 810 (24%) affected households, of which 117 belong to the Ede ethnic minority group. The average affected household has 4.8 members, while an average ethnic minority household has 5.2 members. Of the respondents, 141 (72%) are male, and 54 (28%) are female (Table 10).

Table 5: Number of Affected Households Involved in the Socio-economic Survey

| Communes | Affected Households | Male-headed Affected Households | Female-headed Affected Households | EM Affected Households |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Phuoc Trung | 24 | 15 | 9 | 12 |
| Xuan Hai | 12 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Bac Phong | 16 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| Nhon Son | 70 | 55 | 15 | 16 |
| Total | 122 | 94 | 28 | 32 |

Source: Socio-Economic Survey. May 2017.

59. **Age distribution.** The overall average age of household members is 49.3 years and 51.4 years among the ethnic minorities. Among the surveyed households, 330 out of 460 (or 71.7%) household members are between 18-60 years old. Those below 18 years old comprise 20% of the total affected persons surveyed compared to 16.4% of ethnic minority affected people below 18 years old (Table 11).

Table 6: Summary of Age Distribution of Affected Persons

| Age | Overall | | Male | | Female | | Ethnic Minority | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| < 18 years | 231 | 24.9 | 120 | 26.7 | 111 | 23.3 | 174 | 28.4 |
| 18-30 years | 252 | 27.2 | 117 | 26.0 | 135 | 28.3 | 156 | 25.5 |
| 31-50 years | 216 | 23.3 | 102 | 22.7 | 114 | 23.9 | 138 | 22.5 |
| 51-60 years | 120 | 12.9 | 69 | 15.3 | 51 | 10.7 | 51 | 8.3 |
| > 60 years | 108 | 11.7 | 42 | 9.3 | 66 | 13.8 | 93 | 15.2 |
| Total | 927 | 100.0 | 450 | 100.0 | 477 | 100.0 | 612 | 100.0 |

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

60. **Ethnic composition.** Among 195 surveyed households, 78 (or 40%) of the total interviewed households belong to the Kinh group, and the remaining 117 (or 60%) of surveyed households belong to the Ede group.

61. The **education level** of affected persons is relatively low, with only 129 persons (13.9%) having completed upper secondary school and 228 persons (24.6%) finishing secondary school. Some 183 persons (19.7%) never attended school. In general, ethnic minority groups have a lower education level, with only 10.8% of ethnic minorities surveyed reporting their completion of upper secondary school, while 24% never attended school (Table 12).

Table 7: Summary of Education Status of Interviewed Households

| Education Level | Overall | | Male | | Female | | EM | |
|------------------------|---------|------|------|------|--------|------|-----|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Below school age | 81 | 8.7 | 48 | 10 | 33 | 6.9 | 63 | 10.3 |
| Never attended school | 183 | 19.7 | 81 | 18.0 | 102 | 21.4 | 147 | 24.0 |
| Primary school | 207 | 22.3 | 90 | 20.0 | 117 | 24.5 | 147 | 24.0 |
| Secondary school | 228 | 24.6 | 111 | 24.7 | 117 | 24.5 | 165 | 27.0 |
| Upper secondary school | 129 | 13.9 | 63 | 14.0 | 66 | 13.8 | 66 | 10.8 |

| Education Level | Overall | | Male | | Female | | EM | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Vocational training | 18 | 1.9 | 12 | 2.7 | 6 | 1.3 | 6 | 1.0 |
| College/university | 81 | 8.7 | 45 | 10.0 | 36 | 7.5 | 18 | 2.9 |
| Total | 927 | 100.0 | 450 | 100.0 | 477 | 100.0 | 612 | 100.0 |

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017

62. **Occupation and employment.** Of the affected people, 48.5% are engaged in agriculture (cultivation of coffee and pepper; raising of livestock). The other sectors (such as services, workers, and civil servants) account for a very small percentage of about 1.5-3%. All people work in the local area (at home, in the village, or in the commune). In addition, 83% of the people have a secondary job, which is short-term hired labor for manual work. All the affected persons work in their areas of residence, not outside the district or Dal Lak Province.

63. **Household income.** On average, the monthly per capita income of the surveyed persons is about VND2.4 million. Some 3.1% of the households have a monthly income below the government-set poverty threshold of VND0.7 million per person per month. Households at near poor level, which have a monthly income from VND 0.7-1.0 million per person per month, account for the highest proportion of 35.9% (Table 13).

Table 8: Summary of Surveyed Households' Income

| Average Income (VND million per person) | Overall | | EMs | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| <0.7 (poor) | 6 | 3.1 | 6 | 5.1 |
| 0.7 – 1.0 (near poor) | 42 | 21.5 | 42 | 35.9 |
| 1.0 – 1.5 (lower middle) | 27 | 13.8 | 15 | 12.8 |
| 1.5 – 3.0 (middle) | 72 | 36.9 | 36 | 30.8 |
| >3 (upper middle) | 48 | 24.6 | 18 | 15.4 |
| Total | 195 | 100.0 | 117 | 100.0 |

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

64. **Housing condition.** Some 6.2% of the respondents said their house is permanent as it is made of brick walls and corrugated iron roof. The other 46.2% of houses are made of wood, and 47.4% are brick with corrugated iron roof. The latter is the most prevalent form of house construction in the area. All interviewed ethnic minorities live in wooden or brick houses with corrugated iron roof.

65. **Domestic water use.** The survey results showed that 10.8% of the interviewed households use tap water for cooking and drinking and 9.2% for bathing and washing. The remaining 78.5% use water from wells for domestic use, including cooking, drinking, bathing, and washing. Among the ethnic minority groups, 89.7% use well water for drinking and washing, while 2.6% use tap water for drinking and not for washing (Table 14).

Table 9: Summary of Main Source of Water for Drinking and Bathing

| Water Source | Water Used for Cooking and Drinking | | | | Water Used for Bathing and Washing | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Affected Households | % | Ede Affected Households | % | Affected Households | % | Ede Affected Households | % |
| Tap water | 21 | 10.8 | 3 | 2.6 | 18 | 9.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Wells | 153 | 78.5 | 105 | 89.7 | 153 | 78.5 | 105 | 89.7 |
| Boreholes | 18 | 9.2 | 9 | 7.7 | 24 | 12.3 | 12 | 10.3 |
| Private vendors | 3 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 195 | 100.0 | 117 | 100.0 | 195 | 100.0 | 117 | 100.0 |

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

66. **Sanitation.** The proportion of households using rudimentary toilets is quite high, up to 58.5% of respondents; the other 36.9% of respondents said they use septic tank toilets. Nine households have no toilet, accounting for 4.6% of total. Among the ethnic minorities, 82.1% of households use rudimentary toilet and 19.9% use septic tank toilets (Table 15).

Table 10: Summary of Sanitation Status of Interviewed Households

| Type of Toilet | Overall | | Ethnic Minority | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | No. of Households | % | No. of Households | % |
| Septic | 72 | 36.9 | 21 | 19.9 |
| Rudimentary | 114 | 58.5 | 96 | 82.1 |
| None | 9 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 195 | 100.0 | 117 | 100.0 |

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

67. **Ailments.** The most common ailments reported by the respondents are colds (95.4%) and flu (86.2%); 94.9% of ethnic minority persons said they suffered from colds (Table 16).

Table 11: Summary of Ailments of Interviewed Households

| Type of Ailments | Overall | | Ethnic Minority | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | No. of Households | % | No. of Households | % |
| Cold | 186 | 95.4 | 111 | 94.9 |
| Flu | 168 | 86.2 | 99 | 84.6 |
| Respiratory infection | 54 | 27.7 | 33 | 28.2 |
| Fever | 54 | 27.7 | 42 | 35.9 |
| Cholera | 45 | 23.1 | 24 | 20.5 |
| Malaria | 36 | 18.5 | 21 | 17.9 |
| Liver disease | 36 | 18.5 | 24 | 20.5 |

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

D. Gender Issues

68. In the subproject communes, men and women share many of the tasks related to farming and off-farm work. However, women have much more responsibility for household work, such as taking care of children, cooking, and cleaning. The proportion of women is approximately equal to the men.

69. For the Kinh people, the ultimate decision maker in the family appears to be the husband, who controls the assets and money. However, in most cases, husband and wife negotiate prior to any important decision concerning cultivation, livestock, investments, or use of money. There seems to be a variation between different families and also between different villages regarding women's influence in household decision making. Community activities and other meetings are attended by either husband or wife.

70. Women have representation in the traditional leadership and decision-making, and their representation in the political leadership is mostly in the Women's Union. The general recognition is that women always prioritize and protect their family and its interests. Women's basic agenda is to advocate the very basic socio-economic and cultural values of their people. The participation of women in leadership and decision-making in resettlement planning activities will be guaranteed through equal representation of men and women. Election of the representatives to the resettlement planning bodies will be done separately by men and women.

71. A gender analysis revealed that women have fewer opportunities than men to participate in public decision-making, and have less access to information, training, and employment, especially during the dry season when cropping activities are dependent upon either ground or surface irrigation water.

E. Social Impact Assessment

72. **Expected positive impacts.** The main positive impacts of the subproject on beneficiary farmers and affected households include: (i) more reliable access of farmers to water, especially during drought periods; (ii) reduced pumping cost because of the proposed delivery design; (iii) increased yields and productivity of crops, about 1-1.5 t/ha coffee and/or pepper per season; and (iv) opportunity of farmers to diversify cropping and convert to HVCs, if any.

73. The adoption of modern irrigation methods and diversification to HVCs include: (i) introduction/demonstration of modern irrigation methods; (ii) providing farmers (especially ethnic minority farmers) with technical training/extension services for the adoption of WEATs; and (iii) direct financial support to ethnic minority/poor households as incentives to adopt WEATs.

74. **Potential negative subproject impacts** include IR of 810 households, including 190 Ede households, due to the loss of productive land and crops for the development of elevated water tanks, pipelines, and inspection roads. However, the land loss of each affected household is minor, approximately 60-90 m², or 0.5-2% of the household's productive land, and not much loss of pepper or coffee trees, and farming activities will be continuous, resulting in limited loss of affected household income. IR impacts are, thus, minor and restorable.

75. Other negative impacts of the subproject may occur during the construction period, such as child labor, low wage for female labor, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) like HIV/AIDS, and social evils like drugs. However, these impacts will be managed and monitored by the IMCs

and communities. Moreover, mitigation measures will be implemented throughout the implementation of the project.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information Disclosure

76. In compliance with ADB requirements, the Dak Lak PPMU will assist Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) and the subproject communes to publicly disseminate the REMDP as approved by the Dak Lak PPC and ADB. All affected persons will be notified in advance about resettlement activities, including: (i) scope of the subproject, project benefits, site clearance plan, and construction plan; (ii) DMS results; (iii) lists of eligible affected persons and their entitlements; (iv) compensation rates and amounts; (v) payment of compensation and other assistance; and (vi) other matters such as the complaint mechanism. Notices will be posted at the CPC offices or other easily accessible locations. Letters, notices, or small brochures will be delivered individually to all affected persons, and through radio announcements and/or public meetings.

77. This REMDP will be uploaded on ADB websites in both English and Vietnamese and disclosed to the ethnic minority people through commune and village meetings. REMDP will be translated into the ethnic minority language and disseminated to the ethnic minorities through loudspeakers and other oral means of communication during market days as well as in public meetings.

B. Public Consultations and Participation

78. Public consultations and community participation are encouraged in all phases of the project cycle, including planning, design, implementation, and monitoring. The objective of the public consultation and participation is to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the subproject, stakeholders, and affected persons to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into subproject preparation and implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the subproject. The feedback from consultations is very important for the planning process, leading to the formulation of mitigation measures and compensation plans for subproject affected communities, and for environmental mitigation measures.

79. The objectives of public consultation and participation are:

- To provide full and impartial information to affected people about the subproject, its activities, and potential impacts that affect them, and to provide an opportunity for their feedback on the subproject;
- To explore a range of options for minimizing subproject negative impacts, and for those impacts that can not be avoided, explore the range of options for, and ensure that affected persons participate in the design of mitigation measures;
- To gather information about the needs and priorities of affected people as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options, and activities;
- To obtain cooperation, participation, and feedback of affected persons on activities to be undertaken in resettlement planning and implementation, land and community facilities, and the development and implementation of the livelihood program to affect livelihood restoration and development;

- To provide a mechanism for continued dialogue, raising of concerns, and monitoring of implementation;
- To explore options for the co-management of natural resources through participatory approaches aimed at sustainable use and conservation; and
- The method of consultation and participation ensures a two-way exchange of information between the community people and affected groups by a consultation method in accordance with the traditional culture of the locality, considering gender issues, vulnerability, social justice, and the principle of equality.

1. Consultation and Participation during REMDP Preparation

80. Consultations were conducted in August 2016 and March/April 2017 by the social, gender, ethnic minority and resettlement, and environment specialists. Some 516 persons (147 or 28.4% female) from Dak Lak PPC; DPCs of Krong Pak, Ea H'leo, Cu M'ga, and Ea Kar; CPCs of Dlie Yang, Ea Drang, Ea Yong, QuangTien, Xuan Phu, Krong Buk, and Ea Phe, as well as selected households living within these communes, were consulted. The subproject will help improve the socio-economic condition in the command areas through improved water irrigation and adoption of HVC crops. It is strongly supported by the local authorities and residents, especially the EM groups. The summary of participants involved in public consultations during REMDP preparation is in Table 17, and the results of public consultations are in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 12: Summary of Public Consultations during REMDP Preparation

| Locations | First Public Consultation, August 2016 | | Second Public Consultation, May 2017 | |
|--------------------|--|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Krong-Pak District | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ea H'Leo District | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cu M'gar District | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ea Kar District | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dlie Yang Commune | 20 | 12 | 12 | 4 |
| Ea Drang Commune | 28 | 10 | 24 | 8 |
| Ea Yong Commune | 28 | 16 | 18 | 12 |
| QuangTien Commune | 30 | 12 | 26 | 4 |
| Xuan Phu Commune | 26 | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Krong Buk Commune | 24 | 4 | 14 | 12 |
| Ea Phe Commune | 32 | 10 | 16 | 14 |

Source: Public Consultations undertaken during REMDP preparation

Table 13: Summary of Results of Public Consultations during REMDP Preparation

| Topics | Key Findings and Recommendations |
|------------------------|--|
| Project information | <p>The subproject is supported by the local authorities and residents as it will help improve the socio-economic condition of nine communes, four districts, and one town. It will also help ensure the watering of about 2,537 ha of coffee and pepper trees and help promote the adoption of water saving technology and an increase of productivity of crops (from 1-1.5 to 2.5-3 t/ha/yr).</p> <p>Information on subproject concept design was also provided by the subproject preparation technical team. Further information on design, land acquisition, etc. should be provided soon for further consideration and comment by local authorities and local residents.</p> |
| Current water shortage | <p>It is realized that a large cultivated land area recently experienced drought which resulted in loss of productivity and quality of coffee and pepper. In the past three years, approximately 40-50% of the coffee and pepper plants were affected by the lack of water.</p> <p>It was estimated that around 70-80% of all famers use groundwater for watering coffee and pepper trees. Water quality and quantity is not enough due to the overexploitation of groundwater</p> |

| Topics | Key Findings and Recommendations |
|---------------------------------|--|
| | and deforestation in the watershed area. The water depth of boreholes within the region is now from 60-100 m. |
| Gender issues | Women spend less time than men in household farming activities, from watering to harvesting of coffee and pepper, because women have to take care of their children. Ede women are heads of their households. Cultivated land is an important asset of all local residents. However, Ede women-headed households own a land area about 10-12% less than the Kinh and other ethnic minority households. Ethnic minority women have less knowledge and skills in farming, water saving technology, etc., than men, making it difficult for them to improve farm productivity. |
| Possible project social impacts | <p>The subproject will help improve the socio-economic condition of local residents, especially ethnic minority residents, through the provision of water for their farm, increase in land area served with adequate irrigation, savings in labor, and reduced water loss and electricity cost. More farmers will be equipped with advance technology, skills, and knowledge, through the project, thus helping to increase productivity, quality, and quantity of coffee and pepper trees.</p> <p>IMC capacity will be strengthened. Water will be used safely and more economically. Jobs during construction will be provided to local residents, including women, the poor, and ethnic minorities.</p> <p>Resettlement impacts for a number of households, however, are minor as each affected household will lose only 2-3% of their productive land and will benefit from affordable and stable water supply.</p> |
| Involuntary resettlement | <p>Land and coffee and pepper trees will be lost due to the development of the subproject facilities. However, the losses will be minor and restorable as the pipeline will be buried and laid between two rows of pepper or coffee trees. Farmers can continue their farming after subproject completion. Affected land will be handed over to the subproject after compensation and assistance is made.</p> <p>Local authorities and affected persons will hand over their land to the project once compensation and assistance are completed. Compensation and assistance rates should be made public. Land donation is possible.</p> <p>REMDP should be prepared following the regulations of ADB and Viet Nam. Notice on the DMS should be provided to affected households before implementation.</p> <p>Assistance will be provided in the form of awareness raising, knowledge, transfer of water saving technology, and soft loans to affected households.</p> |

2. Public Consultation and Participation Mechanisms during Updating and Implementation of Updated REMDP

81. Public consultation and participation is encouraged throughout the subproject cycle. During the implementation phase, the Dak Lak PPMU in coordination with LFDCs and the CPCs of Die Yang, Ea Drang, Ea Yong, QuangTien, Xuan Phu, Krong Buk, and Ea Phe, will be responsible for disseminating subproject information and resettlement policies using various media, such as seminars, presentations, and public meetings, where subproject affected people and beneficiaries will be invited. Where affected people are ethnic minority, consultation with them should be held in their community at time suitable for people, especially for women so that they can participate as much as possible all consultations. Participants are free to discuss and give feedback and comments about the technical parameters and subproject impacts of different alternatives, as well as about resettlement and compensation measures. PPMU will distribute the PIB and other documents in local language (if needed) of the subproject to affected people, including ethnic minority people.

82. Local people, especially the affected persons and EM people, have the right to work for the subproject as specified in the GAP. All the community members have the right to monitor not only the construction of the subproject but also the implementation of the REMDP or updated REMDP, and some of them may join the Community Monitoring Board of the commune to monitor

the implementation process. They can raise grievance if they find any illegal actions or things they disagree with.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

83. Grievances related to any aspect of the project shall be handled through negotiations aiming at achieving consensus. The GRM has been designed in this document to address the displaced households' grievances and/or complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. Affected persons or households, including EM people shall be made fully aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing of grievances and the appeal process. The GRM and appeal procedures shall be disclosed to affected persons and ethnic minority people during consultation and guided in the PIB how to lodge their complaint using the GRM, which shall be distributed to all affected persons or households.

84. Affected persons, including ethnic minority people, are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any issues on land acquisition and resettlement, such as entitlements, rates and payment, and procedures for resettlement and income restoration programs. Complaints can be in writing or in verbal narrative by the affected persons or households. In the case of verbal complaints, the competent agency shall be responsible for making a written record during the first meeting with the complainant. Aggrieved affected households from an ethnic minority may bring along a community leader or any person that can help him/her in hearing and complaint resolution.

85. For the purpose of grievance redress, the Dak Lak PPMU officers shall also serve as grievance officers. The designated commune officials shall exercise all efforts to settle the issues at the commune level through affected person appropriate community consultations. All meetings shall be recorded by the resettlement committees, and copies shall be provided to displaced persons or households. A copy of the minutes of meetings and actions undertaken shall also be provided to the CPMU and ADB upon request. The complainant will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

86. This GRM shall be governed by Viet Nam laws, including: (i) Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13; (ii) Article 204 of the 2013 Land Law; (iii) Regulations on Grievance of Government Decree 75/2012/ND-CP; and (v) Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP.

A. Stages of Grievance Redress Mechanism

87. Complaints will pass through three stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort. The stages of GRM for the subproject are summarized below:

- **First stage, CPC level.** If a complaint is filed for the first time, the complainant may bring his/her complaint to any member of the CPC, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, verbally or in writing. It is the duty of the said CPC member or the village chief to inform the CPC of the complaint. The CPC will meet the complainant personally and will have 10 days to register the complaint after it was filed. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping the files of all complaints that it handles. The time limit for handling the complaints filed for the first time shall not exceed 30 days from the date of registration; for complicated cases, the time limit may be extended, but should not exceed more than 45 days from the date of registration. During 30 days from the expiration day for the settlement of the complaint, if the first complaint is not resolved, or from the day the complainant receives the decision on

the complaint, or if the complainant does not agree with it, the complaint can be brought to the Subproject DPC or a lawsuit initiated at the people's court.

- **Second stage, DPC level.** In a period of not more than 90⁶ days from the date the Subproject DPC Chairman, who makes administrative decisions, administrative acts in the land management provisions, or if the person with related interests and obligations disagrees with administrative decisions or administrative acts, the complainant may file the complaint with the Subproject DPC. The Subproject DPC Chairman shall handle the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. Decisions of the Subproject DPC Chairman shall be made public, and a copy shall be sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations. Within 30, or 45 days for complete cases, from the date of receipt of the decision by the Subproject DPC Chairman that the complainant does not agree with the decision, he/she may initiate a lawsuit at the peoples' court of the district or elevate the complaint to the Dak Lak PPC. The time limit for appeal should not be longer than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated cases. The agency receiving the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of settling the complaints.
- **Third stage, PPC level.** Within 30 days from the date that the Dak Lak PPC Chairman made administrative decisions or administrative acts, and if the complainant disagrees with the administrative decisions or administrative acts, he/she may file the complaint with the Dak Lak PPC. The Chairman of the Dak Lak PPC shall resolve the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. The decision by the Dak Lak PPC Chairman on the complaint shall be made public and a copy sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations. Within 45 days from the date of receipt of the decision from the Dak Lak PPC Chairman and if the complainant does not agree with the decision, the complainant may bring the case to the people's court of the province. The time limit for appeal should not be more than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated cases. The agency that receives the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of the proceedings done for the complaint.
- **Final stage, arbitration in a court of law.** Within 45 days from the date of receipt of the decision from the Dak Lak PPC Chairman, the complainant can bring the case to the people's court for arbitration if he/she disagrees with the decision. If the Court finds that the acquisition of land is not compliant with the law, such land acquisition shall be suspended or stopped. The government agency that issued the decision should cancel the decision allowing land acquisition and compensate the land owner for any damage/s done on the land. Within 30 days after the decision of the court, the concerned resettlement and compensation committee will pay for the damage/s to the landowner, as ordered by the Court. But if the arbitrating judge finds the land acquisition to be legal, the complainant must abide and comply with the decision of the Court.

B. Tracking and Reporting of Grievance Proceedings

88. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall maintain a system for the recording of queries, suggestions, and grievances of the affected persons. All queries, suggestions, and grievances, as well as resolutions thereon, shall be recorded and sent to the CPMU management and supervision. The full costs of establishing and operating the GRM are included in the project

⁶ Article 9, Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13

cost, as part of the contingency. In case it has become necessary to establish a GRM, the CPMU will appoint the staff from PPMUs to check the procedures for the resolution of grievances and complaints. The CPMU will train the staff on grievance procedures and strategies and share the same with the resettlement and compensation committees. The GRCs shall ensure that the complaining affected persons are provided with copies of the decisions or resolutions.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

89. The legal and policy framework for addressing the resettlement impacts of the subproject is provided by the Land Law, 2013 and other relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The following section outlines the relevant policies and laws and highlights where differences exist, as well as the policies and principles that apply under this subproject.

A. The ADB Social Policy Statement (2009)

90. **Involuntary resettlement.** The 2009 SPS states that: (i) involuntary resettlement shall be avoided, whenever possible; (ii) involuntary resettlement shall be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels shall be enhanced or at least restored; and (iv) the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups improved. The involuntary resettlement policy applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition resulting in displacement. This occurs in cases where: (i) lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if the expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.

91. **Indigenous people.** As provided for in the 2009 SPS, the policy on indigenous people aims to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous people's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts because of the subprojects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. The term, "Indigenous Peoples," is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following characteristics 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.

92. A group, which has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats and ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance, remains eligible for coverage under ADB's indigenous people policy. The indigenous people safeguard is triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous people own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.

93. In the preparation of social safeguard documents for projects assisted by ADB, the policies on the following cross-cutting themes shall be incorporated: Gender and Development (1998); Public Communications Policy (2011); and Accountability Mechanism (2012).

B. Relevant Laws of Viet Nam on Social Safeguards

94. **Compensation, support and resettlement.** The Government of Viet Nam (GOV)'s principal documents regulating compensation, assistance, resettlement in Viet Nam are listed below.

- Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SRV), 2013;
- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 on comprehensive land administration regulations.
- Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated 6 January 2017 of the Government amends and supplements some decrees on guidelines for the Land Law, namely: Decree 43/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, detailing a number of articles of the Land Law; Decree 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, on land prices; and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, on compensation, support, and resettlement upon land recovery. The Decree took effect on 3 March 2017.
- Decree No. 104/2014/ND-CP of 14 November 2014 by GOV regulating land price frame;
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by GOV on detailed regulations on implementation of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by GOV on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the State;
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP of 15 May 2014 by GOV on valuation of land prices;
- Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT on detailed guidance on compensation and assistance when the State acquires land;
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) specifying detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction and adjustment of land prices, specific land prices valuation, and land prices valuation consulting services;
- Decision No/63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10 December 2015 by the Prime Minister regulating the policy on assistance in vocational training and job search for workers whose land is withdrawn by the state; and
- Decision No.1956/2009/QD-TTg dated November 17, 2009 by the Prime Minister on vocational training for rural area residents.

95. In Dak Lak Province, the currently applied regulations on land acquisition, compensation, support, and resettlement are the following:

- Decision No. 39/2014/QD-UBND of November 10, 2014 by the Dak Lak PPC regulating compensation, support and resettlement for land acquisition in Dak Lak province;
- Decision No. 43/2014/QD-UBND of December 22, 2014 by the Dak Lak PPC promulgating regulation table of land prices in the Dak Lak province;

- Decision No. 14/2017/QĐ-UBND of 23 March 2017 by the Dak Lak PPC promulgating regulations compensation value for crops in case of land acquisition.

96. **Ethnic minority.** The definition of ethnic minority status in Vietnam is based on the criteria of: (i) a language different from the national language; and (ii) long traditional residence on, or relationship with, land and long traditional social institutions; (iii) a self-provided production system; and (iv) a distinct cultural identity and self-identification as a distinct cultural group that is accepted by neighboring ethnic groups. The Constitution of Viet Nam (2013), Art. 5 acknowledges equality and equal rights among ethnic groups, upon which also the Government policy and programs on ethnic minority development are based upon. Constitution 2013, Articles 58 and 61 point out that ethnic minorities and people living in the mountainous regions are given priority in education and health care services.

97. The main vehicle for implementing government policies concerning ethnic minorities is through the Committee for Ethnic Minorities (CEMA). The CEMA shall identify, coordinate, implement, and monitor projects targeted to ethnic minority development and has its own budget to be spent on the main programs and projects. At the provincial level, the Department of Ethnic Minorities is the implementing agency for developing policies concerning ethnic minorities. At the district level, this office has been established under management of the district people's committee (DPC) to develop provincial policies concerning ethnic minorities and implement programs/projects for ethnic minorities.

98. The state-owned Social Policy Bank (SPB) is providing micro loans targeted to poor and ethnic minority households and households in communities that are classified by GOV as extremely difficult areas. To be qualified for a loan from SPB, the borrower should be a member of one village-level micro credit group. Mass organizations (Women's Union, Farmers' Association, Fatherland Front, and Youth Union) support these groups and further cooperate with SPB in disseminating information on loan availability, procedures, and management. Mass organizations also give recommendations for priority listing of households for loan attainment.

99. **Gender.** Constitution of the Viet Nam recognizes the equal rights of men and women. The Vietnam Women's Union is a politico-social organization in the political system, which represents the legitimate rights and interests of the elite women of Viet Nam and strives for the empowerment of women and gender equality. To date, members of this women's association are present in almost all sectors and levels. The Gender Equality Law was passed on 29 November 2006 by the National Assembly. This is an important legislation for the formulation of policies and practical actions on gender equality in Viet Nam.

100. The above policies highly affirmed the role of women in the socio-economic development of the country and and GOV's determination to bring the gender relationship to equality.

101. **Government decisions on ethnic minority and gender** include some key regulations as follow:

- Decision No. 1722/QĐ-TTg approving the National Target Program on sustainable poverty reduction for the 2016-2020 period;
- Decision No. 1557/QĐ-TTg dated 10 September 2015 by the Prime Minister approving criteria on implementation of MDGs for EM in association with National Post-2015 sustainable development goals;

- Decision No. 2356/QĐ-TTg, of 12 April 2013 on action program to implement the Master Plan on the development of EM human resource and mountainous areas toward 2020;
- Joint Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT of the Ministry of Justice and the CEMA guiding implementation of legal assistance for EMs; and
- Decree No. 80/2011/NQ-CP on sustainable poverty reduction, 2011-2020.

C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities

102. In general, there are several aspects of the 2013 Vietnam Land Law (LL) similar to the policy objectives and principles of ADB's social safeguards on IR. However, the following differences were noted:

- While the SPS requires that displaced persons without titles (legal rights) to land are provided with resettlement assistance and compensated for loss of non-land assets (constructed before the cut-off date), the 2013 Land Law does not allow compensation of land-attached assets, which are illegally established (Art., 92, LL). Certain structures are not compensated based on the value of a new structure (Art., 89.2, LL). There is also no requirement to compensate unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption resulting from land recovery and support in re-establishing their business activities elsewhere.
- While the SPS requires consulting all categories of displaced persons and host communities, the Land Law requires consulting mainly land users who meet the conditions for compensation.
- While the SPS requires exploring additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes, where possible, such is not required under the Land Law.
- While the SPS requires the conduct of a social impact assessment to identify poor and other vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged/disproportionally affected by the land acquisition for the project and implement targeted measures to assist them, the Land Law does not clearly require projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- The level of detail and information required for resettlement planning under the SPS differs from those required under the Land Law. There is also no requirement under the Land Law to prepare a draft resettlement plan prior to the DMS.
- While the SPS requires that compensation includes interest accrued, the Land Law requires that compensation for land users refusing compensation be kept in an escrow account in the State Treasury without interest.
- For specific projects, the SPS requires the conduct and disclosure of M&E of resettlement activities. For projects with significant IR impacts, the project is required to retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify the project's internal monitoring. In the Land Law, M&E is required in broad terms and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law. There is also no requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant IR impacts.

103. Table 19 provides a gap analysis of 2009 SPS of ADB and Viet Nam policy on involuntary resettlement and ethnic minority, and measures for filling gaps applied for the subproject.

Table 14: Gap Analysis between the Relevant Provisions of 2013 Land Law and the 2009 SPS of ADB and Project Policy

| Issue | ADB SPS Requirement | Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44 | Project Policy |
|--|--|--|--|
| Identification of severely affected persons | Involuntary resettlement impacts deemed significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from their homes or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets. ⁷ | Affected persons losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures (Decree 47, Art. 19, Item 3) | Households are to be deemed severely affected if they are to experience loss of 10% or more of productive assets and/or physical displacement. |
| Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing resettlement programs | Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations (NGOs). Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and M&E of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and IPs, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. (ADB SPS Involuntary Resettlement Principle 2) | Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law 2013, Art. 43). Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law 2013, Article 67). On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for involvement of the Fatherland Association. (Land Law 2013, Art. 69) | Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations throughout project cycle. |
| Determination of compensation rates for houses and structures | The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land, and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs with no deduction of salvageable materials. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments. (SPS Appendix 2: Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement) | Houses/structures used for living purposes will be compensated at replacement cost. (Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1) Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure. (Decree 47, Art.9) | Full compensation at replacement cost to be paid for land and all non-land assets. No deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation to be made. |
| Provisions for affected persons who do not have Land Use Registration Certificates (LURCs) | Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets. (SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 7) | For displaced households that are not eligible for compensation with residential land, but have no other place to live in project commune, provision is made for the State to sell, lease, provide rent-to-own houses or to allocate land with levy collection. (Land Law 2013, Article 79) | All affected persons to be entitled to compensation in line with ADB policy and government policy depending, whichever is higher . |

⁷ ADB Safeguard category definitions: <https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories>

| Issue | ADB SPS Requirement | Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44 | Project Policy |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | The Land Law 2013, Art. 92 permits recovery of land without compensation for lost assets in some cases. | |
| Prepare Resettlement Plan | Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 8 | Requirement for preparation of plans for compensation, support and resettlement. 2013, Land Law Article 67, Article 69. Contents of plans provided in Decree 47, Article 28. | RP or REMDP is required for each subproject |
| Ethnic Minorities | | | |
| Action planning | Prepare an EMDP that is based on social impact assessment and meaningful consultations with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and draws on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected ethnic minority communities. | No provision of the government on preparation of EMDP. | The EMDP shall be prepared and updated, implemented, and monitored. |
| Recognition of customary rights | Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that ethnic minorities have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands. | The issues of customary rights or ancestral domains have not been fully recognized through LURC. | Full consultation with local EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated EMDP with particular actions to protect or compensate the areas. |
| Third party validation of consultation related to land donations | The borrower is required to engage an independent third party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. | Not required. | In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the third party consultant will witness the negotiation and settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached to the report. |
| Monitoring | Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring of | No monitoring indicators indicated. | The implementing agency must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor; there |

| Issue | ADB SPS Requirement | Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44 | Project Policy |
|-------|--|---|--|
| | resettlement plan and EMDP implementation. | | is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization. |

D. Project Policy

104. Given the comparison above and filling the gaps of the 2013 Land Law from SR2 of ADB's 2009 SPS, the following policy was developed, which MARD will commit to implement in a transparent manner, where applicable, in case of land acquisition:

- Involuntary resettlement and impact on land, structures and other fixed assets will be minimized, where possible, by exploring all alternative options.
- Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation.
- Affected households without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the affected households, indigenous households, affected communities and concerned groups to ensure participation from planning up to implementation and monitoring. The comments and suggestions of affected households and communities will be taken into account.
- Project information and updated REMDP will be disclosed to affected households in a form and language(s) understandable to them prior to submission to ADB.
- Resettlement identification, planning, and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, children, disabled, the elderly, landless, and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent, preserved.
- Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.

E. Principles for Valuation of Land and Non-land Assets

105. All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement, which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows. The subproject DPC will establish specific land prices based on the principles stated in Clause 1, Article 56, Land Law and submit to Dak Lak PPC for approval before implementation.

- Productive land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden and forest) based on actual current market prices that reflect recent land sales in the area, and in the absence of such

recent sales, based on recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes, fees and taxes for LURC or in the absence of such sales, based on productive value.

- Perennial and annual trees/crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation.

F. Land donation

106. Where subproject involves voluntary land donation, the REMDP will also include arrangements to deal with losses on a voluntary basis with appropriate safeguards. Such land donations will require a written agreement with the respective landowners. It may be in a form of MOU between the landowner(s) and the CPC or other documentation acceptable to ADB, including a no coercion clause witnessed by an independent third party e.g. NGO. Voluntary land donation will only be accepted if this does not severely affect the living standards and livelihood of DPs.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibility

107. The subproject DPC shall declare the cut-off date of eligibility for affected persons who shall receive compensation, as defined in Art. 92, 2013 Land Law. However, before the cut-off date is issued, the subproject DPC shall notify each affected land user between 90-180 days on land recovery together with the presentation of recovery plan, schedule, investigation, measurement, and inventory before the decision on land recovery is issued, as provided for in Art. 67, 2013 Land Law. The establishment of cut-off date is necessary to discourage opportunistic encroachers who will take advantage of compensation and/or assistance from the subproject. However, there are some cases when persons can be declared eligible even after the cut-off date has been declared, such as: (i) persons who are occupying or using the land or assets before the cut-off date, but who were not in the list of affected persons; (ii) households separating from large families; and (iii) household who bought the affected land or property after the cut-off date.

B. Subproject Entitlements

108. The subproject entitlements developed and presented in the entitlement matrix below correspond to the potential impact identified during the census and IOL. Entitlements adopted are based on Government policy on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement, and ADB's social safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement. It should be noted that these entitlements may be enhanced in updated REMDP, as necessary, following the results of DMS, RCS, and consultation with affected households to ensure that losses of affected households are restored.

109. Entitlements for each type of affected households are based on the type and level of loss. The entitlements also provide various measures aimed at providing opportunities for affected households to obtain development benefits from the project as well as assisting vulnerable affected households to improve their living standards. The entitlement matrix for the subproject is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix

| Entitled Persons | Type and Level of Impact | Compensation Policy | Implementation Issues |
|--|---|---|--|
| A. AGRICULTURAL LAND | | | |
| A.1. Permanently affected agricultural land | | | |
| Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC. 810 households will be affected by the subproject | Losing less than 10% of total productive landholding. 64,250 m ² of cropland (coffee and pepper trees) will be permanently acquired. | Cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for affected portion; if the remaining land is not viable, cash compensation at replacement cost for entire affected land parcel; and Compensation for standing crops at market price (if any); and job training/creation assistance equivalent to two times the value of acquired land value but not exceeding the quota of agricultural land allocation in the locality. | Affected households will be notified about land acquisition at least 90 days before and fully receive the compensation and allowance at replacement cost before site clearing at least 01 (one) month. Level of assistance for job training/creation is decided by PPC. Implemented by District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB) Affected households should be informed three months before their land is acquired by the project. |
| A.2. Temporarily affected agricultural land | | | |
| Public organizations | There is a total of 181,730 m ² of vacant land under management of CPCs. | No compensation for affected land. Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops on the affected land, if any. | The compensation amount must be paid to person whose crops are lost. |
| B. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES | | | |
| Owners of crops and/or trees. 810 households will be affected by the subproject. | Loss of perennial crops. 810 households having perennial crops (coffee and pepper trees) will be affected. | Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age, and productive value of the affected crops and/or trees. | Compensation must be equal in value to crops that would be harvested had acquisition not occurred. Calculation of compensation for trees is based on the age and diameter of the tree. Affected persons have the right to use salvageable trees. |
| C. PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE | | | |
| C. 1. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance | | | |
| Job training/creation allowance | All households losing production land by the subproject (810 households). It is estimated that about VND3.9 million or \$171,888 will be provided to affected households | Cash assistance is equal to two times the compensation value for affected land area, but the supported area must not exceed the land quota in the locality. | Support to vocational training, occupation change, and job seeking to be provided according to plans developed and approved concurrently with plans for compensation, support, and resettlement. Plan development to be undertaken by Provincial/ District People's Committees who shall organize consultations with, and give explanation and assimilate opinions from, people whose land is acquired. |

| Entitled Persons | Type and Level of Impact | Compensation Policy | Implementation Issues |
|---|--|--|--|
| | under this REMDP | | <p>Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS.</p> <p>Level of assistance for job training/creation is decided by PPC</p> <p>The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of conducting compensation payment and before conducting site clearance.</p> <p>In addition to the cash allowance, Income restoration rehabilitation measures will be implemented through technical support; on installation of water saving equipment. The total cost for these measures will be finalized during the detailed design phase and during REMDP update</p> |
| C. 2. Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households | | | |
| <p>Vulnerable households: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) severely affected ethnic minorities.</p> | <p>Assistance to 23 vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions.</p> | <p>a) Poor households: will be provided an allowance of no less than VND 2,000,000 per household, depending on decision of the PPC</p> <p>b) Other vulnerable households: assistance of minimum VND 2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions or based on regulation per province, whichever is higher</p> | <p>Eligible households are those who are classed as vulnerable under relevant definitions of MOLISA and this document.</p> <p>The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of conducting compensation payment and before conducting site clearance.</p> <p>Using information from the resettlement survey, District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Boards will establish the list of vulnerable persons</p> |

110. **Unforeseen impacts.** If any person or household is affected during the subproject implementation process, a social impact assessment will be conducted and the necessary compensation and assistance will be applied to the household.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION REHABILITATION

111. Agriculture is the key livelihood source of the affected households that will be affected by the subproject. Results from the FGDs showed that the IR impacts are minor as all affected households will lose less than 10% of their total productive land, and pipeline laying is underground and between tree rows, thus, minimizing the impact on household livelihood. Additionally, these impacts are restorable as they will be benefited from project outputs 1 and 3 with: (i) stable, on-demand, and more affordable sources of water for their crops, which will result in higher yield crops and better income; (ii) technology transfer on HVC and water saving technology to farmers that will help them cut down expenditures (water and electricity cost), reduce use of pesticides and fertilizers, and promote quality of crops; and (iii) land price increase.

112. In addition to the cash allowance of nearly VND3.9 billion or \$171,888 (i.e., support for vocational training, job conversion, and stabilizing household living standards) will be provided to affected households under this REMDP. Income restoration rehabilitation measures will include: (i) technical support; on installation of water saving equipment. The total cost for these measures will be finalized during the detailed design phase and during REMDP update.

113. Technical support shall include: (i) guidance on the selection of water saving technology; (ii) HVCs; and (iii) knowledge and guidance on market-linked agricultural production. The total cost of the technical support will be covered under the cost of the subproject implementation support package.

114. The list of eligible households to be supported by the IRP will be finalized once the DMS is completed.

IX. COST AND BUDGET

115. The estimated cost for the implementation of this REMDP is approximately VND7.6 billion equivalent to \$337,900. The cost includes compensation and assistance for affected households, contingency, and administration cost. These costs will be financed by the Dak Lak PPC. Details of the cost estimate are shown in Table 21 below.

Table 16: REMDP Cost Estimate

| No. | Item | Unit | Quantity | Unit price (VND) | Amount (VND) |
|----------------------|--|----------------|----------|------------------|----------------------|
| A. | Compensation and assistance | | | | 6,669,010,000 |
| 1. | Land compensation | | | | 1,927,500,000 |
| | Perennial crop land | m ² | 64,250 | 30,000 | 1,927,500,000 |
| 2. | Crop compensation | | | | 840,510,000 |
| | Coffee | Plant | 1,440 | 179,000 | 257,760,000 |
| | Pepper | Plant | 2,250 | 259,000 | 582,750,000 |
| 3. | Assistance | | | | 3,901,000,000 |
| | Job training/conversion | m ² | 64,250 | 60,000 | 3,855,000,000 |
| | Allowance (vulnerable households) | HH | 23 | 2,000,000 | 46,000,000 |
| B. | Detailed measurement survey | HH | 810 | 300,000 | 243,000,000 |
| C. | Management costs (2% x A) | | | | 133,380,200 |
| D. | Sub-total (A+B+C) | | | | 7,045,390,200 |
| E. | Unidentified costs associated with resettlement | | | | 239,640,290 |
| F. | Contingency (5% x D) | | | | 352,269,510 |
| Total (D+E+F) | | | | | 7,637,300,000 |

HH = household

Source: MARD. June 2017.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. National Level

116. **MARD** is the executing agency of the project. During the implementation of REMDP, the CPO under MARD will establish the CPMU, which will have the following responsibilities for REMDP implementation:

- Provide overall planning, coordination, and supervision of REMDP implementation;
- Guide the implementing agencies, including the PPMUs, to implement resettlement activities in accordance with policy of the approved REMDPs and advise local authorities to resolve issues satisfactorily and on time. Issues and shortcomings identified through internal monitoring of REMDP implementation will ensure that the objectives of the REMDPs are met;
- Finalize the REMDPs and obtain approvals of the project participating PPCs and ADB before implementation;
- Provide resettlement training to implementing agencies, including CPMU/PPMU staff and DCARB staff;
- Coordinate with other implementing agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning, and implementation of the REMDPs;
- Establish a database of affected persons for each subproject, as well as for the project as a whole;
- Establish procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project-level progress reports and for tracking compliance with project policies. Establish procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction. Establish procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- Report periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

B. Provincial Level

117. **Dak Lak PPC** will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of the Dak Lak PPC include:

- Approve draft REMDP and updated REMDP (if any);
- Issue decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to affected persons, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of REMDP;
- Approve budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
- Provide sufficiently and timely budget for implementation of REMDP;
- Direct and supervise provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the updated REMDP.
- Authorize the subproject DPC to approve detailed plans on resettlement compensation, assistance and support;
- Direct the relevant agencies to settle complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law prescribed competence; and
- Direct the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

118. **Dak Lak PMU** under DARD will be responsible for REMDP implementation and internal monitoring with the following main tasks:

- Prepare, update, and supervise REMDP implementation in the subproject;
- Guide subproject DCARBs to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved REMDP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the REMDP are met; and otherwise, to provide appropriate technical, financial and equipment supports to Subproject DCARBs.
- Conduct, in coordination with subproject DCARBs and CPCs, information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with established project guidelines;
- Coordinate with other line agencies to ensure delivery of compensation, allowances and rehabilitation measures to affected persons timely;
- Implement internal resettlement monitoring and establish and maintain affected persons' database for each component in accordance with established project procedures and providing regular reports to CPMU; and
- Implement prompt corrective actions in response to issues/problems raised in internal monitoring reports.

C. Dak Lak District People's Committee

119. Dak Lak DPC shall undertake management of compensation, assistance and resettlement. The subproject DPC is responsible to the Dak Lak PPC to report on progress, and the result of land acquisition. The DPC's primary tasks include the following:

- Approve schedule and monitor progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with REMDP;
- Establish DCARB and resettlement team and direct DCARB and relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Approve and take responsibility on the legal basis, and accuracy of the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement options in the local area;
- Approve cost estimates on implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement work
- Take responsibility for adjusting LURC for households and individuals who have land partially recovered, in accordance with authorization issued by the Dak Lak PPC;
- Direct CPC and relevant organizations on various resettlement activities;
- Review and endorse the REMDP for approval by the Dak Lak PPC;
- Resolve complaints and grievances of affected persons.

120. **DCARB** shall be composed of DPC vice chairman, representatives of relevant departments of DPC, and other NGOs. The main responsibilities of DCARB are following:

- Organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;
- Prepare compensation plans and submit to subproject DPCs for approval. Implement livelihood restoration measures;

- Take responsibility for the legal basis applied in compensation, assistance, and resettlement policy following the approved REMDP;
- Assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated households (if any);
- Lead and coordinate with CPCs in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to affected households; and
- Assist in the resolution of grievances.

121. **District Department of Ethnic Minorities** will coordinate with PPMU and relevant local authorities and organizations in REMDP implementation, especially the following:

- All mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts on ethnic minority persons;
- Programs of information propagation and technical assistance to the ethnic minority community; and
- Information dissemination on HIV/AIDS, women trafficking, social evils, and propaganda on indigenous cultural values and preservation of these values.

D. Commune Level

122. The CPC will assist the subproject DCARB in implementation of REMDP. Specifically, this CPC will be responsible for the following:

- In cooperation with local mass organizations, mobilize people who will be acquired to implement the compensation, assistance and settlement policy according to the approved REMDP;
- To cooperate with subproject DCARB to communicate the reason for acquisition to the people whose land is to be acquired; to notify and publicize all resettlement options on compensation, assistance and resettlement which are approved by the DPC;
- Assign commune officials to assist the DCARB in the updating of the REMDP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- Sign agreement compensation forms along with the affected households;
- Assist in the resolution of grievances; and actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

123. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 22 below, including REMDP planning activities and resettlement implementation activities.

Table 17: REMDP Indicative Implementation Schedule

| No. | Main Activities | Schedule |
|-------------|--|----------------------|
| I. | Preparation of REMDP | |
| 1. | REMDP preparation (IOL, public consultation, RCS) | July 2017 |
| 2. | Disclosure of Draft REMDP to affected people | August 2017 |
| 3. | Submission of REMDP to ADB for review and concurrence | August 2017 |
| 4. | Uploading of REMDP on ADB website | September 2017 |
| II. | Updating of REMDP | |
| 5. | Establishment of District Compensation Board | Jan. – March 2019 |
| 6. | Land clearance/boundary setting for the subproject | March 2019 |
| 7. | Training for resettlement staff | March 2019 |
| 8. | Detailed measurement survey | April – June 2019 |
| 9. | Consultation with affected households | May – June 2019 |
| 10. | Replacement cost survey by a qualified appraiser | June 2019 |
| 11. | Disclosure of updated REMDP (uREMDP) to affected people | July 2019 |
| 12. | Submission of uREMDP to ADB for review and concurrence | August 2019 |
| 13. | ADB issues concurrence to updated REMDP | September 2019 |
| III. | Implementation of updated REMDP | |
| 14. | Preparation and approval of compensation plan | |
| 15. | Compensation payments | Oct. – December 2019 |
| 16. | Land clearance | December 2019 |
| 17. | DCARB to issue confirmation letter on REMDP completion with confirmation of LIC consultant to PPMU and send to ADB | December 2019 |
| 18. | PPC/PPMU to issue Notice of Site Possession to contractor | January 2020 |
| IV. | Start of Civil Works Construction | January 2020 |

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

124. The implementation of the REMDP will be monitored regularly to ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address the subproject's adverse impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done through community monitoring and internal monitoring. External monitoring is not required for the subproject, which is classified as Category B for IR and for an uncomplicated subproject.

A. Community Monitoring

125. CBM is a form of community monitoring which is boosted by the demand for information and value of local community. CBM contributes to increasing the quality of social services or contributes to management of all ecological resources. Within the framework of CBM, members of the community affected by a social program or by environmental changes will have needs, suggestions, and criticism and their feedback will contribute to the implementation of the program and management of the subproject.

126. People in the subproject's area are encouraged to participate in monitoring REMDP implementation, especially affected people in terms of what they receive as compensation, compared to what is stated in the REMDP.

B. Internal Monitoring

127. The objectives of internal monitoring are to assess:

- compliance with the approved REMDP;
- the availability of resources and the effective use of these resources to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- if resettlement agencies are well-functioning during the project implementation process;
- if resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the REMDP; and
- problems, if any, and remedial actions.

128. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of CPMU and the PPMUs. The PPMU will be responsible for predetermining the establishment, implementation, and activities of each agency in charge of resettlement in the province and districts. PPMU will ensure that information on the resettlement process will be disclosure by compensation, assistance and resettlement board of district. The compensation, assistance and resettlement board of district will submit quarterly progress report to PPMU. CPMU will consolidate all reports from the province into the project implementation monitoring system to be the base for preparing periodical report to submit to ADB. All reports should include gender and ethnic minority issues.

129. CPMU will establish an internal monitoring schedule, indicators, sequence and requirement for report of all subprojects that respond to the REMDP requirements as well as those outlined below. Semi-annual internal monitoring reports are submitted to ADB for review and upload on ADB website. The internal monitoring indicators include but not limited to the following issues:

- Compensation, assistance and resettlement amount paid to affected households in accordance with agreement in REMDP;
- Completion of coordination of land acquisition and compensation and the time for conducting construction as the requirement for resettlement;
- The consent between sequence and procedure of information dissemination to the community in comparison with the content of the report;
- The content of the procedure of grievance redress and the content of grievance redress in the report;
- Affected persons and compensation: number of affected people by type of impact; status of compensation and allowance payment, relocation and other assistance; and status of income restoration activity;
- Information dissemination and consultation: number and scope of community consultation meetings and/or consultations with affected persons; status of affected persons; summary of the need of affected persons, aspirations, and major concerns of people in the meetings;
- Complaint and grievance redress: summary of recorded grievances; implementation steps for redressing grievances; and any arising issue needs to be managed by authorities at district and provincial levels or assisted by ADB;

- Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation and other activities and the amount compensated to each affected household;
- Resettlement progress: completion of activities in accordance with the schedule plan; the delay and reason for the delay; adjustment of resettlement schedule;
- Coordination of resettlement activities with contract award for civil works: the status of completion of resettlement activities and date of contract award for civil works;
- Implementation issues: arising issues, reason, and solution for the arising issues.

HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL PROJECT OFFICE (CPO)

Project on Water Efficiency Improvement In Drought Affected Provinces (ADB8)

Dear Sir / Madam,

To prepare the security policy document of the project improve the efficiency of water use for the provinces affected by drought (ADB8) at 2 Highland provinces including Dak Lak, Dak Nong and 3 central provinces including Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan. The objective of the project is to: Promote effective sustainable water use in conditions affected by drought; Promote the role of community participation in the management and use of water; Invest works Irrigation systems serve multiple objectives from head works to the field to the direction of modernization; Development support services for agricultural production;

This socio-economic survey aims to assess impact of the project on social issues, building development plans for ethnic minorities, resettlement, gender ... The information collected the interview will be used only for this purpose. We hope sir/madam take a few moments to answer the questions that we raised.

We would like to thank the valuable collaboration of Mr./Ms!

A. INFORMATION ON THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1. Full name of householder: _____
2. Hamlet: _____
3. Commune: _____
4. District: _____
5. Province: _____
6. Which vulnerable groups householder belongs to?
 - 6.1. Female householder
 - 6.2. Ethnic minority
 - 6.3. Poor
 - 6.4. Social aided household
 - 6.5. Disabled

8. Average Household Income a year by sources:

- 8.1. Agriculture:: _____ VND
 8.2. Trade / Business / Services: _____ VND
 8.3. Wages (employees, workers ...) _____ VND
 8.4. Other sources (remittances, children sent ...) _____ VND
8.5. TOTAL: _____ VND

9. Average Household Expenses a year by categories:

- 9.1. Daily consumption _____ VND
 9.2. Family Health Care _____ VND
 9.3. Education _____ VND
 9.4. Repair of buildings _____ VND
 9.5. Contribution to the community _____ VND
9.6. TOTAL _____ VND

10. In the last 3 years, have your household been in food shortage?

- 1- Yes []
 (1= 1-2 month; 2= 2-3 month; 3= Over 3 month; 4=No answer)
 2- No food shortage

11. What kind of the house of the family?

- 1/ Permanent house with one or more floors
 2/ Semi-permanent house (the roof brick / tile)
 3/ Wooden/iron walls (corrugated iron roof / roofing cement)
 4/ Simple house (corrugated wall / wood roofing sheets)
 5/ Temporary tent / No house

12. Water sources by purpose of use (select 1 main source)

| No. | Water sources | 15.1 | 15.2 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| | | Drinking | Washing |
| 1 | Tap water | | |
| 2 | Dug wells | | |
| 3 | Borehole | | |
| 4 | Rain water | | |
| 5 | Canals, rivers, streams, ponds, lakes | | |
| 8 | Purchase to use | | |
| 7 | Other | | |

13. Sanitary conditions of the household?

- 1) Septic
 2) Simple toilet (digging holes in the garden)
 3) Toilet one-compartment
 4) Toilet two-compartment
 5) Public toilet
6) No toilet

14. Common disease in the community

- Fever Injury
 Flu Hepatitis
 Respiratory disease Poisoning
 Cholera Others
 Malaria No answer

15. Access to health care service?

| Health care service | 17.1 | | 17.2 (distance) | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 1.Yes | 2. No | 2= 1 - 2 km | 3= 2 - 5 km | 4= over 5 km |
| 1. Commune health station | | | | | |
| 2. District hospital | | | | | |
| 3. Private health care center | | | | | |
| 4. Buy medicines at chemists | | | | | |
| 5. Traditional medicine | | | | | |
| 6. Other | | | | | |
| 7. No answer | | | | | |

16. Living conditions of households have changed in recent 3 years?

- 1) No change
- 2) Better
- 3) Worse

17. Does your family have loan?

- 1) Yes
- 2) Not at all → **Move to 19**

18. Information of loan?

| | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.3 |
|--------|--|--|---|
| | Loan source | Loan purpose | Loan method |
| | 1) Relatives, neighbors, friends 2) People who lend 3) People's Credit Fund, credit cooperatives 4) Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development 5) Bank (social policy) to serve the poor 6) Poverty Reduction Fund 7) Women Union, other mass 8) Other sources (specify) | 1) Agricultural production 2) Non-agricultural production 3) Purchase furniture 4) Breeding 5) Daily expense 6) Healthcare 7) Other purposes (Specify) | 1) No asset deposited 2) Asset deposited |
| Loan 1 | | | |
| Loan 2 | | | |
| Loan 3 | | | |

19. Is your household member of a following organization?

| Organization | Member or not? (1= yes; 2= no) |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1) Farmers Union | |
| 2) Water Users Association | |
| 3) Cooperative | |
| 4) Group job change | |
| 5) The extension | |
| 6) Youth Association | |
| 7) Woman Union | |
| 8) Religion | |
| 9) Group savings and loan | |
| 10) Group processing of agricultural products | |

20. Is your Household willing to participate in community activities?

| No. | Activity | Yes | No | Not decided |
|-----|---|-----|----|-------------|
| 1 | Join groups of water users to develop irrigation systems | | | |
| 2 | Willing to pay for water supply / irrigation operation | | | |
| 3 | Willing to contribute cash / in-kind for irrigation works | | | |
| 4 | Ready to Participate workdays Irrigation channel construction / dike / sluice gates / Lake / Dam | | | |
| 5 | Trust will have sufficient water for agricultural production | | | |
| 6 | Convinced that the construction of irrigation canals / dike will promote the development of aquaculture, such as shrimp, crab, .. | | | |
| 7 | Change the current economic model to match / better | | | |
| 8 | Participate in training on sustainable livelihoods development | | | |

21. Do you intend to do for the economic development of the family?

- 21.1. Continue to maintain its current operations
- 21.2. Expanding manufacturing / trading
- 21.3. Reduce investment and production activities / business
- 21.4. Converting production / business
- 21.5. No intention
- 21.6. Other:

22. Have you heard or propaganda on climate change, drought?

1. Yes
2. No → *move to 24*
3. No information/ → *move to 24*

23. What source have you heard about climate change? (multi options)

1. Internet
2. Broadcast
3. Newspaper
4. Radio/loud speaker
5. Notice board
6. Leaflet
7. Community activities
8. Self study
9. Heard from other people
10. Other

24. Have you known about the irrigation project going to be implemented at local?

1. Yes
2. No → *move to 26*

25. What source have you known?*(multi options)*

1. Popularity of village meetings / Version
2. Popularity of communal Pool
3. Watch TV, listen to the radio
4. Listen to the radio station of the commune
5. Listen to government officials, unions say
6. Listen to the people in the family, they said welding
7. Listen to your friends / neighbors say
8. Other (specify):

26. Have you been involved in training activities for crop irrigation?

1. Yes 1 → *move to 28*
2. No 2

27. If no, tell reason, please?

1. Not organized at local
2. They are not informed / information
3. Husband / male participation in family
4. Busy that does not participate

5. Feeling unnecessary

28. Do you need to be trained in irrigation for crops?

- 1. Yes 1
- 2. No 2 → *Move to 38*

29. If yes, what content do you need?

- 1. Irrigation technology for crops 1
- 2. Modern irrigation technology 2
- 3. Operation of irrigation facilities 3
- 4. Maintenance of irrigation facilities 4
- 5. Water distribution 5
- 6. Other (specify)..... 6

30. What are the advantages of this irrigation project to your family and the locality?

- 1. Improve the condition of domestic and production water
- 2. Increase output/productivity of crops, livestock
- 3. Create jobs, increase incomes from agricultural production
- 4. Advantages in transportation and travelling
- 5. Solve flooding, drought
- 6. Solve environmental pollution
- 7. Develop non-agricultural activities (trade, services, tourism, etc.)
- 8. Create good sight seeing of local
- 9. Other (specify)

31. What are the disadvantages of the irrigation project to your family and community?

- 1. Noise pollution
- 2. Social evils
- 3. Reduce productivity / agricultural output
- 4. Inconvenience to the traveling
- 5. Cause flooding / drought
- 6. Affect custom, culture
- 7. Relocation, resettlement, more difficulties for people
- 8. Loss of productive land
- 9. Cause unemployment, to change career
- 10. Other (specify):.....

32. Recommendation for the project to improve efficiency?

.....

.....

.....

.....

C. INVENTORY OF LOSSES

1. Land use status of Household (affected land is in the area required for the construction area)

| Land Category/Use | Area in and out of the project site (m ²) | | Level of Impact on Each Plot | | Using status | Land Legal Status | Type of Effect |
|--|---|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | | | Affected area (m ²) | Partially (1) Fully (2) | | | |
| 1= Residential land 2= Paddy-field 3= Garden land 4= Aquaculture land 5= Forestry land 6= Commercial land 7= other types of land | | | | | 1=Owner of land 2=Rented land | 1=With land use Right certificate (LURC) 2=Without LURC but eligible to LURC 3= Not eligible to LURC 4= Conflict with master plan of Government 5. Lease / Long Term (owned by Gov) 6. Lease (renting from private individual) | 1= Permanent 2= Temporary |
| | In | Out | | | | | |
| Plot1 | | | | | | | |
| Plot2 | | | | | | | |
| Plot3 | | | | | | | |
| Plot4 | | | | | | | |
| Plot5 | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | |

2. Houses

| House type classification | Floor Area (m ²) | Legal status | | Level of impact on the building | | Note (pls take note if the HH run business at home, excepting item 7) |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | 1. Have ownership Certificate 2. Have no legal ownership Certificate 3. Built on agricultural land 4. Rent from the house owner | Floor area to be affected (m ²) | (Partially affected =1; Fully affected =2) | | |
| 1. Villa 2. Class 1 3. Class 2 4. Class 3 5. Class 4 6. Temporary house 7. Independent shop | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Note: The number of affected houses could be more than one, record for all affected houses with the above required information

3. Information about the house out of the project affected sites (if any)

- Number of house(s):[]
- Area of house(s) outside of the project area (m²): m²

4. Other structures on the affected land and living facilities

(Other structures outside the houses listed above, living facilities are out and in house)

| Structure | Kind of construction Work (Underline the kind of work respectively) | Unit | Quantity | Note |
|--|---|----------------|----------|------|
| 1. Kitchen | 1. Temporary house 2. Category 4 | m ² | | |
| 2. Breeding facilities | 1. Temporary house 2. Category 4 | m ² | | |
| 3. Electric meter | | | | |
| 4. Water meter and estimate about the length of connection pipe | | | | |
| 5. Telephone | | | | |
| 6. Fence | 1. Brick 2. Barbed wire or wood | M | | |
| 7. Gate | 1. Metal sheet 2. Iron grill 2. | m ² | | |
| 8. Toilet room./Bathroom(separate from house) | 1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboos, leaves | m ² | | |
| 9. Soil grave a) In Cemetery b) Stand alone | | Grave | | |
| 10. Grave (by brick, cement) | | Grave | | |
| 11. Well | 1. Drilled 2. Dug | M | | |
| 12. Water tank | 1. Brick/ Concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic | m ³ | | |
| 13. Yard (list only the yard built of cement and brick) | | m ² | | |
| 14. Fish pond | | m ³ | | |
| 15. Others (Specify clearly the name of assets and affected rate for compensation calculation) | | | | |

5. Affected trees, crops

(Only inventory number of affected trees, crops)

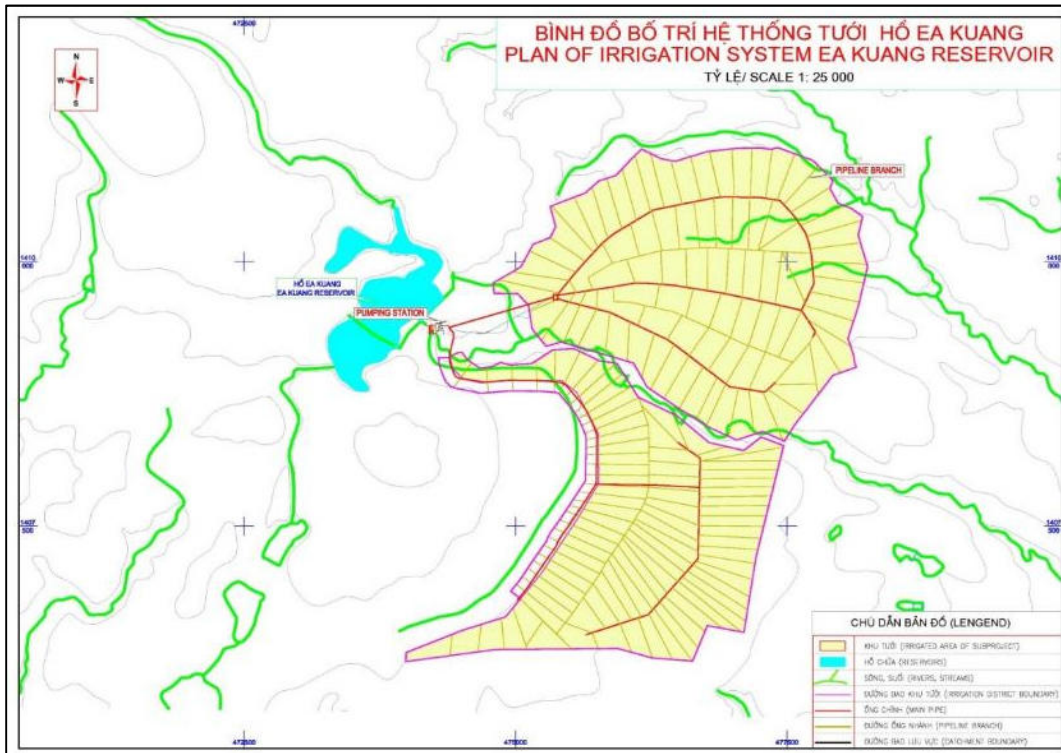
| Affected trees, crops | Year | Unit | Quantity | Note |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|----------|------|
| a) Fruit trees (main trees) | | Tree | | |
| 1) | | | | |
| 2) | | | | |
| 3) | | | | |
| 4) | | | | |
| 5) | | | | |
| b) Timber trees (main trees) | | Tree | | |
| 1) | | | | |
| 2) | | | | |
| 3) | | | | |

| Affected trees, crops | Year | Unit | Quantity | Note |
|---|------|----------------------|----------|------|
| 4) | | | | |
| 5) | | | | |
| c) Perennial plants (main trees) | | Tree | | |
| 1) | | | | |
| 2) | | | | |
| 3) | | | | |
| 4) | | | | |
| 5) | | | | |
| d) Annual crops (main trees) | | m² | | |
| 1) | | | | |
| 2) | | | | |
| 3) | | | | |
| 4) | | | | |
| 5) | | | | |
| e) Aquaculture | | m² | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Thanks for your cooperation!

DAK LAK SUBPROJECT - GENERAL PLAN OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Figure 1: Scheme Layouts for Ea Kuang Reservoir



Source: Dak Lak subproject, PPTA Study Report. June 2017

Figure 2: Layout for Krung Buk Ha scheme, Dak Lak Subproject

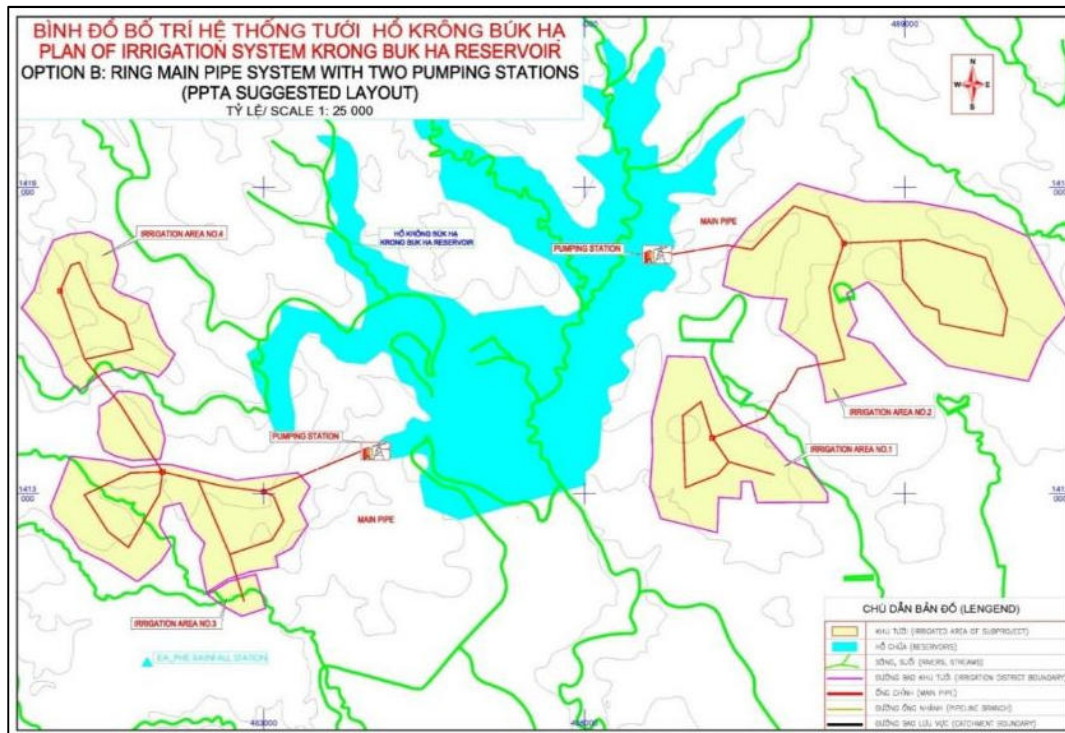


Figure 3: Layout for 500 Hill Reservoir Scheme, Dak Lak Subproject

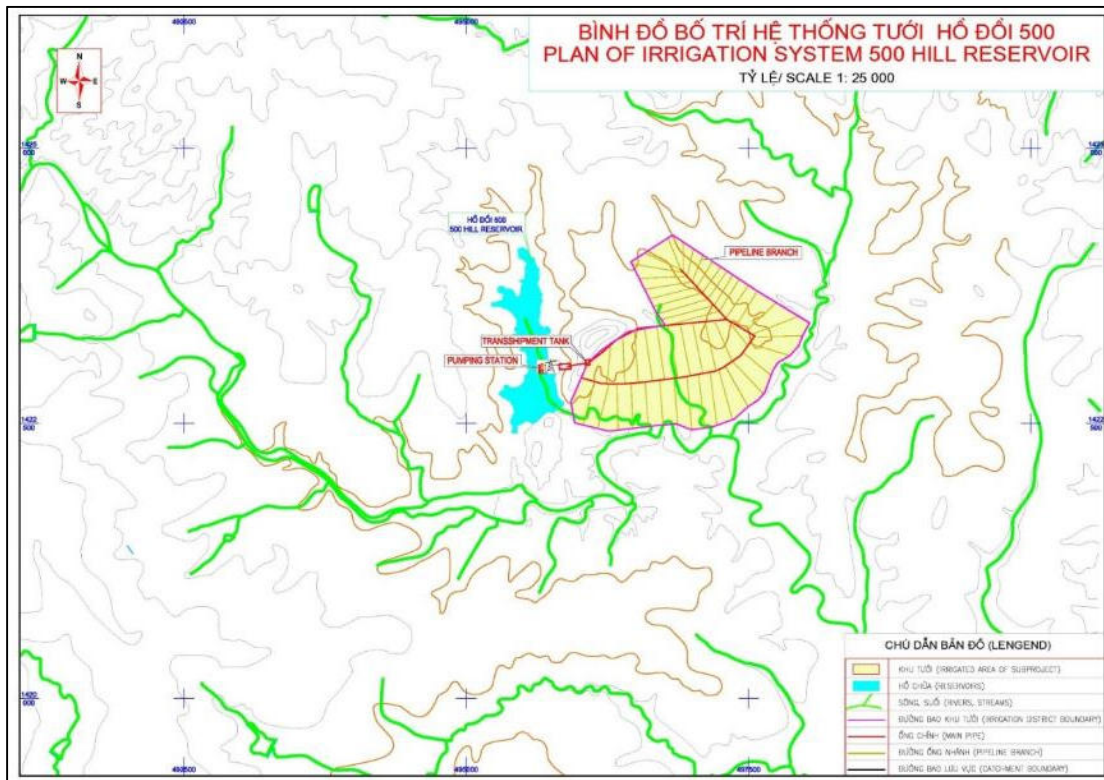


Figure 4: Layout for Ea Drang Scheme, Dak Lak Subproject

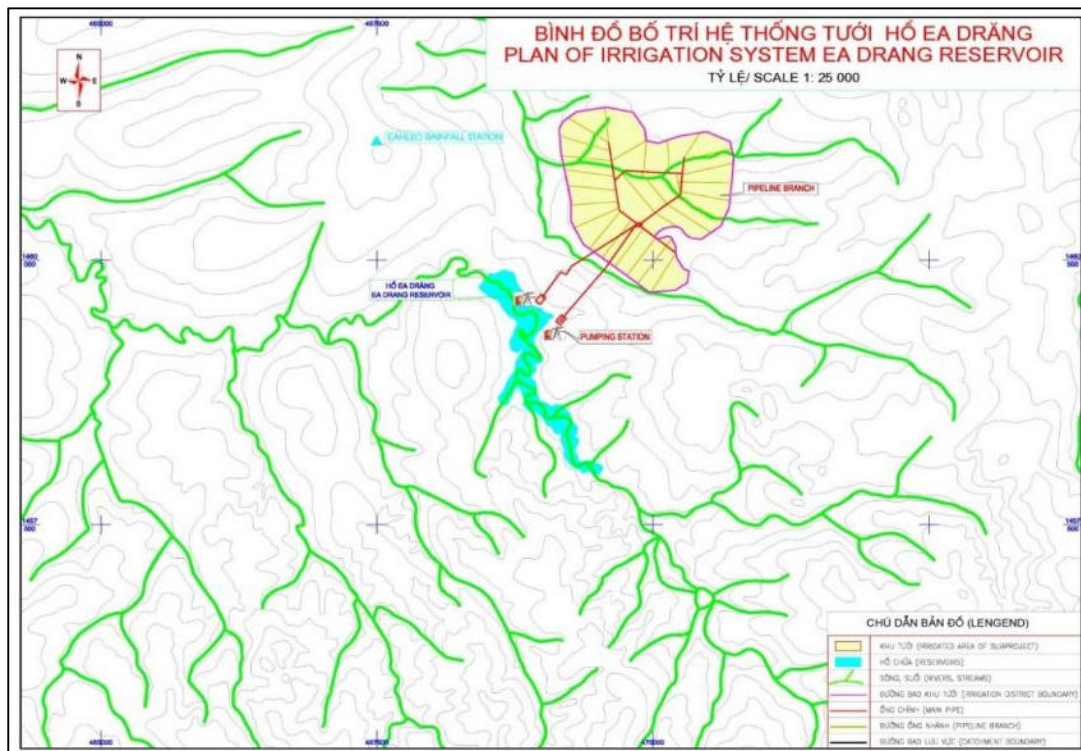
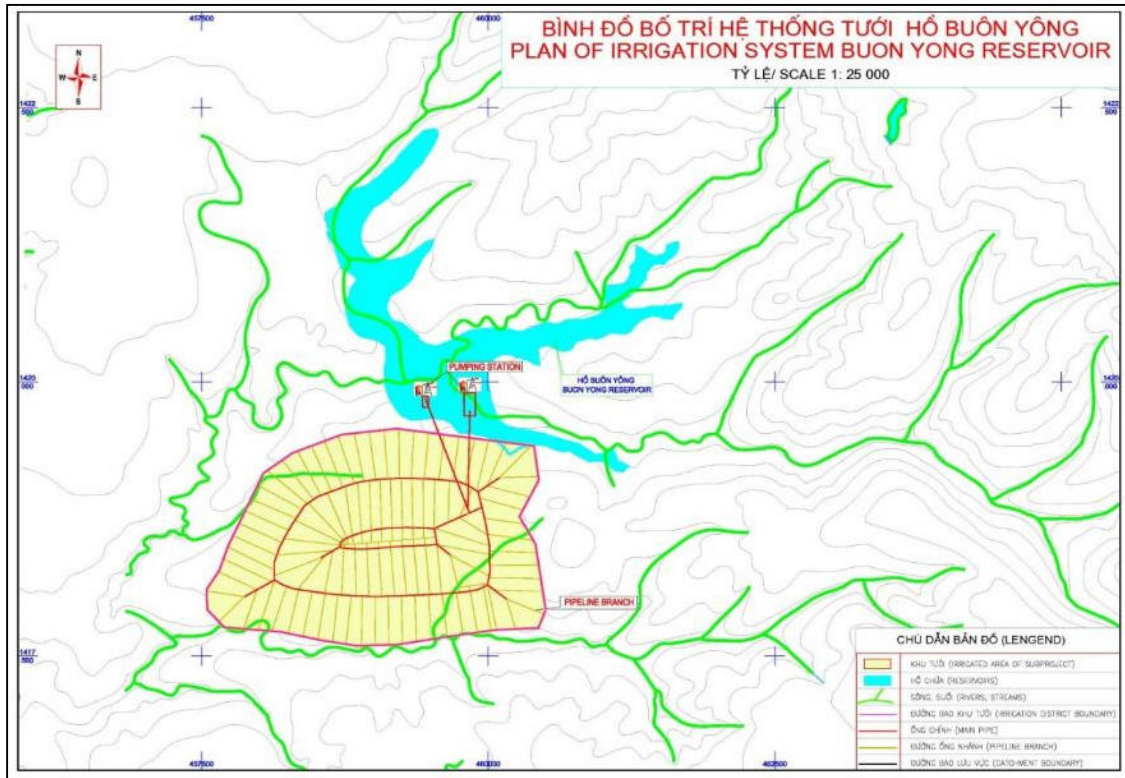
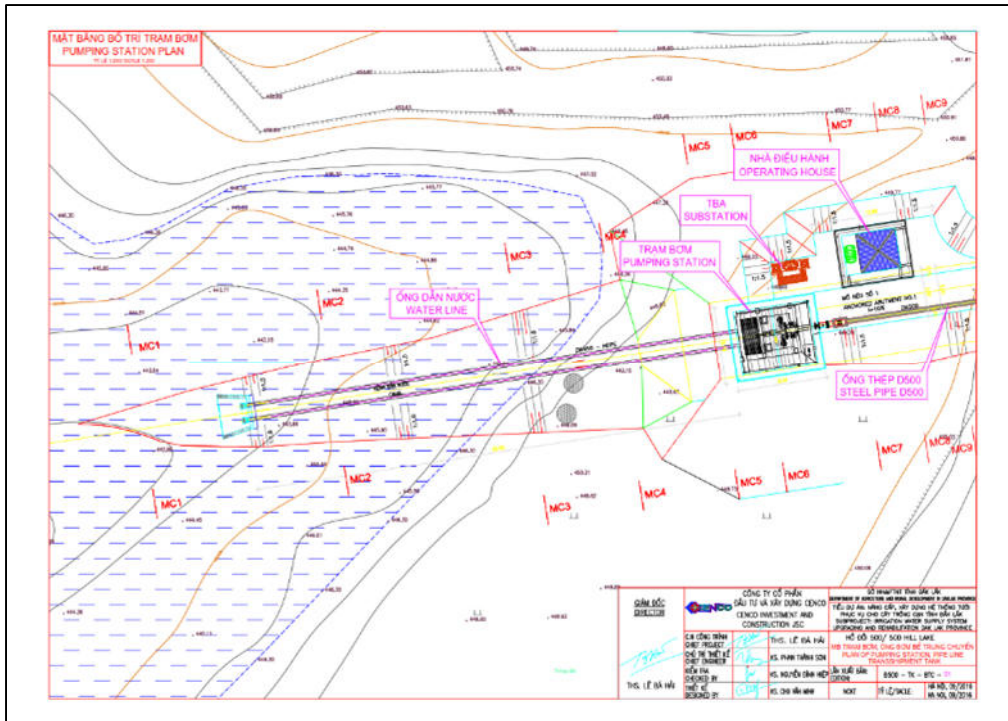


Figure 5: Scheme Layout for Buon Yong Reservoir

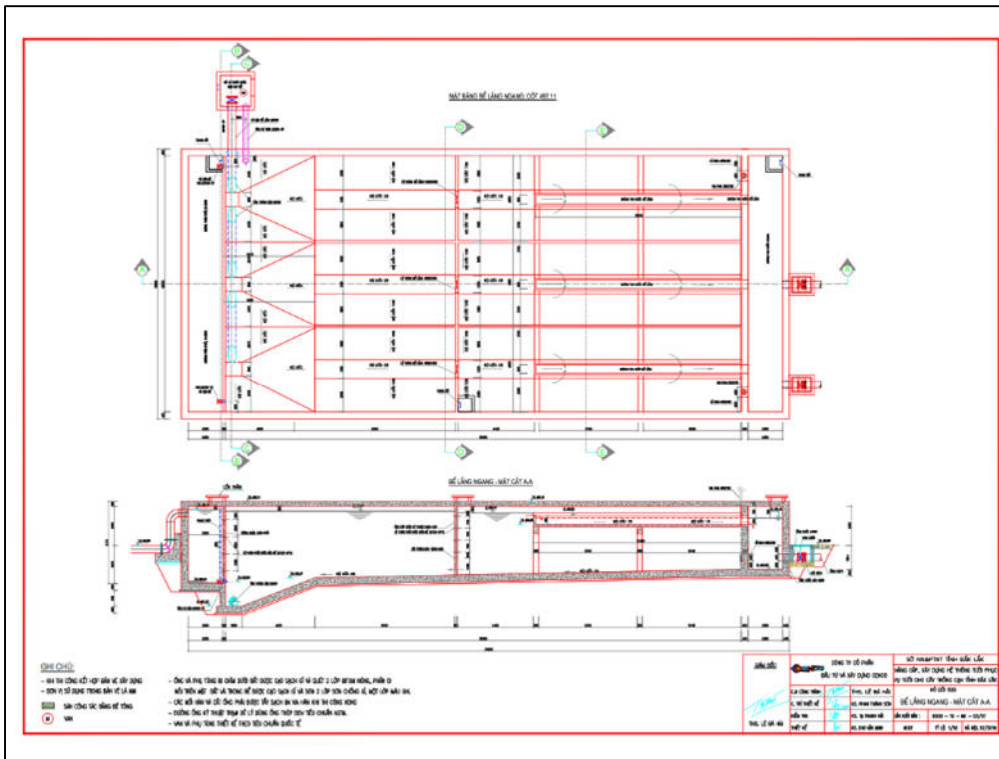


TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF DAK LAK SUBPROJECT CIVIL WORKS

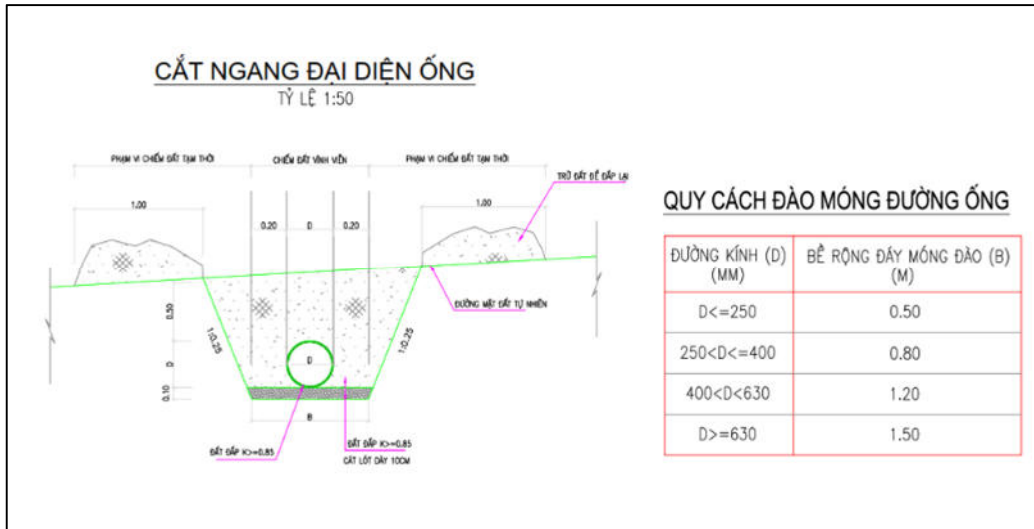
Typical Cross Section of Pumping Station and Suction Pipe



Cross Section of Header Tank



Cross Section of Pipeline



SAMPLE OF MINUTE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc
-----***-----

Dự án
Nâng cao hiệu quả sử dụng nước cho các tỉnh bị ảnh hưởng bởi hạn hán
(ADB8)

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

Về việc: *Tham vấn tác động xã hội và môi trường của dự án*.....

Địa điểm: *UBND thị trấn Ea Đăng*.....

Thời gian: *11/11/2011* ngày *11* tháng *11* năm *2011*.....

1. Nội dung và các kết quả:

1.1 Thành phần tham gia:
Lãnh đạo UBND thị trấn Ea Đăng, Chủ tịch thôn Cam Chiêng, Chủ tịch thôn Phú Mỹ, UBND xã Ea Đăng, Ủy ban xã Ea Đăng, Tổ dân phố 1 thị trấn.....

Tổng số người dự họp: *22*, trong đó có *8* nam, *14* nữ,

1.2 Mục đích của buổi tham vấn
Thông tin về dự án và các nội dung liên quan đến tác động xã hội, thu hồi đất và tái định cư.

1.3 Nội dung tham vấn

- Thông tin về dự án, các tác động xã hội của dự án;
- Các tác động thu hồi đất và Chính sách tái định cư
- Bối cảnh và các kiến nghị của địa phương liên quan đến tác động xã hội và tái định cư của dự án?

1.4 Tóm tắt Kết quả tham vấn

a/ Mục tiêu và quy mô dự án
Đề án quy hoạch phát triển kinh tế xã hội tỉnh Đắk Lắk năm 2011-2015 và quy hoạch phát triển kinh tế xã hội của huyện Ea Đăng.....

1

b/ Tác động xã hội tích cực, tiêu cực của dự án

Đến các xã, tổng, đội, xã, thị trấn, sinh cơ và lập
... xã, thị trấn...
... công... hương... việc... trước... khu... dự... cũ... đơn... huyện...
... ảnh hưởng... xã... hộ... dân...

c/ Về các vấn đề chính sách thu hồi đất, hỗ trợ và tái định cư

Cần... phục vụ... và... quy hoạch... của... phường...
... quy... các... chính... đơn... địa...
... Chính... quốc... địa... phương... và... người... h...tt... x... gia... đất... cho... địa...
... an... k... là... thấy... và... h... h... kinh... t... h... t... h... h... thu... g... công... l... ch...
d/ Các vấn đề về Giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và hộ dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có)

H... s... t... công... ảnh hưởng... đến... dân... người... DT...
... địa... phương...
... thị... Việt... có... thể... đứng... đi... theo... dõi... và... v... g... v... DT...
... h... của... hàng...

e/ Các vấn đề tác động môi trường, bảo vệ sức khỏe cộng đồng

H... s... c... ảnh hưởng... trong... thời... gian... dài... công...
... xã... làng... công... cộng... đồng... Sự... ảnh hưởng... không... đồng...
... h... s... của... không... ảnh hưởng... đến... sức... khỏe... cộng... đồng...

2. Kết luận

Đến... các... xã... phường... tổng... đội... xã... thị... trấn...
... dự... trong... mùa... mưa... và... ảnh hưởng... nước... vượt... công...
... khu... qua... lưu... quản... thời... tiết... phi... tương... tác... xã...
... Thủy... h... và... DT... phải... định... công... cấp... của... có... h... SAH...
... thời... h... thực... hiện...
... H... h... s... của... hiện... thực... của... nhân... thôn... kiến... thức... và...
... chấp... hành... công... việc... tốt... nhất... và... của... quy... ngoài... biên... h...
Biên bản kết thúc vào lúc 17... giờ... phút cùng ngày, đọc lại cho các
thành phần tham dự cùng nghe và ký tên.

Thư ký cuộc họp

Xác nhận của địa phương

Chủ tọa cuộc họp

[Handwritten signature]



[Handwritten signature]

Nguyễn Kim Ánh

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

-----***-----

Project on Water Efficiency Improvement In Drought Affected Provinces (ADB8)

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION

Title: Consultation on Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement

Venue: People's Committee of Ea Drang town

Time: 16h, 1 August, 2016

1. Content and Results:

1.1 Participants:

- Leaders of People's Committee,
- Representatives of divisions,
- Women's Union,
- Affected households

Total number of participants: 38, including 28 men, 10 women

1.2 The purpose of the consultation

Information about the project and the content related to the social impact, land acquisition and resettlement.

1.3 Content of consultation

- Information about the project, the social impact of the project;
- Impact of resettlement and resettlement policy
- Background and local suggestions related to social impact and resettlement of the project

1.4 Summary of consultation results

a/ Objectives and scope of the project

- The project contributes to solving irrigation water demand in the dry season for local people.
- Also contribute to improve economic efficiency.

b/ Positive and negative social impacts

- The project has a good impact on local economic development
- Note negative social impacts on people in the implementation of the project

c/ Policy of land acquisition, support and resettlement

- Need to conform to the local regulations in the process of compensation
- Local authorities and affected people will hand over land to the project once the compensation and assistance is completed.
- The level of compensation and support should be made public as soon as possible.

d/ Issues on gender, vulnerable households and ethnic minority (if any)

- The project does affect some local ethnic minorities.
- Vietnamese can be used to communicate with affected ethnic minority people.

e/ Issues on environmental impacts, protection of public health

- The project only take affects during construction time.
- It does not affect public health.

2. Conclusion

- The project helps local water storage in the dry season and uses water efficiently.
- DMS notifications must be provided to affected households before implementation.
- Assistance in forms of awareness raising, knowledge and technology transfer, soft loans to affected households, especially affected women is necessary.

Minutes ended at 17 hours 00 minutes the same day, read to the participants to listen and sign.

DANH SÁCH HỌP

Dự án: Nâng cao hiệu quả sử dụng nước cho các tỉnh bị ảnh hưởng bởi hạn hán (ADBS)
 Nội dung:
 Ngày họp:
 Địa điểm:

| TT | Họ tên | Địa chỉ | Ký nhận |
|----|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Phan Minh Hoàng | Tôn A - TT Ea Bliêng | [Signature] |
| 2 | Võ Hoàng Việt | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 3 | Phạm Công Thủy | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 4 | Phạm An | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 5 | Lâm Sơn | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 6 | Lâm Văn Quý | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 7 | Lê Văn Văn | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 8 | Thị Ngọc Bích | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 9 | Nguyễn Thị Xuân | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 10 | Nguyễn Thị Hòa | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 11 | Lê Thị Bình | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 12 | Nguyễn Thị Huệ | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 13 | Nguyễn Thị Sinh | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 14 | Nguyễn Đình Tuấn | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 15 | Nguyễn Văn Khoa | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 16 | Nguyễn Văn Khoa | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 17 | Trần Văn Tuấn | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 18 | Trần Văn Tuấn | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 19 | Nguyễn Thị Khanh | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 20 | Nguyễn Thị Bình | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 21 | Nguyễn Thị Bình | Tôn A | [Signature] |
| 22 | Bùi Thị Kim Thủy | Tôn A | [Signature] |

Người tổng hợp: Phụ trách bộ phận/dự án:



LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY PROJECT

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Dang Van Tung | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 2 | Le Van Tuong | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 3 | Pham Van Tuyen | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 4 | Tran Huy Ban | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 5 | Le Quang Vinh | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 6 | Nguyen Canh Quy | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 7 | Le Van Phai | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 8 | Dao Xuan Huynh | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 9 | Nguyen Van Thach | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 10 | Y Thanh Mlo | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 11 | Thai Thi Doai | Female | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | Female householder with dependents |
| 12 | Truong Van Manh | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 13 | Tran Hung Due | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 14 | Hoang Manh Tuyen | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 15 | Nguyen Van Dong | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 16 | Phan Thanh Hieu | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 17 | Hua Van Ruong | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 18 | Y Nap Nie | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 19 | Y Klap Bya | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 20 | H Minh Nie | Female | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | Landless elderly household |
| 21 | H La Nie | Female | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | Landless elderly household |
| 22 | Y Blai Mlo | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 23 | Y Tam Bya | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 24 | Y Blan Blo | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 25 | Y Yen Nie | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 26 | Y Khin Mlo | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 27 | Y Thun Mlo | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 28 | Vo Huu Ky | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 29 | Nguyen Duc Duyen | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 30 | Leu Van Ti | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 31 | Le Van Phai | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 32 | Do Van Quang | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 33 | Ho Van Duong | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 34 | Pham Xuan Hanh | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 35 | Pham Van Xuan | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 36 | Y Trac Mlo | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 37 | Y Naap Mlo | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 38 | Y Duat | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 39 | Le Xuan Tung | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 40 | Nguyen Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | Poor household |
| 41 | Nguyen Duc Song | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 42 | Nguyen Van Chung | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 43 | Y Prus Mlo | Male | E de | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | Landless elderly household |
| 44 | Ngo Tien Thieu | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 45 | Hoang Van Kien | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 46 | Nguyen Trung Quan | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 47 | Nguyen Van Doi | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 48 | Vuong Van Ha | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 49 | Khuc Van Dieu | Male | Kinh | Xuan Phu | Ea Kar | |
| 50 | Do Van Minh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 51 | Y Lia Nie | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 52 | Y Ghan Bya | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 53 | Nong van thai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 54 | Ly van luu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 55 | Hoang van lay | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 56 | Hoang van thai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 57 | Ly van sau | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 58 | Hoang Van nguyen | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 59 | Ban van nai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 60 | Ly van khe | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 61 | Ly van sao | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 62 | Pham dang viet | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 63 | Pham dang hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 64 | Pham dang son | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 65 | Pham thi son | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | Poor household |
| 66 | Pham van khanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 67 | Nguyen Van khoi | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 68 | Nguyen Van Nam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 69 | Ban Phong Son | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 70 | Tran Duc Thai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 71 | Trieu sanh ta | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 72 | Trieu van thieu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 73 | Ly van sao | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 74 | Hoang thi phan | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 75 | Hoang thi phay | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 76 | Hoang van nhay | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 77 | Tran thi hue | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 78 | Duong Kim | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 79 | Phan Van Dan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 80 | Nong Sam Thoa | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 81 | Nong Sam Loc | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 82 | Nong Sam Tuan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 83 | Ho Sy Thuoc | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 84 | Duong thi thuy | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | Poor household |
| 85 | Dam trung uy | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 86 | Nai Van Thuy | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 87 | Giang Van Lam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 88 | Nguyen Bay | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 89 | Nguyen Van Loan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 90 | Tran Tien Duong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 91 | Nong Van Chien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 92 | Vu Duc Nhuan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 93 | Tran Tien Duong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 94 | Tran Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 95 | Nguyen Huu Hong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 96 | Nguyen Xuan Hoa | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 97 | Phan Van Nhiem | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 98 | Tran Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 99 | Dang Ngoc Phuong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 100 | Le Van Sang | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 101 | Le Quang Thuan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 102 | Tran Xuan Thu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 103 | Nguyen Danh Thanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 104 | Nguyen Thanh Men | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 105 | Nguyen Van Tam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|--------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 106 | Tong Thi Chien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 107 | Huynh Ba Nam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 108 | Hoang Be | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 109 | Huynh Truong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 110 | Hoang Dinh Dung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 111 | Dang Chung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 112 | Ho Ngoc Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 113 | Y Klil Nie | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 114 | Ho van Thoi | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 115 | Tran Phu Giai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 116 | Y Wi Mlo | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 117 | Y Em Kbuor | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 118 | Nguyen Cong Khanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 119 | Nguyen Minh Phung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 120 | H' Lung Nie | Female | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 121 | H' Doi Nie | Female | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 122 | Y Cuch Ktla | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 123 | Y Don Nie | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 124 | Y Bhing Bkrong | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 125 | Y Ju Nie Kdam | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 126 | H' Mik Kbuor | Female | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 127 | Nguyen Gioi | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 128 | Y Blah Kbuor | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 129 | Hua lau | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 130 | Chau Van Minh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 131 | Y Chet nie | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 132 | Dau Xuan Hoa | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 133 | Nguyen Xuan Hieu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 134 | Do Van Minh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 135 | Do Van Thuan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 136 | Y Lia Nie | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 137 | Y Ghan Bya | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 138 | Bui Khung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 139 | Tran Phu Phu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 140 | Nguyen Thanh Tuyen | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 141 | Ho Minh Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 142 | Bui Duy Ngoc | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 143 | Phan Trong Ha | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 144 | Dang Phuc Hiep | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 145 | Le Thi Thon | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 146 | Nguyen Van Soi | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 147 | Nguyen Trong Tai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 148 | Nguyen Ty | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 149 | Tran Xuan Dung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 150 | Y Klil Nie | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 151 | Chau Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 152 | Le Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 153 | Pham Thanh Anh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 154 | Truong Cong Lai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 155 | Nguyen Thanh Tuyen | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 156 | Pham Thanh Anh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 157 | Nguyen Van Toan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 158 | Vo Truong Tam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 159 | Nguyen Van A | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 160 | Vu An | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 161 | Nong Van Hien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 162 | Dang Van Dien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 163 | Nguyen Van Doi | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 164 | Nguyen Van Than | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 165 | Pham Thi Soi | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 166 | Nong Van Chai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 167 | Ly Van Luu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 168 | Nong Van Hien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 169 | Dang Van Sinh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 170 | Hoang Van Kim | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 171 | Truong Hong Nam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 172 | Nguyen Van Van | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 173 | PhAm Dang So | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 174 | Ly Long Son | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 175 | PhAm Dang Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 176 | PhAm Dang ViEt | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 177 | PhAm Thi Son | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 178 | PhAm Dang So | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 179 | NguyEn Van KhOi | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 180 | Hoang Van Nhay | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 181 | DAng Van Pu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 182 | Le MAnh Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 183 | NguyEn Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 184 | NguyEn Van Phong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 185 | Le MAnh Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 186 | Y Em Kbuor | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 187 | NguyEn Cong Khanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 188 | NguyEn Minh PhUng | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 189 | NguyEn Xuan Phong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 190 | Y Cuch Ktla | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 191 | Vo Van Bon | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 192 | Nguyen Van Bo | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 193 | Nguyen Tan Anh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 194 | Nguyen Thuu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 195 | Ho Ngoc Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 196 | Pham Thi Nga | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 197 | Le Thanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 198 | Phung Ngoc Phu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 199 | Ho Dinh Lieu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 200 | Huynh Ngoc Tinh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 201 | Trinh Van Ngua | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 202 | Du Tien My | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 203 | Tran Ngoc Long | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 204 | Nguyen Van Quy | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 205 | Nguyen Thi Thuan | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 206 | Le Phuoc Thanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 207 | H' Dlie Nie Kdam | Female | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 208 | Nguyen Van Hoa | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 209 | Y Blar Kbuor | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 210 | Y Niet Kbuor | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 211 | Nguyen Giai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 212 | Y Gham Bya | Male | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 213 | Nguyen Van Them | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|--------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 214 | H' Breh Nie | Female | E de | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 215 | Pham Duc Nam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 216 | Phan Van Dan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 217 | Nong Sam Thoa | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 218 | Nong Sam Loc | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 219 | Nong Sam Tuan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 220 | Ho Sy Thuoc | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 221 | Duong thi thuy | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 222 | Dam trung uy | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 223 | Nai Van Thuy | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 224 | Giang Van Lam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 225 | Nguyen Bay | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 226 | Nguyen Van Loan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 227 | Tran Tien Duong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 228 | Nong Van Chien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 229 | Vu Duc Nhuan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 230 | Tran Tien Duong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 231 | Tran Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 232 | Nguyen Huu Hong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 233 | Nguyen Xuan Hoa | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 234 | Phan Van Nhiem | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 235 | Tran Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 236 | Dang Ngoc Phuong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 237 | Le Van Sang | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 238 | Le Quang Thuan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 239 | Tran Xuan Thu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 240 | Nguyen Danh Thanh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 241 | Nguyen Thanh Men | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 242 | Nguyen Van Tam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 243 | Tong Thi Chien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 244 | Huynh Ba Nam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 245 | Hoang Be | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 246 | Tran Phu Phu | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 247 | Nguyen Thanh Tuyen | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 248 | Ho Minh Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 249 | Bui Duy Ngoc | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 250 | Phan Trong Ha | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 251 | Dang Phuc Hiep | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 252 | Le Thi Thon | Female | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 253 | Nguyen Van Soi | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 254 | Nguyen Trong Tai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 255 | Nguyen Ty | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 256 | Tran Xuan Dung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 257 | Chau Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 258 | Le Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 259 | Pham Thanh Anh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 260 | Truong Cong Lai | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 261 | Nguyen Thanh Tuyen | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 262 | Pham Thanh Anh | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 263 | Nguyen Van Toan | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 264 | Vo Truong Tam | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 265 | Nguyen Van A | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 266 | Vu An | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 267 | Nong Van Hien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 268 | Dang Van Dien | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 269 | Nguyen Van Doi | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 270 | Nong truong | Male | Kinh | Krong Buk | Krong Pak | |
| 271 | Y Lut Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 272 | Y Yue Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 273 | HUa Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 274 | Y Pho Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 275 | Y Hrah Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 276 | Y Sol Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 277 | Y Mon Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 278 | Y Pier Knul | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 279 | Y Lun Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 280 | Y Ver Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 281 | Y Bloh Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 282 | Y Diyao Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 283 | Y Mrat Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 284 | Y Sal Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 285 | Y Blieng Krong | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 286 | H Yun Krieng | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 287 | Y Dial Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 288 | Y Kim Eban | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 289 | Y Boh Kruor | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 290 | Y Ren Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 291 | Y Jho Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 292 | Dinh Y Mania | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 293 | Y Du Ybuor | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 294 | Y Bloi Kruor | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 295 | Y Dhiu Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 296 | Y Gzu Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 297 | Y Ong Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 298 | Luong Eng | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 299 | Dam Dinh Chai | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 300 | Ha Van Ri | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 301 | Chu DUc BAo | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 302 | Chu DUc MOc | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 303 | Luu Van Dan | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 304 | Doan Van Mon | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 305 | Ma Van DEn | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 306 | Nong Van TuOng | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 307 | Dam Van Nhi | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 308 | Le Van QuAng | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 309 | Y Djo Ayun | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 310 | Y Kham Ayun | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 311 | Nong Van Ma | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 312 | Dam Van Phu | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 313 | Hoang Van U | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 314 | Hoang Van Eng | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 315 | Hoang Van Ri | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 316 | Dam NgOc CAn | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 317 | Luong Van Han | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 318 | Nong Van LAc | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 319 | Nong Van Soong | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 320 | Hoang Van Van | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 321 | Hoang Van NOi | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 322 | Hoang Van Ao | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 323 | Y Du Kbuor | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 324 | Y Soai Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 325 | Y DE Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 326 | H' MEn Ayun | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | Female householder with dependents |
| 327 | H' Djhue Nie | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 328 | H' Yam Nie | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 329 | Y len Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 330 | Y Cang Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 331 | Y Dia Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 332 | Y Djhil Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 333 | Y Khier Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 334 | Y Phe Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 335 | Y Do Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 336 | H' Jun Krieng | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 337 | Y Phier Bya | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 338 | Y Tlip Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 339 | Y Loi Kbuor | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 340 | Y Wac Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 341 | Y Bhut Kbuor | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 342 | TrAn Van RAY | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 343 | H' O Huap Bya | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 344 | Y BIec Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 345 | Y Weo Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 346 | Y RuEn Bya | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 347 | Y Den Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 348 | Y Ni Krieng | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 349 | Y RiEn Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 350 | Y Dihie Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 351 | Y Khiet Bkrong | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 352 | Y Min Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 353 | Dam Van La | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 354 | Ha Van Khen | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 355 | Nong Van Kim | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 356 | Dam Minh Tai | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 357 | LUc Thi Vuong | Female | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | Poor household |
| 358 | Y Thang Bya | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 359 | Y Win Krong | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 360 | Luong Van Ri | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 361 | Luong Van Quy | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 362 | HUa Thanh Binh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 363 | Luong Minh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 364 | Luong NgOc Bao | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 365 | Hoang Thi Lanh | Female | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 366 | Trlnh Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 367 | HO Van Kien | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 368 | Le NgOc Mai | Female | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 369 | Vo Van Khong | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 370 | NguyEn Van Thong | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 371 | HO Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 372 | Bui Thai Long | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 373 | Bui QuOc CuOng | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 374 | Ngo Xuan BiEu | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|-----------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 375 | Cao Xuan Giau | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 376 | TrAn Quang Vinh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 377 | TrAn Son | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 378 | DAnG NgOc TU | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 379 | Le HONg Anh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 380 | TrAn Cong Chin | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 381 | NguyEn Thi Dao | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 382 | Luu Cong Vinh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 383 | TrInh Xuan HAU | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 384 | NguyEn Van SUu | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 385 | Vo Van Duong | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 386 | TrAn Xuan Hung | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 387 | PhAm Thanh Xuan | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 388 | Dinh Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 389 | HUa Van Kho | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 390 | NguyEn CAu | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 391 | Chu Van An | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 392 | Vi Van Pit | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 393 | Luong Van Yen | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 394 | LOc Van TruOng | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 395 | Luong Van ThiEu | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 396 | Ly Van VAN | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 397 | Long Van Pho | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 398 | Ly Van LuOng | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 399 | Ly Van DuOng | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 400 | Ly Thanh Binh | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 401 | Chu Van Nho | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 402 | Ly Van Ngay | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 403 | Hoang Van DUc | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 404 | Ly Pao Khen | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 405 | HUa Van Phuc | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 406 | HUa Van Long | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 407 | HUa Thanh BANG | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 408 | To Van PhO | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 409 | Hoang Van Em | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 410 | Hoang Van Thong | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 411 | Y Djo Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 412 | H'Ju Ktla | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 413 | Y Bok Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 414 | Y Huk Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 415 | Y Khier Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 416 | Y Ruen Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 417 | Luc Van Chang | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 418 | Y Dhe Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 419 | Y Bih Kbuor | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 420 | Y Ien Mlo | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 421 | Y Rit Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 422 | Y Toi Bya | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 423 | Y Pho Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 424 | Y Blu Mlo | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 425 | Y Tuon Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 426 | Y Bin Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 427 | Y yap Bkrong | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 428 | Y Gan Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 429 | Y Khue Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 430 | Y Den Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 431 | Y Nam Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 432 | Y Bru Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 433 | Y Luk Ayn | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 434 | Y Boh K Lrion | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 435 | Y Thuwk Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 436 | Y Sung Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 437 | H Bru Nie | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 438 | Y Blec Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 439 | Y Khun Bya | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 440 | H Yam Nie | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 441 | Y Ngul Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 442 | Y Dro Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 443 | Y Du Kbuon | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 444 | Y Jue Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 445 | Y Phe Aya | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 446 | Le Van Tuyen | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 447 | Y Miao Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 448 | H Yok Krieng | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 449 | Y Ko Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 450 | Y Khen Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 451 | Y Tien Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 452 | Y Yai Mlo | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 453 | Y Phen Eban | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 454 | Y Da Knuk | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 455 | Y Suon Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 456 | H Baih Ayun | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 457 | Y Ku Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 458 | Pham Hung Cuong | Male | Kinh | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 459 | Hong No | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 460 | Y Khoi Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 461 | Y Dhua Nie | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 462 | Y Hue Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 463 | H Mien Aynh | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 464 | Y B Rat Khieng | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 465 | Y Vong Ayun | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 466 | Y Ni Bya | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 467 | Y Bliang Ktla | Male | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 468 | H Bih Nie | Female | E de | Ea Phe | Krong Pak | |
| 469 | Hong Van HiEn | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 470 | Ngo Van Ka | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 471 | DiEp Van SAch | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 472 | Hoang Van NAY | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 473 | Phu Van ThU | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 474 | Hoang Van Linh | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 475 | BE Van Lin | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 476 | Hoang Trung TuyEn | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 477 | Ngo Thi Bich | Female | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | Female householder with dependents |
| 478 | Ly ViEt Giap | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 479 | DiEp Van Non | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 480 | Ly Quy QuyEt | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 481 | HUa Van Thang | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 482 | Duong Van DOnG | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 483 | LOc Minh Khoa | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 484 | Ngo Van Khiu | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 485 | Nong Van Chai | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 486 | Nong ViEt Xo | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 487 | Ly Quang Thien | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 488 | HUa Van Then | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 489 | TrAn Thi Hoa | Female | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 490 | TrAn Thi Xuan | Female | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 491 | Y Doan | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 492 | Le Thi Kim Cuc | Female | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 493 | Y Rik | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 494 | Y But | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 495 | Y Rin | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 496 | Y Dram | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 497 | Y Sinh | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 498 | H ' NgOn | Female | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | Female householder with dependents |
| 499 | Nong Van Choi | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 500 | Duong Cong TU | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 501 | DO Van Khang | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 502 | Than Van SY | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 503 | Ngo Van LAu | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 504 | NguyEn NgOc Tri | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 505 | Y Rak | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 506 | Y Rak | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 507 | Y Krong AYun | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 508 | PhAm Phu | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 509 | Ha Van Thinh | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 510 | Vo NgOc Thuong | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 511 | Y DhEn | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 512 | Y Pu | Female | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | Poor household |
| 513 | Ha Thi Len | Female | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 514 | Ly Thi ThiEt | Female | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 515 | Le Xuan Ty | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 516 | Le Van Minh | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 517 | Dinh Van ThEm | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 518 | Y Brok AYun | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 519 | Y Nuat | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 520 | Y Rum | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 521 | Hoang Dinh ChAn | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 522 | NguyEn TrOnG ThO | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 523 | Y Vinh | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 524 | Y Tang | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 525 | Y Tie | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 526 | Y HOn | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 527 | Y Doan | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 528 | Y Pun | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 529 | H ' Mrang | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 530 | Y Pat | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 531 | Y Bok | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 532 | Y Gec | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 533 | Y Wang | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 534 | Y Dok | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|-----------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 535 | Y Nuat | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 536 | PhAm Van TO | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 537 | Y Bhieng Nie | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 538 | NguyEn Van DE | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 539 | H ' Ri | Female | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 540 | Y Ngam | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 541 | Y Bue AYun | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 542 | Y Rat | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 543 | LUc Van TAn | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 544 | PhAm Quang DiEn | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 545 | Luu Van U | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 546 | Phan La | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 547 | NguyEn Dinh SAu | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 548 | NguyEnthanh Tam | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 549 | NguyEn Van DU | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 550 | Ly Thi Den | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 551 | Hoang Van Phao | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 552 | H ' Noi | Female | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 553 | Y Kua | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 554 | Phan Van Thu | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 555 | Y Ngoi | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 556 | H ' Yap | Female | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 557 | Duong Cong Tri | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 558 | Hoang Van Hinh | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 559 | Luong Thi I | Female | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 560 | Y Guh | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 561 | PhAm Dinh HANh | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 562 | Y Thuon Nie | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 563 | Y Ju Krong | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 564 | PhAm Thanh Hung | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 565 | NguyEn Van Chau | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 566 | Y Ri | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 567 | Y Pruin Nie | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 568 | Y Thuan Krong | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 569 | Y Loi | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 570 | DO Van Than | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 571 | Y Ngoi | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 572 | NguyEn Xuan | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 573 | Y Bun | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 574 | H ' DiEt | Female | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 575 | Thai Van Nghia | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 576 | NguyEn DUc Nham | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 577 | NguyEn Van Nam | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 578 | NguyEn Xong | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 579 | Nong Van Thang | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 580 | Nong Van LUc | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 581 | Ly Van On | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 582 | Nong Van Mao | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 583 | Chung Van Anh | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 584 | TrAn ViEn | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 585 | Le Van Nam | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 586 | DiEp Van Tinh | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 587 | Dam Thanh Duong | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 588 | Dam Thanh Hai | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 589 | Y Hoi | Female | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 590 | NguyEn HUu | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 591 | HuYnh Van Nam | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 592 | Vo Duy Tan | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 593 | Phan Thi Loan | Female | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 594 | NguyEn Van Chi | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 595 | PhAm Dinh ChiEn | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 596 | NguyEn TAn TrU | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 597 | NguyEn TAn Bang | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 598 | HO Thi Xuan | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 599 | LUc Van NAn | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 600 | Hoang Van Co | Male | Kinh | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 601 | Y Blot Blap | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 602 | Y Jat Nie | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 603 | Y Tai Nie | Male | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 604 | H E Rica Nie | Female | E de | Ea Yong | Krong Pak | |
| 605 | Nguyen Xong Thao | Male | E de | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 606 | Nguyen Ngoc Anh | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 607 | Vu Van Thong | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 608 | Nguyen Van Lich | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 609 | Trinh Ngoc Thanh | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 610 | Hoang Thinh | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 611 | Vu Anh Mang | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 612 | Y Thiep A Drung | Male | E de | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 613 | Y Cheo Ksor | Male | E de | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 614 | Y Xoan Nie | Male | E de | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 615 | Hoan Ly | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 616 | Y Sam Ksor | Male | E de | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 617 | Y Khiem | Male | E de | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 618 | Nguyen Van Nga | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 619 | Nguyen Van Khuyen | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 620 | Nguyen Van Luong | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 621 | Nguyen Tien Sy | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 622 | nguyen viet huan | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 623 | ngo van hanh | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 624 | nguyen van han | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 625 | pham van ngoc | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 626 | bui thi huong | Female | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 627 | pham thi hong | Female | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 628 | nguyen thi lieu | Female | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 629 | chau van cuong | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 630 | nguyen van thuan | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 631 | lam sach | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 632 | nguyen van minh | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 633 | chau son lam | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 634 | hoo van sanh | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 635 | nguyen thanh dao | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 636 | nguyen thi hoa | Female | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 637 | le huy thong | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 638 | ho van sanh | Male | Kinh | Ea Drang | Ea H'leo | |
| 639 | Vo Thi Cuc | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 640 | Nguyen Thi Tung | Female | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 641 | A Drong H Tu | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 642 | Nguyen Thi Tuyet Lan | Female | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-----------|------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 643 | Phan Kim Phung | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 644 | Y Pring Kso | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 645 | Nguyen Huu Luan | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 646 | Hoang Xuan Dam | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 647 | Hoang Xuan Dam | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 648 | Nguyen Van Tien | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 649 | Nguyen Van Ngoc | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 650 | Doan Thanh Thai | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 651 | Nguyen Van Tien | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 652 | Nguyen Tien Si | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 653 | Mai Thi Thuan | Female | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | Poor household |
| 654 | Pham Duy Hoa | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 655 | Pham Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 656 | y khing a drong | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 657 | y ven a drong | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 658 | mlo y blink | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 659 | a drong y kuen | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 660 | nie h cho | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 661 | y jam nie kdam | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 662 | rmah hoang | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 663 | ksor y nghe | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 664 | ksor y nut | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 665 | kpa y glok | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 666 | a drong y sang | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 667 | a drong h chip | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 668 | a drong y nghiem | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 669 | a drong y dot | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 670 | nie y tich | Male | E de | Dlie Yang | Ea H'leo | |
| 671 | Duong Van Khoi | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 672 | PhAm Nguyen | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 673 | Duong Cang | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 674 | Hoang Xuan HONG | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 675 | NguyEn Huynh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 676 | NguyEn HUu HANh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 677 | NguyEn Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 678 | Le NgOc ViEt | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 679 | HuYnh Van HuAn | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 680 | Doan NgOc HiEn | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 681 | TrAn Van Minh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 682 | HuYnh Thi May | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 683 | Ho PhUng | Female | E de | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | Female householder with dependents |
| 684 | NguyEn Van Dinh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 685 | NguyEn Van Binh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 686 | HuYnh Thanh Ha | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 687 | TrAn NgOc Huong | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 688 | NguyEn Lang | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 689 | NguyEn Van ThiEt | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 690 | Vo Van Hung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 691 | NguyEn Thi MOT | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 692 | Phan Thi ThUy | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 693 | NguyEn Thi Bong | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 694 | TrInh Quang Trung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 695 | HuYnh NgOc Khanh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|--------------------|--------|-----------|------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 696 | TrAn ViEt Hoang | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 697 | HO Van Nho | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 698 | NguyEn HUu LuOng | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 699 | Vo Dinh Quan | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 700 | NguyEn HuOng | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 701 | Le Van Chin | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 702 | Vo DO | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 703 | TrInh Quangtrung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 704 | TrAn ViEt Hoang | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 705 | Ha Van Nho | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 706 | NguyEn HUu Luong | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 707 | PhAm NgOc Mai | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 708 | HO Cung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 709 | Phan Cuong | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 710 | Bui Dinh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 711 | Le Thanh Bien | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 712 | TrAn Vinh CAnh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 713 | TrInh Quang PhUc | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 714 | Le NgOc Ha | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 715 | TrInh Cong DE | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 716 | NguyEn Thi MuOi | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 717 | Phan Tho | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 718 | TrAn Tam | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 719 | HO Bi | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 720 | PhAm Thi TuyEt | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 721 | NguyEn Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 722 | TrInh Dung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 723 | TrAn TAn Anh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 724 | NguyEn Van ThAch | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 725 | PhAm Phu ThiEn | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 726 | Vo Minh Trung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 727 | NguyEn TruOng Chin | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 728 | Truong Van Toan | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 729 | PhAm LAi | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 730 | PhAm Thi Chin | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | Female householder with dependents |
| 731 | PhAm Minh Nha | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 732 | NguyEn Van DUc | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 733 | Le HOng DiEp | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 734 | NguyEn Nhung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 735 | NguyEn Hoang A | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 736 | NguyEn HUu Hoang | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 737 | NguyEn NgOc HiEp | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 738 | NguyEn Tang Xa | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 739 | NguyEn Cong Tai | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 740 | Phan Tho | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 741 | NguyEn Thu | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 742 | TrAn Van Dai | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 743 | Phan Thanh Son | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 744 | NguyEn Thanh TiEn | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 745 | NguyEn Thanh Hung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 746 | TrAn Van CuOng | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 747 | TrAn Van Son | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 748 | DAng Thi Van | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|---------------------|--------|-----------|------------|----------|-------------------|
| 749 | Vu Minh Huong | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 750 | Vu Trung HUu | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 751 | TrAn Van Nhan | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 752 | NguyEn Van Nhan | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 753 | Phan Van Quy | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 754 | NguyEn Thanh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 755 | HuYnh ThUc | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 756 | Le HOng ViEt | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 757 | Hoang ThAng | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 758 | Vu DUc Thuc | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 759 | Vu Trung ThiEn | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 760 | NguyEn Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 761 | Le Giang Nam | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 762 | Chau ThE Vinh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 763 | TrAn DUc ThAng | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 764 | NguyEn Thi Hoa | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 765 | NguyEn HuYnh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 766 | HuYnh Xuan Hung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 767 | HuYnh Vinh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 768 | HuYnh Van Dong | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 769 | Doan NgOc TU | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 770 | NguyEn Van Dong | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 771 | HuYnh Van HiEn | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 772 | PhAm Khanh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 773 | DAng Van TuOng | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 774 | Le TAn Dung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 775 | Le TAn DUc | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 776 | NguyEn Xuan Lam | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 777 | Chau Quang Hung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 778 | NguyEn Quang Hung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 779 | Chau Ban | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 780 | HuYnh Van Xuan | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 781 | TrAn Van Lien | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 782 | TrAn Van ChAt | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 783 | Chau Quang TuAn | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 784 | TrAn Quang Thanh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 785 | HuYnh Van Lai | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 786 | Phan Huy Ban | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 787 | Doan Nguyen | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 788 | NguyEn Ba NguyEt | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 789 | Ngo Van LOi | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 790 | NguyEn Quang TruOng | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 791 | Chau Thanh Tung | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 792 | Phan Thi | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 793 | Le Quang Tien | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 794 | Nguyen Van Cu | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 795 | Nguyen Van Nhuan | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 796 | Nguyen Coc | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 797 | Truong Sau | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 798 | Le Quang Tam | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 799 | Le Cong Cuong | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 800 | Dang Thi Muoi | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 801 | Le Xan | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 802 | Nguyen Minh Tuan | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |

| No. | Name | Gender | Ethnicity | Commune | District | Vulnerable groups |
|-----|----------------|--------|-----------|------------|----------|-------------------|
| 803 | Nguyen Thi Hoa | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 804 | Nguyen Hai | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 805 | Dao But | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 806 | Huynh Xuan Loc | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 807 | Truong Phuoc | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 808 | Le Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 809 | Tran Thi Lan | Female | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |
| 810 | Tran Hoa | Male | Kinh | Quang Tien | Cu M'Ga | |