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QUANG BINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE QUANG BINH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FINAL REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SUB-PROJECT: REPAIR AND UPGRADE PHU VINH RESERVOIR, DONG HOI CITY

Project: Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (DRSIP/WB8)



QUANG BINH, 04 - 2015

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Project: Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (DRSIP/WB8)

PROJECT OWNER REPRESENTATIVE

CONSULTANT
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ABBREVIATIONS

CPC Commune People's Committee

AH Affected Household

AP Affected People

CARB Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board

CSC Construction Supervising Consultant

DONRE Department Of Natural Resources and Environment

CPMU Central Project Management Unit

CPO Central Project Office

DARD Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

DCM Department of Construction Management

DRSIP Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project

DWR Directorate of Water Resources

EA Executive Agency

GoV Government of Vietnam

LURC Land Use Right Certificate

MOLISA Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs

NGO Non-Government Organization

RCS Replacement Cost Survey

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP Environmental Management Plan

FSL Full supply level

ICD International Cooperation Department

MARD Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MARD Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MOF Ministry of Finance

MOIT Ministry of Industry and Trade

MONRE Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

MPI Ministry of Planning and Investment

PC People's Committee

PPC Province People's Committee

PPMU Provincial Project Management Unit

SVB State Bank of Vietnam

UXO Unexploded ordnance

VAWR Vietnam Academy for Water Resources

WB World Bank

SUMMARY

- *Background:* Phu Vinh reservoir is located in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son ward, 7km far from Dong Hoi city in the West. The reservoir was built in 1992 and has not been repaired or upgraded. The catchment area of the reservoir is of 38 km², water volume of 22.364x10⁶ m³. The headwork cluster and auxiliary works of the Phu Vinh reservoir are consist of following categories:
 - *Main Dam*: It is homogeneous earth dam with the maximum height of 27.6m, length of 1776 m. Crest elevation is at + 24.2m; width of 5.0m;
 - *Left auxiliary dam*: It is homogeneous earth dam with the maximum height of 28.8m, length of 1259 m. Crest elevation is at + 25.4m; width of 6.0m;
 - **Right auxiliary dam**: It is homogeneous earth dam with the maximum height of 28.9m, length of 400 m. Crest elevation is at + 25.5m; width of 5.0m;
 - *Spillway:* Spillway width Btr = 18.0m; covered by reinforced concrete; following by a chute and energy-relief tank; $Q_{x1\%} = 380 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$
 - Water intake: reinforced concrete structure, located on the lesst side of the main dam; dimension b×h = 1.2×1.6 m. It is box sewer with regulator tower gate in upstream;
- The main purposes of upgrading and improvement safety of dam and reservoir are: (i) Ensure safety and stability of construction during operation process; (ii) Enhance flood-prevention ability for Dong Hoi city; and (iii) Supply water for 1672 ha of Agricultural land and local people in Dong Hoi city with capacity of 18,000 m3/day economic and social development of Dong Hoi city. The subproject "*Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir Quang Binh province*" was proposed for investment funded by the World Bank, under Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Project (DRSIP).
- Due to long time use, the construction has seriously degraded. The problems of erosion, water leakage recorded in the construction system of Phu Vinh reservoir are included: (i) Upstream face of main dam has been downgraded and sunken at many sections, create many concavo-convex areas and even some parts have been peeled; (ii) Downstream face is protected by grass; downstream water drain ditches are degraded and damaged at many sections; (iii) Inlets are leaked, pressured open/close motor is degraded, poses danger in operation. That is a main reason why inlets don't gain the original design water volume and don't supply enough water for irrigation areas. Concrete layers of inlet body are peeled and calcified. Therefore, it is necessary to build a new inlet; and (iv) Spill way: stream directing wall has cracked and broken, some points on concrete ramp have stripped, flip lips to emergency valve have been damaged severely. Although several facilities had been reinforced, but many items of

the work have been degraded, capability to store water is low, and unsafely during operation process may happen.

- Description of the project: The activities under the project include: (i) repair and upgrade main dam; (ii) Build a new inlet, 50 m far from the existing inlet with it's size ensuring current water supply ability; (iii) repair, upgrade and consolidate main channel by steel-enforced concrete; (iv) rehabilitate lifting system and bulk heads of spillway and (v) build a new light system on main dam top. The project has been designed and implemented in lines with environmental and social management framework (ESMF) and dam safety framework of WB, assuring to comply strictly with administrative regulations as well as criteria of Social Republic of Vietnam. The potential impacts during preparation and implementation periods of project has been assured sufficient determination, strictly supervision and management by detail plans and periodical reports submitted to management organizations.
- Environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures: The project implemented will bring in considerable benefits to local community, such as: (i) Stabilize water supply, facilitate agriculture production and improve the life of local people; (ii) Dam safety improved will be secure about the life and production of people in downstream; (iii) Improve the landscape, ecosystem and microclimate conditions of the reservoir. However, the project implementation will be results of some potential adverse impacts and risks of natural and social environment, relating to: (i) Land acquisition and clearance, (ii) construction activities, and (iii) operation of the reservoir.
- 6 Implementation of sub-project does reduce water level. A temporary dyke will be built in the dry season around the new inlet. Therefore, irrigation water is supported as normal while construct new inlet.
- Sub-project implementation will increase dam crest from +24.2m up to +25.0m because: as old design, there is not calculation for tested flood frequency, however as recommended by the World Bank and the dam safety manuals, design consulting unit calculate dam safety with tested flood frequency 0.01%, results:

$$Z_{0.01\%} = +24.8 \text{m} > Z_{dd} = +24.2 \text{m}$$

8 Therefore, dam crest is not be increased, the flood will overtopping the dam cause unsafety. When raising the dam crest from +24.2m up to +25.0m the length of dam will extend from 1776m to 1853m; breakwater wall will increase to 0.8m (height of breakwater wall remain). Thus purposes of raising of dam crest and the length of the main dam are increasing of dam safety. Do not increase normal water level and volume of Phu Vinh reservoir.

- When sub-project done, irrigation area will be rehabilitated from 1672ha up to 2825ha (up by 1153ha). If the irrigated area increased by 1153 ha, the amount of pesticide is expected to increase by nearly 3000l; fertilizer increased 173 tons (150 kg/ha). Thus it pose a risk of causing pollution of air, soil and water environment. OP/4.09 will be consider to enabled for this sub-project to mitigate these impacts. A Integrated Pest Management (Appendix A10) will be done for this sub-project.
- Detailed plan to prevent or mitigate the adverse impacts are described in Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- 100% of local communities in sub-project area are Kinh people. There is no ethnic minority HH affected by the project.
- The sub-project implementation will require acquiring permanently 6.78 ha, of which 1.21 ha land owned by 07 households in Dong Son ward and 5.57 ha land of operational unit which belongs to the extent of dam safety. There is no replaced household. The affected households will be compensated and supported sufficiently complying with resettlement policy framework (RPF), see details in RAP of the subproject. There are no grave, temple or any culture, belief, religious structures affected in the project area.
- As calculated, quantity of filling and digging soil for the construction are 18,500 m³ and 176,000 m³ respectively. Of which, amount of inlet digging soil will be reused so weathered soil and digging stone, soil for discharge is 21,881 m³. Supplement filling soil is 166,361 m³. Land mine is 2km far from spillway with exploitation quantity of 250,000 tons. Surplus excavated soil, covering plant and waste materials are dumped in disposal site area reserved of about 50,000 m³, belonging to Thuan Phong hamlet with transportation distance of 1.5 km. Construction materials are purchased from material stores in Dong Hoi city. Around 20-30 workers will be mobilized in the short time (1 month) for preparation and land clearance period. The maximum of workers will be mobilized for the intensive construction. The number of workers is 40 people for this stage. 24 set of machines and vehicles will be used for the construction including: Digging machine, Grader with the capacity of 108 CV, Concrete mixer, Concrete vibrator, Mortising slot machine, Self vibration, Tilting car, Water car, Generator.
- The project construction may arise negative impacts to natural environment (such as: increasing pollution of air, water, soil, noise, vibration, etc.) and social environment (traffic jam, social security, etc.). However, these impacts are partial, temporary with small sphere and can be prevented/minimized via:
 - Ensuring to comply with Environmental and Social management plan of project,

- Consulting with local authorities as well as local residents from project preparation period and maintain during project construction period,
- Supervising closely project's implementation.
- Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) report aims to make detail implementation plan in order to ensure natural environmental and social quality in project area. The entire process of project implementation will be closely monitored by the Provincial management unit (PMU), Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), construction supervision consultants (CSC), environmental management consultants and local communities. Monitoring process will be recorded and publicly periodically reported.
- Plan to manage and mitigate impacts during project implementation process: To minimize potential adverse impacts during project implementation period, the following measures need to be done adequately under the close, uninterrupted and open consultancy with local authority and community, especially with AH:
 - Make sure that the environmental protection criteria will be stated in contract's terms of project and make clear with the contractors.
 - Implementing mitigation measures adequately with the observation and modification suitably to actual conditions to achieve the highest minimization.
 - Supervising and monitoring closely the implementation of safety measures to ensure the mitigation measures should be sufficient and effectively implemented during project's implementation.
 - Planning and performing completely the stakeholder consultation during project's preparation and implementation.
- 17 **Responsibility:** Central Project Office (CPO) takes responsibility for supervision overall project and progress of the subproject: "**Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir Quang Binh province**", including the implementation of environmental protection measures proposed in ESMP.
- Quang Binh irrigation management and exploitation unit takes responsibility for preparing detail bids/tenders information, selecting contractor suitably, preparing contracts and ensuring effective implementation and close supervision of ESMP of project. The contractor takes responsibility implementing project as planned, periodically report to CPO. CPO will associate closely with local authority to ensure the effectiveness of stakeholder consultation and promote minimized measures effectiveness. Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Quang Binh province will bear responsibility of supervising the implementation of environmental policies as per regulated by Vietnam Government. After project completed, the operation organization will take responsibility of maintenance and periodic inspection project's works.

- 19 **Budget allocation:** Both ODA fund and Counterpart fund of Vietnam Government are used for sub-project investment. Total budget estimation is: **110,052,924,000** VND.
- 20 Budget for ESMP implementation including:
 - Implementing ESMP: 120,283,000 VND;
 - Implementing ESMoP: 191,933,000 VND
- 21 The report consists of 8 parts as follow:
 - Part 1: Project introduction
 - Part 2: Subproject description
 - Part 3: Institutional and regulation frameworks
 - Part 4: Environmental and social background
 - Part 5: Environmental and social impact assessment
 - Part 6: Alternative analysis
 - Part 7: Environmental and social management
 - Part 8: Public consultation and information disclosure

PART 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General information of the project

DRSIP is intended to improve the safety of the dams and related works, as well as the safety of people and socio-economic infrastructure of the downstream communities as defined in Decree 72 - governing the management of dam safety in Vietnam. The project will consist of the following components:

Component 1: Dam Safety Rehabilitation (Expected cost of US\$385 million)

This component will improve dam safety through physical rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, including: i) Detailed design, supervision and quality control of rehabilitation works for prioritized dams and associated infrastructure; (ii) rehabilitation works, including civil works, hydro-mechanical works and installation of hydrological and safety monitoring equipment; (iii) preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plans and Emergency Preparedness Plans.

Component 2: Dam Safety Management and Planning (Expected cost of US\$ 60 million)

This component will improve the planning and operational framework for dam management to safeguard the people and socio-economic infrastructure within downstream communities. This would include provision of support to: (i) hydrological observation network and information systems; (ii) integrated development planning and operational coordination mechanisms; (iii) regulatory and institutional support and strengthening on coordination mechanism; and (iv) capacity enhancement, basin-wide integrated dam reservoir operation plans, emergency preparedness plan. This component will support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in the implementation of technical support for national programs, completion of coordination mechanisms between ministries, local authorities and stakeholders.

Component 3: Project Management Support (Expected cost of US\$ 15 million)

- The project was implemented with the participation of three Ministries and 31 provinces. The majority of dams located in the remote mountainous areas with very difficult traffic conditions. Project duration is six years, the allocation of limited management cost is also a difficulty in implementing the project.
- The component will provide finance for the project management, monitoring and evaluation, technical assistance, procurement, auditing, information, training, equipment support in project management and implementation.

Component 4: Disaster Contingency (US\$ 0 million - no fixed allocation)

- This component will improve the response capacity of the Government in case of an emergency relating to dam failure during project implementation. In the event of an emergency, this contingency component would facilitate rapid utilization of loan proceeds by minimizing the number of processing steps and modifying fiduciary and safeguard requirements so as to support rapid implementation.
- On the basis of proposals from local, approximately 736 irrigation dams in 31 provinces have indentified for participating in the project with investment cost of about 18,700 billion dong. Approximately 400 dams with the risk from high to very high level are supported safety improvement solutions of the project. List of locals and number of dams which are repaired with priority are presented in the Appendix. Approximately 90% of the dam has a height of less than 15m or design storage of less than 3 million m3, 10% of large dams, almost embankment dam. List of dams under this component can be changed by the review, the annual risk assessment. The dams have the lowest risk would be replaced by the emergency dams in Component 4. Approximately 12 dams in 11 provinces out of 31 provinces reviewed have unsafe and highly availabile for the investment in the first year of the project.

Table 1-1 List of 12 dams proposed for implementation on the first year

No.	Dam	District	Province	Year of construction	Command area (ha)	Storage (10 ⁶ m ³)	Crest height (m)
1	Ngoi La 2	Yen Son	Tuyen Quang	1973	360	3.24	15.0
2	Ho Ban	Cam Khe	Phu Tho	1970	150	1.68	11.0
3	Dai Thang	Lac Thuy	Hoa Binh	1960	90	0.84	14.5
4	Khe Che	Dong Trieu	Quang Ninh	1986	213	12.00	12.5
5	Dong Be	Nhu Thanh	Thanh Hoa	1991	255	2.29	11.4
6	Khe Gang	Quynh Luu	Nghe An	1991	175	2.15	12.5
7	Khe San	Quynh Luu	Nghe An	1980	120	1.42	14.5
8	Phu Vinh	Dong Hoi	Quang Binh	1992	1056	22.36	24,4
9	Dap Lang	Nghia Hanh	Quang Ngai	1978	100	0.38	13.1
10	Thach Ban	Phu Cat	Binh Dinh	1978	130	0.70	12.8
11	Song Quao	Ham Thuan Bac	Binh Thuan	1998	8120	73.00	40.0
12	Da Teh	Da Huoai	Lam Dong	1993	23000	30.25	27.5

- The proposed project will be implemented over a period of six years from December 01, 2015 to December 01, 2021. The draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the first year subproject and the project Environmental Management and Social Framework (ESMF) will be ready by May 12, 2015 for disclosure. These safeguard documents need to be cleared by the Bank before the disclosure. The EIA of the subsequent years' subprojects will be prepared once the EMF has been agreed by the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) will be responsible for overall implementation and management of the project. The Central Project Office (CPO) within MARD would provide the support to all the three Ministries and responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the project. The implementation of the rehabilitation works and preparation of dam safety plans, including safeguard and fiduciary, would be decentralized to the provincial level authorities. The provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) would be lead agency at the provincial level. Provincial project management unit (PPMU) of DARD in each province will response to manage and monitor the subproject under MARD supervisor

1.2. Approaches and methodology for ESIA implementation

1.2.1. Approaches and methodology for social assessment

a) Approaches methodology

- 31 Social Impact Assessment is executed in accordance with policies and legislation of the Government and the World Bank.
- 32 SA is based on economics, finance, institutions, society and technique of project to ensure environmental and social issues is sufficiently interested in the project and location selection, the decisions relating to technology solutions.
- 33 Forecasts and quantitative or qualitative assessment of the impact can be happened by subproject. The impact need to be described by specific data. The operations of the subproject should be considered in different phases: the preparation phase; construction phase; the phase of operation and maintenance.
- Distinguish between pairs of positive- negative effect, indirect and direct impact, cumulative impact, medium- long term impact. Identifying potential impacts that may occur during the construction process; the unavoidable and irreversible impacts.
- Describe quantitatively impacts about cost and environmental benefits. Assigning economic value if possible.

b) Methodology for social assessment

- To ensure all potential impacts could be identified during project preparation, the SA was conducted through series of consultations with various project stakeholders. A particular focus was maintained on households who are potentially affected (both positively and adversely). The research techniques employed for this SA include 1) review of secondary data, 2) field observations, 3) focus groups discussions/ community meetings, 4) key informant interview, and 5) households survey (Please see Appendix B1 for how the Sampling Frame). A total of 75 respondents participated in the SA exercise for this subproject, of which 60 people in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct participated in the households survey (quantitative), and 30 people participate in focus groups discussions, community meetings, key informant interview (qualitative).
- In PART 4, we will present the results of socio-economic assessment in the subproject area, including the result of the gender analysis. In Article 7.2, we will present briefly the mitigation measures, along with the recommendations on the basis of the SA findings. Please note that a gender action plan and gender monitoring plan are presented at Appendix B4 of this ESIA), and the public health intervention plan and public consultation and communication plan were presented at Appendix B2 and Appendix B3, respectively).
- Detail of methodology for social impact assessment is in Appendix B1.

1.2.2. Approaches and methodology for environment assessment

a) Approaches methodology

Approach methodology for environmental impact assessment is the same as Social Impact Assessment, but must have a combination with SA to have a total assessment to provide mitigation measures most relevant.

b) Methodology for environment assessment

- Survey and field investigation: Consultancy Unit conducted 2 field surveys (1st phase) from 2nd 3rd March 2015 and (2nd phase) on 24th March 2015.
- *Sociological survey:* interview 60 households (affected directly and indirectly, benefit) in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son Ward, 15 local leaders in the level of commune/ ward and city.
- Statistical method: Data collection, processing and analysis: (i) the meteorological, hydrological and environmental data for many years in the project area; (ii) The reports and data on the socio-economic and gender in 3 consecutive years of Thuan Duc commune, Dong Son ward and Dong Hoi city.

- *Inherited method:* Inherit the research results of the relevant projects.
- Expert method: Consultancy unit participated and organized the meeting, the
 exposure to take comments on proposed measures to mitigate the negative
 impacts of the subproject of environmental experts, sociological experts, dam
 safety experts and gender experts.
- Analytic and synthetic method: Analyze and synthesize the impact of the project on the components of the natural environment and socio-economic at the operational area of the project.
- Rapid assessment method: Use the pollution factors of the World Health Organization (WHO) to estimate the amount of waste and pollution forecasting.
- *Comparison method:* the impacts are evaluated by comparison with the norms and standards for the quality of soil, water, noise, air and other relevant environmental standards.
- *Figure model method*: Using Figure model to calculate and forecast the average concentration of pollutants in the exhaust gas of material transports to assess the impact of pollutants on the environment.
- *Matrix method*: To compare each activity of the project with each parameter or environmental and social component (air, water, health, economic, etc.) to assess the relationship of cause-consequences of the subproject implementation.

PART 2. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Overview of sub-project

2.1.1. Subproject title

"Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir, Dong Hoi city"

2.1.2. Objectives of the subproject

- 37 The subproject "Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir, Dong Hoi city: is implemented with the following purposes:
 - Ensure safety and stability of construction during operation process;
 - Enhance flood-prevention ability for Dong Hoi city;
 - Supply water for economic and social development of Dong Hoi city.
- 38 Specific duties of the subproject include:
 - Ensure the safety and stability for construction;
 - Reduce flood for downstream area (Dong Hoi city);
 - Supply water for agricultural production: 1672 ha
 - Restore water ability to supply water for industrial and domestic demands of the City (18,000m3/day).

2.1.3. Project owner

- 39 *Project owner:* Quang Binh province Department of Agriculture and Rural development
- Implementation agency: Construction investment project management unit of Quang Binh province Department Agriculture and Rural development.
- 41 **Representative person**: Mr. Nguyen Van Tuynh Position: Vice director Address: No. 195 Tran Hung Dao, Dong Hoi city, Quang Binh province Phone number: 052 382 8352 Fax: 052 382 3361

2.1.4. Executional location

- Phu Vinh reservoir is located in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son ward, Dong Hoi city, Quang Binh district; the coordination of the subproject area is: 17'27''24 N; 106'34''31 E.
 - The West of the reservoir is covered by Annamite mountain. The center of the reservoir is a valley created from mountains running from West to East. Mountains here are sloping; the terrain in the subproject area is concavoconvex, covered by abundant vegetation with the height from 50-250m. The terrain in the subproject area is composed of terrigenous sedimentary, metamorphic rocks;

- Phu Vinh reservoir borders with the residential area of Thuan Duc commune;
- The East of Phu Vinh reservoir is about 600m -700m from Ho Chi Minh street;
- Phu vinh reservoir borders with the residential area of Dong Son ward;
- The subproject is 7km away from the West of Dong Hoi city and about 700m from the nearest residential area in North-east. There is no cultural construction or historic vestige in the subproject area.

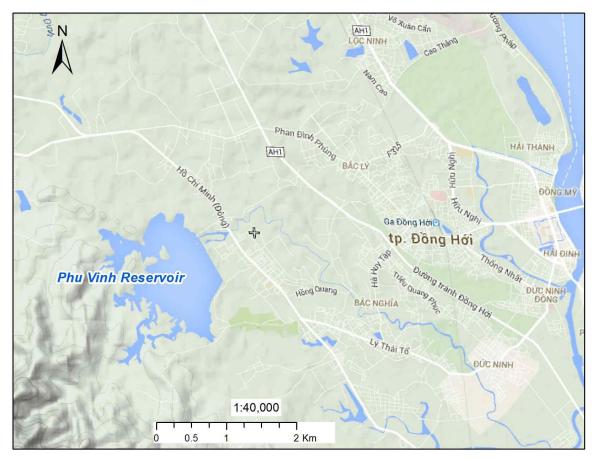


Figure 2-1 Location of Phu Vinh reservoir

Some photographs describe the status of the subproject area.





Main dam

Upstream roof of main dam





Spill way

Output of inlet





Breakwater

Main channel

Figure 2-2 Some status photographs of Phu Vinh reservoir

- Affected areas of the subproject include a part of irrigation area in the toe of dam belonging to Thuan Ha village (Thuan Duc commune), Tieu Khu 10 and Tieu Khu Con Chua (Dong Son ward).
- Benefited areas of the subproject contain Dong Hoi city and surrounding communes such as Loc Ninh, Nghia Ninh, Thuan Duc,...During the implementation process of the subproject, there is no impact on losing water for living and irrigation activities of local communities in those area.

2.1.5. Total investment

- 47 Construction cost of the subproject is sponsored by WB.
- 48 Other costs (resettlement cost, cost for survey, social-environmental consultation cost...) are reciprocal capital of Quang Binh province.

Total cost for work items of Phu Vinh reservoir is **110,052,924,000** VND (*One hundred ten billion, fifty-two million, nine hundred twenty-four dong*).

Table 2-1 Total investment cost of the subproject

No	Category	Cost (VND)
I	Construction cost	82,381,100,972
1	Main dam	63,519,447,178
2	Auxiliary dam No. 1	1,972,407,826
3	Auxiliary dam No. 2	636,881,888
4	Spill way	10,847,967,080
5	Inlets	2,829,794,000
6	Traffic roads	1,494,862,000
7	Anti-absorption grout	442,741,000
8	Operational house for main spill way	637,000,000
II	Cost for buying equipment	1,800,000,000
1	Equipment for spill way	950,000,000
2	Equipment for inlets	850,000,000
III	Compensation cost	1,239,212,539
IV	Cost for bomb clearance	700,000,000
V	Project management cost	1,387,057,925
VI	Construction investment cost	9,632,176,397
VII	Cost for environmental treatment construction	53,000,000
VIII	Cost for capacity building training	11,283,000
IX	Envirometal monitoring cost	152,395,640
X	Other cost	2,691,886,087
XI	Contingencies	10,004,811,256
	TOTAL	110,052,923,816
	ROUNDED-UP	110,052,924,000

2.1.6. Consultancy unit

- 50 Vinacontrol Environment Consultancy and Appraisal Joint Stock Company (VIECA)
- 51 List of staffs who performing subproject:

No	Full name	Education level/ Degree	Position
1	Mai Thai An	Master of Environment and Ecology	Director of VIECA (specialist of environment and irrigation)

2	Doan Man Hung	Master of Environment	Enviromental expert	
3	Nguyen Vu Kien	Engineer of Water Supply and Drainage	Specialist of Water Supply and Drainage	
4	Le Thi Thanh Hoa	Master of Environment	Specialist of Environment	
5	Nguyen Thanh Hieu	Engineer of Environment	Expert of Social	
6	Nguyen Duy Phu	Engineer of Irrigation	Expert of Gender	

2.2. The proposed scope of sub-project

2.2.1. Current status of construction

- 52 Phu Vinh reservoir built in 1992 was designed following TCVN 5060-90 without test flood. At currently, mains works of the reservoir have been seriously downgraded, in details:
 - Upstream face of main dam: Be downgraded and sunken at many sections, create many concavo-convex areas and even some parts have been peeled.
 - Downstream face is protected by sodding; downstream water drain ditches are degraded and damaged at many sections;
 - Inlets are leaked, pressured open/close motor is degraded, poses danger in operation. That is a main reason why inlets don't gain the original design water volume and don't supply enough water for irrigation areas. Concrete layers of inlet body are peeled and calcified. Therefore, it is necessary to build a new inlet.
 - Spill way: stream directing wall has cracked and broken, some points on concrete ramp have stripped, flip lips to emergency valve have been damaged severely.
- <u>Conclusion</u>: The scopes, structure of main works have not been met demands of technique. Moreover, main works have been operated for a long time. Thus, it is necessary to repair and upgrade the works in order to ensure the safety for communities in the downstream area as well as supply enough water for irrigation and daily activities of local people.

2.2.2. Main construction works of the subproject

Work items need to be repaired and upgraded including:

Table 2-2 Works need to be upgraded and repaired of Phu Vinh reservoir

	Constr uction	Current status	Upgrade/repair
1	Main dam	- Z_{dam} = +24,2 - $Z_{water-break \ wall}$ = +25,2 - $B_{dam \ face}$ = 5m - Dam face: earth road - L = 1.776m	 Keep scale and face coefficient the same as original design. Increase dam top elevation to +25 m. Increase water-break wall to +26 Expand dam top from 5m to 6m and build reinforced concrete road on the face of dam. Consolidate the upstream slope. Downstream face: remove weathered layer, and structural fill, grow grass to protect the downstream face, Build the irrigation system on dam body. L = 1.853 m.
2	Left auxiliary dam	Z_{dam} = +25.4 - $B_{dam \ face}$ = 6m - Dam face: soil road - Length: 1,259m	Keep construction scale the same as original design.
3	Right auxiliary dam	Z_{dam} = +25.5 - $B_{dam face}$ = 5m - Dam face: Soil road - Length: 400m	Keep construction scale the same as original design.

	Constr uction	Current status	Upgrade/repair
4	Spill way	_	- Increase Designed flood discharge from $Q_{x1\%} = 380 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$ to $Q_{x1\%} = 441 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$ - Test flood discharge : $Q_{x0,2\%} = 495 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ - Max flood discharge: $Q_{x0,01\%} = 579 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$ Water column on spillway: 6,49 - Machineries, lifting device have been downgraded, bulk heads broken seriously. Thus, it is necessary to repair and upgrade lifting system and the bulk heads.
5	Auxiliar y spill way	Test flood discharge:NoneMax flood discharge:None	- Test flood discharge : $Q_{x0,2\%} = 155$ m^3/s - Max flood discharge: $Q_{x0,\ 01\%} = 342$ m^3/s . At the left shoulder of dam, wide-top spillway on natural ground will be repaired to wide-top spillway consolidated by rein ford-concrete.
6	Inlets	- Type of underground inlet: Non-pressure - Qtk = 2,5 - BxH: 1,2 x 1,6 - L = 67,6 - Slope: 0,4 - Operation motor: VD20	 Construct new inlet at 50m away from the existing inlet. Qtk = 2,61 Opening BxH: 1.2 x 1.2 L = 92.2 Slope: 0 Operation motor: HZV1200-6

Table 2-3 Construction material quatity

No	Work items	Digging stone	Filling soil	Weathered soil, digging soil	Concrete M200, M250	Steel	
		(m^3)	(m^3)	(\mathbf{m}^3)	(\mathbf{m}^3)	Ton	
1	Main dam	13,052	166,434	3,525	6,523		
2	Left auxiliary dam		75	487	811		
3	Right auxiliary dam		10	4,261	1,621		
4	Auxiliary spillway				2,089	131	
5	Inlet		8,313	9,639	279	19	
6	Traffic rouds		1,161	556	384		
Total (rounded-up)		13,052	176,000	18,500	11,700	150	

Source: Project explanation of the subproject

Among those, amount of inlet digging soil will be reused so weathered soil and digging stone, soil for discharge is 21,881 m³. Supplement filling soil is 166,361 m³, equivalent to 199,600 tons.

2.2.3. Construction method

- In the process of implementing main works of the subproject, construction unit has to conduct from down to up following.
- The subproject will be conducted in dry-season. Thus, the construction phase doesn't need to decline reservoir water level, cut water for construction or reserve water during building work items of the subproject.

a) Grouting construction

- Grouting construction is a method combining between machines with handwork activities. Before building, construction unit prepares some necessary things: machineries, device, labors and clay slurry. The grouting process is complied with the order: prior upstream out rows, later rows after upstream, drilling odd holes first, next to even holes.
 - Before building, construction unit and related units have to conduct test grouts to identify grouting construction coefficients following regulations.
 - During grouting process, construction unit and environmental monitoring unit regularly note necessary contents such as injection pressure, grout depth, intake of grout, and concentration of mortar...
 - After grout, conduct to water boring holes to take and check over the grout process.

b) Upstream face construction of main dam

- Remove the whole of dry masonry on the upstream by a digging machine with the bucket capacity <1, 25 m3 combining with handworks, collect removed drymasonry on the right bank of main dam.
- Clear, refill the depressed parts of upstream face by machine and handwork methods, smooth surface of dam face, cover geotechnical and construct counter filter layers.
- Construct steel-enforced concrete frames and pave dry masonry by handwork manner. Then, conduct face- concrete by poured-in-place.
 Inlet construction.

c) Inlet construction

- Inlet is constructed in dry season, before construction, conduct to press a layer around bedding. Then. Pump out water in the bedding and conduct to dig by an excavator. Digging soil of the bedding is gathered in waste site on the right shoulder of dam, 300m away from inlet. After completion, fill clay in inlet and use the filling soil to restore dam. In the construction process, need to use a mechanical compactor with volumetric weight of <9T to avoid breaking the pipe of inlet.
- 60 Construction unit will conduct to build a bulkhead around the new inlet to ensure water enough supply during the construction of inlet.
- Before conducting a new inlet, build a bulkhead in the downstream area of the existing inlets, drain water through the existing inlet, conduct foundation excavation and drain water in the foundation of a new inlet and undertake the construction. After completion of the new inlet, drain water through the inlet as well as sealing the existing inlet.

2.2.4. Supporting construction

- Workers 'camps, material storage: estimated locations are in the left shoulder of dam with the area of 2000m²; electricity source for construction activities is from open/close machine of gate spillway. Water for daily activities of workers on construction site is supplied from dam management house. for the construction will be built in left shoulder of dam. The construction stage will use electricity from a gate operation of spill way.
- Borrow pit: 2km away from spillway. The land mine was used to supply filling soil for the dam construction dam last time and now it is reserve land source of the construction. Area of the land mine is about 7ha with estimated exploitation depth of 3.0m and exploitation deposit of 21,000 m³, equivalent to 250,000 tons (with load of 1.2 tons/m³). At currently, there are only shrub trees, feral trees...in the land mine.

- Waste site: is located in Thuan Phong village, being opposite to Thuan Duc CPC, near a land mine, 1.5km far from spillway. Land from the waste site was exploited to burn bricks in the last time. After that, there have been uncultivated parts of the site. However, the site is now used for waste site by CPC.
- According to the project explanation of the subproject, construction quantity of mains works and transportation routes of the subproject are described in the following table:

Table 2-4 Construction material quantity and transportation routes

Work items	Location	Quantity (exploitation quantity)	Transportation distance and transportation route
Land mine	- At 2 km away from spill way (Figure 2-3);	Quantity of waste land: 250,000 tonsExploitation quantity: 199,600 tons	way
Waste site	At Thuan Phong village, being opposite to Thuan Duc CPC, near a land mine (Figure 2-3).	- The area of waste land: 20,000 m ² ; - Acceptability: 50,000m ³ ; - Quantity of discharge stone, soil: 21,881 m ³ .	- The transportation route belongs to Thuan Duc commune ad Dong Son ward described in Figure 2-3 - Transportation distance is about 1.5 km.
Construction material supply source	Material supply source are in the extend of Dong Hoi city	 Concrete quantity: 12,192 m³ Paving stone quantity: 48 m³ Steel quantity: 452 tons 	Average transportation distance of 01vehicle is 15 km/time (both go and back).

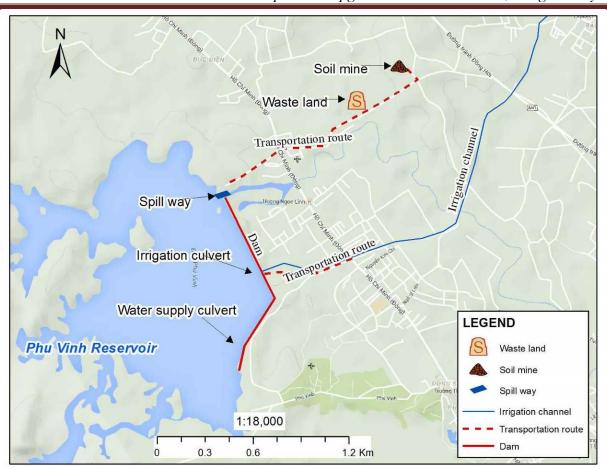


Figure 2-3 Transportation route and some supplying construction material locations

Table 2-5 List of machineries and operational status

No	Machine	Quantity	Operational status	Manufacturer	
1	Digging machine one bucket, Chain wheel with volume of 1.25m ³	4	80%	Japan	
2	Grader with the capacity of 108 CV	4	90%	Japan	
3	Concrete mixer 250-500 lit	2	70%	Korea	
4	Concrete vibrator, 1,5Kw	4	70%	Korea	
5	Mortising slot machine	2	80%	Germany	
6	Self vibration 25T	2	70%	Japan	
7	Tilting car with volume of 6T	4	70%	Korea	
8	Water car with volume of 5m ³	1	70%	Korea	
9	Generator, 8 Kw	1	80%	Japan	

2.3. The construction schedule

66 Phu Vinh reservoir mainly supplies water for 925 ha crops, so the implementation of the subproject will affect directly the efficiency and operation of the irrigation system. Thus, work items need to be conducted urgently to supply water for

irrigation activities and storage water in rainy season. The construction of the subproject is estimated to implement for 01 year.

Table 2-6 The progress of repairing and upgrading Phu Vinh reservoir

No	Work items	Year 1		Year 2												
110	WOLK ITEMS		11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Preparation															
2	Transportation route															
3	Cofferdam															
4	Inlet															
5	Consolidation upstream dam face															
6	Anti-absorption grout															
7	Repairing the valve of spillway															
8	Top of main dam and water-break wall															
9	Downstream dam face														·	

Source: The project explanation of subproject: "Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir"

PART 3. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1. Applicable National Law and Regulations

3.1.1. Legal Framework on Environmental impact assessment

- 67 Law on environmental protection no.55/2014/QH13, on Regulating Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Protection Commitment. Environmental report should be carried out simultaneously with the establishment of investment projects (Feasibility study report). Requesting time for EA report making, delivery and appraisal are specified in section no.2 of Article no.13 of Decree no.21/2011/ND-CP. Environmental screening steps (typical environmental assessment to the project) should be done in accordance with the list of projects type in Annex 2 of the Decree no.18/2015/ND-CP.
- 68 Environmental impact assessment (EIA). In chapter 4 of Decree no.18/2015/ND-CP on date 14/02/2015, from the article 12 to article 17 were specified in the formulation, evaluation and approval of environmental impact assessment reports, the implementation of projects and the designed mitigation measures to protect environment before and after a project officially operation. In the article 12 of this Decree also regards on environmental impact assessment process to the project implementation, the project owner have to organise meetings to public consultants, such as Provincial People's Committees, local authority (Commune People's Committees level- CPC), affected (direct or indirect) people or committees in the local by the project implementation, mandatory; analysis the feedbacks, comments obtained from the affected groups, and consider advantage or disadvantage the impacts of the project to community and to design the mitigation measures to reduce the negative impacts on natural environment, biodiversity, community. According to the annex no.2 of the Decree, the project has to make EIA if the reservoir capacity is of 100,000m³ or more.
- 69 Environmental protection plan. Chapter 5 of Decree no.18/2015/ND-CP on date 02/14/2015, from Articles no. 18 and no.19 and the Annex II of this Decree defined that a new project implementation, or scale extension, increasing capacity have to identify the affecting objects and have to make a plan of environmental protection.

3.1.2. Dam safety regulations

Decree no. 72 /NĐ-CP on date 07/05/2007 of the government of Vietnam on dam safety management. According to the decree, a big dam is the dam with the height calculating from the floor face to the top of the dam equal to or greater than 15 meters or dam of water reservoirs with the scale of capacity equal to or greater than 3,000,000

m³ (three million cubic meters). Small dam is the dam with the height calculating from the floor face to the top of the dam smaller than 15 meters. Dam owners are organizations and individuals owning dams to harness the benefits of water reservoirs or assigned to manage, operate and harness water reservoirs by the competent state agencies. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development takes responsibility before the Government for the implementation of state management of dam safety. The Ministry of Industry presides over and coordinates with ministries, branches and relative localities to appraise, approve or submit to the Prime Minister for approval of the process of operating hydropower reservoirs. The provincial-level People's Committees implement its state management on dam safety in the areas.

3.1.3. Land acquisition by the State and Resettlement policies

Land Law no. 45/2013/QH13, effected on 07.01.2014, this law prescribes the regime of land ownership, powers and responsibilities of the State in representing the entire-people owner of land and uniformly managing land, the regime of land management and use, the rights and obligations of land users involving land in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The law also gives the guidance on Land acquisition, recovery and compensation, resettlement and the requirement to ensure safety of dam corridor and reservoir, irrigation works, etc

3.2. World Bank Safeguards Policies Trigged

Beside decision-making process of the Government of Vietnam, the ESIA report of "Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir, Dong Hoi city" subproject also has to comply with World Bank (WB) safeguard policies on the environment and society in order to ensure that social and environmental aspects are paid fully attention during selecting the subproject, locations and decisions on technological solutions. The policies applied for this subproject include:

Policy	Objectives					
OP/BP 4.01 – Environmental	• To ensure the environmental and social sustainability for investment projects;					
Impacts Assessment	• To provide decision makers with information on potential environmental and social impacts related to the subproject;					
	• To enhance the transparency and participation of affected communities into the decision making process					
OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement	• To ensure that the following policies will be applied: (a) Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and impacts on economic activities, including loss of livelihoods; (b) Provide transparent compensation procedures during involuntary land acquisition and other assets; (c) Provide sufficient investment resources to facilitate resettlement people to benefits from project (implemented through the Resettlement Action Plan); (d) Restore and improve the living standards of living people affected by the project; and (e) Conduct fully, timely, and effectively compensation at replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. The development of Resettlement Plan and mitigation measures must be carried out based on consultation with affected populations and by participatory approaches.					
OP/BP 4.37 – Safety of Dams	• To ensure that the safety of dams is adequately reviewed, especially for large/high risk dams. The policy is applied for news dams, existing dams and dams under construction which sponsored by WB for building work items.					

PART 4. ENVIRONMENT AND SOSIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SUBPROJECT AREA

4.1. Physical condition

4.1.1. Natural conditions

4.1.1.1 Topography

- In general, terrain of Phu Vinh reservoir is narrow and lower from the West to the East. The west is the East side of Annamite Range with series of mountains exceeding 1,000 meters. Towards the East, terrain is gradually lower, but slope is high because of small width. Hills and mountains extending with many branches near the sea, which narrow large area of the coastal plain.
- Phu Vinh River is formed from the upstream creek which is high steep and meandering. The extended and narrow complex changes along the flow. Survey results show that topography of Phu Vinh River near the reservoir is narrow with small slope. Two side of mean dam are two hills which shape bowl. Elevation surround is from +8.0 to +40.2m.

4.1.1.2 Hydrogeological

a) Geology

75 Geological characteristics around main dam area is described as follows:

* Land.

- 76 The background geological structure of the dam includes:
 - The 4th floor sedimentary:
 - Soil levels originate from Pluvial (flood): Mainly composed of sand mixed with gravel & sandy gravel. They appear at the bed of streams.
 During the construction of this reservoir, of this class was completely removed;
 - Soil levels originate aQ: Mostly clay mixed with sandy loam. This layer appears from the right bank of Phu Vinh stream to the right toe of dam. Thickness of this layer is large (from 6.0 24 m);
 - This layer originates dQ + EQ (undivided): These classes appear in 2 dam's shoulders. Thickness of this layer range from 2.0 4.5 m.
 - Original Stone: Stone in the area is in Devonian age, Eipely rank (D2e), Annamite Range. The main component is alternate layer of powder-clay and quartz vessels. Thickness of weathered layer is large and not uniformity (thickness of weathered layer is from a few meters to 15 m).

❖ Body of dam

Body of dam is made from homogeneous soil (clay with little stones), was exploited in the reservoir area with the average design density is 1.68T/m³.

❖ Geological characteristics of dam at the survey locations.

- Based on results of drilling, drop water into boreholes and experiments to determine the physical and mechanical of soil at two survey locations show:
- Filling soil of dam: From the surface of dam body to the depth 20.9 m is clay to clay with a little gravel; color is gray and pale yellow; tightly structured; semi-hard to hard state. The depth from 16.0 18.0 m appears rock and rubble rock which was left from the last construction.

b) Hydrogeological

- Surveying of 2 drilled holes gave some following results: when water levels of the reservoir are +20.76; level of saturate line is +19.79 in the drilled holes.
- Water exists in the unconsolidated sediments of Neocene and Quaternary and distribution limitedly in the study area. Water exists and moves in the holes of rocks, sand, and gravel. Aquifer distributed very limited, mainly in the alluvial, extended terrain along the flow of the river. Thickness of aquifer is small. Mainly component is bicarbonate sodium calcium. Because of the limited distribution, thin, and usually dry in the dry season, therefore, groundwater only meets requirement of small scale (family or family groups).
- Composition of the material is alternately, distributed complex which mainly is sandy, salty sand, sandy clay, sand and gravel, clay. Water capacity depends on these characteristics, rich water in raw grain, and poor water in the fine-grain.

4.1.1.3 Meteorological, hydrological

a) Meteorological

80 Sub-project is located in the tropical monsoon climate area. Every year, there are two separated season: dry season and rainy season. Meteorological and hydrological conditions are calculated based on collection results within 05 consecutive years.

81 Wind

- The study area has two prevailing wind regimes: southwest and northeast monsoon. Wind regime from May to August is mainly dry Southwest winds; from October to March of next year is northeast monsoon.

82 Temperature

The average annual temperature in the project area is 24.6 °C, the highest is around 28.1 °C and the lowest is about 22.0 °C. The highest temperature of Dong Hoi station is in months: VI, VII and VIII; the lowest one in months: XII, I and II.

83 Sun, radiation

- The average number of hours of sunshine in the area is 1794 hours; an average is 5 hours per day. The month with the highest number of sunshine hours is from V – VIII; the lowest one is from XI – XII.

84 Humidity

- The relative Humidity in Dong Hoi station is relatively high. The average humidity is 83%. The difference in humidity between the months of the year was not great. The month with the highest humidity is in I, II and III; the lowest one is in VI.

85 Rainfall

- Rainy season is from September to November, accounting for 80% of the total annual rainfall; therefore, it is often caused widespread flooding. The average annual rainfall is 2,100 mm. The number of rainy days is 152 days/year. The dry season is from December to August, coinciding with the baking sun weather and Southwest wind (dry and hot); evaporation in this period is large (960 - 1.200mm / year) because frequent droughts, sand-filled fields and land residential.

b) Hydrological

- Phu Vinh reservoir located on the Phu Vinh River which originates from the Annamite Mountains and flow into a tributary of Cau Rao River at Duc Ninh commune before run into Nhat Le River at Dong Hoi market. Terrain of this area is complex, change from mountainous terrain to plain terrain by narrow band terrain. River shape meandering, whole catchment area is about 60km^2 . Flood flows on the river account most of water in the year, so the flood flow is an important characteristic of the hydrological regime of this basin.
- Water in the reservoir is taken from Phu Vinh River under 2 seasons, corresponding to the rainy and dry seasons. During the rainy season, the water concentration is very fast, but not prolonged due to the good drainage. Flood season focused on the September to December and accounts for 60-80% of the total annual flow. During the dry season, many rivers are shallow stream. Rainfall and small flood in dry season account for 1.72 to 5.75% of the total annual flow.

88 Transition from dry season to rainy season, rainfall is approximately 100-300mm. Dry season flows accounted for 21-39% of the total annual rainfall. The total amount of minimum 3 months accounts for 4-6% of the total annual flow. The exploitation ability of surface water in this area is mainly in Phu Vinh reservoirs and channels.

Table 4-1 Annual flow following design frequency ò Phu Vinh reservoir

Statistical	charac		Q _{p%}		
Q_0	Cv	Cs	85%	89,1%	90%
1.63	0.3	0.6	1.11	1.04	1.02

Table 4-2 Distribution of annual flow with frequency of 89.1%

	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	TB
Q89.1%	3.57	2.62	2.74	1.22	0.56	0.40	0.28	0.16	0.23	0.47	0.09	0.09	1.04

4.1.2. Water environment

a) Surface water environment

Major surface water supply sources for the sub-project area are from Phu Vinh reservoir. Its capacity is 22.36 million m³; the main task of this reservoir is support irrigation water for 1672 ha crops and domestic water for 30,000 households living in Dong Hoi City.

Table 4-3 Statistics for quantity of water inflow and using water each month at Phu Vinh reservoir

Unit: $W(10^6 m^3)$

Month	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Inflow	9.26	7.03	7.11	3.28	1.52	0.98	0.75	0.43	0.64	1.23	0.25	0.25	32.72
Using water	0.80	0.82	0.80	2.28	1.45	1.59	2.05	2.06	3.02	4.53	5.13	2.39	26.91

- 90 Surface water environment assessment:
 - Indicators: pH, BOD₅, COD, DO, TSS, P total, N total, Coliform.
 - Surface water sample locations: Observation samples was taken at the following points:

Table 4-4 Monitoring locations of surface water environment

No	Monitoring locations	Symbol	Coordination VN2000			
No	within ing locations	Symbol	X (m)	X (m)		
1	600m behind spillway	NM1	558,827	1,931,561		
2	Near domestic inlet	NM2	558,512	1,930,538		
3	Main canal, 600m away from inlet (Dong Son precinct)	NM3	559,049	1,931,029		

91 **Result analysis:** status of surface water environment was evaluated based on the results of field quickly assessment and analysis in the laboratory.

Table 4-5 Monitoring result of status surface water quality

No	Indicator	Unit	NM1	NM2	NM3	National Standard Regulation 08:2008/BTNMT (B1)
1	pН	-	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.5-9
2	BOD ₅	mg/l	9	9	8	15
3	COD	mg/l	17.5	15.0	13.5	30
4	DO	mg/l	6.5	5.0	6.3	≥4
5	TSS	mg/l	25.5	23.0	24.5	50
6	P Total	mg/l	0.15	0.2	0.1	0.3
7	N Total	mg/l	3.5	3.2	2.1	10
8	Coliform	MPN/ 100ml	1,350	1,550	1,256	7,500

Source: VIECA (sampling and analysis on March - 2015) – Appendix A6.

Note: QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT: National Standard Regulations on surface water quality

Comments and reviews: The comparison results between surface water quality and National Standard Regulation 08-2008/BTNMT column B1 show that: At the time of sampling, all environmental indicators are smaller than the corresponding standard many times. Thus, surface water quality in this area is not polluted.

b) Groundwater environment

- According to the survey of 60 households in the sub-project area, there are 32 households using groundwater for living and irrigation in the garden. Because the sub-project area is near Phu Vinh reservoir with a volume of 22 million m³; full supply level is +22m, therefore, it make groundwater reserve is stable. The lack of groundwater has never happened in this region.
- 94 Groundwater environment assessment:
 - Indicators: pH, DO, TSS, Level of hardness (CaCO₃), NH₄, Coliform.

- Sample locations: Groundwater samples were collected from the nearest residential area. Monitoring points are given in the following Table

Table 4-6 Monitoring locations of groundwater environment

No	Monitoring locations	Symbol	Coordination VN2000		
110	Monitoring locations	Symbol	X (m)	X (m)	
1	Tong Van Binh house, Thuan Phong village, Thuan Duc commune, 600m behind spillway	NN1	558,749	1,931,675	
2	Nguyen Van Dung house, Con Chua village, Dong Son precinct, 600m behind irrigation culvert	NN2	559,176	1,930,948	

95 **Result analysis:** groundwater quality is shown in the following table:

Table 4-7 Monitoring result of status groundwater quality

No	Indicator	Unit	NN1	NN2	National Standard Regulation 09:2008/BTNMT
1	pН	-	6.3	7.0	5.5-8.5
2	DO	mg/l	5.5	5.8	-
3	TSS	mg/l	35	40	1500
4	Level of hardness	mg/l	62	76	500
5	NH4	mg/l	6.8	7.5	10
6	Coliform	MPN/100ml	KPH	KPH	3

Source: VIECA (sampling and analysis on March - 2015) – Appendix A6.

Note: QCVN 09:2008/BTNMT - National Standard Regulations on groundwater quality.

Comments and reviews: The analysed results indicate that all of the indicators for groundwater quality in the sub-project area are all lower than the permitted standard and no polluted.

4.1.3. Air environment

- Propert accesses air environment base on: Air quality and noise.
- 98 Air environment assessment:
 - Monitoring indicators include: Wind direction, wind speed, dust total, concentration of NO₂, SO₂ and CO.
 - Method and device: measured and sampled continuously for a day. The method of sampling, monitoring measurement and analysis in accordance with current Vietnam Standard Regulations.

99 Noise:

- Noise measurement: Observe equivalent noise Leq and medium noise L10, L90 (dBA).
- Sampling location: Conducting at locations on the headwork of Phu Vinh reservoir. These are sensitive and typically positions which describe air environment of sub-project area. Sampling locations are shown in the following table:

Table 4-8 Monitoring locations of air environment and noise

No	Monitoring locations	Symbol	Coordination VN2000		
110	Withintoning locations	Symbol	X (m)	X (m)	
1	On the transportation route, 600m behind spillway.	KK1	558,666	1,931,641	
2	On the transportation route, 600m behind irrigation culvert.	KK2	559,111	1,931,029	
3	On the main dam, near irrigation culvert	KK3	558,685	1,930,987	
4	Residential area, 600m behind main dam	KK4	558,899	1,931,284	
5	Borrow pit	KK5	559,525	1,932,239	

100 **Result analysis**: result of status air quality and noise are shown in the Table below:

Table 4-9 Monitoring result of status air quality and noise

No	Indicator	Unit	KK1	KK2	KK3	KK4	KK5	National Standard Regulation 05:2013/BTNMT
Ι	Meteorology							
1	Win direction		N	N	N	N	N	-
2	Win speed	m/s	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	-
II	Air quality							
3	SO_2	μg/m ³	16.5	17.3	18.5	22.2	25.4	350
4	NO ₂	μg/m ³	13.5	14.6	13.7	21.5	23.2	200
5	CO	μg/m ³	5156	9180	8220	5765	5275	30,000
6	TSP Dust	μg/m ³	15.7	18.3	19.8	17.0	16.1	300
III	Noise	•						
7	Leq	dBA	52.3	54.3	51.4	47.0	49.6	70 [*]

Source: VIECA (sampling and analysis on March - 2015) – Appendix A6.

<u>Note</u>: - QCVN 05:2013/BTNMT: National Standard Regulations on ambient air quality. *: QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT: National Standard Regulations on Noise 101 *Comments and reviews*: Overall, air quality around Phu Vinh reservoir is clean and unpolluted; concentration of CO, NO₂, SO₂ and dust lower than the permitted standard many times.

4.1.4. Soil environment

There are two soil system in Dong Hoi city: alluvial in plain and feralit in mountain region with 15 categories of land belonging to 04 different groups: (i) Sandy soil; (ii) Salinity soil; (iii) Alluvial soils; and (iv) Yellow-red soil which is mainly soil in the sub-project area.

103 Soil environment assessment:

- Indicators: Pb, Cd, Zn, Cu, As
- Sample location: The soil samples were taken at the same time with taken groundwater sampling, the location of monitoring points are shown in the following Table:

Table 4-10 Monitoring locations of soil environment

No	Monitoring locations	Symbol	Coordination VN2000			
	Monitoring locations	Symbol	X (m)	Y(m)		
1	600m behind spillway	D1	558,672	1,931,788		
2	600m behind irrigation culvert	D2	559,086	1,930,913		

104 **Result analysis:** result of status soil quality and noise are shown in the Table below.

Table 4-11 Monitoring result of status soil quality

No	Indicator	Unit	D1	D2	National Standard Regulation 03:2008/BTNMT
1	Cd	mg/kg	0.005	0.015	2
2	Pb	mg/kg	0.05	0.075	100
3	Cu	mg/kg	0.01	0.03	70
4	Zn	mg/kg	25	20	200
5	As	mg/kg	KPH	KPH	12

Source: VIECA (sampling and analysis on March - 2015) - Appendix A6.

Note: QCVN 03:2008/BTNMT - National technical regulation on the allowable limits of heavy metals in the soils.

105 *Comments and reviews*: Concentrations of heavy metals in soils in sub-project area is rated at a low level compared with the National technical regulation on the allowable limits of heavy metals in the soils.

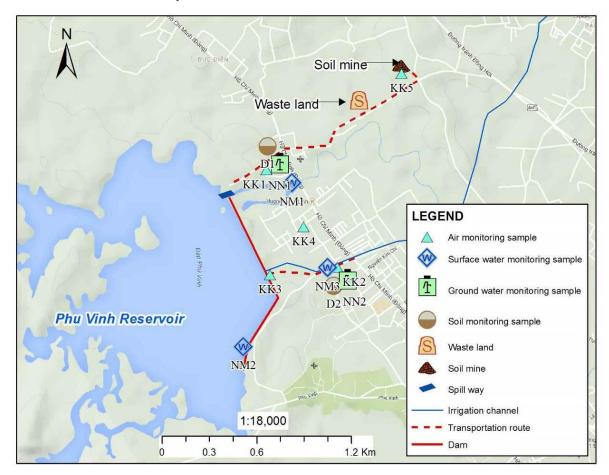


Figure 4-1 Mapping locations of status monitoring of air, water and soil

4.2. Biological environment

4.2.1. Flora

106 Vegetation around the Phu Vinh reservoir is divided into two distinct areas:

- From the dam to the Ho Chi Minh Road: This is residential area, thus most of plants are fruit trees and perennials such as acacia, and eucalyptus ... This is the main area affected by the implementation of the sub-project.
- The upstream of Phu Vinh reservoir: within 20km near the reservoir is perennial land. Furthermore is protection forest with an area about 6749 ha and diversity of species: 138 families, 401 genera and 640 species. There are many kinds of precious wood such as ironwood, mahogany, ebony, and various types of bamboo and other plant. This is a protected area and is not affected by the implementation of the sub-project.

4.2.2. Fauna

Wild animal: live in upstream of Phu Vinh reservoir and far away from there about 30km. There are many species of wildlife such as Ha Tinh langur, Sao La, white-tailed lophura, imperial pheasant, pheasant and, ...

108 Feed animal: mainly is cattle, pigs, chickens, ducks...

4.3. Socio-economic and cultural characteristics

4.3.1. General feature

***** Economic feature

In 2014, the economic situation in the locality is also remained and developed. In Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct, handicraft, trade and services occupies a large proportion in the economic structure. In 2014, the per capita income was 17.5 million/ year, increasing by 1.5 million/ person/ year compared with in 2013. Meanwhile, the per capita income in Dong Son precinct is 22 million/ year, increasing by 2 million/ person compared with in 2013.

In recent years, the economy in Thuan Duc commune developing towards increasing the proportion of the handicraft, trade and services; reducing the proportion of agricultural production. Meanwhile, the economy in Dong Son precinct tends to gradually increase the proportion of the handicraft, trade, services and agricultural production.

***** Infrastructure

- Transportation: In recent years, the roads in Thuan Duc and Dong Son were concreted, thus people could travel easily.
- Electricity: At the sub-project area, 100% of households use the national grid. Electricity is enough to supply for all resident demand. At the dam, there is electrical system of clean water firm and electrical systems to control the lifting crane on the spillway.

4.3.2. Features of AHs

4.3.2.1 Demographic

According to the survey results on economic - social in 2014, population of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct as follows:

Table 4-12 Population status of the subproject area in 2014

	Thuan Duc commune	Dong Son precinct
Population (people)	4,758	9,353
Population density (person/km ²)	89	476
Number of household	1125	2533
Rate of natural population growth (°/ _{oo})	11.76	10.08
Male/Female ratio (%)	100.2	101.0

Source: result of Socio-economic survey

- A household survey was conducted in March, 2015 with a sample size of 60 households (equivalent to 263 people). Therefore, average household size in the subproject area is 4.38 persons which is higher than the average household size of Dong Hoi city (3.5 persons) (*Quang Binh statistical yearbook, 2013*). For households affected directly by the subproject (24 households-106 individuals), the size is 4.4 individuals, being equal to that of the sample.
- In term of head of households by sex, average size of households headed by males is higher than female-headed households (4.5 people as against 4.2 people).
- The result of the average household size survey in the subproject area shows that: the majority of the sample have from 3 to 5 people (accounts for 76.67%), 18.33% of asked households have between 6 and 8 individuals, some households of the sample have 1-2 people (3.33%). Only 01 household in the sample have over 9 people (1.67%).
- Numbers of individuals in households headed by males are higher than that in female-headed households. In the sample, the proportion of male-headed households having from 3 to 5 people is higher than in households headed by females (56.67% as against 20.00%).

4.3.2.2 Occupation

The results of occupation investigation of 60 households (263 people) in the survey area are described in the following table:

Table 4-13 Main occupation of the affected households

No.	Occupation	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	133	50.5
2	Trade and service	12	4.6
3	State officials	3	1.1
4	Student	67	25.5
5	Worker	12	4.6
6	Military	2	0.8
7	Housewifery	5	1.9
8	Hired labor	22	8.4
9	Unemployment	3	1.1
10	Children	4	1.5
	Total	263	100

Source: Survey data in March 2015

117 The above table showed that the agriculture, forestry and fishery is the most popular occupation of the people in the survey area. Therefore, after the implementation of the subproject, irrigation water will be provided sufficiently to develop the local economy.

4.3.2.3 Income and living standards

a) Income levels

According the results of investigating households in the subproject, most of sampled households have average income from 1 to 3 million VND per person/month (33/60 household-equivalent with 55%), there are 18 asked households (30%) having income between 3 and 5 million VND per person/month. Only 09 households of the respondents have the average income over 5 million VND per person/month.

Table 4-14: Monthly average income of the affected households

No.	Income (million VND)	Number of households (household)	Percentage (%)
1	1 - 3 million VND	33	55
2	3 - 5 million VND	18	30
3	>5 million VND	9	15
4	Total	60	100

Source: Survey data in March 2015

b) Self-evaluation of living standards

- 119 There are 55/60 people give answers on their living standards. There are 43 households (78.19%) self-rated as medium; 6 households self-rated as well-off; 3 households still are poor. There are 6 of poor and primary- poor households are not affected by land acquisition and property on land due to the implementation of subproject.
- 120 The results of living standard assessment of households are summarized in the following table:

Table 4-15: Living standards of surveyed households

Content	Self-evaluation					
	Wealthy	Medium	Primary poor*	Poor		
Number of households	6	43	3	3	55	
Percentage (%)	10.91	78.19	5.45	5.45	100	

Source: Survey data in March 2015

*: households in danger of falling into poverty – according to Decision No. 092011/QD-TTg

4.3.2.4 *Education*

- The survey results show that: in Thuan Duc commune, there are 01 primary school and 01 secondary school; in Dong Son precinct, there are 02 primary schools, 02 secondary schools and 01 high school. The equipment is supplied completely to service for teaching and learning. 100% of people in the subproject area are literate. In the recent years, the quality of teaching and learning is increasingly enhanced and improved.
- The interview results of education level of 60 households show that: 57.41% of people graduated secondary school (151/263 people); 14.45% of people finished primary school (38/263 people). The proportion of people graduating college and university was 10.65% (28/263 people) and 4.56% of children under 6 years (12/263 people).

Table 4-16: Education levels

No.	Content	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	Primary school	38	14.45
2	Secondary school	151	57.41
3	High school	34	12.93
4	College, university	28	10.65
5	No school ever	12	4.56
	Total	263	100

Source: Survey data in March 2015

The percentage of drop-out children in 6-18 age group in the subproject is not significant (under 1%). There are 01 children belonging to the group in the polled people. The main reason why they stop their education that they have not enough ability to learn higher, some children have to leave school to earn living.

4.3.2.5 Water supply source

- Living water supply source: The majority of asked households use drilling well/dugging well for their living activities (53.33%); 25% of the sample access tap water. The percentage of respondents use storm water for their daily activities is 11.67%. the remaining households use pond, reservoir, river water to wash or cook (accounts 10%).
- In general, the result of survey shows that the quality of living water in the subproject is relatively clean. However, number of households being accessed clean water are limited due to the scattered distribution of population in the subproject area leading to the fact that it is difficult to supply clean water for people here. Moreover, cost of clean water supply is still expensive so low-income groups don't have enough money to use tap water.

4.3.2.6 Energy use status of the surveyed households

Lighting energy

126 The survey result shows that 100% households in the subproject area use electricity from national grid.

* Cooking fuel

The majority of households in the sample as well as in the subproject area use gas to cook meals and use electricity to cook rice. The result of the survey indicates that over 56.67% of the polled households use gas to cook their meals (34 households), the proportion using electricity for the activity is 25% (15/60 households). Only 02 households use straw/tree leaves to cook their meals.

By locality, the share of households using gas in cooking activities in Dong Son ward is higher than that in Thuan Duc commune (33.33% and 23.33% respectively). At currently, there are still some households in Thuan Duc commune cooking meals by straw (2/60 households).

129 The result of cooking fuel use is described in the following table:

Table 4-17: Type of cooking fuels

Type of fuel	Firewood	Coal	Gas	Straw, tree leaves	Electricity	Other	Total
Rate (%)	10	3.33	56.67	3.33	25	1.67	100
Number of households (household)	6	2	34	2	15	1	N=60

Source: Survey data in March 2015

4.3.2.7 Living facilities

130 In recent years, economic condition of households in the subproject has been gradually improved. Thus, living facilities of surveyed households have been increasingly rich. The majority of those sampled own television and electricity fan. There are only some households using an air conditioner and a water heater. The results of accessing living facilities are indicated in the following table:

Table 4-18: The situation of the sample using living facilities

Number of households	Rate (%)
58	96.67
8	13.33
38	63.33
32	53.33
27	45
59	98.33
15	25
3	5
15	25
12	20
	58 8 38 32 27 59 15 3

Source: Survey data in March 2015

4.3.2.8 Health and access to health services

a) Facilities

Facilities in the subproject area are shown in the following table. Facilities as well as people meet the requirements of health care for the people.

Table 4-19: Facilities in the subproject area

	Clinic	Medical station	Employer (people)
Thuan Duc commune	-	01	4
Dong Son precinct	01	01	8

b) Health problems

According to the health survey, there is no person in the sample being a serious disease in the last 12 months. There are 26 cases being health problems The main reason of health issues is the surprising change of the weather and unsafe foods. Most of the people asked buy self-medicine or go to a local medical service unit to treat their diseases. Some high-income households often go to for a medical examination at a district/town hospital. The result of health issues of the households polled is described in the following table:

Table 4-20: The result of health issues of the sample

Health problems	Number of cases (n)
Cold/flu	12
Respiratory diseases	7
Malaria	0
Diarrhea	1
Hepatitis	1
Food poisoning	2
Accidents	2
Total	26

Source: Survey data in March 2015

c) The knowledge of people asked about HIV/AIDS disease

In recent years, thanks to the development of mass media, most of local people know the disease. There are 53/60 people give answers about information of HIV/AIDS disease. The majority of people polled know the disease through television (55%- 33 households), 18.87% of the sample know HIV/AIDS disease through

newspaper/radio/internet, 05 others through Ministry of Health. The result of HIV/AIDS disease information source is indicated in the following table:

Table 4-21: Information source of HIV/AIDS disease of surveyed households

Source	Newspaper/radio /internet	Television	Ministry of Health	Public meeting	Other	Total
Rate (%)	18.87	62.27	9.43	0	9.43	100
Number of households	10	33	5	0	5	53

Source: Survey data in March, 2015

4.3.2.9 Ethnic minority groups

134 100% of people living in the project area are Kinh, there is no ethnic minority people living in the project area.

4.3.2.10 Communication on the project

Communication is one of the critical issues affecting the project success. An assessment on the project communication will contribute to the development of communication strategies, provided information and capacity building for people in the project area. Most representatives of households (household heads) are knowledgeable about the project implementation. Such good source of information is mainly disclosed in village meetings (54.17%), hearing from CPC officials (33.33%) and hearing from other people (12.5%). No available sources of radio, newspapers, TV.

4.4. Gender features

a) Labour arrangement

- The proportion of female heads of households are now in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct was 14.5% and 12.5% respectively. Results of the survey also show that the sex ratio in the region is balanced relatively (101 men/ 100 women in 2014). The proportion of female participating in labor is about 63.5%. Women in the subproject area mainly active in the field of agriculture, free trade and housework.
- Results of the survey of 60 households in the project area include the affected households and benefit households show that: income of males are more than females (male 60%, female 40%) and having land use rights corresponding to the head (male 70%, female 30%). This difference shows that women have an important role in the household economy while 70% of women manage family economic and decision making of women is respected.

The role of women in the region are assigned specific: family care, childbirth, economic management, in addition they also develop their income by plant fruit tree, trade and manufacturing. The hard work is done by men and they keep the economic key of households. Results of the survey of 60 households in the subproject area about division of labor is described in the following table:

Table 4-22: Labour arrangement in the family

Participation in	Percentage (%)					
family activities	Both	Male	Female			
Childcare	92	0	8			
House cleaning	77	5	18			
Cooking/ housework	75	3	22			

Source: Survey data in March 2015

b) Education

In recent years, in the subproject area particularly and Dong Hoi city generally, the sex ratio in the education is balanced relatively, female students accounted for nearly half of all levels of education (47.5%). Both men and women have equal rights in the access to education services. 100% of the population in the subproject area are literate.

c) Health

Recently, the infrastructure conditions as well as the professional qualifications of the local physician has been enhanced and improved, so the mortality rate of children and mothers was significantly reduced. In the last 3 years, no deaths of children and mothers. Health stations at communes/ precincts regularly organize health care for women.

d) Participation in social organizations

- 141 The participation of women in social organizations is evaluated based on the summary of the situation of civil servants, specialized and non-specialized staffs in the project area.
- In general, women have an important role in their household and government organizations, the proportion of women in the People's Assembly in Thuan Duc and Dong Son accounted for 38%, many women take leadership positions in organizations, governments (Famer's Union, Women's Union, Youth Union, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Inner Elderly Society, Agriculture Extension Union), gender equality is taken seriously not discriminate, women are always been priority for social services: health, education, agriculture, development family economics, etc.

e) Participation in community activities

The division of labor by gender in the project area is quite obvious. Although, all the activities have the participation of women and men but in each sector, there are several assignments. In the field of agricultural production, the main tasks of male include: working the land, transportation; and the main tasks of women are family care and husbandry. The division of labor in the subproject area is not different with the researches and analysis of the division of labor by gender in Vietnam today: Women engaged in the production, reproduction and care activities while men are mainly engaged in production activities.

Besides, women have begun to participate more actively in community activities such as meetings, training sessions on farming techniques or health care. However, the participation rates is also low. With community activities such as community meetings, training on production and activity of political organizations, the participation rates of both husband and wife are over 50%; the participation rate of men in the remaining works also higher than women (8% community meetings; 19% training in production and 22% activities of political organizations). Commune Women's Union plays an important role in the economic development activities and environmental protection in the local. However, the participation of women in social work encountered some barriers as the burden of housework, child birth, the values and traditional attitudes about women's roles, traditional rules and regulations, etc.

Participation Percentage (%) in public activities Male **Both Female** Community meetings 89 8 3 Training in production 69 19 12 Activities of 74 22 4 political organizations

Table 4-23: Participation in public activities

f) Domestic violence

145 Since there are laws to protect women as the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control, the status of domestic violence in the subproject area was significantly reduced compared with 5 years ago. The results of in-depth interviews with women staff and households in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct show that the rate of domestic violence in this region is about 3%. Among the 60 households interviewed, there are only 1 household that existing the status of domestic violence. The main causes of this situation are the ignorance of women about their rights, and the negative preconceptions of gender.

PART 5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1. Sub-project environmental and social impacts screening

5.1.1. Environmental and Social impacts screening

- According to the result from environmental and social screening of the sub-project, most potential impacts of the proposed sub-project assessed at medium to low level and reverse able (Appendix A4). Following the screening results, required documents to complete Phu Vinh sub-project must be done with:
 - ESIA report and its annexes
 - + Gender development plan
 - + Community Health protection plan
 - + Media and increase knowledge of community
 - + Grievance Redress mechanisms
 - Resettlement action plan (RAP) report
 - Dam safety report

5.1.2. Ethnic minority screening

- As part of the social assessment, where ethnic minority (EM) peoples are present in the subproject area –as confirmed by the EM screening (as per Bank's OP 4.10), consultation with them were carried out in a free, prior, and informed manner, to confirm if there is broad community support from affected EM peoples for the subproject implementation. EM screening was conducted as per Bank's OP 4.10, and was done the scope and coverage of the social assessment vis-à-vis the environmental assessment (OP 4.01).
- 148 The results of ethnic minority screening showed that there are not any ethnic minority people living in the subproject area (including affected communities and beneficiaries). Therefore, it need not to prepare a ethnic minority development plan for this subproject.
- A gender analysis was also done as part of the SA to understand underlying gender dimensions (from project impact perspective) to enable gender mainstreaming to promote gender equality, and enhance further the development effectiveness of the subproject, and the project as a whole. A gender action plan was prepared in the Appendix B4 of this Report).

5.2. Positive impacts on environmental and social of sub-project

- 150 The subproject "Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir, Dong Hoi city" upon completion will bring several benefits to dam safety and encourage development of the society and economy in the local area. These are some benefits of the subproject:
 - Secure dam safety, ensure safety for residents living in downstream areas and Dong Hoi city;
 - Secure water supply for 2825 ha of plants, create opportunities for additional season, expand area of rice field, increase demand for local labour and create jobs suitable for women. On the other hand, agricultural development also create more opportunities for development of other sectors, such as agricultural product processing;
 - Secure domestic water supply for 30,000 households in Dong Hoi city and provide better access to clean water for more people. Clean water has lower concentration of metals and coliform in comparison to river and well water. As a result, use of clean water in everyday activities will help people to avoid diseases such as skin allergies, digestive problems, diarrhoea,...
 - Encourage development of trade, services and create jobs for local labour through: trade of construction materials, employment of local labour, services such as restaurants, convenient stores,... close to construction sites;
 - Sine the affected people do not have to relocation and will receive a compensation money for land and assets on land acquired, they will have some capital to expand animal farming, aquaculture or change to another job, thereby, raise their living condition.

5.3. Negative impacts on environmental and social

5.3.1. The historical negative impacts and mitigation action

5.3.1.1 Historical events

151 Incidents happened in the operation process of Phu Vinh reservoir can be classified into 3 main categories: (i) incidents related to dam safety; (ii) incidents related to operation and flood discharge; (iii) incidents related to water supply for downstream area.

a) Incidents related to dam safety

152 Since the construction in 1992, Phu Vinh reservoir has never had any incidents in term of cracks, breaks of dam or any incident related to dam safety. However, throughout the operation process, some components have degraded in can lead to dam safety problems if not repaired.

- Downstream face is penetrated by water at sections above top if prism water outlet. However, the penetrated water flowing to downstream area is still clear, not turbid, therefore, it does not pose any immediate threat to the dam but in long-term, if there is no atomization point installed to prevent water penetration, dam safety may be threatened.
- Dam face is eroded and degraded. Upstream face has several sunken sections. Most stones from normal water level downward have severely eroded, sunken and stripped. Many sections do not have stones to protect dam face.



- Spillway: water-directing wall toward in-gate has cracked, some sections on concrete water slide is stripped, flip lips of emergency valve have been damaged. Handrail system of spillway is broken.
- 153 In 1992, Phu Vinh reservoir was designed in compliance with old national technical regulation TCVN 5060 90, designed flood level (P= 1.0%). However, with the current impacts of climate change, the climatic system has shifted and storm strength is on increasing trend. As a result, design with flood level of 1% is not appropriate anymore.

b) Incidents related to floods and storms

- In the reservoir operation process, there has been no incident related to storms and floods that leads to severe consequences. However, in years with big floods, water level in the reservoir increased and water discharge led to floods in some areas in Thuan Duc commune at depth of 30cm. Big floods in recent years include: flood in October 1999, storm number 4 in September 2010, storm number 6 in 2011.
- 155 Though flood turn in downstream area has been complicated, some courses of flood can be identified:
 - Flood warning has not been performed promptly because upstream of reservoir has not had climatic station to measure rain and flow. As a result, flood warning is mainly based on weather forecast and time-point measurement of water level in rainy season. These factors make it difficult for reservoir operation and lead to flood in downstream area when discharge floodwater.

- In storm season, it rains continuously in many days. Therefore, the aquifer layer is often saturated. As a consequence, the amount of rain water absorbed into soil is very small and the remaining becomes storm water, creates flood.
- This area's topography is narrowed, high slope so the speed of flow collection toward downstream area is very high.
- The subproject area is under many influences of tide regime, as a result, is easily flooded in storm.

c) Incidents related to water supply for downstream area

- 156 In the operation process of this reservoir, there has not been any incident affecting supply of domestic water.
- 157 Inlets are leaked, operating motor, pressured inlet gate are degraded and affect water supply to downstream area.
- 158 Main canal system is 3.9 km in length and has not been consolidated. There are many sections of canal face damaged.

5.3.1.2 Impacts on the environment and society

- Results of field investigation in Phu Vinh reservoir suggest that if the construction is not repaired timely, there are risks in term of dam safety, which will directly affect safety of 230 households, 1150 residents, ecosystem and infrastructures that locate only 600-700m away from dam foot in downstream area.
- In years with big storms, some parts of Thuan Duc commune was flooded with depth of 30cm, made it difficult for transportation, affected vegetation and farm animals of about 30-40 households living in downstream area, only 600-700m away from dam foot.
- 161 Current inlet has been damaged and leaked severely, hence, can only ensure irrigation rate of 60%, lower than the designed irrigation rate of 75%. However, this still meet the demand for irrigation of downstream area because the productive area is smaller than designed area. However, the damage of inlet still significantly affect socioeconomic development plan of Dong Hoi city to 2020 and vision for 2025 (ensured irrigation rate of 85%).

5.3.1.3 Measures to mitigate

* Measures in place to recover from incidents related to dam safety:

- In order to ensure safety for flood discharge, in 2000, a 100m-emergency spillway was constructed at left shoulder of the dam.
- The main dam has degraded, especially after the storm number 10 in September 30th, 2013. From elevation of 18m to 19.5m, 1.7km of main dam has eroded; paving stones have slipped and choke-aggregated. Overall, dam safety may be

at risk. In 2014, the Province arranged 3.2 billion VND to temporary repair some severely eroded face to ensure safety for the reservoir in flood season in 2014.

- Annually, Irrigation Structure Exploitation One Member Limited Liability
 Company of Quang Binh Province prepares a Dam Safety Report.
- Annually, Province People's Committee proposes means to prevent floods, storms, dam safety measures and flood prevention for downstream area of Phu Vinh reservoir before storm season.

***** Measures implemented to restore from incidents related to water supply:

 Main canal system has been consolidated by management unit by stacking stone. 13.4km out of 15 km of level 1 canals of the system have been consolidated.

5.3.1.4 Existing issues

- Degraded components of Phu Vinh dam have not been repairs; only some sections of main dam are temporarily consolidated. Water penetration on dam body, erosion of dam face,... have not been repaired.
- Designed flood discharge is only calculated for designed flood of 1%.
- The existing inlet is non-pressured and has been broken, unable to repair and needs to be replaced.

5.3.2. Impact during pre-construction phase

5.3.2.1 Activities

162 In preparation phase, main activities of the subproject are land acquisition and compensation for land clearance. As a result, during this phase, subproject implementation impact on environment, just only **impact on social.**

5.3.2.2 Sources of impacts

During preparation phase, receivers of subproject impacts are mostly residents having land acquired and socio-economic environment of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct. Details are summarised in the following table:

Table 5-1 Source, receiver and scale of impacts during preparation phase

Source of impact	Affec	cted objectives	Impact scale		
- Unexploded ordinance (UXO) clearance	Society	- Workers conducting UXO clearance	- Risks related to fire and explosion that endanger workers.		
- Land clearance	Society	- Residents, farm-animals, trees and crops.	 Total acquiring area: 6.78 ha, of which 1.21 ha is owned by 07 households in Dong Son precinct, 5.57 ha of dam safety corridor owned by operation unit of Phu Vinh reservoir. Loss of land + trees+ fish pond: 02 households Loss of land+ trees: 05 households Only loss of trees: 17 households. 		

5.3.2.3 Impact on Social

Social impacts in this phase are mainly from UXO clearance and land clearance activities.

UXO clearance activities

- Phu Vinh reservoir is constructed in 1992 and all head-works, such as main dam, saddle dam and spillway, have gone through UXO clearance. Therefore, the remaining area requiring UXO clearance of this subproject is 17 ha of material source area.
- Because the material source is an empty land, in case an accident occurs, only UXO workers are affected. UXO clearance will be conducted by responsible military unit (arranged by Quang Binh province Military Committee). As a result, impacts of UXO clearance is assessed to be insignificant.

! Land clearance activities

Land clearance will directly affect 24 households (105 people) living in Dong Son precinct (12 households) and Thuan Duc commune (12 households). Land acquisition and compensation activities of the subproject will affect have impacts on affected households directly and on local socioeconomic condition indirectly. Most

affected households only have plants and crops on land affected. Only 07 households are affected in term of land. There is no relocating household. Furthermore, affected people can use compensation money as a capital to expand their animal farm, aquaculture or to change job, thereby, increase living standard.

Table 5-2 Permanent land acquisition area

Unit: m^2

No	Dong Son precinct Land type			an Duc nmune	Total area of	
NO	Land type	Private- owned	Operatin g unit	Private -owned	Operating unit	land acquired
1	Perennial agricultural land	11,460 (07 AH)	34,956	0	7,570	53,986
2	1-season rice field	0	1,427	0	11,673	13,099
3	Fresh water aquacultural land	719 (02 AH)	0	0	0	719
Total	area of land acquired	12,179	36,383	0	19,243	67,805

Note: 02 households concurrently lose aquacultural land and perennial agricultural land.

- The execution of this subproject requires acquisition of 67,805m² land, including 55,626m² of land in dam safety corridor which is currently cultivated by local residents (managed by Quang Binh Irrigation Exploitation One-member Limited Liability Company) and 12,179 m² owned by 07 households, who have lived and cultivated there before the dam construction.
- Land acquisition will affect lives of 24 households, create changes in their living condition, income from agricultural production and farming due to lose of land and change of productive custom, especially the 7 households in Dong Son precinct, who have 11,460 m² perennial agricultural land and 719 m² freshwater aquacultural land acquired.
- 170 In addition, internal conflicts within family members may arise due to disagreement in spending or investment plan in vocational changing or farming expanding. Especially, female members in these households have to balance family finance since productive land is reduced, they will have to find another job or find more productive land to compensate the land loss and stabilise income of the family.
- Acquired areas do not affect any spiritual or cultural aspect because there is no cultural monument or graves involved.
- All areas to facilitate the construction of this subproject are in dam safety corridor, as a result, this subproject does not require temporary land acquisition.

5.3.3. Impact during construction phase

5.3.3.1 Activities

During construction phase, construction works of main dam, saddle dam, inlets, transportation of materials,... are sources of emission and wastes that may cause environmental pollution. Therefore, assessing impacts following affected objectives will provide a more completed view of the subproject impact on the environment and society. From there, mitigation measures and environmental management plan can be proposed clearly, appropriately without overlaps. As a result, in this process, the assessment of environmental and social impacts will be described by impact receivers: soil, water, air, community health, infrastructures and dam safety,...

5.3.3.2 Sources of impacts

a) Sources

Sources, objectives and scale affected in the construction phase are presented in the following table:

Table 5-3 Source, receiver and scale of impacts in construction phase

1					
Source of impact	Impa	act receiver	Scale of impact		
- Noise: (i) Material transportation activities; (ii) construction activities; (iii) Excavation and filling activities; (iv) operation of construction machines.	Society	- Workers and local residents;	- Within 15m from source, noise level is from 70-96 dB. - At 250m distanced from source, noise level is at approved level by National Technical Regulation 26:2010/BTNMT - 43 households living close to construction site will be affected by noise.		
			- Affect about 80 households living along transportation routes.		
-Concentration of workers	Society	-Worker and local residents	-Conflicts between workers and local residents		

		1 10	vinn Reservoir, Dong Hot City
			-Potential risk of social evils and transmittable
			diseases such as HIV
- Transportation of construction materials	Society	InfrastructuresWorkers and	-Degrade 2 inter- communal routes:
construction materials		local residents	700m-route in Dong
		10 car restacing	Son precinct and
			2500m-route in Thuan
			Duc commune
			-Increase risk of road
			accident in the area
-Construction	Society	-Phu Vinh dam	- Reservoir safety
activities		-Residents in	-Reduce water quality
		downstream area	and quantity of water
			source for 1672 ha
			plants and domestic
			demand of 30,000 households in Hong Hoi
			city.
-Purchase of	Society	- Construction	-Increase income of
construction material	Society	material traders	residents
and services		-Businesses	-Encourage
		and services	socioeconomic
		close to	development of the area
		subproject area	_
-Risk of breaking	Environment	-Quality of	-Impact on irrigation
temporary dyke		irrigation water	quality for 1672 ha of
			land
			-Only occur in short
			period of time
-Risk of fire	Society	-Workers	-Severely affect 40
			workers working in the
			construction sites
-Risk of work	Society	-Workers	- Affect 40 workers
accidents			working in the
			construction sites

-Risk of road	Society	-Workers and	-Due to increase in
accidents	Society	local residents	traffic, risk of road
			accidents also increase
			in material
			transportation process.
-Dust, emission: (i)	Environment	- Air	-The amount of
excavation and filling;			construction materials to
(ii) material			be transported is 17,780
transportation and			tonnes.
pilling; (iii)			-Total amount of
construction			excavation and filling is
equipment and			249,013 tonnes.
machines			-Air pollution in
			diameter of 400m
			around construction
			sites and along routes
			from material source to
			construction site.
		- Vegetation	-Dust cover on leaves
		layer and plants	of trees around
			construction site and
			along transportation
			route will affect
			photosynthesis process
			of plants. Area of
			vegetation affected is
			approximately 15 ha.
	Society	-Workers and	-Health of workers and
		local residents	local residents, risks of
			respiratory diseases,
			especially children,
			elders and women.
-Waste water: (i)	Environment	-Surface water	-Domestic wastewater
domestic wastewater;		and groundwater	of workers is
(ii) wastewater from		-Soil	1.92m ³ /day
construction works;		-Aquatic flora	-Construction
(iii) storm water		and fauna	wastewater is 6.5m ³ /day

	1				
-Solid waste: (i)	Society Environment	-Workers and local residents -Soil, air and	 -Impacts on health, risk of digestive diseases for 40 workers and 43 households living close to construction sites. -The amount of 		
domestic solid waste; (ii) construction solid waste; (iii) hazardous waste		groundwater	vegetation clearance is about 3,000m ³ - The amount of excavation: 31,519.9m ³ - Domestic solid waste: 20 kg/day - A small amount of package and containers of fuels, such as petrol, oil		
	Society	-Workers and local residents	-Health of 40 workers and 230 households living 600-700m away from dam foot due to decaying materials create favourable conditions for development contiguous microorganism, especially transmittable diseases.		
Discovery of historical, cultural heritages	Society	- Heritages	- In extent of land mine		
Risk of impact on environment by sealing old inlet	Old inlet will be sealed in the dry season and after crop season. Thus, there is no impact on environment and society by this activity.				
Impact due to reducing of water level	temporary dy	ke will be built in	oes reduce water level. A the dry season around the n water is supported as		

	normal while construct new inlet.
Impact due to increasing of dam crest	Construction options are necessary to ensure dam safety and do not increase normal water level and volume of Phu Vinh reservoir because:
	 Dam crest is raised from +24.2m up to +25.0m because: there is not calculation for tested flood frequency previously, however as recommended by the World Bank and the dam safety manuals, design consulting unit calculate dam safety with tested flood frequency 0.01%, results: Z_{0,01%} = + 24.8m> Z_{dd} = + 24.2m So, if do not increase dam crest, the flood will overtopping the dam cause unsafety. When raising
	the dam from +24.2m up to +25.0m the length of dam will extend from 1776m to 1853m; breakwater wall will increase to 0.8m (height of breakwater wall remain). Thus purposes of raising of dam crest and the length of the main dam are increasing of dam safety. Do not increase normal water level and volume of Phu Vinh reservoir.

b) Quantitative assessment of impacts

- Noise from construction machines will affect local residents throughout the construction phase.
- According to NTR 26:2010/BTNMT, the maximum level of noise allowed in the subproject area is 70dBA from 6am to 9pm and 55 dBA from 9pm to 6am.
- During construction phase, noise is generated mostly from operation of construction machines and transportation vehicles in construction sites. In order to assess noise level in construction site, noise level of machine individually are identified as in the following table (have not taken into account the resonance of multiple machines at the same time)

Table 5-4 Noise level of construction machines

No	Machine, equipment	Noise level at 15m away from source	NTR 26:2010/BTNMT	
1	Truck	70 - 96	6am-9pm: 70dB	

2	Crane	72 - 96	9pm to 6am: 55 dB
3	Road-roller	72 - 88	
4	Tractor	73 - 96	
5	Bulldozer	77 - 95	
6	Concrete mixer	71 - 90	
7	Dynamo electric machine	70 - 82	
8	Vibrator	70 - 80	

(Source: USEPA –1971)

However, noise level reduces according to distance from source and can be estimated using the equation: $L_p=L_p(X_0)+20log_{10}(X_0/X)$

Of which: - $L_p(X_0)$: noise level at 15m away from source (dBA)

- $-X_0 = 15m$
- $L_p(X)$: noise level at the location to be calculated (dBA)
- X: location to be calculate (m)

179 The maximum noise level at different distances from construction machines are represented in Table 5-5 below.

Table 5-5 Noise level of construction machines at difference distances

No	Machine,		NTR 26:2010/			
	equipment	15	50	100	200	BTNMT
1	Truck	70 - 96	59.5 - 85.5	53.5 - 79.5	47.5 - 73.5	
2	Crane	72 - 96	61.5 - 85.5	55.5 - 79.5	49.5 - 73.5	
3	Road-roller	72 - 88	61.5 - 77.5	55.5 - 71.5	49.5 - 65.5	6am-9pm:
4	Tractor	73 - 96	62.5 - 85.5	56.5 - 79.5	50.5 - 73.5	70dB
5	Bulldozer	77 - 95	66.5 - 84.5	60.5 - 78.5	54.5 - 72.5	9pm to
6	Concrete mixer	71 - 90	60.5 - 79.5	54.5 - 73.5	48.5 - 67.5	6am: 55 dB
7	Dynamo electric machine	70 - 82	59.5 - 71.5	53.5 - 65.5	47.5 - 59.5	-
8	Vibrator	70 - 80	59.5 - 69.5	53.5 - 63.5	47.5 - 57.5	

- * Dust
- Dust from excavation and filling process

Based on Table 2-4, total amount of soil in excavation is 31,520m³; total amount of soil in filling is 175,991m³. Hence, total amount of soil excavated and filled of this subproject is estimated at 207,511m³, equivalent to mass of 249,013 tonnes (weight at 1.2 tonnes/m³)

181 According to Environmental Impact Assessment Guide by World Bank (Environmental Assessment Sourcebook, Volume II, Sectoral Guidelines, Environment, World Bank, Washington D.C 8/1991), dust pollution coefficient E can be calculated using the following equation:

$$E = k \times 0.0016 \times (U/2,2)^{1,4} / (M/2)^{1,3}$$

Of which: E - Dust pollution coefficient (kg/ton)

k – Particle structure, mean value = 0.35

U – Average wind speed (2.7 m/s)

M - Average soil humidity = 20 %

$$E = 0.35 \times 0.0016 \times (2.7/2.2)^{1.4} / (20/2)^{1.3} = 0.014 \text{ kg/tonnes}$$

With total amount of soil in excavation and filling process of 249,013 tonnes, total amount of dust generated in these activities is 3,706 kg (total amount of dust in the whole period of excavation and filling). The period of excavation and filling process is about 3 months discontinuously (use construction technique of completing one Partbefore working on the next section). In the period of 3 months (equivalent to 90 days), on average, 41.2 kg of dust is generated each day.

This amount of dust can be dispersed over all construction sites of 30,000m² with dust density of 1.37 g/m².

• Dust from transportation vehicles in transportation process

With total construction materials to be transported of 17,780 tonnes, number of transportation vehicle trips is 17,780/6 = 2,964 turns (capacity of each vehicle is 6 tonnes, use diesel fuel). Transportation is conducted over a 5-month-period discontinuously (due to construction technique). As a result, the average amount of vehicle each day is 2,964/150 = 20 turns of vehicle/day.

Number of vehicle trips in a working day is 20 trips/day. The transporting distance of each turn is 15km on average (for a return trip).

186 Based on the dust pollution coefficient in Handbook of Emission, Non-industrial source, Netherlands, US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and World Health Organisation (WHO), the amount of dust created by transportation vehicles in transportation process can be calculated based on the travelling distance.

Table 5-6 Dust emission from transportation vehicles on transportation routes

Type of vehicles (tonnes)	Pollution coefficient (kg/1000km)	Total amount of dust (kg/day)
<3.5	0.2	-
3.5- 16	0.9	0.27

Total amount of dust from transportation vehicles is 0.27 kg/day, with average travelling distance of each vehicle is 15 km/trip.

* Emission

• Emission of construction machines on sites

Emissions generated from machines and equipment in construction sites depend on the quantity and quality of the machines and equipment in use and construction techniques. Emission coefficients of some main gases are identified in the following table:

Table 5-7 Emission coefficients of some construction vehicles using Diesel

Vehicles	Emission coefficient kg/litre					
	SO ₂ CO NOx PM10 VO					
Auto-shift truck	0.00374	0.00993	0.0408	0.00288	0.00485	
Chain-wheeled bulldozer	0.00373	0.00655	0.0517	0.00266	0.00153	
Chain-wheeled excavator 1.25 m ³	0.00374	0.0102	0.031	0.00327	0.00228	
Bulldozer 108 CV	0.00374	0.0147	0.0343	0.00177	0.00158	
Road roller	0.00373	0.0226	0.0485	0.0029	0.0036	
Other vehicles	0.00373	0.0184	0.0441	0.00361	0.00404	

Source: Documents of Australian Department of Environment and Heritage

Based on Table 2-5 List of machineries and operational status about the quantity of transportation vehicles and construction machines in construction sites and Circular 06/2005/ TT- BXD about price of a working shift of machines and construction equipment:

Table 5-8 Capacity and fuel usage of construction machines and equipment

		Fuel. energy usage rate			Rate (*)	Amount of fuel use in a
No	Machine/equipment	Fuel (litre)	Rate	Quantity	litre/1kw	working shift (litre of DO/8h)
1	Chain-wheeled excavator with 1 dipper. volume 1.25m ³	Diesel	82.62	4	1.08	356.91
2	Bulldozer 108 CV	Diesel	46.2	4	1.08	199.58
3	Auto-shift truck load 6T	Diesel	43.2	4	1.08	186.62
4	Watering truck volume 5m ³	Diesel	22.5	1	1.08	24.30
5	Concrete mixer 2501	Diesel	10.8	2	1.08	23.32
6	Concrete vibrator 1.5Kw	Diesel	6.75	4	1.08	29.16
7	Auto-vibrator 25T	Diesel	54.6	2	1.08	117.93
8	Hole-driller	Diesel	82.65	2	1.08	178.52
9	Electric generator 8 Kw	Diesel	7.56	1	1.08	8.16

^{(*):} Average rate of fuel use in Diesel motor.

190 The amount of some major construction machines and equipment are represented in the table below:

Table 5-9 Emissions from construction machines and equipment (kg/day)

No	Machine/equipment	SO2	СО	NOx	PM10	VOCs
1	Chain-wheeled excavator with 1 dipper. volume 1.25m ³	1.3349	3.6406	11.064	1.1671	0.8138
2	Bulldozer 108 CV	0.7444	1.3073	10.318	0.5309	0.3054
3	Auto-shift truck load 6T	0.698	1.8532	7.6143	0.5375	0.9051
4	Watering truck volume 5m ³	0.0906	0.4471	1.0716	0.0877	0.0982
5	Concrete mixer 2501	0.087	0.4292	1.0288	0.0842	0.0942
6	Concrete vibrator 1.5Kw	0.1088	0.5365	1.286	0.1053	0.1178
7	Auto-vibrator 25T	0.4399	2.17	5.201	0.4257	0.4765
8	Hole-driller	0.6659	3.2848	7.8729	0.6445	0.7212
9	Electric generator 8 Kw	0.0305	0.1502	0.3601	0.0295	0.033
	Total	4.2	13.819	45.818	3.6124	3.5652
	NTR 05:2013/BTNMT	0.003	0.24	0.0024	0.0036	

• Emissions from transportation vehicles

191 Using results of calculation in the Partabove, with 20 vehicle trips a day, emissions of diesel-fuelled vehicles are:

Table 5-10 Emission rate of trucks

Pollutant	Emissions by vehicle load (kg/1000km)					
	Vehicle load < 3.5 tonnes			Vehicle load 3.5 - 16 tonnes		
	Urban area	Rural area	Highway	Urban area	Rural area	Highwa y
Dust	0.20	0.15	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90
SO_2	1.16S	0.84S	1.30S	4.29S	4.15S	4.15S
NO_2	0.70	0.55	1.00	1.18	1.44	1.44
СО	1.00	0.85	1.25	6.00	2.90	2.90
VOC	0.15	0.40	0.40	2.60	0.80	0.80

Source: WHO (Assessment of Sources of Air, Water and Land Pollution -Part 1: Rapid Inventory Techniques in Environmental Pollution, WHO, 1993).

Note: S: percentage of sulphur component in the fuel (%)

192 According to Table 3-8 and planned transportation method, pollution coefficients of transportation vehicles can be identified for transportation vehicles using diesel fuel with load from 3.5 to 16 tonnes, travelling in Dong Hoi city:

Dust : 0.9 (kg/1000 km.1vehicle)

 SO_2 : 4.29S (kg/1000 km.1vehicle) with S = 0.05%

CO : 6.00 (kg/1000 km.1vehicle)

NO_x : 1.18 (kg/1000 km.1vehicle)

Pollutant amount of dust, SO₂, NO₂, CO, VOC from vehicles on transportation routes in subproject area can be calculated using the equation below:

$$E_t = \frac{E_0 \times n \times K}{t \times 3600} \left(\frac{mg}{s}\right)$$

E_t: pollutant amount by time

E_o: pollutant constant (kg/1000km)

n: number of trip in a day; n = 20 trips

k: average travelling distance in a day; k = 15 km.

t: hours of working in a day; t = 8h.

Pollutant constant for dust: $E_b = 9.38 \text{ mg/s}$

Pollutant constant for SO_2 : $E_{SO2} = 2,23$ mg/s

Pollutant constant for NO_2 : E_{NO2} = 12,29 mg/s

Pollutant constant for CO : $E_{CO} = 62,50 \text{ mg/s}$

194 Using Sutton model to calculate pollutant concentration at a given location, concentration of pollutant at a given point is:

$$C = \frac{0.8E\left\{\exp\left[\frac{-(z+h)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right] + \exp\left[\frac{-(z-h)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right]\right\}}{\sigma_z u}$$

Of which: C: concentration of pollutant in the air (mg/m³)

E: amount of pollutant from source (mg/s)

Z: height of calculating location (m)

h: height of road surface comparing to surrounding surface (m)

u: average wind speed = 2.7 (m/s)

 σ_z : pollutant dispersing coefficient along direction z (m)

195 Pollutant dispersing coefficient σ_Z along vertical axis z is calculated as: $\sigma_Z = 0.53 x^{0.73} (\text{m})$

196 Of which: x is distance from calculating point to source of pollutant in wind direction. This calculating method identifies the calculating location using horizontal axis (x) and vertical axis (z). Pollutant dispersing coefficient σ_Z is dependent on dispersing rate of the atmosphere. Value of σ_Z in vertical axis z is calculated according to Slade with atmospheric stability group B. Average wind speed of subproject area u = 2.7 m/s.

197 Concentrations of dust and other pollutants from material transportation are summarised in the following tables:

Table 5-11 Dust concentration projection (mg/m³)

Distance x	Height z (m)						NTR 05:2013
(m)	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	(1hr)
5	2.656	2.439	2.112	1.717	1.307	0.928	0.3
10	1.810	1.738	1.625	1.478	1.308	1.126	0.3
15	1.392	1.359	1.306	1.235	1.150	1.054	0.3
20	1.145	1.126	1.097	1.056	1.006	0.949	0.3
25	0.980	0.969	0.950	0.924	0.892	0.854	0.3
30	0.862	0.854	0.841	0.824	0.802	0.775	0.3
35	0.773	0.767	0.758	0.745	0.729	0.710	0.3
40	0.702	0.698	0.691	0.682	0.669	0.655	0.3
45	0.645	0.642	0.637	0.629	0.620	0.608	0.3
130	0.300	0.299	0.299	0.298	0.297	0.296	0.3

198 Dust concentration from transportation vehicle exceeds the **National Technical regulation NTR 05:2013/BTNMT** many times. The highest dust concentration of 2.656 mg/m³ is at distance of 5m from the source. The further away from the source, the lower concentration and dispersion value of the location. At distance of 130m from the source, dust concentration falls below approved level. In conclusion, transportation vehicles are required to have measures to reduce dust to maintain environmental quality of the area.

Table 5-12 CO concentration projection (mg/m³)

Distance x	Height z (m)						NTR 05:2013
(m)	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	(1hr)
5	17.708	16.263	14.077	11.447	8.713	6.185	30
10	12.069	11.589	10.831	9.850	8.717	7.507	30
15	9.280	9.061	8.708	8.236	7.667	7.024	30
20	7.630	7.509	7.310	7.041	6.710	6.326	30
25	6.533	6.457	6.332	6.160	5.947	5.696	30
30	5.746	5.694	5.608	5.491	5.343	5.168	30
35	5.150	5.113	5.051	4.966	4.859	4.731	30
40	4.682	4.654	4.608	4.543	4.462	4.365	30
45	4.303	4.281	4.245	4.195	4.132	4.056	30
50	3.990	3.972	3.943	3.903	3.853	3.792	30

199 CO concentration from transportation vehicles is considerably below the approved level of **NTR 05:2013/BTNMT**. Hence, CO emission from this source will not affect the environment.

Table 5-13 NO2 concentration projection (mg/m3)

Distance x	Height z (m)						NTR 05:2013
(m)	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	(1hr)
5	3.483	3.198	2.769	2.251	1.714	1.216	0.2
10	2.374	2.279	2.130	1.937	1.714	1.476	0.2
15	1.825	1.782	1.712	1.620	1.508	1.381	0.2
20	1.501	1.477	1.438	1.385	1.320	1.244	0.2
25	1.285	1.270	1.245	1.212	1.170	1.120	0.2
30	1.130	1.120	1.103	1.080	1.051	1.016	0.2
35	1.013	1.006	0.993	0.977	0.956	0.930	0.2
40	0.921	0.915	0.906	0.894	0.878	0.858	0.2
45	0.846	0.842	0.835	0.825	0.813	0.798	0.2
350	0.191	0.191	0.191	0.191	0.190	0.190	0.2

NO₂ concentration (mg/m³) from transportation vehicle is multiple times higher than regulation level of **NTR 05:2013/BTNMT**. The maximum NO₂ concentration of 3.483 mg/m³ is calculated at location of 5m from source, 17 times higher than the approved level. At distance of 350m from source, NO₂ concentration is at regulated level. Therefore, vehicles are required to apply measures to reduce NO₂ emission.

		Height	z (m)			NTR 05:2013
0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	(1hr)
0.633	0.581	0.503	0.409	0.311	0.221	0.35
0.431	0.414	0.387	0.352	0.312	0.268	0.35
0.332	0.324	0.311	0.294	0.274	0.251	0.35
0.273	0.268	0.261	0.252	0.240	0.226	0.35
0.234	0.231	0.226	0.220	0.213	0.204	0.35
0.205	0.204	0.201	0.196	0.191	0.185	0.35
0.184	0.183	0.181	0.178	0.174	0.169	0.35
0.167	0.166	0.165	0.162	0.160	0.156	0.35
0.154	0.153	0.152	0.150	0.148	0.145	0.35
0.143	0.142	0.141	0.140	0.138	0.136	0.35
	0.633 0.431 0.332 0.273 0.234 0.205 0.184 0.167 0.154	0.633 0.581 0.431 0.414 0.332 0.324 0.273 0.268 0.234 0.231 0.205 0.204 0.184 0.183 0.167 0.166 0.154 0.153	0.511.50.6330.5810.5030.4310.4140.3870.3320.3240.3110.2730.2680.2610.2340.2310.2260.2050.2040.2010.1840.1830.1810.1670.1660.1650.1540.1530.152	0.633 0.581 0.503 0.409 0.431 0.414 0.387 0.352 0.332 0.324 0.311 0.294 0.273 0.268 0.261 0.252 0.234 0.231 0.226 0.220 0.205 0.204 0.201 0.196 0.184 0.183 0.181 0.178 0.167 0.166 0.165 0.162 0.154 0.153 0.152 0.150	0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 0.633 0.581 0.503 0.409 0.311 0.431 0.414 0.387 0.352 0.312 0.332 0.324 0.311 0.294 0.274 0.273 0.268 0.261 0.252 0.240 0.234 0.231 0.226 0.220 0.213 0.205 0.204 0.201 0.196 0.191 0.184 0.183 0.181 0.178 0.174 0.167 0.166 0.165 0.162 0.160 0.154 0.153 0.152 0.150 0.148	0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 0.633 0.581 0.503 0.409 0.311 0.221 0.431 0.414 0.387 0.352 0.312 0.268 0.332 0.324 0.311 0.294 0.274 0.251 0.273 0.268 0.261 0.252 0.240 0.226 0.234 0.231 0.226 0.220 0.213 0.204 0.205 0.204 0.201 0.196 0.191 0.185 0.184 0.183 0.181 0.178 0.174 0.169 0.167 0.166 0.165 0.162 0.160 0.156 0.154 0.153 0.152 0.150 0.148 0.145

Table 5-14 SO₂ concentration projection (mg/m³)

SO₂ concentration at distance from 15m from source and further is below **NTR 05:2013/BTNMT**. Therefore, the impact of SO₂ emission from transportation vehicle is insignificant.

* Wastewater

Wastewater in construction phase of the subproject includes: (i) domestic wastewater; (ii) storm water over construction sites; (iii) construction wastewater.

• Domestic wastewater

The number of workers working on construction sites is estimated at about 40 people. The amount of domestic water use according to TCXDVN 33:2006 by Ministry of Construction is 60 litre/person/day on average. About 80% of the water used will be discharged to the environment as wastewater. Therefore, 40 workers will have the wastewater amount of:

60 litre/person/day x 40 people x 80% = 1,920 litre/day = 1.92 m³/day

Based on WHO's document, the amount of pollutants each person discharging everyday is:

Table 5-15 Pollutants in domestic wastewater

No	Poluutant	Unit	Value
1	BOD ₅	g/person/day	45 - 54
2	COD	g/person/day	72 - 102
3	TSS	g/person/day	70 - 145
4	Total N	g/person/day	6 - 12
5	Total P	g/person/day	0.8 - 4.0
6	Ammonia	g/person/day	2.4 - 4.8
7	Oil and fat (vegetable and animal)	g/person/day	10 - 30
8	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	10 ⁶ - 10 ⁹

Source: WHO, 1993

• Construction wastewater

205 Construction wastewater is generated from some activities, such as: wash vehicles entering and exiting construction site, wash construction vehicles and machines, wash materials,... Main components of this type of wastewater are suspended particles, inorganic particles and sand/soil. This type of wastewater is easily settled in temporary sewages.

206 According to researches by Centre of Urban Environmental and Industrial Area Techniques – Hanoi University of Construction, the quantity and concentration of pollutants in construction wastewater are:

Table 5-16 Quantity and concentration of pollutants in construction wastewater

No	Type of wastewater	Quantity (m³/day)	COD (mg/l)	Oil (mg/l)	SS (mg/l)
1	Wastewater from machine wash	5.0	50 - 80	1.0 - 2.0	150 – 200
	NTR 24:2009/BTNMT (B)	6.3	100	5	100

(Source: Centre of Urban Environmental and Industrial Area Techniques – Hanoi University of Construction)

• Storm water

207 The average precipitation of this area is 2,100 mm/year. When it rains, storm water over construction area will bring soil, sand, waste, oil... to the sewage system of the area. If this water is not properly managed, there will be negative impacts on water quality of the receiving end.

208 In order to assess the impact of storm water over construction sites of this subproject, the quantity of storm water is calculated as:

$$Q = \psi \times q \times F/1000 (m^3/year)$$

Of which:

Q: Quantity of storm water, $m^3/year$

Ψ: Running surface water coefficient, $\psi = 0.15 - 1$, choose $\psi = 0.5$

q: Average annual rainfall of the area, q = 2,100 mm

F: Construction area of the subproject ($F = 30,500 \text{ m}^2$)

Annual storm water calculated for the construction site is $Q = 32.074 \, m^3/year$; This amount of storm water will imply surface wash and bring oil, waste and other particles on the surface, such as broken wood, tweaks, boxes, packages,... According to researches of WHO, concentration of pollutants in rung water is:

Table 5-17 Concentration of pollutants in storm water

No	Parameter	Unit	Concentration
1	TSS	mg/l	10-20
2	COD	mg/l	10-20
3	Total N	mg/l	0.5 - 1.5
4	Total P	mg/l	0.004 - 0.03

Source: WHO, 1993

210 Pollutant quality in storm water of the subproject area:

Table 5-18 Pollutant quantity in storm water

No	Parameter	Unit	Pollutant quantity
1	TSS	kg/year	320,745- 641,491
2	COD	kg/year	320,745- 641,491
3	Total N	kg/year	16,037 – 48,111
4	Total P	kg/year	128 – 962

211 In reality, the amount of storm water may be lower than the calculated amount because the subproject area has a system of water canal and reservoirs to ensure proper drainage.

❖ Solid waste

• Solid waste from construction process

- Before construction, there are 30,500m² of land requiring vegetation clearance. Most plants in construction sites are shrubs and perennial plants (fruit trees, acacia, eucalyptus) with total amount of vegetation to be cleared of 3,000 m³. This amount of vegetation after clearance if not collected properly will hinder construction works and might decay and cause environmental pollution. Hence, these vegetation will be cleared and reused by local residents as burning wood. The parts that cannot be reused will be dumped at wasteland of the subproject (estimated non-reused part of 50m³).
- Solid waste from construction process is mainly soil and stones when removing weathered layer and removing stone layer. Total calculated excavation amount if 31,519m³. 80% of this will be dumped at wasteland of the subproject.
- 214 Other construction solid waste, such as broken bricks, steels, cement packages, leftovers... can be recycled or resold to other units. As a result, these waste will not be dumped into the environment.

• Domestic solid waste of workers

Domestic solid wastes are mostly made up of packages, plastic bag, bottles, cans,... Each person has solid waste amount of approximately 0.5kg per day. Total amount of domestic solid waste of 40 workers in a day is: 40 people x 0.5kg/person/day = 20 kg/day. This is the main source of pollution due to the decay of organic compounds creates foul odours and contagious microorganism. The amount of solid waste is summarised in the following table:

Table 5-19 Total amount of waste calculated by number of workers

No	Waste compound	Proportion (%)	Amount of waste (kg/day)
1	Organic compounds	50.35	10.07
2	Paper. card board	2.74	0.55
3	Wood. plastic. rubber. leather	7.10	1.42
4	Shells	1.00	0.2
5	Glass	7.73	1.55
6	Brick. gravel	7.46	1.49
7	Metal	1.00	0.2
8	Mixed solid particles <10mm	22.62	4.52

Source: Environmental management in developing countries, volume 1

• Hazardous solid waste

- When machines and equipment are broken during construction process, these machines will be repaired and maintained at a garage located 1 km away from the construction site. As a result, there will not be any hazardous waste from wasted oil, oil-tainted cloths and oil containers.
- 217 Hazardous waste generated from construction site is mainly containers and packages of fuels, such as petrol and oil. These waste will be collected at storage, hence, environmental pollution risk only occurs in this area. These packages and containers, if not collected and treated properly, may cause pollution of soil and groundwater.

Impacts on soil resources and soil environment

• Exploitation of materials

218 The exploitation of soil only affects soil resources quantity and existing vegetation, does not affect soil quality.

• Wasteland

219 A predesigned area of 2000 m² to be used as waste land for this subproject locates in Thuan Phong hamlet, Thuan Duc commune.

5.3.3.3 Impact on Social

* Infrastructures

In average, the number of vehicle trips each day in construction sites is 20 trips. The transportation routes, which are inter-hamlet routes in Thuan Duc commune and the earth road on dam face, may be degraded. The inter-hamlet route is made of concrete and has capacity of 6-ton-load. Hence, the transportation of materials and machines may make the roads to sunk or break. In addition, the vehicles entering or exiting construction sites also increase traffic flows and may cause traffic jam. Therefore, during construction phase, there requires mitigations to protect transportation routes and reduce traffic jam.

❖ Impacts on community's health

In this phase, emission, wastewater and solid waste from construction works may directly affect workers and local residents of the subproject, especially elders, children and women: increase risks of respiratory diseases, digestive system, nerve system, eyes,... In addition, the concentration of a large amount of workers in construction phase may also facilitate the development of diseases and social evils.

• Impacts of dust and emission:

Local residents living close to construction site

Dust and emission from construction machines, equipment and construction activities will have some impacts on the local community living close to construction site. According to calculation in Part5.5.1, the amount of dust generated daily from excavation activities is considerably high, about 41.2 kg/day. Besides, the emissions from construction machines are also remarkable, well over **NTR 05:2013/BTNMT** (Table 5-9). Main components of emission are dust, SO₂, CO and NO_x. Dust and emission from these activities will affect health of 40 workers and 43 households living close to subproject area.

Local residents along transportation routes

- Dust and emission from transportation vehicles during transportation process will affect 80 households living along transportation routes. Calculation from **Table 5-11** to **Table 5-14** show that most pollutant concentrations of transportation vehicles are within approved level of **NTR 05:2013/BTNMT**, except dust and NO₂ that exceed the limit by 8.8 and 21.2 times respectively.
- Without appropriate mitigation, these pollutants may directly affect public health in the following aspects:
- + **Dust:** Dust affects respiratory system. Adverse impacts of dust depend on the nature of the dust, concentration and size of particles. The smaller the particles are, the more harmful they are because they exist longer in the air, have ability to penetrate deeply into human body and are hard to treat. Larger dust particles can be eliminated easier, therefore, have less impacts on human.
- + SO_x: is a excite pollutant, categorised in one of the most dangerous emission in the air. At low concentration, SO₂ may cause convulsion of respiratory muscles. At higher concentration, it leads to increase fluid in mucosa membrane. Higher concentration will cause mucosa swollen. SO₃ has more dangerous impact than SO₂ and the combination of both these gases will have more dangerous impact. SO₂ can cause skin intoxication, reduce alkaline storage in blood, exclude ammonia from urine and saliva change. Common intoxication traits of SO₂ shows in digestive disorder in converting protein to sugar, lack of vitamins B and C, repression of oxidase enzyme. Absorption of a large amount of SO₂ may lead to problems with circulatory system, create methaemoglobin, increase oxidation of Fe(II) into Fe(III). Residents living close to SO_x pollution source often have respiratory problems.
- + NO₂: strongly excites respiratory system. When intoxicated, victims will cough violently, have migraine and digestive disorder. In some cases, blood change, nerve damage and heart-muscle change also occur. A long-term exposure to NO₂ will

cause bronchitis, tooth damage and excited mucosa. At concentration higher than 100ppm, it can cause death.

+ CO: cause asphyxia due to strong attraction to haemoglobin in blood so it replaces oxy in blood, reduce oxy supply for the body. At low concentration, CO can create headache and dizziness. At concentration of 10ppm, it increases heart problems. At concentration of 250ppm, death may occur. Human beings living in areas with high concentration of CO are often weak and thin.

• Impacts of wastewater

225 Wastewater during construction phase is mainly generated from 2 sources: domestic wastewater and construction wastewater.

- Construction wastewater is generated from some activities, such as: wash vehicles entering and exiting construction site, wash construction vehicles and machines, wash materials,... Main components of this type of wastewater are suspended particles, inorganic particles and sand/soil. This type of wastewater is easily settled in temporary sewages and will not harm worker's health.
- Domestic wastewater if not treated will direct affect living condition of 40 workers and 43 households living close to subproject area, creates digestive diseases. Some common diseases cause by polluted domestic water are:
 - o Conjunctivitis and diarrhoea
 - o Intoxications of ammonia, nitrate, nitrite that cause pale skin, blood deficit and cancer.

• Impacts of solid waste

Averagely, the amount of solid waste from workers is 20 kg/day. This type of waste includes several easily-decayed-organic compounds. Hence, inappropriate collection and treatment will create favourable conditions for flies, mosquitos, cockroaches, mice,... to develop and increase risk of development and spread of diseases to workers and local communities. Some potential diseases include diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid fever, malaria, yellow fever, black death, trichina.

Hazardous solid wastes from construction sites are packages, containers of fuels, such as petrol and oil. Though the quantity is low but without appropriate handling, this may harm worker's health.

• Impacts of worker concentration

In addition to issues related to health and diseases, the concentration of a large amount of workers in construction site also has potentials for negative impacts on the society and local security, such as: conflicts between workers and local residents due

to differences in culture, norms; emerge of social evils such as gambling, theft, prostitution,...

• Noise

- 229 Results of calculation for noise at different location suggest:
 - (i) Noise level within 200m from some machines and equipment, such as trucks, cranes, tractors and bulldozer, is still above approved level of NTR 26:2010/BTNMT. Among those, bulldozer has the highest noise level while vibrator is the quietest. Noises from other machines are within approved level of NTR.
 - (ii) When the distance increases by 2 times, noise level will decrease by 6dB.
 - (iii) When the distance is 200m, noise levels from some machines are higher than approved level by 3-5 dBA. However, the closest residential area is about 700m away from subproject area. Hence, noises of machines operating in construction sites will not affect local residents but only some workers working in the construction sites.
 - (iv) Noises from transportation vehicles will affect residents living along transportation routes. However, since most of materials are transported in the subproject area only (borrow pit locates close to main spillway of Phu Vinh reservoir); other materials, such as sand, steel, metal, cement,... only account to 12% of total amount of materials to be transported, so the period of transportation is insignificant.

❖ Impacts on water supply

- 230 Mitigations to reduce impacts of inlet construction to water supply for irrigation and domestic demand are required in construction phase.
- 231 Phu Vinh reservoir is a complex system that supplies water to many different economic sectors at capacity as following:

Water supply	Total quantity (10 ⁶ m ³)	Percentage ensured (%)
Irrigation	12,958	75%
Domestic demands	6,570	95%

New inlet for irrigation is constructed at 50m away from old irrigation inlet and 1000m away from domestic water inlet. In order to avoid impacts on water supply, construction unit proposes to execute construction works during dry season and construct a temporary dyke around the new inlet. As a result, the construction works will not affect water supply quantity and quality.

The construction of temporary dyke potentially has impact on irrigation supply due to risk of dyke breakage. However, this impact is insignificant because the risk of broken temporary dyke will be solved within 1-2 hours by construction unit. Thus, loss of water is not much and have no impact water supply for downstream area. Mitigation measures for the risk will be presented in Article 6.3.5.

* Reservoir safety

During construction phase, if the construction methods are not appropriate, there is a high risk of adverse impact on reservoir safety, especially in event of storms and heavy rain, which will in turn cause large damage for downstream area, particularly Dong Hoi city.

Construction work	Adverse impact
Remove weathered layer, remove paving stone on upstream face	When conducting these activities, if it rains, soil will erode and cause erosion and land slide on upstream dam face, allow flows penetrating through dam body and affect reservoir safety.
Resurface downstream face	The main dam is consolidated by resurface the downstream face. When conducting this work item, there requires a large amount of soil to be filled on downstream face. During these activities, a large amount of machines will be required to transport the materials. If it rains, the work cannot be done and dam face will be eroded, reduce quality of construction and threaten dam safety in storm season.
Construction of inlet and temporary dyke	Potential risk of broken temporary dyke due to quality of materials used in construction the dyke. This will cause water to enter the inlet under construction and threaten dam safety. However, the risk of this is low because construction is carried out in dry season.

❖ Work safety and traffic safety

- Work accident may occur during instalment, construction and transportation of materials due to carelessness, lack of safety equipment, practices incompliant with work safety policy, or health state of workers in the construction site. It has significant impacts on human lives and properties of workers.
- 236 Traffic accidents: in construction phase of the subproject, the increase of traffic flow and the large quantity of material to be transported will increase the risk of road accidents.

❖ Fire risk

- 237 Fire incident may occur during transportation or storage of fuel for construction activities, or problems with electrical system. High air temperature and high concentration of hydrocarbons are factors with potentials to cause fire and explosion in fuel storage area. This will severely affect workers working in the construction sites and the natural environment of the subproject area.
- Fire and explosion related to fossil fuels pose high risks of damages to human lives and properties. It is dangerous for human lives and also generates toxic gases, such as CO and CO, affecting environmental quality. Mitigations and reactions are represented in detail in Article 7.2.

❖ Potential discovery of sultural, historical heritages

239 The prodcess of excavation can find out cultural, histotical heritages.

5.3.3.4 Impact on Environment

❖ Impacts on atmospheric environment

240 During construction phase, main impacts on air environment are from excavation and transportation of construction materials. As a result, the areas affected by these activities are 2 sections: the subproject area and the transportation routes.

Air environment in subproject area:

- 241 Air pollution in subproject area is caused by dust from excavation and filling process using machines in construction sites.
- Calculation results suggest that the emission of construction machines significantly exceeds the **NTR 05:2013/BTNMT**. Besides, dust from excavation and filling process spreads over construction sites of 30,000m² with density of 1.37 g/m². However, field survey shows that these dust will not disperse as well as calculated because the subproject site is surrounded by a large amount of acacia plants, acting as a dust fence. Even though, there still requires appropriate mitigations to prevent impacts on air environment of the subproject area throughout construction phase.

Air environment in transportation routes:

- Dust pollution in this area is from vehicles that transport materials and soil. Calculation shows that the amount of dust generated from this source is 0.27 kg/day, with average travelling distance of 15km/trip. Therefore, dust will disperse in a large space and will not significantly affect the environment.
- Calculation results suggest that concentration of emission from transportation vehicles are all over permitted level in NTR 05:2013/BTNMT, except CO. Especially, dust and NO₂ have concentration many times exceeded the approved level.

❖ Impacts on water and soil environment

- 245 During construction phase, both surface and ground water environment are potentially polluted because of these sources:
 - Waste water: (i) domestic wastewater and wastewater from construction activities; (ii) storm water.
 - **Solid waste:** (i) domestic solid waste; (ii) construction solid waste; (iii) hazardous waste.
- Calculation results show that the average wastewater daily is 8.42m³, of which, domestic wastewater: 1.92 m³/day (with high concentration of BOD₅ and E.Coli bacteria); construction wastewater: 6.5 m³/day (with pollutant concentration exceeding NTR from 2 to 3 times). In addition, domestic wastewater of about 20kg/day is easily decayed and absorbed into soil and causes pollution. As a result, if these wastes are directly discharged to the environment during the whole construction phase, pollutants will accumulate and cause soil and groundwater pollution.
- 247 Storm water implies surface wash-over and bring oils, wastes and other substances, such as broken wood, tweaks, boxes, packages,... and pollute water environment.
- 248 Especially, hazardous wastes without proper treatment or mitigation may be absorbed into soil and water to cause serious pollution for the area.
- 249 However, with proper execution of mitigation measures as proposed in CHAPTER 6, these impacts will be reduced to insignificant to the environment.

***** *Impacts on the ecosystem*

- 250 Field survey shows that the Phu Vinh reservoir's basin (38km²) is only a subsystem of Nhat Le river with very limited number of ponds, lakes and canals. The amount of aquatic fauna and flora living near the dam foot is very small. As a result, the impact of this subproject on aquatic ecosystem is insignificant.
- During construction phase, dust caused by construction and transportation activities will cover plants close to construction sites and along two transportation routes from borrow pit to construction site, thereby, block or reduce photosynthesis process of the plants. Field surveys in construction sites and roads in Dong Hoi city, in supplement with comments of experts, suggest that most of the dust will be blocked by large trees around construction sites and along the roads. Affected plants are within diameter of 20m from the construction sites, and 10m along transportation roads. The area of plant affected is about 15ha. However, this impact is not significant because these dust will be washed over in rain.

5.3.4. Impact during operation phase

5.3.4.1 *Activities*

During the operation phase, Environmental-Social impact are mainly from the living activities of workers and from the process of reservoir operating.

5.3.4.2 Sources of impacts

Table 5-20 Source, receiver and scale of impacts in operation phase

Source of impact	Impact receiver		Impact scale
- Flood regulation	Environment	- Water, soil	- Flood in downstream area
	Society	- People living in downstream area	- Flood water discharge causes floods and affects traffic, trades, production of 230 households living at 600-700m away from dam foot.
		- Infrastructure	- Damage infrastructure in downstream area
- Water supply, water distribution for irrigation and domestic demand	Society	- People living in downstream area	- Irrigation for 1672 ha (2 seasons of rice and 2 seasons of alternative plants)
- Risk of lack of water in reservoir	Environment	- Ecosystem in reservoir	- Reduce living habitat of flora and fauna in the reservoir
	Society	- Residents - Plants and crops	 Not enough water for 1672 ha rice-field and alternative plants. Not enough water for domestic demands of 30.000 households in Dong Hoi city
- Risks of erosion and construction safety	Environment	Soil, water and ecosystem	- Cause floods and damage ecosystem downstream of dam
	Society	- Residents - Infrastructures	- Destroy houses and infrastructures, directly affect lives and properties of 230 households, 3,650

			people living at 600-700 away from dam foot
		Phu Vinh dam	- Water penetrates through dam body and threatens dam safety
- Domestic wastewater of reservoir operators	Environment	Water	- Domestic wastewater of about 0.2 m³/day
- Solid waste of reservoir operators	Environment	Soil and surface water	- Solid waste of about 2 kg/day
Impact due to increasing of irrigation area which lead to increasing of fertilizer and pesticides	Environment	Air, water and soil	When sub-project done, irrigation area will be rehabilitated from 1672ha up to 2825ha (up by 1153ha). If the irrigated area increased by 1153 hectares, the amount of pesticide is expected to increase by nearly 3000l; fertilizer increased 173 tons (150 kg / ha). Hence, OP/4.09 will be consider to enabled for this sub-project. A Integrated Pest Management (Appendix A10) will be done for this sub-project.

5.3.4.3 Impact on Social

❖ Infrastructures

During operation phase, if there is no flood water discharge plan but discharge a large amount of water in a short time, flood will occur in downstream areas and damage roads and other infrastructures.

***** Water supply

254 After the subproject begins to operate, the construction will ensure water storage and flood prevention for downstream areas. In addition, because the leaked

inlet has been fixed, water supply for agricultural production and living purposes are ensured as designed.

- 255 The guaranty of water supply for agricultural production creates opportunities for additional productive season, expand area of rice field and increase demand for local labour, appropriate for female workers. On the other hand, the development of agriculture also creates opportunity for development of other related sectors, such as agricultural product processing.
- 256 The guaranty of clean water supply for domestic creates opportunities for people could use clean water more stable. Concentration of metal and coloform in clean water are less than in the river and well many times. So using clean water for domestic helps people avoid diseases such as skin allergies, gastroenteritis, diarrhea ...

* Aquatic ecosystem in the reservoir

- 257 The reparation of Phu Vinh reservoir does not cause any change in normal water level, helps to increase dam safety and prevents water leakage, therefore, the aquatic ecosystem in the reservoir becomes more stable.
- In case of incident causing loss of water in the reservoir, such as dam breakage, the reservoir will shrink or destroyed.

* Risk of water loss in the reservoir

- Loss of water may due to water penetrates through reservoir banks, main dam or down to aquifer. The loss of water in reservoir will reduce the amount of water supply for downstream area in dry season. If the amount of water loss is large, it will affect ability to regulate water, causing lack of water for production and economic loss. However, the chance of water loss in this reservoir is low because the reservoir has been considerably stable since the early formation. The amount of ground water is also stable. Main dam, saddle dam, emergency spillway and inlet after being repaired will limit water penetration through dam body.
- Especially, Phu Vinh reservoir is responsible to supply water for 1672 ha of productive land and domestic demands of 30,000 households in Dong Hoi city. Therefore, water loss will significantly affect socioeconomic condition of the area and potentially create conflict between water supply for production and living purposes.

❖ Dam safety

Dam breakage will severely affect hydraulic regime of the area, affect water environment, soil, aquatic ecosystem, water supply for irrigation and affect agricultural production in downstream areas of the reservoir. Especially, dam breakage has large impact on lives and properties of residents living in downstream areas, particularly residents of Thuan Du commune and Dong Son precinct.

The recover from dam breakage takes a long time and much effort, hence, operation process is required to comply with all mitigation proposed in Chapter IV of this report.

Potential causes of dam breakage

- Maximum capacity and water level of flood are higher than designed maximum capacity and water level.
- Quality of material construction dam does not meet required standard.
- Due to construction differently from design.
- Due to incidents with flood gate: stuck of flood gate.
- Due to inaccurate forecast of flood that leads to slow reaction when flood water comes.
- Due to earthquake.

Dam breakage will strongly affect natural environment as well as society and economy, cause flood in large area, destroy crops and infrastructures in downstream area.

In order to assess dam safety under different conditions, calculate flood regulation, test water discharge ability of spillway and calculate stability and absorption of earth dam are required in operation process. These calculations are based on standards, regulation of the Government of Vietnam and policies of World Bank.

• Flood regulation model

Statistics of water level and designed flood level:

Designed flood frequency P = 1.0%

- Maximum flood capacity at designed frequency $Q = 955 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

- Tested flood frequency P = 0.2%

- Maximum flood capacity at tested flood frequency $Q = 1241 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

- Maximum flood frequency P = 0.01%

- Maximum flood capacity at maximum flood frequency $Q = 1770 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

In order to ensure dam safety, designing unit had calculate flood regulation for different circumstances, including: (i) only existing dam involves in flood discharge; (ii) saddle spillway participates in flood discharge with main spillway and saddle spillway is consolidated using steel reinforced concrete; (iii) lower saddle spillway, consolidated using steel reinforced concrete.

266 Results of flood regulation models calculation:

Table 5-21 Calculation results of flood regulation in different cases

Fr	equency	0.01 %	0.2 %	1 %
	$Qp (m^3/s)$	1770	1241	955
	$Wp (10^6 m^3)$	30.16	22.31	17.71
Case 1: No saddle spillway	q discharge max (m³/s)	600	519	447
	Ztl max (m)	24.98	24.24	23.56
Case 2: Saddle spillway	q discharge max (m³/s)	933	650	492
consolidated with steel	q (saddle spillway) max (m³/s)	356	155	51
reinforced concrete	Ztl max (m)	24.77	24.02	23.49
	q discharge max (m³/s)	1058	752	588
Case 3: Lower saddle dam	q (saddle spillway) max (m³/s)	527	294	176
	Ztl max (m)	24.36	23.66	23.21

Assessment: based on results of calculation for 3 cases above, in order to ensure dam safety and prevent flood for downstream area: the case of lower saddle dam does not ensure safety for downstream area because flood water will be discharged via big saddle spillway ($q_{max} = 588 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$) while the downstream area of saddle spillway has not had directing canals, which will cause flood in a large area. In conclusion, upgrade option which concretise saddle spillway using steel reinforced concrete ($q_{max} = 492 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$) is the most suitable, at the same time maintain construction safety and flood regulation ability.

5.3.4.4 Impact on Environment

During operation phase, impacts of the subproject on the environment are mainly due to wastewater and solid waste of operators and environmental risks.

❖ *Impacts of domestic waste*

Wastewater and solid waste are generated by 4 operators of Phu Vinh reservoir. These operators are often local residents, so the amount of waste is small, even none. In the peak period that requires presence of all 4 operators, the maximum solid waste is about 2 kg a day and wastewater is about 0.2m³ a day. These wastes are not much and have insignificant impacts on the subproject area

Impacts from flood regulation

Upon completion, spillways are designed to discharge flood water with maximum volume of main spillway: $Q0,01\% = 577 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$; and maximum volume of

saddle spillway: $Q0,01\% = 356\text{m}^3/\text{s}$. In operation phase, if there is no plan of flood discharge over a long period of time but discharge in a short period, construction safety may be threatened and floods may occur in downstream area, affect lives and property of people living in downstream area.

When sub-project done, irrigation area will be rehabilitated from 1672ha up to 2825ha (up by 1153ha). If the irrigated area increased by 1153 ha, the amount of pesticide is expected to increase by nearly 3000l; fertilizer increased 173 tons (150 kg/ha). The increasing of fertilizer and pesticide pose a risk of causing pollution of air, soil and water environment because the rest of them disperse in air, soil, surface water and underground water.

PART 6. ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

272 Several alternatives have been considered in feasibility study of the sub-project, includes:

6.1. No action altenative

Borrow pit

Initial location of reserve borrow pits in the reservoir area, it is about 800m far away from spillway. However, it may negative affect to the reservoir as erosion, sedimentation, affecting aquatic ecosystems, increase water turbidity...

The load of the vehicle transporting materials

Under first construction plan, load of truck for material transportation are over tons. However, survey result for local people and government in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct as well as field surveys show that the inter-village roads is only tolerate vehicle which has load under 6 tonnes. Therefore if using the vehicle wich has load over 10 tonnes, inter-village roads will be damaged lead to difficulty on traffic and could cause traffic accidents.

6.2. With project implementation alternative

Change borrow pit

- Social Environment consultancy unit has recommended investors eliminate alternatives initial borrow pit and find alternatives. Current borrow pit is reserved and about 2km far away from spillway with exploit reserves approximately 21,000 m³ equivalent of 250,000 tons (1.2 tonnes/m³). Currently burrow pit only has shrubs and weeds.
- Although distance is further but negative impacts on the reservoir and the water quality cause by the alternative options is minimized.

Changing the load of the vehicle transporting materials

277 Social – Environment consultancy unit has offered investors only allows the use vehicle with load under 6 tonnes during transport on inter-village roads to minimize the degradation of roads.

PART 7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

7.1. ESMP Objective

7.1.1. Objectives of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

- Fully in compliance with regulations, policies, standards and guidelines at province and national levels
- Ensure capital sources to distribute based on project budget to conduct activities related to ESMP
- Ensure that environmental and social risks of the subproject are properly managed
- Respond to environmental issues that were not predicted and identified in Environmental Impact Assessment
- Feedbacks to continuously improve results of environmental activities

7.1.2. Contents of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

- Environmental and social management plan (ESMP) outlines measures to mitigate impacts, monitoring methods and implementation procedure for the whole process of constructing and operating the subproject. This plan aims to avoid or manage the adverse impacts to the environment and society and required activities to execute mitigation measures. ESMP creates the much-needed linkages between mitigations for adverse impacts and the guaranty that those measures are executed.
- 279 Contents of ESMP include implementation responsibility, monitoring, budget and schedule of mitigation measures proposed in Chapter 6. ESMP of this subproject is summarised in the following sections:

7.1.2.1 Content of environmental management plan

Because the preparation phase only has social impacts, it is not necessary to include in environmental management plan. The plan only prepares for construction and operation phases.

Table 7-1 Environmental Management Plan

Subproject	mpacts on the nvironme nt	Mitigation measures	Budget	Time	Implement ation unit	Monitoring unit
I. Construction p	phase					
surface, po construct du worker's camps ve - Remove weathered layers on dam face - Construct working routes - Repair and upgrade headworks	Air ollution, ust Reduce egetation over Water ollution Soil ollution	 Material transportation vehicles have to be covered using plastic cloth; Reduce speed when crossing residential areas to reduce amount of dust in the air that cause air pollution and hinder photosynthesis process of plants. Water construction site surface and transportation routes. Regularly maintain machines and equipment Equip work safety equipment for workers Regularly dredge and clean drainage Detent soil, sand and mud in construction wastewater before discharging into common drainage Install mobile restrooms in construction sites and worker's camps 	- Included in contracts between investment owner and contractors	- Constructi on phase (8 months)	- Investmen t owner - Contracto rs	- Quang Binh Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) - Independent monitoring unit (IMO) - Quang Binh Department of Natural Resources and the Environment (DNRE) - Dong Hoi city Office of Natural

and inlet)		- Educate and promote to raise awareness of workers in water-saving, personal hygiene,				Resources the Environ (ONRE)	and
	Solid waste pollution	 At each worker's camp and construction site, equip 02 200-litre rubbish bins to collect domestic and hazardous solid waste. PPMU signs contracts with Quang Binh Urban Environment Company for waste transporting and handling Establish living policies; raise awareness of hygiene and environmental protection 				- Thuan Commune Dong Precinct People's Committee - Commun based monitoring (CBMU)	ity-
	Aquatic flora and fauna	Since the impact of this phase on aquatic floramanagement plan.	a and fauna is insi	gnificant, there	is no requiren	nent of	
III. Operation	n phase						
- Operate the reservoir system; Water	Water pollution	- Construct 3-section-self-compost tank for office site of Phu Vinh reservoir to treat domestic wastewater of operators.	- Included in reservoir operation budget of Quang Binh	Throughout lifespan of the construction	Quang Binh Irrigation Exploitation Company	- Quang DARD - Quang DNRE	Binh Binh

regulation for irrigation in	Solid waste	- Establish regulations, raise awareness in hygiene and environmental protection for operators.	Irrigation Exploitation Company Ltd.		- Dong Hoi Division Natural resou	of arce
downstream	Erosion and land slide of reservoir bank	 Raise awareness of local residents in protecting soil, water and preventing erosion. Grow forest trees around the reservoir to protect the existing forest area. 			Commune	Duc and Son
	Dam breakage	 Enhance monitoring system for headworks Enhance forecast and early warning systems to early propose water discharge plan in case of storm Disseminate dam safety regulation to residents. 				

7.1.2.2 Contents of Social Management Plan

Table 7-2 Social Management Plan

Subproject activities	Impacts on the society	Mitigation measures	Budget	Time	Implementati on unit	Monitoring unit
I. Preparation	Acquire	- Disseminate subproject information	Funded by	- During	- Investment	- Quang Binh
clearance (detail in RAP report)	6.78 ha of land, of which, 1.21 ha owned by 7 households in Dong Son precinct and 5.57 ha owned by operation unit of Phu Vinh reservoir, which locates in dam safety	to the local communities, especially to affected households in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct before acquiring land. - Conduct survey, inspection and consultation with affected and non-	investment owner + Compensation cost for land clearance of this subproject is 1.36 billion VND.	land clearance phase (6 months)	owner - Dong Hoi city, Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct people's committees - Compensati on, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB)	province people's committee - Dong Hoi City people's committee - People's Committee and Fatherland Front of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct - CBMU

	corridor					
UXO clearance	Potential risk of explosion that affects lives of workers	Investment owner will sign contract with responsible unit, which is Quang Binh Military Committee to conduct UXO clearance in the subproject area	Cost of UXO clearance is about 700,000,000 VND, paid by investment owner	- During land clearance process (1 month)	- Investment owner - Quang Binh Military Committee - Dong Hoi city, Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct people's committees	- Quang Binh province people's committee - Dong Hoi City people's committee - People's Committee and Fatherland Front of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct
II. Constructi	on phase					
- Constructi on of working routes - Repair and upgrade headworks	Community Health	PPMU prepares a Public Health Management Plan, including mitigation measures for impacts, methods to prevent and monitor health of local community and workers	Costs are mainly for education, medicines and chemicals to prevent diseases (50,000,000 VND)	From construction phase to operation phase (6 months)	PPMU, Health Office of Dong Hoi city, preventive healthcare centres, healthcare centres of	PPMU, Independent social monitoring unit (ISMU), preventive healthcare centres,

(main dam, saddle dams and inlet) - Concentrat					commune/prec inct, local government	healthcare centres of commune/precin ct
ion of workers - Material transportatio n	Infrastructu res	 Use transportation vehicles with capacity less than 6 tonnes when transporting on inter-hamlet roads If the transportation roads degrade, contractors are responsible to repair and return the roads to quality at least as good as before project 	Contractors	Construction phase	Contractors	PPMU, construction monitoring unit (CMU)
	Social security, traffic safety, labours and social evils	 Disseminate information and educate local residents and workers Manage workers: register for temporary residence, establish regulation for social evil tracking Install additional traffic signs on transportation routes near residential areas 	Contractors	Construction phase	Contractors	PPMU, construction monitoring unit (CMU)
	Water supply for irrigation and living demand	- Apply construction technique using temporary dyke around inlet construction site to ensure water supply	Identified in project investment document	Construction phase	Contractors	PPMU, CMU

		- Construct during dry season				
	Gender equity: domestic violence, gender equity, women's access to social services	PPMU in cooperation with gender equity plan unit prepares a Gender Action Plan: solutions to raise public awareness on gender issues, help women to achieve the same role as man in the society	6,000,000 VND for media, training,	Until 6 months after the subproject starts operation phase	PPMU, local government, Fatherland Front, Women Union, Farmer Union and other social groups	PPMU, ISMU
	Local and household economy	Provide jobs, access to capital, support production, animal farming and vocational development; Regularly educate for family economy development in agricultural encourage program: access to new breeds, new animal, farming techniques, handicraft, for households	Included in annual budgets of Dong Hoi city and commune/precin ct	Continuous	PPMU, local government and social groups	ISMU
- Constructi on of working routes - Repair and	Community health	PPMU prepares a Public Health Management Plan, including mitigation measures for impacts, methods to prevent and monitor health of local community and	Included in project investment fund annual management	From construction phase and throughout the lifespan	DARD, PPMU, construction units, Quang Binh Irrigation	CMU, Quang Binh Irrigation Exploitation Company Ltd.

upgrade		workers	budget of the	of the	Exploitation	
headworks			reservoir	reservoir	Company Ltd.	
(main dam,						
saddle dams						
and inlet)						
- Concentrat						
ion of						
workers						
- Material						
transportatio						
n						
III. Operation	n phase					
- Operation	Infrastructu	- After Phu Vinh reservoir being	Included in	Throughout	Quang Binh	- Quang Binh
of reservoir,	res	repaired, infrastructure of the area will	operation budget	lifespan of	Irrigation	DARD
water		be improved. Working routes and dam	of the reservoir	the reservoir	Exploitation	- Quang Binh
regulation of		face will be concretised.	system by Quang		Company Ltd.	DNRE
irrigation in	Water	- Regularly monitor dams and inlets	Binh Irrigation			- Dong Hoi city
downstream	supply	to avoid water penetrating through	Exploitation			Division of
areas		dams and inlets	Company Ltd.			Natural resource
		- Plan appropriate water supply				and Enviroment
		scheme to reduce water conflicts				- Thuan Duc
		between different sectors in case of				commune and
		water shortage (for example in long				

		drought)
Risk	k of er loss	 Raise awareness of local residents in protecting soil and water, prevent erosion. Grow perennial plants around reservoirs and protect existing forest.
Risk to safet	k related dam	- Prepare hydraulic models to adjust flood regulation through spillway and emergency spillway
		- Establish monitoring system for headworks
		- Establish forecast and early warning systems to early propose water discharge plan in case of storm
		- Disseminate dam safety regulation to residents.
		- Raise awareness of local residents in protecting upstream forest to protect land and water, prevent erosion.
		- Monitor the amount of mud and sand flowing into the reservoir; monitor reservoir erosion; measure
		reservoir insides to identify the

amount of mud inside.		
- Comply with flood and storm		
prevention plan approved by the		
Province annually.		
- Irrigation Construction		
Exploitation One-member Limited		
liability Company will notify on water		
regulation of the reservoir.		
- Regularly check to ensure		
water is discharged at quantity in		
compliance with the designed and		
tested quantity. Spillway has to		
maintain energy-relief system and		
good connectivity to downstream		
areas to minimise risk of erosion.		
	<u> </u>	

7.2. Mitigation Measures

7.2.1. Potential impacts and mitigation measures

7.2.1.1 Mitigation measures in preparation phase

In this phase, environmental impacts are not significant. Major impacts on economy and society include problems arose from land acquisition process, compensation for land clearance and UXO clearance. Therefore, mitigation measures in this phrase is **Social impact mitigation measures**.

a) Social mitigation measures for land clearance activities

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Province Project 282 Management Unit (PPMU) in cooperation with consultant unit had prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to calculate losses when acquires 6.7 ha land and impacts on 24 affected households in Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct. This RAP identifies the impacts on 24 affected households, compensation options and assistance methods in compliance with regulation of the Government of Vietnam and project policies. It also proposes mitigation measures to reduce impacts on affected households. RAP after approved by World Bank (WB) will be presented to Quang Binh Province People's Committee by Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for approval. Based on RAP, PPMU will cooperate with Dong Hoi city people's committee and City Land Resources Centre to establish Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB), arrange measurement and detailed estimation of loss to prepare a compensation plan. Afterward, information meetings will be held to consult local residents on policies and compensation prices. All information will be published at office of commune/precinct. Comments and feedbacks from the public will be received to update compensation prices (using replacement cost principle) to use in compensation payment. Main contents of RAP of this subproject include:

Disclose and disseminate subproject information

283 In preparation phase, investment owner will disclose information to the authorities and communities at subproject area to help them understand the subproject, as well as the necessity of repair and upgrade works of Phu Vinh reservoir, including the following issues:

- Purposes and scale of the subproject and areas that will be acquired
- Disclose information on land clearance and compensation methods to local residents, using public speakers and notice boards of commune and hamlets. In addition, in cooperate with consultant unit, hold public meetings, directly

discuss with commune/precinct officers to receive feedbacks from residents and their expectations.

- Next, prepare specific compensation method for each household, including total acquiring area, affected plants, compensation prices and total compensation, assistance amount for each household.
- Announce compensation method publicly on public media, such as media channels of the province, district, commune, as well as publicly send information to each household.

Investment owner in cooperation with CARD, commune/precinct people's committee regularly present and be willing to receive and solve grievances of residents throughout the subproject implementation process to satisfy legitimate demands of residents, help affected people to have a more stable live.

❖ Compensation and assistance payment

In order to reduce impacts of land acquisition and landuse change, investment in cooperation with local authorities to conduct compensation and assistance in compliance with policies of the project, the Government of Vietnam and frameworks of the Project.

In addition to compensation amount for affected households, PPMU will work with local governments at all levels and social groups to support affected households directly and indirectly, to help them access social benefits, healthcare, education, employment opportunities, gender equity, help affected households to have a better life comparing to pre-project state. PPMU will prepare plans to mitigate impacts on communities in subproject areas: Environmental Management Plan, Social Management Plan, Public Health Management Plan (Appendix B2), Information disclosure, accountability and monitoring (Appendix B6), Gender Action Plan (Appendix B4).

b) Social mitigation measures for UXO clearance activities

Investment owner will sign contract with responsible unit, which is Military Committee of Quang Binh province, to conduct UXO clearance in subproject area to ensure safety; cooperate with local authorities. To prevent damage due to explosion, UXO clearance activities have to be conducted in compliance with regulations and mitigation measures:

- Decision number 96/2006/QD-TTg dated May 4th, 2006 by the Government of Vietnam about management and conduct of unexploded ordinances
- Establish corridor of clearance area to ensure safety for local residents

- UXO clearance activities are included in land clearance plan, have proper infrastructures established and are conducted in prior of surface levelling process;
- Survey and prepare technical method in searching and treating UXO; prepare implementation arrangement and implementation plan; comply with safety regulations and policies throughout the process.

7.2.1.2 Mitigation measures during construction phase

This phase contains most major impacts of the subproject. During construction phase, PPMU proposes mitigation measures, including conditions for contractors, as well as feasible solutions to prevent environmental and social impacts.

a) Environment impact mitigation measures

❖ Mitigation measures for air environment and noise

- ❖ Dust from excavation and transportation vehicles
- Transportation vehicles will be covered using plastic cloth to prevent dropping of soil, stone and stand along transportation route; Reduce speed when crossing the residential area of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct. In addition, all vehicles have to carry the correct load of 6 tonnes per vehicle because the routes used in transportation only allow vehicles up to 6 tonnes.
- Use watering truck to water the road at least 2 times a day in dry season and additional watering when needed, such as in material mixing areas and transportation routes, to reduce the impact of dust on the workers, as well as residents of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct.
- Arrange workers to clean up the spilled materials and construction waste at the end of each working shift because during transportation process, it is hard to avoid the material dropped on the roads.
- Appropriately arrange transportation route to avoid residential areas and minimise the travelling distance.
- Arrange vehicle washing stations for transportation vehicles before leaving construction sites to minimise the amount of dust on each vehicle when leaving the subproject area.

❖ Emission

- Construction contractors have to obtain the latest certificate on safety and emission for all transportation vehicles, trucks, machines and equipment before

using them to serve construction works. Emission standard for transportation vehicles is EURO 2 and the minimum period of validation remaining is 1 year.

- Prohibit use of old vehicles and machines that do not meet standards. Regularly maintain machines and equipment.

* Mitigation measures for water pollution

Sources of wastewater as pollutant during construction phase are mainly from: storm water, construction wastewater and domestic wastewater. Proposed mitigation measures to reduce pollution for water environment include:

❖ Storm water

- Construct during dry season to reduce impacts of storm water. Dig water drainages and direct the flow through detention ponds before discharging into the environment.
- Regularly check and dredge to prevent construction waste, such as soil, stone, stand,..., stuck in the drainage and cause blockage and flood.
- Cover material piles to prevent being washed by rain water.
- Clean waste after each working day.
 - **❖** *Treatment of domestic wastewater*
- Urine is collected via mobile restrooms, placed in worker's camps and construction sites (use 3 toilets). Every 1 or 2 months, hire responsible unit to collect and treat.
- Personal wastewater will be collected using detention ponds before discharging.
- Domestic wastewater before discharging will be primarily treated with Chloramine B 2% solution according to regulation of Ministry of Health.
- In addition, encourage contractors to hire local workers into appropriate position so the amount of wastewater at construction site can be reduced.
- Encourage workers to save and do not waste water.
 - ❖ *Treatment of construction wastewater*
- Overflown water, such as vehicle washes, wastewater from concrete mixing stations and material washes, will be directed via temporary canals to separated ponds. After detention, clear water can be discharged into the common drainage of the subproject.

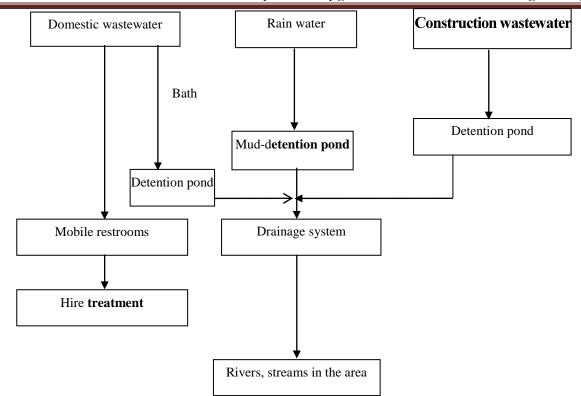


Figure 7-1 Water drainage system in subproject construction site

- * Mitigation measures for solid waste pollution
 - ❖ Domestic solid waste

290 Total domestic solid waste of 40 workers is about 20 kg/day and these following mitigations are required:

- Establish living norms; educate workers to promote personal hygiene and environmental protection.
- At each worker's camp and construction site, arrange 02 200-litre-rubbish bin with lid to collect solid waste (01 bin for organic and 01 bin for recyclable wastes)
- Contractors will sign contracts with Dong Hoi Urban Environment Company to arrange collection or transport waste to landfill of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct to be handled. Recyclable waste, such as bottle, packages and paper, will be recycled by reselling to recycle centres.

❖ Construction solid waste

During construction phase, a large amount of soil when removing weathered layer will be generated. These wastes can hinder construction process, travel, make it unsafe for working and also pollutes water environment. In order to mitigate these impacts, the following measures will be applied in construction process:

- Minimise the amount of construction waste by carefully calculate material quantity.
- Educate and encourage workers, as well as strictly supervise works, in optimum use of material.
- Chose material pilling areas suitable for construction works and drainage process to mitigate impacts such as material dropping and surface wash.
- Reusable or recyclable materials will be collected by contractors to resell to recycle centres.
- The removed weathered layer and other inorganic non-toxic compounds will be utilised in other construction works. The remaining cannot be used will be transported to landfill of Thuan Phong hamlet, Thuan Duc commune. This landfill is 2000m². All waste dumping activities will be monitored by construction supervisor.

Hazardous waste

292 With the purpose of minimise adverse impacts of hazardous waste, the following mitigation measures will be applied:

- Do not repair vehicles and machines in subproject area. All vehicles and machines will be moved to the nearest garage to repair. Avoid generating hazardous waste from reparation activities.
- Packages and containers containing hazardous waste will be handled by authorised unit by collecting and treating in compliance with regulations.
- Establish policy for construction sites and worker camps. Prohibit dumping hazardous waste into the environment. All hazardous waste has to go to predesigned place.
- During construction process, contractors have to commit to have strict methods to supervise construction units and waste handling units to ensure all hazardous wastes are properly collected and handled without any impact on the environment.

* Measures to reduce impacts on the ecosystem and biological resources

Upon the completion of construction, in addition to the land permanently acquired to construct reservoir components, other areas, such as workers' camps, material pilling and wasteland, have to be disassembled, cleaned and restored to original condition.

- After completing construction, trees will be planted on material source to avoid empty land, reduce erosion and land slide.
- 295 Subproject area is neighbouring with woodland, as a result, PPMU proposes these mitigations to reduce impacts:
 - Clearly identify borders of the subproject using distinctive poles; Avoid use of land outside the area and affect the surrounding.
 - Prohibit tree cutting in the area for any purpose.
 - Do not dump waste in to lakes, rivers and streams.

b) Social impact mitigation measures

296 During construction phase, construction activities pose negative impacts to social. Prevention measures include:

***** Fire prevention

- PPMU closely cooperates with local government of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct to check and supervise the compliance with fire prevention policy by construction units.
- At each worker's camp, equip 2-4 fire extinguish and fire sand, especially at fuel storage area; place at easy-to-spot and easy-to-access locations; place fire prohibition signs.
- Prepare action plans to prevent fire and explosion, regulation for fire safety.
- Provide trainings for engineers and workers according to fire safety policies of Ministry of Police; officers and workers working in construction sites have to know how to react to fire incidents.
- Regularly maintain fire prevention equipment.
- Respond to fire: when fire occurs, construction units will notify related units to participate in fire fighting; at the same time, call for help of all workers to participate in fire fighting. Provide fire fighting training for all officers and workers; Build capacity and educate workers to promote fire safety. Workers participating in construction works will be trained and practice fire fighting techniques to be ready when incident happens.

❖ Mitigation measures for conflicts between workers and local residents

- Develop and common management rules for worker before the project implementation;

- Sign up temporary residence for workers and coordinating with the local government in management;
- Maximizing the use of unskilled workers locally;
- Propagate and mobilize people to cooperate and support workers during the construction stage.

* Measures to ensure labour and transport safety

297 The process of construction subproject potential risk of occupational accidents and traffic accidents, so the contractor and construction units to strictly implement and complete the following measures to minimize the impact of the accident:

- Organize training in theory and practice to worker who directly operating machinery.
- Establish work rules, common rules for officials and workers before the project implementation.
- Equipment and machines have to be maintained regularly.
- Install lighting system for night-time construction, if required.
- Install fences, danger signs at required location.
- Provide sufficient personal protection equipment and devices, such as hard hat, gloves, mask, facial glass, etc. and establish strict policy of using proper equipment in the construction sites.
- Disseminate and train regularly for staffs who involved in the construction process on the construction site on the rules of labor safety.
- Inform the local authorities about the material transportation plan.
- Inform and educate to raise worker's awareness on traffic safety.

* Mitigation measures to public health

- Transportation vehicles will be covered using plastic cloth to minimise the amount of dust along transportation route, especially the residential area of Thuan Ha hamlet (Thuan Duc commune) and Tieu Khu Con Chua (Dong Son precinct).
- Do not transport materials at night.
- Use watering truck to water the road along transportation route- from Thuan Ha hamlet (Thuan Duc commune) to Tieu Khu Con Chua (Dong Son precinct) with frequency from 2-4 times (depending on weather conditions).

- Arrange vehicle washing stations for transportation vehicles before leaving construction sites.
- Do not use machinery, equipment that causing noise from 10pm to 5am.
- Waste and wastewater that arising from the construction site must be collected, processed thoroughly, avoid discharge into environment that causing pollution on soil, water, air, potentially related diseases.

❖ Measures to prevent and mitigate impacts due to breakage of temporary dyke

The incident of breakage of temporary dyke is almost impossible. However, in order to mitigate impact of the incident on water supply activity for dowstream area, construction unit will implement the following measures:

- Prepare sand/soil bags palced near the dyke. Therefore, in case of having incident of breakage of temporary dyke, can consolidated broken location immediately;
- Ensure proper construction of temporary dyke. Carry out construction in dry season to reduce the amount of water in canal to reduce impacts in case of temporary dyke breaks;
- In case the incident affect water supply water for residents in downstream area, affected people will be compensated following resettlement policies of the project.

Measures to prevent and mitigate impacts due to discovery of historical heritage

299 If find out any historical heritage during the excavation process, have to stop the exploitation immediately; blockade the area and inform to local authorities and functional agencies to resolve promply.

7.2.1.3 Mitigation measures in operation phase

Quang Binh province Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will transfer responsibility to operate, manage, maintain and prepare operation and maintenance plans of Phu Vinh reservoir to Quang Binh Irrigation Construction Exploitation One-member limited liability company after the subproject operates.

a) Environment impact mitigation measures

❖ Measures to mitigate impacts of wastewater and solid waste

301 Impacts in this phase are small, mostly from activities of dam operators (4 people) with total domestic wastewater of 0.2m^3 /day and solid waste of about 2kg. Mitigation measures include:

Collect domestic waste into plastic bags at the end of working day and transport to wasteland of Thuan Duc commune.

* Mitigation measures to reduce risk of dam safety incidents

Prevent erosion and land slide of reservoir bank

- Prohibit soil exploitation in submerged area.
- Prohibit tree cutting at areas around the reservoirs, especially in submerged areas, water plants such as acacia plants will naturally grow and management unit has to have management and protection plan for them.
- Encourage people living near the reservoir to plant more trees to increase coverage, increase stability of reservoir and prevent erosion.

Prevent erosion in the reservoir

- Raise awareness of local residents in protecting upstream forest to protect land and water, prevent erosion.
- Monitor the amount of mud and sand flowing into the reservoir; monitor reservoir erosion; measure reservoir insides to identify the amount of mud inside.
- * Mitigation measures due to increasing of irrigation area which lead to increasing of fertilizer and pesticides
- OP/4.09 will be consider to enabled for this sub-project. A Integrated Pest Management will be done for this sub-project (Appendix A10).

b) Social impact mitigation measures

❖ Prevention and reaction to dam breakage

- Improve monitoring system for dams and spillways.
- Periodically check and maintain construction components in compliance with regulations, especially operating devices of spillways.
- Regarding reservoir area: periodically monitor reservoir surrounding areas to timely detect weak spots that can be eroded to timely consolidate.
- Improve weather forecast and early warning systems to propose water discharge plan early to make sure that when large floods come, water is discharged timely and communities are well-informed.
- Educate local residents on safety regulation; Notice and evacuate timely in case of large discharge of flood water.

- Comply with flood and storm prevention plan approved by the Province annually.
- Irrigation Construction Exploitation One-member Limited liability Company will notify on water regulation of the reservoir.
- Regularly check to ensure water is discharged at quantity in compliance with the designed and tested quantity. Spillway has to maintain energy-relief system and good connectivity to downstream areas to minimise risk of erosion.

Mitigation measures for flood operating

Although the likelihood of flooding that affect the downstream area is very small, in order to limit the damage, the PMU and operating unit give mitigation measures as follows:

- Prepare plans and training for local people to respond in case of emergency flood discharge;
- Notice early (at least from 3-5 hours) for citizens and local government of 02 commune/ precinct on the time of flood discharge, water level and forecasting negative impacts can occur;
- Prepare specific plans for evacuation, asset protection for people in the downstream area when flood discharge;
- Invest infrastructure to serve people in the time of flood discharge such as a community house, water supply facilities, etc.
- Prepare plans to remedy damages for emergency flood discharge.

303 The mitigation measures mentioned above aim to reduce impacts on the natural and social environment. However, there are potential or accumulative impacts, such as: awareness, domestic violence (gender equity) and community health. The receivers of these impacts are local communities living around the subproject area. Therefore, it requires monitoring and assessment methods to assess accumulative impacts. PPMU prepared a Public Health Management Plan (Appendix B2), Public consultation, Participation and communication strategy (Appendix B3), Gender Action Plan (Appendix B4) to minimise the impacts on the local communities around subproject area.

7.2.2. Estimated cost of mitigation measures

a) Estimated cost of mitigation measures for Environmental

Estimated cost of mitigation measures for Environmental are listed in the below table:

Table 7-3 Estimated cost of mitigation measures for Environmental

No	Item	Unit	Quanti ty	Price (VND)	Cost (VND)		
1	Mobile toilets	House	3	10,000,000	30,000,000		
2	Trash Bin	Bin	2	1,500,000	3,000,000		
4	Fire extinguisher system	Bottle	4	250,000	1,000,000		
5	Signage system	Set	2	1,000,000	2,000,000		
6	Labour equippment	Set	40	300,000	12,000,000		
7	Sewerage system	System	01	5,000,000	5,000,000		
	Total						

305 Works will be installed since the beginning of subproject and is used throughout the construction process. During the construction phase contractors will be responsible on this cost (estimate 53,000,000 VND).

b) Estimated cost of mitigation measures for Social

Table 7-4 Estimated cost of mitigation measures for Social

No	Item	Cost (VND)
1	Compensation and support (detail in RAP report)	1,360,704,000
2	Public health management plan	50,000,000
3	Gender Action Plan	6,000,000
	Total	1,416,704,000

7.3. Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMoP)

7.3.1. Environmental Monitoring Program

Monitoring plan aims to introduce purposes, contents, monitoring parameters and implementation budget for environmental impact monitoring process during the implementation of the subproject

7.3.1.1 Compliance monitoring

307 Organisations responsible to monitor investment owner, construction contractors in implementing the environmental and social management plan include:

Table 7-5 Implementation monitoring of ESMP

No	Monitoring element	Monitoring location	Monitoring responsibility	Monitoring parameter	Monitoring methods	Monitoring frequency
I.	Preparation pha	ise				
1	Subproject information disclosure	- Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct	- Quang Binh PPC - Investment owner - Dong Hoi City People's Committee - Thuan Duc Commune and	 Do local residents, including both affected and non-affected people receive information on the subproject? Do subproject affected people receive information on acquisition plan and compensation/assistance methods? Dissemination of subproject's safeguard reports 	ObservationInvestigationInterview	- Investigate and interview local residents once a month
2	Land acquisition and compensation payment	- Acquired areas - Affected households and people	Dong Son precinct people's committees - CBMU	 Areas to be acquired Compensation and assistance are paid in the right amount (as regulated by the Government of Vietnam and WB) Compensation are paid at the right time 	- Examine records of land acquisition execution and compensation payment (bills, certificates,) - Survey and interview local people	- Weekly during land acquisition period
3	UXO	Borrow pit area		- Execution of UXO clearance	- Examine	- Once, before

No	Monitoring element	Monitoring location	Monitoring responsibility	Monitoring parameter	Monitoring methods	Monitoring frequency
II	clearance Construction ph	nase			records of UXO clearance work - Field survey	construction
	1	- Construction area of Phu Vinh reservoir and surrounding - Transportation routes	- Quang Binh DNRE - Dong Hoi city Division of Natural resource and Enviroment - CMU - CBMU	- Surface watering frequency and schedule - Transporting vehicle coverage Certificates of vehicles and machines - Vehicles and machines' maintenance schedule	- Environmental sampling - Examine all vehicles and machines' certificate - Examine records of maintenance - Supervise construction site	- Sample air quality (every 3 months) - Examine construction records (once a month)
2	Wastewater	- Construction area of Phu Vinh reservoir and	 Quang Binh DNRE Dong Hoi city	- Presence and function of wastewater collecting and treating systems for construction sites and worker's camps	- Supervise and check	- Examine construction record (once a

No	Monitoring element	Monitoring location	Monitoring responsibility	Monitoring parameter	Monitoring methods	Monitoring frequency
		surrounding - Worker's camps	Division of Natural resource and Enviroment - CMU - CBMU	- Presence of mobile toilets on sites in use		month)
	3 Surface water	Phu Vinh reservoir, at domestic water inlet	 Quang Binh DONRE Dong Hoi city Division of	pH, DO, COD, BOD ₅ , NO ₃ -, Coliform	- Environmental sampling	- Water sampling (every 3 months)
	4 Groundwater	600m behind spillway	Natural resource and Enviroment - Construction monitoring	pH, DO, TSS, hardness, NH4, Coliform	- Environmental sampling	- Water sampling (every 3 months)
	5 Soil	600m behind spillway	consultant - CMO	Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn, As	- Environmental sampling	- Water sampling (every 3 months)
	6 Solid waste	- Construction area of Phu Vinh reservoir and surrounding	- Quang BinhDONRE- Dong Hoi cityDivision of	Waste collection scheduleWaste landQuantity and quality of rubbish binsConstruction clean schedule	- Field survey	Once a month

No	Monitoring element	Monitoring location	Monitoring responsibility	Monitoring parameter	Monitoring methods	Monitoring frequency
		- Worker's camps	Natural resource and Environment - Construction monitoring consultant - CMO			
7	Socioeconomic condition	- Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct	- Independent monitoring consultant - CMO	- Document of temporary residence register for workers - Quantity and frequency of conflicts within workers and between workers and local residents - Rate of social evils (drug use, prostitution, gambling,) - Gender: domestic violence, number of households participated in gender equity education and rate of women participated, financial priority for the subproject - Community health: rate of health check, respiratory diseases, digestive diseases; diseases occurred; plan and	- Examine worker's camps - Examine violation records - Interview local residents - Meeting and consultation with local government and social groups	- Every week

No	Monitoring element	Monitoring location	Monitoring responsibility	Monitoring parameter	Monitoring methods	Monitoring frequency
				method for health check and disease prevention		
III	Operation phas	e				
1	Erosion and land slide	- Phu Vinh reservoir	- Quang Binh DARD - Quang Binh DONRE - Dong Hoi city Division of Natural resource and Enviroment - Thuan Duc Commune and Dong Son precinct people's committees	 Number of eroded locations Location of erosion Size of erosion 	- Field survey - Measurement and monitor	- Every 6 months
2	Dam breakage	- Headworks of Phu Vinh reservoir system	- Quang Binh DARD - Quang Binh DNRE	Erosion levelWater regulation ability of spillway and inletFlood flows	- Measurement and monitor	- Every 6 months

No	Monitoring element	Monitoring location	Monitoring responsibility	Monitoring parameter	Monitoring methods	Monitoring frequency
			- Dong Hoi city Division of Natural resource and Enviroment - Thuan Duc Commune and Dong Son precinct people's committees			

7.3.1.2 Environmental quality monitoring

***** Construction phase

308 Most impacts of the subproject are concentrated in this phase. The choice of monitoring locations represents distinctive characteristics of subproject area to assess the subproject's environmental impacts. These monitoring also act as baseline data for pollution control during construction phase.

Table 7-6 Monitoring parameters and frequency during construction phase

Environmental	Indicators to be	Investigation	Sampling locations
Components	monitored	Method	
Air	Dust Concentration of NO ₂ Concentration of SO ₂ Concentration of CO Noise level	Measure and sample in the same day. Sampling, surveying, measuring and analysing methods are conducted according to the latest Vietnamese National Technical Regulations.	5 locations: - On the transportation route, 600m behind spillway - On the transportation route, 600m behind irrigation culvert - On the main dam, near irrigation culvert - Residential area, 600m behind main dam - Borrow pit
Surface water	pH, DO, COD, BOD ₅ , NO ₃ , Coliform		3 locations - Water at 600m behind spillway - Water near domestic inlet - Water in main canal, 600m away from inlet (Dong Son precinct)
Groundwater	pH, DO, TSS, hardness, NH4, Coliform		1 location: 600m behind spillway
Soil	Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn, As		1 location: 600m behind spillway



Figure 7-2 Monitoring locations in construction phase

❖ Operation phase

309 During operation phase, Phu Vinh reservoir will be stabilised as pre-project state. Investment owner will be responsible to periodically perform environmental monitoring every 3 months.

Table 7-7 Monitoring parameters and frequency during operation phase

Environmental Components	Indicators to be monitored	Investigation Method	Sampling locations
Surface water	pH, DO, COD, BOD ₅ , NO ₃ , Coliform	Measure and sample in the same day. Sampling, surveying, measuring and analysing methods are conducted according to the latest Vietnamese National Technical Regulations.	1 location: near domestic water inlet
Soil	Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn, As		1 location: 600m behind spillway

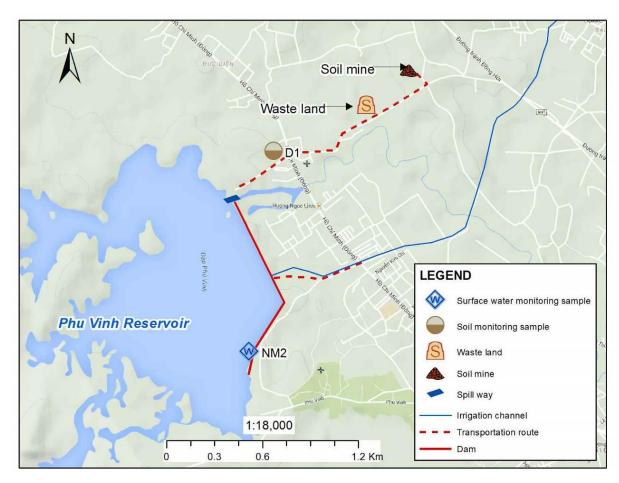


Figure 7-3 Monitoring locations in operation phase

7.3.2. Social monitoring Program

310 The social monitoring programs are presented detail in the RAP report of the Sub-Project.

7.3.3. Estimated cost for Environmental and social monitoring

311 Cost estimation for environmental monitoring activities are summarised in the following table:

Table 7-8 Cost estimation for environmental monitoring

No	Monitoring activities	Cost (VND)	Implementation unit
Ι	Construction phase	78,929,728	- Investment owner
	Sample analysis	59,129,728	- Contractors
	Other costs (travelling, labour work,)	19,800,000	
II	Operation phase	73,465,912	- Investment owner
	Sample analysis	33,865,912	- Quang Binh Irrigation exploiting company ltd.
	Other costs (travelling, labour work,)	39,600,000	exploiting company ltd.
III	Total (I+II)	152,395,640	
	VAT (10%)	15,239,564	
	Total (round up)	167,635,000	

- 312 Details of cost estimation for environmental monitoring activities are represented in Appendix A9.
- 313 Cost estimation for socail monitoring activities are **24,298,285 VND** and represented in RAP report of Subproject

7.3.4. Monitoring report requirement

314 Reports will be prepared throughout the implementation of monitoring program, process of reports collection on impacts or feedbacks from the public. These reports will be used to assess efficiency of applied mitigation measures.

Table 7-9 Environmental and social monitoring reports

Prepared by	Report type	Report content	Report frequency	Report to
	Accident/incident report	Collection of information on accidents or surprise incidents	Within 24 hours since incident occurred	Investment owner and CMU
Contractors	Violation report	Provide information on violation of regulations environmental and social	Within 1 week since the incident occurred	Investment owner and CMU

		management		
	Chance-find report	Records and report to responsible unit about findings of relics, antiques, ancient graves,	Within 24 hours after finding	Investment owner, CMU and Department of Culture, Information and Tourism
	ESMP implementation report	Report on results of mitigation measures in reducing impacts on the environment and society	Monthly	Investment
Construction Monitoring Unit (CMU)	Report on implementation of mitigation measures to reduce impacts on the environment and society	- Assess results of implementation of mitigation measures by contractors in term of reducing impacts on the environment and society - Outcomes of incident resolve and solution to resolve existing problems	Monthly	Investment owner

	Independent	- Results of field	Every 6 months	Investment
	report on	surveys in	or every 3	owner and
	safeguards of the	construction sites	months	WB
	environment and	- Results of		
	society	community-based		
		monitoring		
		- Summary of		
		construction		
Independent		supervising		
Monitoring		consultant's		
Unit (IMU)		reports		
		- Environmental		
		monitoring report		
		- Assess results of		
		ESMP		
		implementation		
		and		
		recommendation		
	Report on	Results of ESMP	Every 6 months	CPO and
Investment	environmental	implementation		WB
owner	activity of the	r		
	subproject			
Environment				
consultancy				
with support			Before the	WB, MARD,
from	IPM plan	Plan for IPM	implementation	PPC,
CPMU,	1	activities	of IPM plan	CPO/CPMU,
PPMU and			1	PPMU
DARD				
	D. C.	D. C.		WB, MARD,
DADD	Report of	Report of	01 time per	PPC,
DARD	implementation of IPM plan	implementation of IPM plan	year	CPO/CPMU,
	or if ivi pian	or ir wr pian		PPMU
<u> </u>	I		l .	

7.4. ESMP Implementation Arrangement

7.4.1. Agencies and Responsibilities

7.4.1.1 Subproject owner

- Hold final responsibility in general management of the subproject, including environmental social management; Cooperate to manage and execute the subproject in general, including provide guidelines for ESMP implementation and ESMP monitoring program;
- Prepare bidding documents, including required mitigation measures for environmental and social impacts as prosed in ESIA, ensure these measures are included in contracts; choose competent contractors;
- Support contractors during ESMP implementation
- Conduct ESMP monitoring and internal monitoring to ensure that contractors' activities are in compliance with contracts' requirements;
- Cooperate with Thuan Duc commune and Dong Song precinct people's committee to redress grievances.

7.4.1.2 Construction contractors

- Responsible for construction activities in compliance with ESMP's requirements; Apply required mitigation measures;
- Choose appropriate implementation techniques for mitigation measures to prevent or minimise adverse impacts; propose adjustments or replacements of mitigations if required;
- Ensure that all construction activities have sufficient certificate and approval documents from related authorities;
- Report to Quang Binh Department of Agriculture and Rural Development about difficulties and propose recommendations;
- Redress grievances related to construction activities and activities of workers.

7.4.1.3 Construction Supervising Consultant

- Support PPMU in supervising contractors' implementation of mitigation measures as required by ESIA
- Report supervising results and maintain connection with local communities.

7.4.1.4 Independent monitoring unit for environmental and social safety

- Support PPMU in arranging and implementing ESMP to ensure that mitigation measures are efficiently implemented, maintain environmental and social quality of subproject area.
- Guide, monitor and supervise contractors in ESMP implementation; provide training on safeguard policies for officer and field engineers.
- Periodically report to investment owner

7.4.1.5 Local government and residents

- Have rights and responsibility to monitor environmental and social quality of the subproject area throughout the construction phase to protect local people's rights and safety.
- Supervise efficiency of mitigation measures applied by contractors and PPMU
- Receive grievances from local residents and report to subproject owner
- Monitor construction quality

7.4.1.6 Reservoir managing and exploiting unit

- Quang Binh irrigation exploitation company ltd. is responsible for regulation of irrigation water and flood discharge during operation phase of the reservoir
- Monitor construction quality; Ensure dam safety
- Monitor environmental quality during operation phase
- Prepare dam safety report for Quang Binh Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

7.4.1.7 Central Project Office (CPO)

- Periodically monitor the implementation of environmental safeguard measures
- Provide guidelines for safeguard policies
- Provide safeguard policy training for officers and consultants of the subproject
- Prepare monitoring report and report to WB

7.4.1.8 Province People's Committee, City People's Committee, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment/Office of Natural Resources and the Environment

- Monitor the implementation of mitigation measures in term of reducing impacts on subproject area
- Ensure that all environmental matters of the subproject are in compliance with the Government of Vietnam's regulations.

7.4.2. Assessment of existing environmental and social management practice and capacity for dam management

- 315 Social-environmental management activity for Phu Vinh implemented by Quang Binh Irrigation Construction Co, Ltd has gained some findings:
 - Operational unit has co-ordinated closely with authorities of Thuan Duc CPC and Dong Son CPC, establish an irrigation regime and meet water suplly demand in each production period, thereby, making a reasonablewater discharge and supply plan, ensure highly economic effect, save water and ensure the safety for the construction.
 - Operational unit regularly check, arrange human resource for works such as: fill soil to repair dam roof, channel roof, plant supplemently glass on those locations, dredge gates of inlet and irrigation channel before inlets; dredge mud

- on the channel bottom, grease open/close machineries...The whole of waste are collected, transported to designated places, ensure scenery around the reservoir.
- Moreover, operational unit arranged staff to daily monitor reservoir water level and precipitation. Afterthat, the unit prepare annual dam safety report to submit to Department of Natural resource and Environment. Thanks to this, propose the corresponding measures.
- In addition the above findings, there are still some drawbacks in management activity:
 - Operational unit has not implemented strictly rules relating to construction safety coridor which is presented in Ordinance on exploitation and protection of irrigation works. Currently, some residents self-plant trees illegal on areas belonging to the extnet of safety corridor.
 - Operational unit has not built flood forecast map in order give corresponding solutions.
 - In the process of momentary flood discharge, have not inform promptly to communities in dowstream area.

7.4.3. Building capacity and improves the knowledge on the environmental and social protection training/coaching programs

- 317 To maximise ESMP implementation effectiveness, working and managing capacities of all levels should be consolidated and improved. All those responsible for the management, implementation and operation of any aspect of the ESMP shall be adequately trained for their role. Training records shall be maintained on site, for each employee, to provide references when needed and evidence for auditing/inspection purposes.
- 318 Based on scale and requirements of the subproject, 01 major safeguard training of 2 days campaign is required:
- 319 **Timing:** at least 1 week in prior of construction commence
- Targets: representatives of PPMU, DNRE, construction supervising consultant, contractors, Dong Hoi city People's Committee, Thuan Duc commune people's committee, Dong Son precinct people's committee and CBMU.

321 **Training contents**:

- Build capacity in environmental management and monitoring;
- Raise awareness on environmental protection;
- Training on fire prevention and fire fighting
- Training on environmental standards and regulations
- Training on environmental health and work safety practices, environmental safety
- Raise awareness on dam safety

- Raise awareness on contagious diseases prevention
- Training and awareness raising in gender equity
- Cost of training and capacity building is **11,283,000 VND** (Details in Appendix A9).

PART 8. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

8.1. Public consultation objectives

8.1.1. Public consultant objectives

- To get the consent of the relevant agencies, local governments and communities in the sub- project implementation
- To share information about the scope of the project and its impact on the environment and society
- To increase the encourage of the participation in the community for determining the impacts of the sub-project
- To collect information about the requirement and the responsibility of the local resident and local authority on the proposing mitigation measures of the project owner, or to improve the mitigation measure in pre-construction phase or project design

8.1.2. Public consultant result

- Agreement for implementation of subproject: 100% of interviewer and the local government total agreed with the implementation of the sub-project because when the sub-project done will ensure the safety of Phu Vinh reservoir, minimize the risk of floods, stably support water for agricultural and domestic for Dong Hoi city.
- **The negative impacts**: Affected households, People's Committee and Fatherland Front Committee agreed that the negative effects could be harmed to the environment and society such as the land acquisition, dust and noise increasing, the health safe etc, have to limit in order to keep a good environment and social conditions
- The proposed mitigation measures: CPC and the VFF of Thuan Duc Commune, Dong Son precinct and AHs agreed with the mitigation measures to reduce negative impact on environment that has been proposed on the EIA report of sub-project.

8.2. Social impact assessment consultation

8.2.1. Public consultation activities on social impact assessment

Table 8-1 Social consultation contents

No	Date	Location	Consultation contents	Conducted by
1	02/03/2015	Thuan Duc Commune People's Committee	- Disclose subproject information, funded components - Consult on subproject's impacts on natural environment	Consultant unit;Local authorities;Investment owner
2	04/03/2015	Dong Son Precinct People's Committee	- Disclose subproject information, funded components - Consult on subproject's impacts on natural environment	 Local authorities; Consultant unit; Phu Vinh reservoir operation unit Affected communities and benefited communities
3	24/03/2015	Thuan Duc Commune People's Committee	 Disclose ESIA draft; Consult local authorities and communities on support and consensus for the subproject Consult on extents of subproject impacts Consult on positive and negative impacts of the subproject on the environment; Consult on mitigation measure for adverse impacts; Discuss on risks of accidents happened to the environment and society 	 Local authorities; Consultant unit; Phu Vinh reservoir operation unit Affected communities and benefited communities

			since the construction of Phu Vinh reservoir - Consult on Social Management Plan during construction and operation phases	
4	26/03/2015	Dong Son Precinct People's Committee	 Disclose ESIA draft; Consult local authorities and communities on support and consensus for the subproject Consult on extents of subproject impacts Consult on positive and negative impacts of the subproject on the environment; Consult on mitigation measure for adverse impacts; Discuss on risks of accidents happened to the environment and society since the construction of Phu Vinh reservoir Consult on Social Management Plan during construction and operation phases 	 Local authorities; Consultant unit; Phu Vinh reservoir operation unit Affected communities and benefited communities

8.2.2. Received feedbacks from public consultation during preparation of ESIA

Table 8-2 Feedbacks on social issues

Date	Location	Feedbacks / arose issues	Duties of subproject owner	Proposed mitigations
	Thuan Duc	-The local authorities support and will facilitate for the subproject to be implemented in near future		
02/03 /2015 and 04/03 /2015	and Dong Son precinct	- Ensure to fully and satisfyingly compensate for affected people	-Conduct measuremen t of loss for affected assets to compensate	-Compensate sufficiently, accurately and satisfyingly in compliance with legal regulations
		- Ensure social security during construction phase	-Implement and monitor mitigation measures	- Register temporary residency for workers; - Establish strict work regulation
24/03	Thuan Duc commune	- In addition to comment March 2015, local auth following feedbacks:		
/2015 and 26/03 /2015	and Dong Son precinct people's committees	- Ensure work safety and health of local residents and workers in construction area during construction phase	-Implement and monitor mitigation measures	 Equip safety equipment for workers in construction sites Avoid construct during rush hour

8.2.3. Commitments of investment owner

323 Subproject owner received feedbacks to appropriately adjust the designing documents, at the same time, commits to properly execute mitigation measures to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts on the society due to subproject activities.

8.3. Environmental impact assessment consultation

8.3.1. Public consultation activities conducted during preparation of ESIA

Table 8-3 Time and participants of ESIA consultations

3 T		_	Number of	G 4 6 4 1 1 1
No	Date	Location	participants	Components of participants
1	02/03/2015	Thuan Duc Commune People's Committee	15 people	 Representatives of PPMU; Designing unit Investment project preparing unit Representatives of Thuan Duc Commune People's Committee Representative of affected hamlets, villages; Representative of consultant unit
2	04/03/2015	Dong Son Precinct People's Committee	15 people	 Representatives of PPMU; Designing unit Investment project preparing unit Representatives of Dong Son Precinct People's Committee Representative of affected hamlets, villages; Representative of consultant unit
3	24/03/2015	Thuan Duc Commune People's Committee	25 people	 Affected households Head of Thuan Ha hamlet PPMU Designing unit Consultant unit Commune People's Committee: representative of people's committee, Fatherland Front, Women union, Farmer union, cadastral officers.
4	26/03/2015	Dong Son	21 people	- Affected households

	Precinct	- Heads of Con Chua hamlet
	People's	and Local Area Ten
	Committee	- PPMU
		- Designing unit
		- Consultant unit
		- Precinct People's Committee:
		representative of people's
		committee, Fatherland Front,
		Women union, Farmer union,
		cadastral officers.

Table 8-4 Environmental consultation contents

No	Date	Location	Consultation contents	Conducted by
1	02/03/2015	Thuan Duc Commune People's Committee	 Disclose subproject information, funded components Consult on subproject's impacts on natural environment 	Consultant unit;Local authorities;Investment owner
2	04/03/2015	Dong Son Precinct People's Committee	 Disclose subproject information, funded components Consult on subproject's impacts on natural environment 	 Local authorities; Consultant unit; Phu Vinh reservoir operation unit Affected communities and benefited communities
3	24/03/2015	Thuan Duc Commune People's Committee	 Disclose ESIA draft; Consult local authorities and communities on support and consensus for the subproject Consult on extents of subproject impacts Consult on positive and 	 Local authorities; Consultant unit; Phu Vinh reservoir operation unit Affected communities and

			negative impacts of the subproject on the environment;	benefited communities
			- Consult on mitigation measure for adverse impacts;	
			- Discuss on risks of accidents happened to the environment and society since the construction of Phu Vinh reservoir	
4	26/03/2015	Dong Son Precinct People's Committee	 Disclose ESIA draft; Consult local authorities and communities on support and consensus for the subproject Consult on extents of subproject impacts Consult on positive and negative impacts of the subproject on the environment; Consult on mitigation measure for adverse impacts; Discuss on risks of accidents happened to the environment and society since the construction of Phu Vinh reservoir Consult on Environmental Management Plan during construction and operation phases 	- Affected

8.3.2. Received comments from public consultations during preparation of ESIA

Table 8-5 Feedbacks about environmental issues

Date	Location	Feedbacks / arose issues	Duties of subproject owner	Proposed mitigations
		-The local authorities support and will facilitate for the subproject to be implemented in near future		
		-Ensure quality of transportation routes during transportation	-Implement and monitor mitigation measures	-Transportation vehicles travelling in inter-hamlet roads have to have capacity lower than 6 tonnes
02/03 /2015 and	Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct	-Ensure environmental quality in subproject implementation phase	-Implement and monitor mitigation measures	-Material transporting vehicles have to be covered by plastic cloth and reduce speed when crossing residential areas -Water construction
04/03 /2015	people's committees			site surface and transportation routes -CBMU will participate in monitoring of mitigation implementation
		-If the subproject creates any adverse impact or pollution, environmental degradation, subproject owner has to compensate and solve the pollution	-Compensate and resolve pollution	-Domestic wastewater and solid waste are collected and treated; -CBMU will participate in monitoring of mitigation implementation

Date	Location	Feedbacks / arose issues	Duties of subproject owner	Proposed mitigations
				previous consultation in imunities also had these
24/03 /2015	Thuan Duc commune	- The measure of loss has to be conducted transparently, clearly and accurately	-Measure accurately and quickly	-Accurately measure the loss of affected people
and 26/03 /2015	and Dong Son precinct people's committees	-Compensate for affected people transparently and in compliance with regulation of the Government and the Province	-Pay compensatio n money for affected people transparently and clearly	-Publish compensation and assistance methods -Period for notifying the public and receiving comments has to be at least 20 days, from the first day of notice.

8.3.3. Commitment of investment owner

- 324 Investment owner commits to fully comply with legal basis of environmental protection. Concurrently, commits to execute measures to cope with social issues mentioned in this report.
- 325 Details on commitment of investment owner are represented in Conclusion.

8.4. Disclosure

As per Bank's requirement, the ESIA will be disclosed in Vietnamese at local level, particularly at the office of PMU, District PCs, Ward/Commune PCs and the World Bank's Vietnam Development Information Center (VDIC) in Hanoi before and after it is approved by the Government of Vietnam. The English version of this ESIA will be also disclosed at the World Bank Info Shop in Washington D.C. prior to project appraisal.

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITEMENT

1. Conclusion

- Phu Vinh reservoir is constructed in 1992 on Phu Vinh river to prevent flood, supply water for irrigation and domestic demand of downstream areas. Overtime, many head-works have been damaged and cannot ensure construction safety, especially in storm season. As a result, the implementation of the subproject "Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir, Dong Hoi city" is highly necessary.
- Upon completion of the subproject, construction safety, water storage and flood prevention will be guaranteed for downstream areas. In addition, the subproject will resolve problem with leaked inlet so water supply for irrigation and living demands will be ensured.
- 329 Stable water supply for agricultural production will create opportunities for additional productive seasons, expand area of rice field, increase demand for local labour and create jobs that are suitable for women. On the other hand, the development of agriculture will create more development opportunities for other sectors, such as agricultural product processing.
- Secured supply of clean water also enables better access for more people. Clean water has lower concentration of metal and coliform, comparing to river and well water. Therefore, using clean water for everyday purposes will help people to avoid diseases, such as skin allergies, digestive problems, diarrhoea,...
- However, construction phase of the subproject may have some impacts on the surrounding environment and society, including:

Environmental impacts:

- 332 *Air*: Dust and emission from construction activities, excavation and filling and from material transporting vehicles may affect quality of air environment of the area. However, these impacts are only temporary and will end when construction phase completes.
- 333 *Noise and vibration*: generated from construction machines and equipment. However, because noise is dispersed in the air and gradually reduces as the distance increases. The subproject area locates far away from residential area, hence, the impact on local residents is insignificant.
- Water: Wastewater is mainly from construction and living activities of workers. If these wastewater is not collected and treated appropriately, it may cause water pollution.
- Upon the completion, the subproject will bring several benefits for the area, including:

- Protect residents living in downstream areas; Provide a stable water supply for irrigation and domestic demands in Dong Hoi city;
- Gradually improve environmental condition and socioeconomic state.

Social impacts:

- 336 Subproject's adverse impacts on the society are unavoidable, however, subproject owner will cooperate with responsible authorities and require contractors to apply mitigation measures to reduce social impacts. Mitigation measures and environmental social management plan are represented in Article 7.2 and PART 7.
- 337 Effectively reducing subproject's adverse impacts on the environment and society is not only dependent on investment owner only but also requires the cooperation of the public, government at all levels, authorities in general and environmental protection agencies particularly. At the same time, the change in awareness of the population about the environment and society is also necessary, especially people living in subproject area.
- 338 The implementation of this subproject will bring more benefits than adverse impacts to the society. It will secure water supply for agricultural production and domestic activities, increase people's income, thereby, encourage local economic development. More importantly, the subproject will ensure reservoir safety, prevent floods for downstream area and protect lives of thousands of people living in downstream areas and Dong Hoi city.

2. Recommendations

- Request Environmental Protection Agency of Quang Binh province to cooperate with PPMU in conducting mitigation measures monitoring, environmental management plan in all phases of the subproject.
- Request Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son precinct people's committees to cooperate in communication programs, information disclosure and subproject execution so that local residents will support and assist the subproject. Concurrently, it is necessary to raise public awareness about the environment and society, sufficiently conduct mitigation measures as proposed in this ESIA and establish appropriate policies and arrangement to encourage and support economy after the subproject starts operating.

3. Commitments of investment owner

- During implementation process of the subproject, subproject owner commits to execute environmental and social protection measure sufficiently, including:
 - Implement mitigation measures for air environment to meet standards of NTR 05:2009/BTNMT and NTR 26:2010/BTNMT during construction phase.
 - Domestic wastewater: ensure collection and treatment to meet standard NTR 14:2008/BTNMT (B)
 - Collect and treat solid waste, hazardous wastes generated during construction phase in compliance with hazardous waste management policy issued with Circular number 12/2011/TT-BTNMT dated April 14th, 2011 by Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment about regulation on hazardous waste management.
 - Earnestly implement proposed construction techniques.
 - Take responsibility with the Government's environmental protection agencies and local authorities in regards of environmental issues during the process of repairing and upgrading Phu Vinh reservoir.
 - Compensate and resolve environmental pollution in case of environmental-social incident occur due to the subproject implementation.
 - Periodically conduct environmental and social monitoring and management programs.

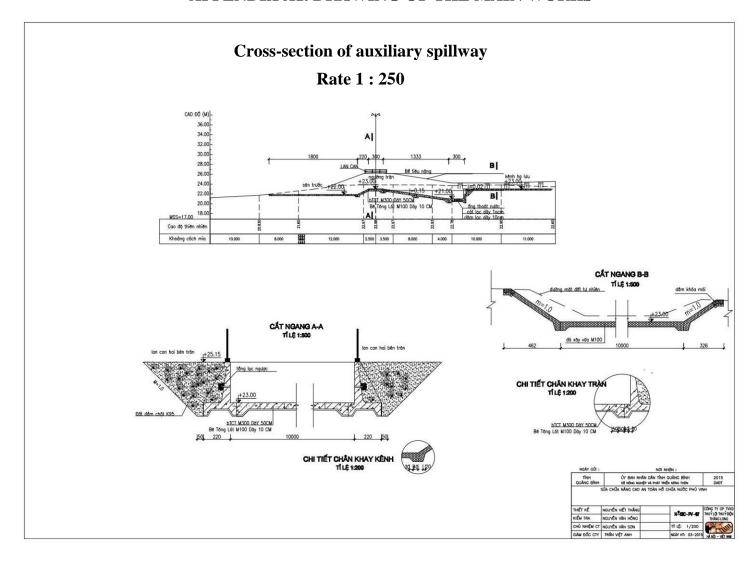
REFERENCES

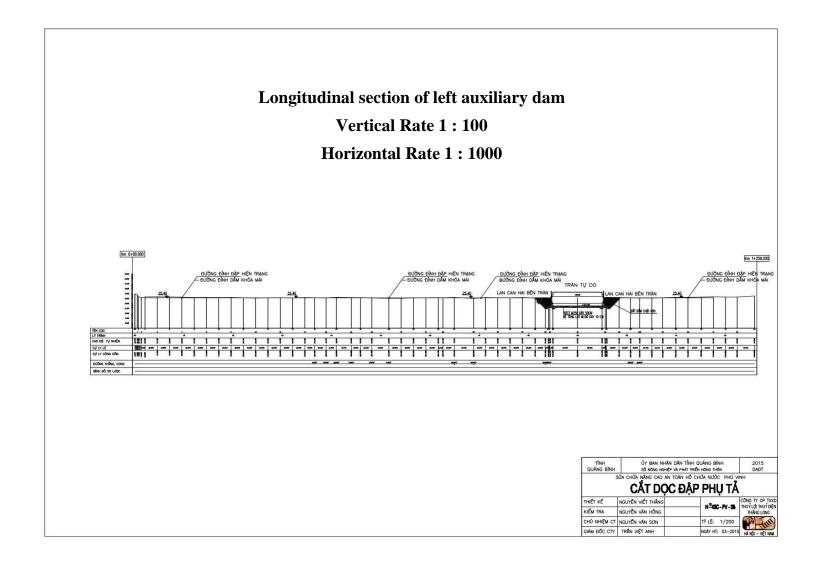
- 1. Quang Binh province Official website http://www.quangbinh.gov.vn/
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- 8. Environmental Assessment Sourcebook, Volume II, Sectoral Guidelines, Environment, World Bank, Washington D.C, 1991
- 9. P.A. Economopolous, Assessment of Sources of Water, Solid, Air and Land Pollution Sources, WHO, Geneva, 1993
- 10. Report No. 27/BC-UBND dated Dec 24th, 2012, Socio Economic in 2012 and development mission in 2013 of Thuan Duc commune;
- 11. Report No. 32/BC-UBND dated Dec 20th, 2013 Socio Economic in 2013 and development mission in 2014 of Thuan Duc commune;
- 12. Report No. 25/BC-UBND dated Dec 26th, 2014 Socio Economic in 2014 and development mission in 2015 of Thuan Duc commune;
- 13. Report on the Socio Economic plan and activities of Dong Son people's committee in 2012 and key task in 2013;
- 14. Report No. 96/BC-UBND dated Dec 24th, 2013 on status of Socio Economic in 2013 and implementing measures the task in 2014;
- 15. Report on the Socio Economic plan and activities of Dong Son people's committee in 2014 and key task in 2015;
- 16. US Environmental Protection Agency, Noise from Construction Equipment and Operations, Building Equipment and Home Appliances, NTID 300.1, Dec 31 1971

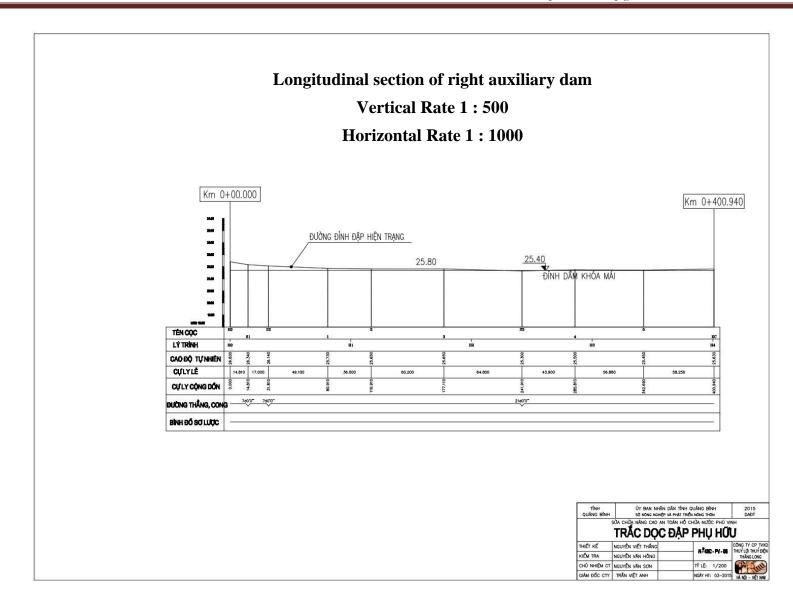
APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENT

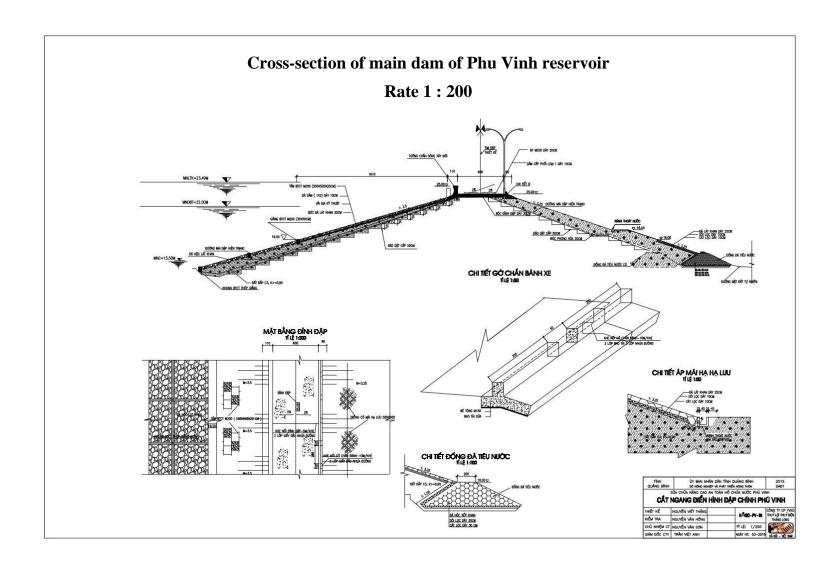
Appendix A1	Drawing of the main works
Appendix A2	Types of Map
Appendix A3	Policy framework, institution and regulation
Appendix A4	Environmental and Social Screening
Appendix A5	Diagram of sampling and monitoring environment
Appendix A6	Analysis result of environmental samples
Appendix A7	Public consultation minutes
Appendix A8	Picture of current status of subproject area
Appendix A9	Cost estimation for environmental monitoring and capacity building
Appendix A10	Integrated Pest Management
Appendix A11	Community development need assessment
Appendix A12	Chance Find Procedures

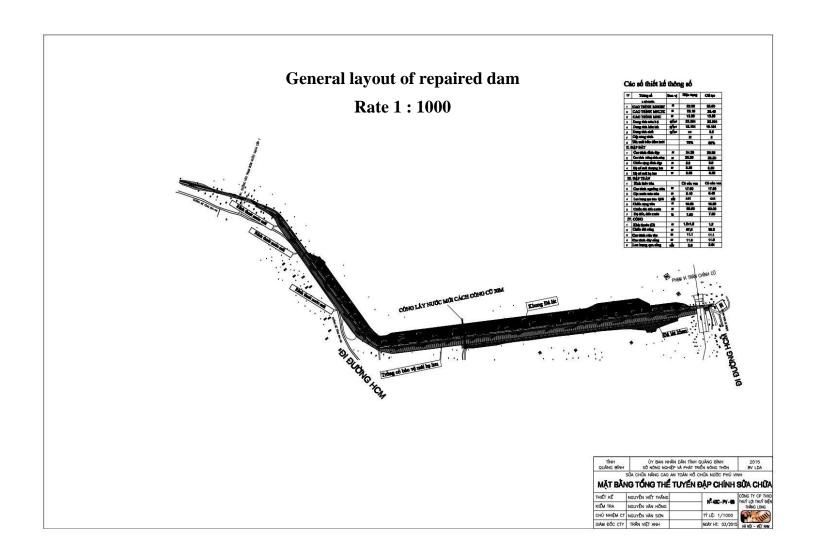
APPENDIX A1. DRAWING OF THE MAIN WORKS

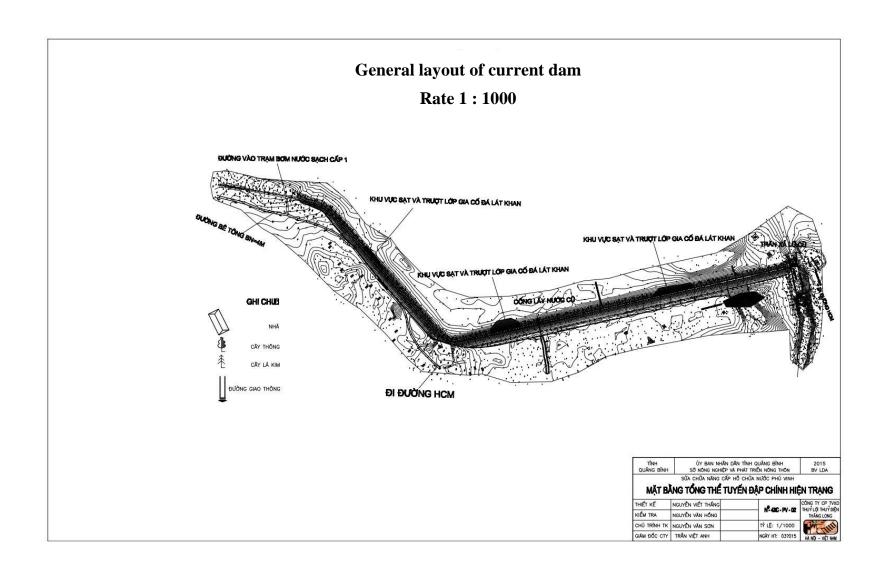


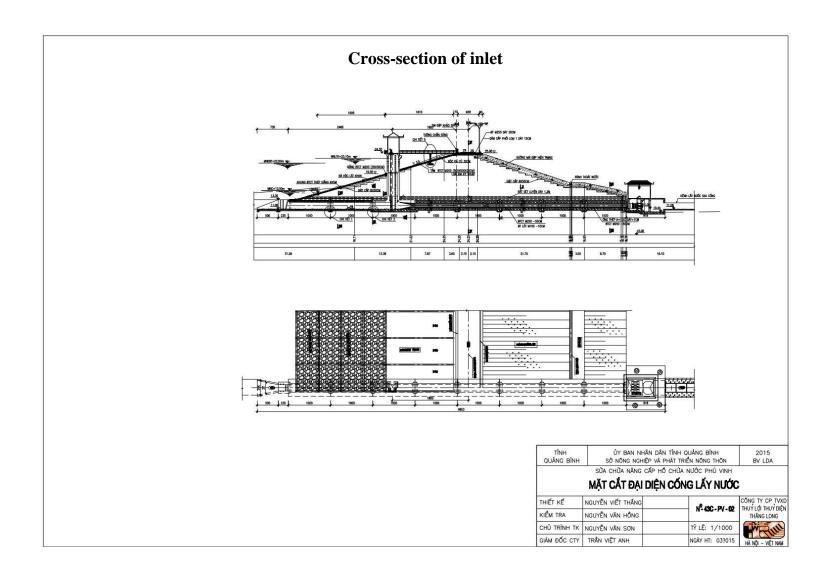












APPENDIX A2. TYPES OF MAP

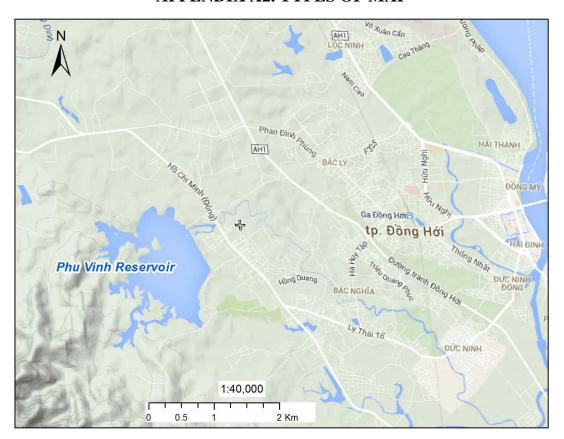


Figure A2-1 Location of Phu Vinh reservoir

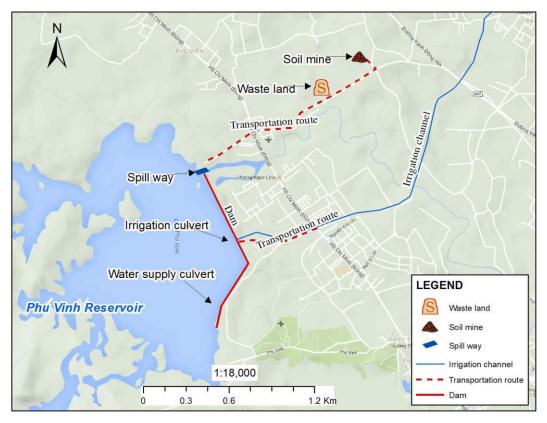


Figure A2-2 Transportation route and some material locations

APPENDIX A3. POLICY FRAMEWORK, INSTITUTION AND REGULATION

1. Legal Framework about the Environment

- The Law on Environmental Protection No.55/2014/QH13 approved by the National Assembly on June 23th, 2014, with effect from January 1st, 2015;
- Decree No. 18/2015/ND-CP dated February 14, 2015, on environmental protection planning, strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment and environmental protection plans;
- Circular No.16/2009/TT/BTNMT dated October 07, 2009 defining national technical regulations on environment;
- Circular No. 01/2012/TT-MONRE dated on March 16, 2012 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regulation on setting-up, assessment, approval, inspection and certification of the implementation of detailed environmental protection project; setting-up and registration of simple environmental protection project;
- Decision No.22/2006/QD-MONRE dated on December 18, 2006 on the compulsory application of Vietnam's standards about the Environment;
- Instruction No.26/CT-Tg dated on August 25, 2014 of the Government on implementation the Law on Environment Protection;

2. Legal Framework about using and requiring land in the investment projects

- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 approved by the National Assembly on November 29th, 2013;
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated on May 15, 2014 guiding in some articles of the Land Law 2013;
- Decree No. 44/2014/NĐ-CP dated on May 15, 2014 on land prices;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15th, 2014 by the Government about regulation on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the Government acquires land';
- Circular No.23/2014/TT-BTNMT dated on May 19, 2014 on land use right, owners of houses and other land-attached assets:
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30th, 2014 about detailed regulation on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the Government acquires land.

3. Legal Framework about managing and construction investment projects

- Law on Construction No. 50/2014/QH13 approved by the National Assembly on August 18th, 2014;

- Decree No. 12/2009/ND-CP dated on February 10, 2009 on management of investment projects on the construction of works;
- Decree No.15/2013/ND-CP dated February 6, 2013 of the Government on quality management of construction works.
- Decree No. 207/2013/ND-CP dated on December 11, 2013 of the Government amending and supplementing a No. of Articles of the Decree No. 48/2010/ND-CP dated May 07, 2010 of the Government on contracts in construction activities
- Decree No.32/2015/ND-CP dated on March 25, 2015 on cost management of construction works;

4. Legal Framework about related to the exploitation of water resources; protection forest, cultural heritage and biodiversity

- Law on Cultural heritage No. 28/2001/QH10 of June 29, 2001 approved by the National Assembly on July12th, 2001;
- Law No. 20/2008/QH12 on Biodiversity dated November 13, 2008
- The Law on Water resources No.17/2012/QH13, approved by the National Assembly on June 21st, 2012
- Decree No. 149/2004/ND-CP dated on July 17, 2004 on the issuance of permits for water resource exploration, exploitation and use water resource and letting out water;
- Decree No. 112/2008/ND-CP dated on October 20, 2008 of the Government on management, protection and integrated exploitation of resources and environment of hydro-power and irrigation reservoirs;
- Decree No. 120/2008/ND-CP dated on December 01, 2008 of the Government on river basin management;
- Decree No.42/2012/ND-CP dated on May 11, 2012 of the Government on management and use of rice farming land;

5. National policies about Dam safety

- Decree No.72/2007/ND-CP dated May 07, 2007 of the Government on Dam safety management;
- Decree No. 143/2003/ND-CP dated on November 28, 2003 detailing the implementation of a No. of articles of the ordinance on exploitation and protection of irrigation works;
- Circular No. 33/2008/TT-BNN dated on February 04, 2008 guilding the implementation of a No. of articles of the Decree No. 72/2007/ND-CP;
- Circular No. 45/2009/TT-BNN dated on July 24, 2009 on guilding making and approving the methods protecting irrigation works;
- Circular No. 65/2009/TT-BNN dated on October 12, 2009 on guilding operation and exploitation irrigation construction;

- Circular No. 34/2010/TT-BCT dated on October 07, 2010 on dam safety management of hydro-power works;
- Circular No. 40/TT/BNN dated on May 27, 2011 on capability of individuals and organizations when managing, exploiting irrigation construction;
- Decision No. 3562/QD-BNN-TL dated on November 13, 2007 on technical capacity demand of Dam management unit;
- Dam safety notebook of World Bank dated October, 2012;
- Dam safety status report No. 252/BC-KTCTTLL dated May 09, 2013 of Quang Binh Irrigation Construction Exploition Co, Ltd;
- Report of Quang Binh Irrigation Construction Exploition Co, Ltd on flood, storm control and prevention measures to ensure Dam safety for Phu Vinh reservoir in 2014;
- Report of Quang Binh Irrigation Construction Exploition Co, Ltd on storm, flood prevention and control measures to ensure Dam safety in rainy season, 2014.

6. Regulations regarding resettlement

- The Constitution of Viet Nam in 2013;
- Land law No. 45/2013/QH13 taking effect on July 01, 2014;
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP dated on April 23, 2013 of the Government of Viet Nam on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors:
- Circular No. 30/2014/TT-BTNMT dated on June 02, 2014 regulating on dossier for land assignment, land lease, land use purpose conversion, land recovery;
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June, 2014, regulating method of valuation of land; construction, land price adjustment; specific land valuation and land valuation advisor;
- Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-TTg dated November 17, 2009 by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural labors up to 2020;
- Decision No. 52/2012/QD-TTg dated November 16, 2012 of the Prime Minister on employment and vocational training support policies for labors subject to agricultural land recovery;
- Decision No. 22/2014/QD-UBND dated September 09, 2014 by Quang Binh PPC about the issue of Regulation on compensation, assistance and resettlement policies when the Government acquires land in Quang Binh province;

- Decision No. 36/2014/QD-UBND dated 22/12/2014 by Quang Binh PPC about regulation on prices of lands and classification of city area, commune, area, land position in Quang Binh province, period 2015-2019;
- Decision No. 37/2014/QD-UBND dated 31/12/2014 by Quang Binh PPC about issue of Prices for houses, construction works on land to compensate when the Government acquires land in Quang Binh province;
- Decision No. 08/2015/QD-UBND dated 10/02/2015 by Quang Binh PPC about the issue of Prices for vegetation, assistance on aquaculture, grave relocation to compensate when the Government acquires land in Quang Binh province;
- Decision No. 1665/TTg-CN dated October 17, 2006 of the Prime Minister on managing activities of site clearance and bomb, mine and explosive object sweeping to enable traffic construction projects;
- Resolution No. 100/2014/NQ-HDND dated December 11, 2014 on the land price list in Quang Bing province from 2015 to 2019.

7. Regulations regarding gender

- Law No. 52/2014/QH13 on Marriage and Family dated June 19, 2014;
- Law on Government arrangement No. 32/2001/QH10 dated December 25, 2001;
- Law No.73/2006/QH11 on Gender equality dated November 29, 2006;
- Law No. 02/2007/QH12 dated November 21, 2007 on domestic violence prevention and control;
- Decree No. 70/2008/ND-CP dated June 04, 2008 details the implementation of a number of articles of the law on gender equality;
- Decree No. 08/2009/ND-CP dated February 04, 2009 detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the law on domestic violence prevention and control;
- Decree No. 48/2009/ND-CP dated May 19, 2009 providing for measures to assure gender equality;
- Decree No. 55/2009/ND-CP dated June 10 on sanctioning of administrative violations of gender equality;
- Joint circular No. 40/2011/TTLT-BLDTBXH-BYT dated December 28 defining the adverse working conditions and job categories that are not used female employees, female employees who are pregnant or nursing children under 12 months old;
- Decision No. 2351/QD-TTg on December 24, 2010 approving the 2011-2020 national strategy for gender equality;
- Decision No.56/2011/QD-TTg dated October 14, 2011 on promulgation of the set of national indicators on gender-related development statistic;

- Decision No. 301/QD-MOLISA dated March 16, 2011 promulgating the Plan of MOLISA implementing National strategy about gender equality from 2011-2020;
- Resolution No. 11-NQ/TW dated April 27, 2007 of the Political Bureau on the works for women in the industrialization and modernization period;
- Resolution No. 57/ND-CP of the Government dated 15th December, 2010 on administrative procedure simplification under the management of MARD;
- Dispatch No. 664/MOLISA BDG dated March 11, 2011 on guides of Ministries, departments during making National strategy implementation plan about gender equality;
- Dispatch No. 1854/MOLISA BDG on giving opinions for guiding document draft for implementation preventing and mitigating negative impacts of gender violence.

8. Regulations regarding hunger eradication and poverty reduction

- Circular No. 06/TT-UBDT dated September 20, 2007 of Ethnic committee gilding service support, improvement livelihood of communities, support technique to enhance the law knowledge of citizen following Decision No. 112/2007/QD-TTg;
- Decision No. 33/2007/QD-TTg dated July 20, 2007 of Prime Minister on allowance policies to enhance the law knowledge of citizen following 135 program, period 02.

9. Other documents relating to the subproject implementation

- Decision No. 2139/QD-BNN-KH of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development dated September 20, 2013 on allowance investment preparation and give project investment duty "Repair, upgrade Vuc Tron –Phu Vinh reservoir, Quang Binh province;
- Dispatch No. 1158/TCTL-XDCB dated October 07, 2013 of Irrigation general Department about making investment estimation outline and selecting consultation unit making investment project for the subproject "Repair, upgrade Vuc Tron Phu Vinh reservoir, Quang Binh province;
- Report of investment project "Repair, upgrade Vuc Tron Phu Vinh reservoir, Quang Binh province- work: Phu Vinh reservoir";
- Notice No. 1230/BNN-VP dated January 30, 2015 of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development about informing opinions of Ministry for implementing WB8 project in Quang Binh province;
- Dispatch No.137/CPO-WB8 dated January 30, 2015 of CPO on making ESIA implementation plan;

- Document No. 1469/VPUBND-KTTH dated July 31, 2014 of Quang Binh PPC on giving duties for project owner: "Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (WB8).

10. Viet Nam regulations relating to Environment protection

- (i) Water environment
- QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT: National technique regulations on water surface quality;
- QCVN 09:2008/BTNMT: National technique regulations on underground water quality;
- QCVN 14:2008/BTNMT: National technique regulations on wastewater quality in water source;
- QCVN 01:2009/BTNMT: National technique regulations on drinking-water quality;
- QCVN 02:2009/BTNMT: National technique regulations on running-water quality;
- QCVN 39:2011/BTNMT: National technique regulations on water quality for irrigated agriculture;
- QCVN 40:2011/BTNMT: National technique regulations on industrial wastewater.
 - (ii) Air environment
- QCVN 07:2008: Air quality Threatening of noxious substances in the air;
- QCVN 06:2009/BTNMT: Air quality National technical regulation on hazardous substances in ambient air;
- QCVN 05:2013/BTNMT: Air quality National technical regulation on ambient air quality;
- TCVN 6438:2001: Maximum permission limit of discarding exhausted gases. (iii) Land environment
- QCVN 03:2008/BTNMT National technique regulations on permitted limit of hard metal in land;
- QCVN 43:2012/BTNMT –National Technical Regulation on sediment quality. (iv) Solid waste management
- TCVN 6696:2009: Solid waste garbage cleaning. Common requirements for environmental protection;
- QCVN 07:2009: National technique regulations on clarifying harmful waste.
 - (v) Vibration and noise

- QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT National technique regulations on noise). (replacing TCVN 5948:1999 Acoustics Noise caused by transportation moving when speeding up permitted calculation level);
- QCVN 27:2010/BTNMT National technique regulations on vibration (replacing TCVN 6962:2001 – Vibration caused by construction work and factories – maximum permitted level in environment in public areas and residence zones).
 - (vi) Health and labor safety
- Decision No. 3733/2002/QĐ-BYT of Ministry of Health dated October 10th 2002 about applying article 21 on labor health and relating safety criterions for microclimate, noise, vibration, chemicals permitted level in work place.

APPENDIX A4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING

Table B-2: Screening and Environmental Categorization

Table B-2: Screening and Environmental Categorization				
Issues	Assessment	Description		
1 Impacts on the Natural E	nvironment			
Loss or degradation of land and water areas where there are native species, and where human activity has not significantly alter the fundamental ecological functions	No Impact	The sub-project only improves the current status without widening and violating to nature reserve, the construction is only in a narrow scope compared with the water surface area of the reservoir. Also, there is no sensitive natural environment in the sub-project construction area.		
Loss or degradation of natural habitats such as: important conservation areas, areas protected by traditional local communities (e.g. sacred forest), biodiversity; rare, vulnerable, migratory or endangered species.	No Impact	There is no natural reserve or biodiversity zone within 500-meter radius from the reservoir. The sub-project only implements around main works and conduct on the existing work items. Total permanently acquired area for the construction is 67,805.5 m ² .		
2 Impact on Physical Cultur	2 Impact on Physical Cultural Resources			
Loss or degradation of the material culture resource, structures, groups of structures, characteristics, natural landscape with importance of archaeology, palaeontology, history, architecture, religion, aesthetic, or other importance of culture.	No Impact	There is not any impact on material culture resource, structures, groups of structures, characteristics or natural landscapes, sites or structure with importance to archaeology, palaeontology, history, architecture, religion, and aesthetics within 2-km radius of the reservoir.		
Result to conflict with national laws or international obligations under treaties or	No Impact	There is no World Heritage, national heritage or local heritage sites or structures of great scientific or tourism potentials within and around the		

Issues	Assessment	Description	
international environmental agreements, including the World Heritage Convention of UNESCO or affect famous, scientific and important heritage sites.		The sub-project will ensure national laws or international obligations under treaties and related environmental agreements are fully complied with.	
3 Impacts on land and relat	ted natural re	sources used by Ethnic Minorities	
May result to impacts on land or traditionally owned territory, or used or customary tenure, and where access to natural resources, which is vital for the sustainability of the culture and livelihood of ethnic minorities.	No Impact	The sub-project will not use land or territory traditionally owned by ethnic minorities, or land under customary tenure.	
Likely to lead to impact on cultural and spiritual values symbolized for the land and natural resources or impact on management of natural resources and the long-term sustainability of resources affected.	No Impact	The sub-project will not use land or territory traditionally owned by ethnic minorities, or land under customary tenure.	
4 Displacement of Home and/or Livelihood			
Result to the displacement of people or land acquisition, property affecting their lives and difficulty in restoring livelihoods.	No Impact	 There is no relocating household. There are only 7 households having lands acquired, 24 households losing plants and 719m² of fishpond. There is no household affected to accommodation. Acquisition of land and assets on land 	

Repair and Opgrade I ha vinn Reservoir, Bong Hot eny			
Issues	Assessment	Description	
		has insignificant impact on income of affected households since their incomes are from many other sources: hack-work, forestry, office-job, industrial job,	
5 Dam Category			
Does the sub-project require construction of a large dam? Dams with height of 15 meters or more, or those with between 10 to 15 meters height but with complex designs, are considered large dams. Regardless of height, dams that impound more than 3 million cubic meters of water are also considered large.		Repair dam with height of +24.2 m	
The operation of the sub- project depends on the efficiency of an existing large dam or large dam under construction.	No Impact	- Phu Vinh dam is operated separately. Water storage and discharge are not related to any other dam.	
6 Use or purchase of pesticides			
Does the subproject lead to procurement or use of pesticides?	No Impact	The purchase or use of pesticides is not in the procurement plan of the sub-project. However, the improve reliability of the dam will also improve irrigation services from 1672 ha to 2825 ha (increasing by 1153 ha)to the farms downstream which may lead to increase use of pesticides.	

Issues	Assessment	Description
7 Does the subproject have mitigate?	any potential	impact that is irreversible or difficult to
-Lead to loss of regional recharge aquifers, affecting the quality of water storage and water storage areas responsible for providing drinking water to large population centres.		The subproject aims to improve the water supply for agriculture. It does not affect to the water quality of any water storage area related to clean water supply for domestic purpose.
-Lead to any impact occurring in relatively long period, affecting to large geographical area or intense impact.	No Impact	The construction activities including upgrading, repair of Phu Vinh reservoir is considered done in the dry season, the influence of water to benefit area during construction almost did not happen. The reservoir will be repaired to ensure the safety of the people at the downstream dam and provides stable and effective water contributing to community economic development.
8 Does the subproject have adverse effects?	potential to l	ead to a wide variety of significant
Many construction sites in various locations are affected, each impactcause loss of habitat, natural resources, land or significant depletion of resources quality.	No Impact	Construction works of the subproject only involve main dam, inlet and spillway, within dam safety corridor. Thus, there is only 01 construction site. - The subproject construction will take place in the small area. It does not affect to living environment, natural resources, land and natural resources quality decreased significantly.
The significant potential adverse effects capable to	No Impact	- Residents, vegetation along transportation route from Hochiminh

Repair and Opgrade I na i um Reservour, Dong Horetay			
Issues	Assessment	Description	
expand beyond the		road to construction site and other	
construction site or works.		transportation routes are affected by	
		transportation activities.	
		Towns and the control of the control	
		- Transportation activities generate dust	
		and emission, degrade infrastructures and	
The immed source the		potentially increase risk of road accident.	
The impact across the	No Impact	- Subproject area locates 42km way from	
border (in addition to a		the Vietnam-Laos borderline and Ca	
small change in the		Roong border gate and is separated from	
waterway activities are		the borderlines by Truong Son range.	
taking place).		Culturalis et anno 1900 aloctricity annuly	
The need for public road,	No Impact	Subproject area uses electricity supply	
tunnel, canal, power		from the national grid.	
transmission corridor, new		- The subproject will expand dam top	
pipeline, or borrowedarea		from 5m to 6m and concretise.	
and disposal areas in		Trom om the concretise.	
underdeveloped region.		Noise from construction activities can be	
Interrupt the cycle of	Yes	affected to some terrestrial fauras and	
migration of wildlife, wild		florasliving surrounding the reservoir.	
animal or grazing animal, nomads or semi-nomads		However, there is no rare, vulnerable,	
nomaus of semi-nomaus		migratory or endangered species at risk	
		of extinctionin surrounding the Phu Vinh	
		reservoir. The subproject construction	
		can affect to the living area of	
		underwater species. However, this is	
		interrupted and temporary impacts.	
9 The subproject does not h	l have preceden	A A V A	
No precedent at national	No	- Since the operation of Phu Vinh	
level?	110	reservoir, there has never been any repair	
		project at national level.	
No precedent at provincial	Yes	- A 100m-emergency-spillway at left-	
level?	108	shoulder of main dam was constructed	
		in 2000.	
		- In 2014, the Province had arranged 3.2	
		billion VND to repair and temporary fix	

Issues	Assessment	Description
		some severely eroded sections of dam
		face to ensure reservoir safety in flood
		season 2014.
10 Is subproject controvers	ial and likely	to attract the attention of NGOs and
national or international	social organi	zations?
Considered as risk and	No	There is not any negative point that leads
likely to have special		to the attention of civil society
controversial aspects		organizations, NGOs.
May lead to protests of	No	Consultation results showed that both the
those who wish to express		local government and the people fully
or prevent construction.		agreed and supported implementation of
		the subproject. The subproject will bring
		greatly efficiency in terms of
		environment and society to local people.

Table B4: Levels of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts to be Addressed

	Assess-ment	Description of Impact
The trespass on historical/cultural heritage.	No	There is NO any cultural works, heritage or grave are affected or relocatedin subproject scope area.
The trespass on ecosystem (e.g. natural sensitive living environment or nature reserve, natural park, etc.).	No	The subproject only improves current dam status without widening and violating to nature reserve. Furthermore, there is no nature reserve or natural sensitive environment in the distance of 20km from Phu Vinh reservoir.
To deform landscape and increase waste.	Low	There are 03 solid waste sources arising from construction activities including: (i) construction waste likes debrises from surface levelling activities (plants, residual, fences, etc.), ciment bags, oil barrels and (ii) domestic waste from tents of workers in construction site and (iii) superfluous excavated soil. In addition, mud waste from latrine can contain harmful bacteriums need

		to be treated during construction process.
		The above impact is LOW and TEMPORARY because:
		a) With type (i) and type (iii), the solid waste is unharmful, as for remaining material (with total estimated volume around 11,336 m³) has been collected and moved fast to the landfill.
		b) For the waste type (ii):In the high-levelled constrution period there are around 40 people working in construction site thus the amount of potential waste is not much, estimating around6–20 kg per day (around 0.3-0.5kg/person/day); waste water is 8.42 m³/day.
		c) The amount of solid waste arising in construction period can be easily managed as per regulation on solid waste management. The domestic waste like mud of latrine will be treated conform to designed standards of Ministry of Health and the quantity of this mud can be used for planting as a fertilizer for soil.
Demolish trees or vegetation cover	Low	Implementation of the subproject is based on the current status of the work, thus, there is no any vegetation cover be demolished or damaged. The permanently land recovers for building operation house and road must be cut down 3000 trees of Melaleucas and Acacias. The residual bare lands nearby reservoir managed by the Commune People's Committee.
Change quality of surface water or flow (e.g., increase water turbidity, wastewater	Low	Spilled oil from machinery and construction equipment or water when washing machines can pollute and decline water quality and aquatic ecosystems. Wastewater and oil compounds may be sunk

discharged from		into the ground and over time will gradually
camp and erosion,		seep into aquifers and contaminate aquifers.
and construction		Besides, wastewater from toilets of worker
waste).		camps if not applied properly can also
		influence water quality of nearby.
		However, this impact is LOW and
		TEMPORARY because:
		i) Location of camp, oil storage yard is
		far from water sources.
		ii) Construction of the subproject will
		take place in dry season when rain fall level is
		the lowest. Thus, the possibility of oil, grease
		or compounds washed and swept into water
		source is very little
		Wastes from petroleum products can easily be
		stored in a safe place in the standard
		containers (ie. containers with lids), and the
		contractor will have to collect and dump
		waste and hazardous waste damage at right
		places.
Increase the level of	Low	During repair and upgrading of dam, water
dirt or contaminants		intake and auxiliary works, some activities
in the air during		described below will cause negative impacts
construction process		such as dust, emissions affecting lives of local
		people:
		- The exploitation of earth fill materials.
		- The transportation of construction
		materials (earth fill, cement, sand, gravel,
		steel, etc)
		- Transportation of construction waste (soil
		weathering, surplus construction materials)
		- The operation of equipment and trucks and
		use of construction machinery
		It is estimated that there are about 36 trucks
		transport on roads every day during the
		construction.
		construction.

		The amount of dust and emission can cause respiratory disease or lung diseases to people (such as sinusitis, asthma, etc.) if people, workers directly contact with the pollutant sources for long time. However, this impact is LOW and TEMPORARY because: i) The subproject area is in the valley. Dust
		that can easily be diluted in the air and blown by wind; ii) The transport road of construction materials and waste to landfill passes through one village, and residential area is also sparse. This impact is evaluated as very small iii) Number of vehicles/construction equipment especially vehicles/equipment causing noise is not much, about 20 trucks passing through residential areas will not generate a large amount of emissions.
Increase noise/vibration.	Low	Noise can be caused by the transportation of construction materials and construction equipment (excavators, bulldozers, road rollers, compactors) affecting households and schools along the road section for construction - Within 15m from source, noise level is from 70-96 dB. - At 250m distanced from source, noise level is at approved level by National Technical Regulation 26:2010/BTNMT. - There are about 43 households living nears construction site affected by noise. - Noise affects 80 households living along transportation route. However, this impact is LOW and TEMPORARY because:

		 i) The subproject area is open space, with lots of plants and crops which may dilute the noise. ii) The residential area adjacent to the road and construction works are distributed fairly sparse, with a low population density. iii) The number of equipment / facilities construction generating noise is not significantly large.
Resettlement of households? If yes, how many households?	No	There is no replaced household
Use resettlement region being environmental and/or cultural sensitivity.	No	There is not any relocated household. Only the certain area of landis recovered during the construction.
The risk of disease infection from human to local people (and vice versa)	Low	- The temporary presence of workers residing in local households or in the camps and their interaction with local people can cause infectious diseases among workers with local people and vice versa. - During construction process, the use of water without sanitary standards met of workers in the camps or at construction site may also cause gastrointestinal disease or the spread of disease transmission via insect (ie. dengue fever, malaria, etc.) when migrant infected workers are bitten by insects (mosquitoes) and then the disease is spreaded to others. Besides, various social diseases such as HIV / AIDS, syphilis also a risk, etc. are also at risk. - However, this impact is LOW and TEMPORARY because: a) Thelarge terrain leads to easily dispersed of

		dust in the wind;
		b) The latrine is designed under standards of the Ministry of Health;
		c) Controlling the spread of thepathogenic insect as well as propagating the prevention ofpathogenic insect for workers;
		d) The Contractor regularly checks the health for employees in the recruitment process;
		e) The local government and Center of Health Services will have the propagandic activities when the signs of infectious disease appear in the province.
Potential to cause conflict between construction workers and local people (and vice versa).	Low	- During construction period, approximately 40 technical workers from other provinces will be living and working locally. During this time, there may be conflict between the local laborsand labors from elsewhere due to disagreements about the culture or communication or disputes on employment opportunities. However, these effects are LOW and TEMPORARY because: i)According to state regulations, the contractor will have to declare temporary residence, temporary absence of all the local workers to live and work during the project implementation to Ngoc Son commune; ii).Migrant workers are disseminated, guided by contractor on how to communicate, notify with local government and people. In addition, contractor shall develop provisions in management of workers iii)A number of workers (30%) will be hired locally to perform simple tasks such as shoveling dirt, cutting trees, portering construction materials. Location: Thuan Duc commune and Dong

Use explosives and toxic chemicals.	No	Son ward. Period: 24months of contruction stage during dry seasons. Explosives or toxic chemicals will not be used during construction process of the subproject.
Use construction site where the accident happened due to blasting or explosive left over from war period.	No	Subproject will carry out with the existing situation of dam and reservoir where is never occurred mine accident or explosive materials since the Vietnam war.
Construction activities may disrupt transport, roads, or navigation.	Low	- Construction period may impact on local travel, transportation, as well as the risk of accidents:a) increase risk of accidents due to the increase of the means through intercommune roads and construction sites (where the excavation activities are carried out, and where the construction equipment, waste locate on or next to roads, works, etc.). It may danger local people, especially at night when visibility is limited; and suspended dust particles reduces visibility; b) the construction of the dam and auxillary works such as management road will limit the ability of people to travel as well as access to social infrastructure such as schools, markets, etc. However, these effects are LOW and TEMPORARY because: i) The transportation routes of construction materials will pass through the sparsely populated areas. Thus, use of this routes for material transportation will not obstruct traffic much. ii) The number of vehicles/equipment for road construction is about 36 turns of trucks

per day is negligible. A part within the scope of the contractor is to ensure the health and safety on construction sites for individuals and construction site; it is not allowed to have the risk to the safety of people. Therefore, the contractor shall take measures to minimize the impact duringonstruction process. The transportation of iv) routes construction materials will not pass through the Commune People's Committee and the schools. Thus, use of this routes for material transportation will not obstruct traffic much. Medium Construction The construction materials or waste transportation on rural roads can damage the activities may cause any damage to the road if the trucks are overloaded and operate local roads, bridges much in rainy season. or other rural - Other rural infrastructures such as canal infrastructure? system, electric cable system, communication cable system are not affected by the construction of the subproject, because these work lie in the safety corridor of the main roads. There is no electric cable system or communication cable on the management road. The others are also far from construction area of the subproject. Thus, these social infrastructures are not likely to be affected by the construction activities. The impact is LOW and TEMPORARY because: i)The construction is carried out mostly in dry season, thus material transportation vehicles cause low impacts on quality of the road; ii) The volume of construction materials and the number of vehicles transporting materials is small, about 20 turns of truck/day.

Excavation during construction of the subproject can cause soil erosion.	Low	- Dam face and water intake construction may cause erosion on dam body or nearby location. However, this effect is LOW and TEMPORARY because (i) the repairing activities for dam face and water intake will be carried out in the dry season and the girdle shaped dike will be constructed. The location of construction is located above the water level. It is difficult to cause soil erosion.
Is it needed to create a temporary and permanent service road?	No	- It is no need to develop a temporary and permanent service road, because the current roads are capable to transport construction materials or waste.
Divide or disintegrate habitat of animals and plants (faunas and floras).	No	+ Flora and fauna in the reservoir will not be affected by the project and will not create an impact on water quality or water. + For terrestrial flora: There is no position as habitat of flora and fauna around the subproject area and area indirectly affected.
Long-term impact on air quality.	No	The sources of air pollution mainly rise from dust caused by the transportation of construction materials, waste transportation, etc. running on the roads in Ngoc Son commune. In addition, the air may be polluted by emission from construction machinery, vehicles. However, it is very few source of emission and it only appears in certain time. Therefore, there is NO long-term impact on air quality but a temporary impact on air environment.
The risk of accidents for workers and communities in the construction stage.	Medium	- Construction process can make risk of accidents due to operating machinery, digging and filling soil or transporting materials in case that the workers do not comply with regulations on occupational safety. In addition, the construction can also cause

		accidents for communityif the access of people into the construction area is not limited. However, the impact is LOW and TEMPORARY because: i) Number of construction machinery is few; ii) Much activities will be carried out manually such as partnering material, concreting, etc. Thus, risk of accident will be reduced.
		iii) Construction activities are mostly undertaken in dry season, accident is also reduced.iv) Construction site is far from residential areas.
Use hazardous or dangerous material and generate hazardous waste	No	There is no need to use hazardous or dangerous material or generate hazardous waste. Only a low amount of oil use for machinery can leak to environment.
Risks to safety and human health.	Low	During construction, there may be accidents for communities in case of unlimited local people accessing the construction area. In addition, the waste during the construction handled not well can also cause negatively affects to the health of the local population.
Affect to water supply and production during construction of work items	Low	Water supply can be affectedduring construction of dam face, spillway, especially water intake. However, the impact is LOW and TEMPORARY because: (i) Construction activities for water intake will be carried out in the dry season and the girdle shaped dike will be constructed. ii) Water is pumped from the reservoir through the canal to supply water for irrigation as required.

Increase flooding, sediment transport in downstream area	Low	Phu Vinh reservoir is independent reservoir; its downstream area is irrigated areas. It will need to discharge water in reservoir to death water level at specific times during construction process. The water discharged may cause the localize flooding of agriculture areas. However, the area is supplied with good drainage system, thus this impact is considered as LOW and TEMPORARY.
Loss of land or loss o	i access to land	/resources or livelihood
Land acquisition (temporary or permanent) of public land (public or private) for construction.	Low	- Permanent land acquisition: total area of land acquisition is 67,805.5m ² , including 12,179.7m ² belongs to 07 households in Dong Son precinct, consisted of (i) perennial agricultural land of 07 households; (ii) aquaculture area of 02 households. All other area (55,625.8m ²) is managed by Quang Binh province's Irrigation construction exploitation limited liability one member company. There is no additional area to be temporarily acquired.
Use land being currently possessed or used regularly for production purposes (eg, gardening, farming, grazing, fishing, forest)	No	Implementation of the subproject will not acquire land for production, gardening and farm, etc. Because the upgraded items are based on the current situation and the enlarged area of safety corridors road/dam. The recovery land areas are mainly land on dam safety corridor.
Relocation of personal, family, or business.	No	Implementation of the subproject will not acquire land of any households or affect business operation, because construction activities are carried out around dam area and along the management road. There is no business along the road and next to the dam.
Temporary or permanent loss of	No	-Plants: 24 AH lose vegetation on land, including: (i) gum trees and acacia plants

crops, fruit trees,		cluster (4.26ha); (ii) gum trees and acacia
house or		plants scatter (2,700 individuals); (iii) Jack
infrastructure.		fruit trees has been matured and can be
initastructure.		
		harvested (10 individuals); (iv) Sour sop
		trees to be harvested (10 individuals); (v)
		Banana trees that have not matured (50
		individuals); (vi) Rice field 1 season per
		year (11,673m ²);
		- Fish pond: the subproject acquires 719m ² of
		fish pond belong to 02 households.
		- Accommodations: no HH is affected.
		- Auxiliary structures (fences, toilets,): no HH is affected;
		- Cultural, historical or religious monuments: none affected;
		- Public assets: no asset affected.
		- Severely affected households: there is no
		severely affected household (losing from
		20%, or 10% in term of poor or vulnerable
		HH, of total production land.
Restrict compulsory	No	No preserved park or conservation area
access of people into		locating in subproject area, thus it is not likely
preserved park and		impact.
conservation area.		1
Impact to ethnic min	orities	
The ethnic minority	No	Kinh people accounts for 100% of population
groups living within		of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son ward
or near the		- subproject area around Phu Vinh reservoir.
subproject.		Thus, the project will not affect minority
		groups locally.
Members of	No	Kinh people accounts for 100% in population
minority groups in		of Thuan Duc commune and Dong Son ward
the region may be		- subproject area around Phu Vinh reservoir.
benefited or harmed		Thus, the project will not affect minority
1		

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment for subproject "Repair and Upgrade Phu Vinh Reservoir, Dong Hoi city"

		, , ,
by the project		groups locally.
Dam Safety Issues		
Relate to construction of a large dam?	No	Phu Vinh dam is operated individually. Water storage and discharge of this dam is not related to any other dam.
Depend on water level supplied by a dam existing or under construction?	No	

APPENDIX A5. DIAGRAM OF SAMPLING AND MONITORING ENVIRONMENT



Figure 3 Mapping locations of status monitoring of air, water and soil



Figure 4 Monitoring locations in construction phase



Figure 5 Monitoring locations in operation phase

APPENDIX A6. ANALYSIS RESULT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

		Độ	c 1áb - 1	l ự do - Hạnh phúc	
		BIÊN BẢN	THU	MÃU MÔI TRƯỜNG	
xa/	phường T Chún	nay, vào lúc g iểu dự án "Sửa ch Thuận Đức. g tôi gồm:	iờ√√. pl ữa và	hút, ngày 0.4. tháng .01 năm 2.0.0. nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, TP Đồng y dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và	Hới" thuộc
Qu	âng Bình Ông: Ông:	Dan Van	Ngọc.	Chức vụ: Lương	hoig
	Ong: Ông: Đại diện: Ông: Ông:	Nguyou Xuou UBND Xã/phường Nguyou Uu A Houng Ngo	Thuận	Dức Chức vụ: Chuy ti	DOG NEN
STT	Loại mẫu	Thông số phân tích	Số lượng	Vị trí	Ghi chú
1	Không khí	Vận tốc giớ, hướng gió, tiếng ồn, bụi tổng số, CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂	5	- Cống lấy nước - Khu dân cư gần cống lấy nước - Tràn xả lũ - Khu dân cư gần tràn xả lũ - Mỏ vật liệu	
2	Nước mặt	pH, BOD ₅ , COD, DO, TSS, Tổng N, Tổng P, Coliform	2	 Nước hồ gần đập chính Sau tràn xá lũ 700m 	
3	Nước ngầm	pH, DO, TSS, Độ cứng CaCO ₃ , NH ₄ +, Coliform	1	- Khu dân cư xã Đức Thuận	
4	Đất	Pb, Cd, Zn, Cu, As	ī	- Tại đập chính	
Các ngan i diện lựng	Việc th bên thống ng nhau, r Ban QL ngành N	hu mẫu kết thúc và	o lúc .4. ên bản n	huận Đức và Thẩm địn	năm2045.

Nguyễn Duy Vănt

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

1. Đạ	i diện:	tôi gồm: Ban QLDA Đầu tư	Xây dựn	g ngành Nông nghiệp và l	PTNT tinh
Quản	ig Binh				
	Ông:	han van Ngo!	*********	Chức vụ: Juddig	mag
2. Đạ	i diện: (Công ty Cổ phần Tư v	ấn và Th	ẩm định môi trường Vinaco	ntrol
	Ong:	Mai Inai fin	*********	Chức vụ: Gi qua	dac
-		Nguyeu Xuau		Chức vụ: Chuy cu.	
. Đại		BND Xã/phường Đồi		- C 2 1. D	
		Mai xuan Sang. Gunyan Inng La		Chức vụ: Chu ties	
		tối thực hiện thu mẫu r		Chức vụ:P.C.TU.B.N.	U
STT	Loại		Số		
911	mẫu	tích	lượng	Vị trí	Ghi chú
20,	Nước	pH, BOD ₅ , COD,		- Nước trên kênh chính	
1	mặt	DO, TSS, Tổng N,	1	cách cống lấy nước	
		Tổng P, Coliform.		khoảng 700m	
2	Nước	pH, DO, TSS, Độ cứng CaCO ₃ ,	1	- Khu dân cư phường	
-	ngầm	NH ₄ ⁺ , Coliform.	1	Đồng Sơn	
2	n 6			- Khu tưới sau cổng lấy	
3	Đất	Pb, Cd, Zn, Cu, As.	1	nước khoảng 400m	
ặc đ	iềm của	một số yếu tố liên qua	n khi thu	mẫu:	
adı	.navig	ce go ut	iet de	3. 27°C	
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	Việc th	u màu kết thúc vào lúc	AA giờ	As phút, ngày Q.5 tháng .Q.	năm RMJ.
do bi	L	- L de al de - 1 10 1 1	. n.		
ác bé	n thông	nhất thông qua biên bà ỗi bên giữ 01 bản.	in này. Bi	ến bản được lập thành 03 bản	i, có giá trị

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PHIẾU KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

Số: 15MT00030/VIECA-TN

Tên mẫu:

Chất lượng nước mặt

Địa điểm lấy mẫu:

Tuyến công trình hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới, tỉnh Quảng Bình

Số lượng: 03 mẫu

NM1 - Sau tràn xả lũ 600m

NM2 - Gần công lấy nước sinh hoạt

NM3 - Kênh chính cách cổng lấy nước khoảng 600m (phường Đồng Sơn)

Ngày nhận mẫu:

7/03/2015

Ngày trả kết quả: 11/03/2015

TT	Chỉ tiêu	Đơn vị	NM1	NM2	NM3	QCVN 08: 2008/BTNMT (B1)
1	pН		5,5	6,3	6,0	5,5÷9
2	BOD ₅	mg/l	9,0	9,1	8,5	15
3	COD	mg/l	17,5	15,0	13,5	30
4	DO	mg/l	6,5	5,0	6,3	≥4
5	TSS	mg/l	25,5	23,0	24,5	50
6	Tổng P	mg/l	0,15	0,2	0,1	0,3
7	Tổng N	mg/l	3,5	3,2	2,1	10
8	Coliform	MPN/ 100ml	1.350	1.550	1.256	7.500

Ghi chú:

QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT: Quy chuẩn kỹ thuật Quốc gia về chất lượng mước mặt

Mai Thái An

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PHIẾU KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

Số: 15MT00031/VIECA-TN

Tên mẫu: Địa điểm lấy mẫu: Chất lượng nước dưới đất

Tuyến công trình hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới, tính Quảng Bình

Số lượng: 02 mẫu

NN1 - Nhà ông Tống Văn Bình, thôn Thuận Phong, xã Thuận Đức sau trản xả

lũ khoảng 600m

NN2 - Nhà ông Nguyễn Văn dũng, tổ dân phố Cồn Chùa, phường Đồng Sơn

sau cổng lấy nước tưới khoảng 600m

Ngày nhận mẫu:

Ngày trả kết quả: 11/03/2015

TT	Chỉ tiêu	Đơn vị	NN1	NN2	QCVN 09:2008/BTNMT
1	pН		6,3	7,0	5,5÷8,5
2	DO	mg/l	5,5	5,8	-
3	TSS	mg/l	35	40	1500
4	Độ cứng	mg/l	62	76	500
5	NH4	mg/l	6,8	7,5	10
6	Coliform	MPN/100ml	KPH	KPH	3

Ghi chú:

QCVN 09:2008/BTNMT - Quy chuẩn kỹ thuật Quốc gia về chất lượng nước dưới đất

Mai Thái An

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PHIẾU KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

Số: 15MT00032/VIECA-TN

Tên mẫu:

Chất lượng đất

Địa điểm lấy mẫu:

Tuyến công trình hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới, tinh Quảng Bình

Số lượng: 02 mẫu

D1 - Sau tràn xả lũ khoảng 600m D2 - Sau cống lấy nước khoảng 600m

Ngày nhận mẫu:

07/03/2015

Ngày trả kết quả: 11/03/2015

	0113012012			riga	y ira ket qua. 11/03
TT	Chỉ tiêu	Đơn vị	D1	D2	QCVN 03:2008/BTNMT
1	Cd	mg/kg	0,005	0,015	2
2	Pb	mg/kg	0,05	0,075	100
3	Cu	mg/kg	0,01	0,03	70
4	Zn	mg/kg	25	20	200
5	As	mg/kg	KPH	KPH	12

Ghi chú:

 QCVN 03:2008/BTNMT - Quy chuẩn kỹ thuật Quốc gia về giới hạn cho phép của kim loại nặng trong đất lâm nghiệp

Mai Thái An

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Số: 15MT00029/VIECA-TN

PHIẾU KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

Tên mẫu: Mẫu môi trường không khí

Tuyến công trình hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới, tính Quảng Bình

Địa điểm lấy mẫu: Số lượng: 05 mẫu KK1 - Trên tuyến đường vận chuyển sau tràn xả lũ khoảng 600m

KK2 - Trên tuyến đường vận chuyển sau cống lấy nước tưới khoảng 600m

KK3 - Trên định đập tại cống lấy nước tưới KK4 - Khu dân cư cách đập khoảng 600m

KK5 - Mô đất

Ngày nhân mẫu: 07/03/2015

Nagy trà bắt

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							gay tra k	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
TT	Thông số	Đơn vị	KK1	KK2	КК3	KK4	KK5	QCVN 05:2013/BTNM7 (1 giờ)
I	Vi khí hậu							
1	Hướng gió		N	N	N	N	N	
2	Tốc độ gió	m/s	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,7	1,5	
II	Chất lượng k	không khí						
3	SO ₂	μg/m³	16,5	17,3	18,5	22,2	25,4	350
4	NO ₂	μg/m³	13,5	14,6	13,7	21,5	23,2	200
5	со	μg/m³	5.156	9.180	8.220	5.765	5.275	30.000
6	Bụi TSP	μg/m³	15,7	18,3	19,8	17,0	16,1	300
III	Tiếng ồn		-					
7	Leq	dBA	52,3	54,3	51,4	47,0	49,6	70*

Ghi chú:

Kết quả này chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thừ nghiêm.

QCVN 05:2013/BTNMT Quy chuẩn kỹ thuật Quốc gia về chất lượng không khí xung quanh.

(*): QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT Quy chuẩn kỹ thuật Quốc gia về tiếng ởng

Mai Thái An

APPENDIX A7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION MINUTES

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN XÃ THUẬN ĐỰC CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

St. 32 /CU - UBND

V/v ý kiến tham vấn thực hiện Tiểu dự án "Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hỗ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hời"

Thuận Đức, ngày. 19 tháng .03. năm 2015

Kính gửi: Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tình Quảng Bình

Uỷ ban Nhân dân xã Thuận Đức, thành phố Đồng Hới, tỉnh Quảng Bình, nhận được Văn bản số 44/CV-BQLDA ngày 25 tháng 02 năm 2015 của Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình kèm theo tài liệu tóm tắt về các hạng mục đầu tư chính, các vấn đề môi trường, các giải pháp bảo vệ môi trường của Tiểu dự án "Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hỗ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới".

Sau khi xem xét tài liệu này, Uỷ ban Nhân dân xã Thuận Đức, thành phố Đồng Hới, tỉnh Quảng Bình có ý kiến như sau:

- 1. Về những tác động xấu của tiểu dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên và kinh tế xã hội:
 - Các tác động tiêu cực về môi trường và xã hội khi thực hiện thi công công trình là khó tránh khỏi nhưng đều là những tác động có thể phòng ngừa và giảm thiếu bằng các giải pháp thích hợp;
 - UBND xã Thuận Đức nhất trí với các tác động đã được thống kê và không có ý kiến gì bổ sung.
- 2. Về các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường của tiểu dự án:
- Báo cáo tóm tắt các tác động của tiểu dự án tới môi trường đã nêu chi tiết và đầy đủ các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực tới môi trường tự nhiên và môi trường xã hội.
 - Các biện pháp giảm thiểu đã nêu trong báo cáo tóm tắt tương đối khả thi.
 - UBND xã Thuận Đức hoàn toàn thống nhất với các biện pháp giảm thiểu đã nêu ra.
- 3. Kiến nghị đối với chủ dự án:
- Đề nghị chủ dự án và đơn vị thi công chấp hành tốt cam kết về giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tới môi trường trong quá trình xây dựng và vận hành dự án.
- Phải quản lý các loại chất thải phát sinh từ các dự án đảm bảo đúng các quy định của pháp luật, không để xảy ra tình trạng ô nhiễm môi trường trên địa bàn xã nói riêng và khu vực nói chung.

Trên đây là ý kiến của UBND xã Thuận Đức, thành phố Đồng Hới gửi Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình để hoàn chỉnh Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường - xã hội của Tiểu dự án trình cơ quan chức năng phê duyệt theo quy định./.

ÙY BAN NHẬN DÂN XÃ THUẬN ĐỰC CHỦ TICH

Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;
- Công ty CP Tư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol;
- Luu

ỦY BAN MẬT TRẬN TỔ QUỐC XÃ THUẬN ĐỰC

S6: 29 100-MTTA

V/v ý kiến tham vấn thực hiện Tiểu dự án "Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới" CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Thuận Đức, ngày 49. tháng 01. năm 2015

Kính gửi: Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình

Uỷ ban Mặt trận Tổ quốc xã Thuận Đức, thành phố Đồng Hới nhận được Văn bản số 44/CV-BQLDA ngày 25 tháng 02 năm 2015 của Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tính Quảng Bình kèm theo tài liệu tóm tắt về các hạng mục đầu tư chính, các vẫn đề môi trường, các giải pháp bảo vệ môi trường của tiểu dự án Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới.

Sau khi xem xét tài liệu này, Uỷ ban Mặt trận Tổ quốc xã Thuận Đức, thành phố Đồng Hới có ý kiến như sau:

- 1. Về những tác động xấu của tiểu dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên và kinh tế xã hội:
- Báo cáo tóm tắt đã nhận dạng tương đối đầy đủ các tác động của tiểu dự án đến môi trường tư nhiên và kinh tế - xã hội.
- Ủy ban Mặt trân Tổ quốc xã Thuận Đức hoàn toàn đồng ý với các nội dung về các tác động của tiểu dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên và kinh tế xã hội được trình bày trong báo cáo tóm tắt của tiểu dự án.
- 2. Về các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường của tiểu dự án:
- Báo cáo tóm tắt các tác động của tiểu dự án tới môi trường đã nêu tương đối đầy đủ các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiệu cực tới môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội
- Ủy ban Mặt trận Tổ quốc xã Thuận Đức đồng ý với các biện pháp giảm thiểu đã nêu
 Kiến nghị đối với chủ dự án:
- Chủ dự án cần thực hiện nghiệm túc các biện pháp giảm thiểu ô nhiễm môi trường như đã đề cập trong báo cáo đánh giá tác tác động môi trường.
- Nếu dự án có gây ra các tác động tiêu cực tới môi trường, gây ô nhiễm, suy thoái môi trường tự nhiên và ảnh hưởng tới cộng đồng dân cư, chủ dự án sẽ chịu trách nhiệm bồi thường và khắc phục ô nhiễm.

Trên đây là ý kiến của Uỷ ban Mặt trận Tổ quốc xã Thuận Đức, thành phố Đồng Hới gửi Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình để xem xét và hoàn chỉnh Báo cáo đánh giả tác động môi trường – xã hội của tiểu dự án./.

ỦY BAN MẬT TRẬN TỔ QUỐC XÃ THUẬN ĐỰC

Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;

- Công ty CP Tư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol;

- Luu: VT

Binh Ruan Das

ỦY BAN NHÂN DẬN PHƯỞNG ĐÔNG SƠN

St 39 1 CV - UBND

V/v ý kiến tham vẫn thực hiện tiễu dự án "Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hổ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới"

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Đồng Sơn, ngày. 40 tháng 53 năm 2015

Kinh gửi: Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình

Uỷ ban Nhân dân phường Đồng Sơn, thành phố Đồng Hới nhân được Văn bản số 45/CV-BQLDA ngày 25 tháng 02 năm 2015 của Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình kèm theo tài liệu tóm tắt về các hạng mục đầu tư chính, các vấn đề môi trường, các giải pháp bảo vệ môi trường của tiểu dự án "Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới". Sau khi xem xét tài liệu này, Uỷ ban Nhân dân phường Đồng Sơn, thành phố Đồng Hới có ý kiến như sau:

- 1. Về những tác động xấu của tiểu dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên và kinh tế xã hội:
- Báo cáo tóm tắt các tác động của tiểu dự án tới môi trường xã hội đã nêu tương đối đầy đủ các tác động tới môi trường tự nhiên và môi trường xã hội.
 - UBND phường Đồng Sơn đồng ý với các tác động môi trường đã nêu ra.
- 2. Về các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường của tiểu dự án:
- Báo cáo tóm tắt các tác động của tiểu dự án tới môi trường đã nêu đầy đủ các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tới môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội.
 - UBND phường Đồng Sơn thống nhất với các biện pháp giảm thiểu đã nêu ra.
- 3. Kiến nghị đối với chủ dự án:
 - Nghiêm túc chấp hành đúng Luật Bảo vệ Môi trường.
- Yêu cầu thực hiện đầy đủ, đúng tiến độ các công trình ngăn ngừa và xử lý ô nhiễm môi trường, không được làm ảnh hưởng đến sản xuất kinh doanh và đời sống người dân tại khu vực phường Đồng Sơn và các khu vực xung quanh.
- Đề nghị chủ dự án và đơn vị thi công chấp hành tốt cam kết về giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tới môi trưởng trong quá trình xây dựng và vận hành dự án.

Trên đây là ý kiến của Uỷ ban Nhân dân phường Đồng Sơn, thành phố Đồng Hới gửi Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình để xem xét và hoàn chỉnh Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường – xã hội của tiểu dự án./.

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN PHƯỜNG ĐÔNG SƠN CHỦ TỊCH

Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;
- Công ty CP Tư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol;
- Luu: VT

MAI XUÂN SANG

ỦY BAN MẬT TRẬN TÓ QUỐC PHƯỜNG ĐÔNG SƠN

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Số: 30 / W-MTTQ

V/v ý kiến tham vấn thực hiện Tiểu dự án "Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới"

Đồng Sơn, ngày 20 tháng Q., năm 2015

Kính gửi: Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình

Uỷ ban Mặt trận Tổ quốc phường Đồng Sơn, thành phố Đồng Hới nhận được Văn bản số 45/CV-BQLDA ngày 25 tháng 02 năm 2015 của Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình kèm theo tài liệu tóm tắt về các hạng mục đầu tư chính, các vấn để môi trường, các giải pháp bảo vệ môi trường của tiểu dự án Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới.

Sau khi xem xét tài liệu này, Uỷ ban Mặt trận Tổ quốc phường Đồng Sơn có những ý kiến như sau:

- 1. Về những tác động xấu của tiểu dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên và kinh tế xã hội:
 - Tác động đến môi trường tự nhiên: bao gồm tác động đến không khí, nước mặt, nước ngầm và đất;
 - Tác động đến môi trường xã hội: chủ yếu liên quan đến việc thu hồi đất và tập trung công nhân trong quá trình thi công;
 - Uỷ ban Mặt trận tổ quốc phường Đồng Sơn đồng ý với danh sách các tác động đã được thống kê và đánh giá trong báo cáo.
- 2. Về các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường của tiểu dự án:
 - Báo cáo đã đề xuất đầy đủ các biện pháp giảm thiểu tương ứng với các tác động về môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội như đã nêu;
 - Uỷ ban Mặt trận tổ quốc phường Đồng Sơn thống nhất với danh sách các biện pháp giảm thiểu cần thực hiện trong các quá trình thực hiện Tiểu dự án.
- 3. Kiến nghị đối với chủ dự án:
 - Trong quá trình thực hiện Tiểu dự án, chủ đầu tư phải cam kết thực hiện đầy đủ các biện pháp giảm thiểu và phối hợp chặt chẽ với địa phương để thực hiện Tiểu dự án cho phù hợp.

Trên đây là ý kiến của Uỷ ban Mặt trận Tổ quốc phường Đồng Sơn, thành phố Đồng Hới gửi Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình để xem xét và hoàn chỉnh Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường – xã hội của tiểu dự án./.

ỦY BAN MẬT TRẬN TÓ QUỐC PHƯỜNG ĐỒNG SƠN

an Ohi They

Nơi nhân:

- Như trên:
- Công ty CP Tư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol;
- Luru.

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tư do - Hanh phúc

BIÊN BÂN CUỘC HỘP

Tiểu dự án

Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới Thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"

Cuộc họp được tiến hành vào hồi 🐉 ngày 0.3. tháng .S.. năm 2015 tại .Sc. NN 4. (TNT.)....... thành phố Đồng Hới, tính Quảng Bính.

Về tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hỗ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới (thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)".

Nội dung:

- Phổ biến thông tin về tiểu dự án.
- Tham vấn về các tác động tới môi trường tự nhiên (đất, nước, không khí, sinh thái).
- Tham vấn về tác động của việc thực hiện tiểu dự án tới môi trường xã hội (cấp nước tưới, cấp nước sinh hoạt, cơ sở hạ tầng ...).
- Tham vấn các tác động của tiểu dự án tới việc thu hồi đất, tài sản trên đất cũng như các vấn đề về tái định cư.
 - Tham vấn về sự phối hợp giữa các bên liên quan về việc thực hiện tiểu dự án.

Thành phần tham dự:

√ Đại diện Đơn vị Chủ dự án:

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2 8 SE Trung Arch	Chức vụ: Chuyia gra
3. 6. Doan Manh Hung	Chức vụ: Chuyển gọc

✓ Đại diện khác:	
1. D. Nguyễn Với	Chức vụ: MT V Thuy lới
	Chức vụ: MTV Mước Sail
3. D. Par Van Trin	Chức vụ: Đơn vị thiết kã
4. 8. Nguyan Van San	Chức vụ:
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Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồi:	
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Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hỏ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đổng Hới (thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"

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t _i t	t	Due van Thin	nt	the while or	Ann	
9 Nguyên Vêr Thoury NF	0	No Vain Sou	t ₁		2	
	5	Ng wyen Ver Thous,	N		May	

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

BIÊN BÂN THAM VÂN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Tiểu dự án

Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới Thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"

Về tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới (thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)".

Nội dung:

- Phổ biển thông tin về Dự án "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"
- Phổ biến thông tin tiểu dự án, các chính sách hoạt động về Môi trường và xã hội của Ngân hàng Thế giới.
- Tham vấn chính quyển địa phương về: Hiện trạng môi trường, các tác động môi trường khi triển khai dự án, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực, kế hoạch quán lý, thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu, giám sát môi trường khi triển khai dự án.
- Tham vấn chính quyền địa phương về: Tình hình kinh tế xã hội khu vực dự án, các tác động đến xã hội, các biện pháp giám thiểu các tác động tiêu cực, tăng cường các tác động tích cực.
 - Các vấn đề khác.

Thành phần tham dự:

✓ Đại diện UBND xã/phường: Thuẩn Được

1. Hong May Lan. Chức vụ: Mà Tiế MBMP Xã.
2. Mang Duy Mà M. Chức vụ: Mà Tiế MBMP Xã.
3. Định Xiện Đạo Chức vụ: Mà Tiế MBMP Xã.

1. phán Thị Thị Mga Chức vụ: Can bế Địu Chính - Xã.

2. Đặng Thịnh Tân Chức vụ: Can bế Địu Chính - Xã.

3. Từ ân Thị Mhy X. Chức vụ: Can bế Địu Chính - Xã.

3. Từ ân Thị Mhy X. Chức vụ: Can bế Địu Chính - Xã.

5	Chức vụ:
✓ Đại diện khác:	
1. 6. Dan Van Nga	Chire vy Dol Ban Queis lig DA
2	Chức vụ:
3	Chức vụ:
4	Chức vụ:
5	Chức vụ:
✓ Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:	
1. Mai Ihai An	Chức vụ: Giain đã
2 ô Nguyễs Xuân Tung	Chức vụ: Chuyểta Việta
3. Q. Nguyên Dry Phu	Chức vụ: Chuyển Miền
4	Chức vụ:
5	Chức vụ:
Chủ toạ cuộc họp: A. Mai Iha	Z.A.A
Chức vụ: Giana đốc	Ĺ
Nơi công tác: Công ty Cổ phần Tư	vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol
Nội dung tham vấn:	
Ông/Bà: Mại Thai An	nêu nội dung cuộc họp tham vấn
 Phổ biến thông tín về dự án 	
a. Dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cao an	toàn đập (WB8)
- Phổ biến thông tin về mục tiêu, m	uc đích, quy mô của dự án
 Những tác động tích cực mà dự ái 	
b. Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cấ	p hỗ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới
Cơ quan tư vấn đưa các thông tin v	ề tiểu dự án (bản thông tin kèm theo):
- Mục tiêu, mục đích, nhiệm vụ khi	ATTACK AND ADMINISTRATION OF A STATE OF A ST
- Hiện trạng hồ Phú Vinh	
- Hạng mục thi công khi thực hiện	tiểu dự án

- 2. Hiện trạng môi trường, các tác động môi trường khi triển khai dự án, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực, kế hoạch quản lý, thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu, giám sát môi trường khi triển khai dự án.
- 3. Tinh hình kinh tế xã hội khu vực dự án, các tác động đến xã hội, các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực, tăng cường các tác động tích cực.

Kết quả tham vấn:

 Các vấn đề liên quan đến tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu
Whithis cong ma khong tien till ghis ha lill tot som had hallog at its san xuns
tot No only hydre to san xus
The state of the s
Adno The was 150 thurs 1814 to trans
(+50) = 5 12 1 th (20 =
Lan can live the cong given the trans
- xxng quent sham i did an tehong to nho
we get him true, nguiti dan ali tropy bed
- xong quenh ghum xi du an thông có nhà we vot hiện true, người dàn shi trong bea man trong phụm vị tol m
- he de ca o Tran ra la to +23 xumy +22 can so any trinh ra la hop la xa ta ta Jain lair antoan who phia ha lau him to any trinh xa la who so tinh xa la ta ta ta hong xa la gap and hung to cache tan
can is any trink xali hop Is xa' to to dain
this to town the this ha live
how tal any trials xi to the si ting xi
I tu tu phone xi ly goo and horize to lacke
40
Bai the that we have there the the the the phone that the the phone that the the the phone the the the the the the the the the th
trong UB Xã qua li d gán Tran Xá lu
Ba to the tat shong how tal then The thong
Thing okeng
thing to he don now much toma they los tol
ka
to be be this this this per toget their
ha varphilding Thum BUS VI tong Sin

anh	để liên quan đến tác động xã hội và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
	do all long to an a hounai
COMPANIES CONTRACTOR	The state of the s
	chi cong it and hiday In mo troop
HARMAN	
	and that to so her the will we duty non
	a phi wish gap the Miss too bee and
The same of the sa	top, ties tot ly, tos liet noch
takda	girp hang lac hó xuár
w\13	The day has less to the factor
n.Ke	and histog ton tay of cal he was tary
Sain Xx	int vi dat trong phon vi un toan d
4.00m	Ka do dat cus UBND qued (T)
	ici din bi lay la houman dand
	is be of an theo stung which such win
n.ha	tai Tre va luar pháp việt Nam

 Các kiến nghị của chính quyền địa phương với chủ dự án 	
5. Các kiến nghị của chính quyền địa phương với chủ dự ấn	
- this this song too dien tite own the San Xcoor	
Pron till ned I too xe ly dem bas too	
Lac and Lac he dan	
from bee thus him toy to cal been the	
grain third tak tang to me triong xa Re	
Thu Vis did an	

Việc sửa chữa, nâng cấp và xây dựng công trình nhằm tăng hiệu quá phòng chống lũ lụt, báo vệ dân cư, tạo điều kiện phát triển cơ sở hạ tầng. Tuy nhiên cần thực hiện nghiêm túc các biện pháp bảo vệ môi trưởng và xã hội cho khu vực xung quanh trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

CÁC BÊN THÓNG NHÁT KÝ TÊN

Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình

Công ty CP Tư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol

DD: UBND xã/phường Thuận The

Nguyên Duy Van

D/D: Por chil

Dang That Tan.

Đ/D: Mặt trận Tổ quốc xã/phường

DD: HPND xa

Gran Chi Mha ?!

Floary Ngoe Lan

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VÁN CỘNG ĐỎNG

Tiểu dự án

Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hỗ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới Thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"

Về tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vính, thành phố Đồng Hới (thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)".

Nội dung:

- Phổ biến thông tin về Dự án "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"
- Phổ biến thông tin tiểu dự án, các chính sách hoạt động về Môi trường và xã hội của Ngân hàng Thế giới.
- Tham vấn chính quyển địa phương về: Hiện trạng môi trường, các tác động môi trường khi triển khai dự án, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực, kế hoạch quản lý, thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu, giám sát môi trường khi triển khai dự án.
- Tham vấn chính quyển địa phương về: Tinh hình kinh tế xã hội khu vực dự án, các tác động đến xã hội, các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực, tăng cường các tác động tich cực.
 - Các vấn đề khác.

Thành phần tham dự:

✓ Đại diện UBND xã/phường:

1. Mai Xvan Sang	Chức vụ: Cha 7: of UBN
2. Nguyá Pung Lai	Chức vụ: PCT UBNP
3	Chức vụ:
 ✓ Đại diện các tổ chức chính trị xã 	hội:
1. Par Thi Thing	Chức vụ: C7. MTTQ
2. Nguya 7 li Birl	Chức vụ: CT · lõi phu nư
3. Horas Ngas Ciling	Chức vụ: Con bi địa chih
4	Chức vụ:

5	Chức vụ:
✓ Đại diện khác:	
1. Train Van Ngoc	Chức vụ: Đại diệu Ban G.L. D.D.
2. Ho Sof Hung	Chức vụ thị siện tư vais thiếl h
3	Chức vụ:
4	Chức vụ:
5	Chức vụ:
✓ Đại diện đơn vị tư vẫn:	i i
1. Mai Mai An	Chức vụ: Giam độc
2. be lowy Aus	Chức vụ: Chuyển gia xố hố
3. Nguyen Duy Phi	Chức vụ: Chuyai gia
4 Nguyên Xvan Trung	Chức vụ: Chuyểu già
5 Le Thi Hose	Chức vụ: Chuyển chiệ
Chủ toạ cuộc họp:	That Hw
Chức vụ:	da
Nơi công tác: Công ty Cổ phần T	u vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol
Nội dung tham vấn:	
Ông/Bà: Mai Mai An	nêu nội dung cuộc họp tham vấn
 Phổ biến thông tin về dự án 	
a. Dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cao a	an toàn đập (WB8)
- Phổ biến thông tin về mục tiêu,	mục đích, quy mô của dự án
- Những tác động tích cực mà dụ	án mang lại
b. Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng	cấp hỗ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới
	n về tiểu dự án (bán thông tin kèm theo):
- Mục tiêu, mục đích, nhiệm vụ l	
- Hiện trạng hổ Phú Vinh	
- Hạng mục thi công khi thực hiệ	ện tiểu dự án

- 2. Hiện trạng môi trường, các tác động mối trường khi triển khai dự án, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực, kế hoạch quản lý, thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu, giám sát môi trường khi triển khai dự án.
- 3. Tình hình kinh tế xã hội khu vực dự án, các tác động đến xã hội, các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực, tăng cường các tác động tích cực.

Kết quả tham vấn:

Các vấn để liên quan đến tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu
this this long car so trad trong trong tais kins toi
this this cong can be trung trong tai him to a trung the this cong che shep so controng this to the trung the second trung the
6 tar/xe
Sau thi thi cong xong, can hear tra lai kies
TANA WAT ALCOH
can be the agree vat lien to greek in bat trans
ai vai dat da gaya vat lien can phi kin bar trans
up ND hoan toan what this (1) of any leas
an toan he tap, can gran khu viti july the bas
tion tiet was take, they tiet to
HP phi vinh cap run cho thank phe trong
Ho phi vinh cap ryse cho thank pho Hong His nen cap phas IVA is trong goo tout the
Ha can trình dap tran con chu y bhe nàng
and Kitha Teo mu vil na lila
Turn trong this ong gara blue day as con chis
ting an taitrong, bui
i ting an taitrang bui thái to var lieu xayva
pat shong has
- philing tring Iden thang co me var lian

2. Các vấn để liên quan đến tác động xã hội và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
2. Cac van de nen quan den tac dong xa nor va cac over purpose since vinh ve
and histing ten mat so cay trong trong phon
and hid ny arm mat se cay trangg strangg prien
i hank lang wa stop
wi hank lang wa tap Hi tan bu can the him som te ngelar dan
the thickny xong cong trish so ging cha an toon (as he dan phia ha lun trou tree notes that a girp che trish to xa hel khu vor shat
toon (as he dan phia ha lun, dien tier nouse
two sing the birt to take the khy vis phat
1957 thus bank lang to so that too bu co
(I) day ma co so to cira he dan the con
ton bu thoù tang
Than you car y kies cu's agette don bi
ton bu thoù tang Tham van cai y kien cu's ageti dan bi and huse y nham hier tuci tom to ngayen ang
cia car he dan
quá trish thị rêng cấn hài chủy đơn xớn để xã hai sán xnái của cái hà dân chủ ý cũ vớn để an ninh, trật từ trang quá trinh thị công
Xã hat se xuat wa car ha dan
this is can wish to an nich trant to Trange que
total thi cong
U

5	3. Các kiến nghị của chính quyền địa phương với chủ dự án
	this tax to can there him tay to car him
	phap bas it was Iriting x Thei Momit
	and Riding what the night of an Ahm Vill
	this tra day by those trang the car he daylar
	chi à trà vice to bu và hã tre turg cho
	tung of oi tilling
	pain baso cas vas to ve an toan he day,
	são xuas va kinh to cuis các ho lan phía ha
	Wy ho

Việc sửa chữa, nâng cấp và xây dựng công trình nhằm tăng hiệu quả phòng chống lũ lụt, bào vệ dân cư, tạo điều kiện phát triển cơ sở hạ tầng. Tuy nhiên cần thực hiện nghiêm túc các biện pháp báo vệ môi trường và xã hội cho khu vực xung quanh trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồi: ...164... ngày 0.5 tháng 03. năm 2015

CÁC BÊN THÓNG NHÁT KÝ TÊN

Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình

DA DAUTUXO

Công ty CP Tư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol

Ngujer X van

Đ/Đ: Mặt trận Tổ quốc xã/phường

Ð/D: UBND xã/phường. 必可な.....

A CHU TICH

MAI XUÂN SANG

D/D: Hos Phy ruit

DID: the chinh - xay ding

King Nga: Cudicy

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hanh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẨN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Tiểu dự án

Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới Thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"

Nội dung:

- Phổ biến bản dự thảo Đánh giá tác động môi trường xã hội của Tiểu dự án.
- Tham vấn chính quyền địa phương về các nội dung đã nêu trong bản dự thảo Đánh giá tác động môi trường của dự án: Hiện trạng môi trường, các tác động môi trường khi triển khai dự án, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực, kế hoạch quản lý, thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu, giám sát khi triển khai Đánh giá tác động môi trường xã hội.
 - Các vấn đề khác.

Thành phần tham dự:

√ Đại diện UBND xã/phường:

1. T. Aguyêr Puy Vão	Chức vụ: Chủ tạch UBNR
2 8 Anh Xuão Asia	Chire vy: Chir tich MITTO
3. B. han Thi Mue J	Chức vụ: P. Chủ tịch HĐ Nhão chân
 ✓ Đại diện các tổ chức chính trị xã 	hội:
1. Ô. Hoạng Ngọc Lànn	Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hài Nhống dân.
2 D Pag Thanh Tão	Chức vụ: Ch Địa chính - Xây dùng
3. B. Phon Thi To' Nga	Chire vu: CB Pia chirch - Nay dulog
4. D. Nguyễn Thanh Kiếm	Chire vu: Turing than Thuran Ha
5	Chirc yu:

♥ Đại diện khác.	
1. Ô. Trần Văn Ngạc	Chức vụ: DD Ban Quân lý DA
2	Chức vụ:
3	Chức vụ:
4	Chức vụ:
 Dại diện đơn vị tư vấn: 	Chức vụ:
1. ō. Mai Thái Ao	Chức vụ: Chuyển viên truồng tran
2. a. Nguyễn Xuân Iwng.	Chức vụ: Chuyến viện
3. 5. Ngsyro Day Chi	Chức vụ: Chuyển Viên
4	Chức vụ:
5	Chức vụ:
Chủ toạ cuộc họp: a Mại	
Chức vụ:	g dzān
	ư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol
Nội dung tham vấn: Ông/Bậ: Mai Thai An	nêu nội dung cuộc họp tham vấn
 Trình bày tóm tắt bản dự thảo Đánh chữa và nâng cấp hổ Phú Vĩnh, thơ 	n giá tác động môi trường xã hội của Tiểu dự án: "Sử cành phố Đồng Hới".
a. Các tác động tiềm tàng và biện pháp	giảm thiểu

- Trình bày các tác động tích cực của Tiểu dự án
- Trình bày các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng khi triển khai Tiểu dự án
- Trình bày các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực khi tiến hành Tiểu dự án.

b. Tổ chức thực hiện

- Quy định vai trò và trách nhiệm của các bên liên quan;
- Trình bày kế hoạch giám sát, các nhân tố cần giám sát, tổ chức giám sát
- Kế hoạch đào tạo, nâng cao năng lực.
- 2. Tham vấn các nội dung đã nêu trong bản dự thảo Đánh giá tác động môi trường xã hội của tiểu dự án.

Kết quả tham vấn:
 Các vấn đề liên quan đến tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu
_ can oli y ten to trans cuò cois plurong tran
rais to te' trans lain his hag saic tuyeis
dudia
Trans qua ting van churpi namen val
lou can che but shu his de trais lam soi vai
- any trib xà hã hiện nay chua đá đại xá
hi fir ti trains and hidning to riguest day

 Các vấn đề liên quan đến tác động xã hội và các biện pháp giảm thiểu 	
- xac stul is shaw is the hor dal	-
- Thing ke day this so having chung loai cac to	V
Sais hi ais hildia	
- Dain bas deis bu day du thos dang che	
người đois bị ánh hương Theo qui định của	
Gui gin tal til an nins, an toan xã hà	**
gui gin tal từ an ninh, an toàn xã hỏi trong quá trinh thi cong tiểu dự au	
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	91

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	3. Tổ chức thực hiện
	Chine anyen la ngutti dan dia shipmay haan
	tour use he vier there him Tier du aus True whier
	ohn dan til can thuc han cac ain de sau
	I Thoughas som also người dan và thời quan và their
	to the pag to rouch dais on to heach say say
	San xual
	+ hong qua trush this cong the sai this cong wa,
	chi dan tin shar this how cac bar strap given
	throw tac days say to not turbing turk the laxe
	hã: thu saic Tex du dis
	+ Dan las an nink track to an toan las dang
	trong qua trink the care
+	Jam bio thi cag dùng thai độ đã nêu
	drog boe cao

Việc sửa chữa, nâng cấp và xây dựng công trình nhằm tăng hiệu quá phòng chống lũ lụt, báo vệ dân cư, tạo điều kiện phát triển cơ sở hạ tầng. Tuy nhiên cần thực hiện nghiêm túc các biện pháp báo vệ môi trường và xã hội cho khu vực xung quanh trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồi: 40.35. ngày 24 tháng 03. năm 2015

CÁC BÊN THÓNG NHÁT KÝ TÊN

Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tỉnh Quảng Bình Công ty CP Tư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol

122

D/D: UBND xã/phường Thuôn Ac.

SE TP DO CHU TICH

DA ĐẦUTƯ XO

Nguyễn Duy Văn

D/D: Ala chich

Lordies His Mig dae

Floring Ngoe Lam

D/D: Mặt trận Tổ quốc xã/phường

Bink Ruan Bas

thuy?

Cran Chi Mhu ?

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VÁN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Tiểu dự án

Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hồ Phú Vính, thành phố Đồng Hới Thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"

Nội dung:

- Phổ biến bản dự thảo Đánh giá tác động môi trường xã hội của Tiểu dự án.
- Tham vấn chính quyền địa phương về các nội dung đã nêu trong bản dự thảo Đánh giá tác động môi trường của dự án: Hiện trạng môi trường, các tác động môi trường khi triển khai dự án, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực, kế hoạch quản lý, thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu, giám sát khi triển khai Đánh giá tác động môi trường xã hội.

m. ch? tol 118 NO

Các vấn đề khác.

Thành phần tham dự:

✓ Đại diện UBND xã/phường:

1.O.L.ISU	Chuc vu:
2 B. Doan Thi Thuy	Chức vụ: Chủ tích 1977Q
3	Chức vụ:
 ✓ Đại diện các tổ chức chính trị xã 	hội:
1. B. Nguyão Thi Bush	Chire vu Chis tich Han Phus aid
2. a. Houng Ngos Citing	Chức vụ: Ch tha chính - Xũy dứng
3. O. Nguyên Hưng Gương	Chức vụ: Tưởng thân Cặn Chúa
4. B. Bui Vin Hieu	Chức vụ: Turống thôn Tiếu khu 10
5	Chức vụ:

▼ Đại diện khác:	
1. D. Irán Von Ngọc	Chirc vy: D.D. Lan audo by TDA
2	Chức vụ:
3,	Chức vụ:
4	Chức vụ:
 Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn: 	Chức vụ:
1. Ô. Mại Thái An	Chức vụ: Δριαίος αξός
2. B. Nguyễn Xuân hưng	Chức vụ: Chuyệt viễn
3. D. Nguyão Ony Phis	Chức vụ: lhuyên vião
4	Chức vụ:
5. Chủ toạ cuộc họp: Mgi Th Chức vụ: Gườin đợi	
Nơi công tác: Công ty Cổ phần Tư	vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol
Nội dung tham vấn: Ông/Bà: Mai Tha Au	nêu nội dung cuộc họp tham vấn
Trình bảy tóm tắt bản dự thảo Đánh chữa và năng cấp hỗ Phú Vinh, thài	giá tác động môi trường xã hội của Tiểu dự án: "Sứ nh phố Đồng Hới".

- a. Các tác động tiểm tàng và biện pháp giảm thiếu
 - Trình bày các tác động tích cực của Tiểu dự án
 - Trình bảy các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng khi triển khai Tiểu dự án
 - Trình bày các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực khi tiến hành Tiểu dự án.
- b. Tổ chức thực hiện
 - Quy định vai trò và trách nhiệm của các bên liên quan;
 - Trình bày kế hoạch giám sát, các nhân tố cần giám sát, tổ chức giám sát
 - Kế hoạch đào tạo, nâng cao năng lực.
- 2. Tham vấn các nội dung đã nêu trong bản dự thảo Đánh giá tác động môi trường xã hội của tiểu dự án.

Kết quả tham vấn:
 Các vấn đề liên quan đến tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu
Trong gue trink the cong cal house muc cong
tunh wa Tien du an "sua chia k nang cap ho shina
nuct Phil Vints" lating track their oling the tring lien
quan gay aich hiding den mai tueng hi nhien va
māi turing sā hội Tuy chiến chứng tạc động này
hoặn trán có khả nặng phong ngữa và giảm thiệu
the roung tith and busing our bo that gian this
cong TOA Cas' bus phap dide dan us the was
dun sa thong one dung ban du thác boan toan co' tinh
Ata thi, gian this dang see shing tac dang
ter mor tuting rung quants
Tuy which too we til was thick he va chie day
the can shar hop seen ut tuyen strong of van chuyen
oguyên vất liều tới chấn cong trính để đạm bao
that living ha trong during give thong nong than,
wa hat the airh history the nount dan rath song
doc trujen diang van chuyén

 Các vấn để liên quan đến tác động xã hội và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
View this cong case hang muse cur's Tries als ain their
has vie top tung them and living can be cong obser.
ray dung cong turch toi dra phirong - la do de say.
so alung vão de lien quan din tinh binh an ainh
that this, man thuan thong sich boat wa nhing aguite
carg nhãn nay với người dan địa phương
- Do to chick ganger dia phining ed of liter in this
châu hì và car dan vi nhà thâu thi cang si dung.
luon ngườn nhân lư hiện có tại dia phương tham
gia vas llaro vies do TDA horse shoi the chat che
udi chich guyan cha phương trong việc trưng lý tam
tui, quan by vi whoo like I can ogual to tam vac
luis du tri dia phiena
d
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3. Tổ chức thực hiện	
Chinh guyen va regiter date phining Dong son boan	
toan what his und he view truth schai TOA va mong	
much TOA son tride time shai Tuy when the right	
Chu' đầu tư và Đờo vị thị công	
- Thus been oghien the thing by thust there	
hien the cong cong tich dain bat chat him this cong	
thing the there him they the can been those giain their	
tac tong tot ma tutong trin but I have chit shing	
eigh history tot mot history to obtain, the side block region	
dan ta phiring	
dan ban tien to the cong to rive ra hong boo	
caó	
that hop that the soi chick quyin to photong	
hang cong the guess by vi mot ahan six him wie who	
TOP tall the phisting	

Việc sửa chữa, nâng cấp và xây dựng công trình nhằm tăng hiệu quá phòng chống lũ lụt, bảo vệ dân cư, tạo điều kiện phát triển cơ sở hạ tắng. Tuy nhiên cắn thực hiện nghiêm túc các biện pháp bảo vệ môi trưởng và xã hội cho khu vực xung quanh trong quá trình thực hiện dự ấn.

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồi: M. 30. ngày 26 tháng 23. năm 2015

CÁC BÊN THỐNG NHÁT KÝ TÊN

Ban QLDA Đầu tư Xây dựng ngành Nông nghiệp và PTNT tính Quảng Bình

DA DAUTU XD

Công ty CP Tư vấn và Thẩm định Môi trường Vinacontrol

D/D: UBND xa/phường...Am...

Đ/D: Mặt trận Tổ quốc xã/phường

D/D: Ho Phu na

MAI XUAN SANG

D/D: Aic dush - Xay

Henry Nagar adding

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc *******

BIÊN BẢN CUỘC HỌP THAM VÁN CÁC NGÀNH LIÊN QUAN

1- Tên dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập	Việt Nam (WB8)
2- Tiểu dự án: Sug shươ Na nang cấp f	
3- Thời gian họp: h. ngày . J. tháng 0.5 . năm 20	015
4- Địa diễm họp: Sở NN g. PTNT	
5- Thành phần cuộc họp	
a) Đại diện Sở NN và PTNT	
Ông (bà): Acting Tiến Dung	Chire vu. I'm GA Sd NN & PTN
b) Đại diện Sở TN&MT	Clue vgq.r.zw.w. g.r.r.w.
ông (bà): 124 Anh Tuau	Chức vụ: Teldog Phong. Tại nguyên nild
The state of the s	và thi tương Phuy Vair
c) Đại diện Ban Quản lý dự án	va the thong muy van
Ong (bà): Nguyen Law Tuyer	Chức vụ: Pho giàn Đạ
d) Đại diện UBND các huyện	10
Ông (bà): Nguyen Xuais but	Chire vu: Childick w. s. no. tg. Daig Hon
Ông (bà):	Chức vụ:
e) Đại diện UBND các xã vùng dự án:	*********
Ông (bà):	Chức vụ:
f) Đại diện công ty QLKT CTTL	
Ông (bà): Maugen Vam	Chức vụ:
g) Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn	2
ông (bà): ô Mai Thau Au	Chức vụ: Do trudg.
ông (bà): a. se Trung And	Chức vụ: Chuyển cưa
6. Nội dung cuộc họp	8
a) Đại diện Ban QLDA, ông: Nguyễn Nam Tuynh.	trình bày nội dung các TDA.

,
b) Đại diện đoàn tư vấn: D. Mai Thai Av. giới thiệu các chính sách an
toàn môi trường của WB và Chính phủ Việt Nam và xã hội, tiến độ chuẩn bị dự án và các tài
liệu chuẩn bị.
7. Các ý kiến thảo luận:
7.1- Về phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án và các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng:
a) Về phạm vi ánh hướng (Ghi số xã, huyện, số hộ, số người, diện tích đất tự nhiên trong vùng dự án): xã Thượng Lưc + phường Đạng lớu; số hã bị curb lượng. 24 hã (+ ương đường lới người)
b) Về các đối tượng bị ành hưởng (Đất nông nghiệp, đất lãm nghiệp, thủy sản và các loại khác, số hộ bị ảnh hưởng (thu hồi đất, di dân, di chuyển mồ mà), tỷ lệ người dân tộc thiểu số bị ành hướng, số người được hưởng lợi, tỷ lệ hộ nghèo, di tích lịch sử văn hóa, số mổ mà bị di dời):
<u></u>
7.2 Về tác động của dự án đến môi trường:
- Tác động tích cực (hạn chế ngập lụt vùng hạ du, hạn chế các sự cố vỡ đập, tràn, cống, tạo việc làm, tăng thu nhập, tăng diện tích tưới, tăng năng suất cây trồng, NTTS, năng cao đời sống vùng được hưởng lợi và đối tượng được hưởng lợi): - Pàm, baa Stu, toàu cag turk than lui sha blu 1811 hạ lưu - Taug thu what way cao do sông cup ngườn day.
- Tác động tiêu cực (Tác tiêu cực có thể xảy ra trong quá trình chuẩn bị, thi công và vận hành dự án và những khu vực bị ảnh hưởng, đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng. Các tác động tiêu cực có thể xảy ra như: Ô nhiễm môi trường đất, nước, không khí, sản xuất, thu nhập, mất việc làm, bị ngừng các dịch vu công cộng):
7.3- Tác động của dự án đến xã hội:
- Tác động tích cực (Tạo việc làm, tăng thu nhập, tăng diện tích tưới, tăng năng suất cây trồng. NTTS, năng cao đời sống) Tạo việt Acius tang thu nhập Toung diệu trở tưới tạng năng sựal cây tượg
- Tác động tiêu cực: - Tiểu đư ngưy số gây ra sác dích hành Làm mất đất sản xuất sưa người day
7.4- Kiến nghị của các địa phương trong vùng dự án/ có đồng tình với các nội dung của dự án
14.20

- What the view there him TDA	Tuy which, can fain bas lai
7.6- Kiến nghị của các ngành liên quan: trên nghị Đơn số Phụ CON Thài CON Thài CON Thiên shap quáin mài trường tự nhiên và xã họ 8- Kết luận: ung họ việt thực hiện T DA hiện các biển thái quain au ain chín mội trường từ nhiều	thieir tas day tien cuts dei tuy nhiên shou thus
TUNGUTANA TOHAI TOHAI An	Thư ký hội nghị
Sở Nông nghiệp & PTNT	Sở TN&MT
Onne In	Luano
Ban Quản lý dự án	Công ty QLKT CTTL
Websell Miss	- Chai
UBND(Huyện).T.P. D. Dog. Ho	UBND xã
2AL	

DANH SÁCH THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA CUỘC HỘP

Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cấp hỏ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới (thuộc dự án: "Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)"

	Họ và tên	Noi công tác	Chức vụ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
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2	Nguespio Vais Dury	cding ty cap theat wide	phd Ge	Allen	
-	Train Vair Luain	Sa' NN va gTWI	P. PRLXUCT		
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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Dự án cải tạo và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8)
Tiểu dự án .Sưa. chữa, năng. cấp hỗ Phú Vinh, tọ Đống Hồ.

Ý KIẾN THAM VÂN CẬP XÃ VÀ CỘNG ĐÒNG TRONG VÙNG DỰ ÁN Thuan. Alc., ngày 24 tháng 03 năm 2015 Sau khi nghe Ban Quản lý dự án trình bày tóm tắt nội dung, các hạng mục của TDA và tư vấn trình bày về các tác động của dự án đến môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu, UBND xã có ý kiến như sau: 1. Về sự đồng thuận của địa phương đối với dự án: while anyon any he view this hier die an Về phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án và các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng: - Về phạm vi ảnh hưởng: Vie that him TOA se and hiding to care he day xa Thuris file va shirting long Son, thank she thing to tive Quang bias - Về các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng: - Aal va tai sale her dal cua 24 ha dais ka t humatur va shugg tap & Tal con car ho bi air ho aig den la noude dan toc Entr Về những tác động của Dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên và kinh tế - xã hội: 3.1. Tác động tích cực: - tain bus an town who he the vinh va nguis 3.2. Tác động tiêu cực - gay his bong tuyen ot day cua xã - bhoi, bin gay a whiter

TT	Sự cố phát sinh	Năm	Khu vực BAH	át sinh từ khi XD công Mức độ AH đến MT, XH	
1	Dap ching bi		1+9 lilu sandaj	- Going niet an toay	Nam 2019 Jul dais
	प्राटेखें वर्ष				14 3, 2 H' dé sud de
6. K	iến nghị đối vo	ới chủ d	ự án:	cona tind the ca'c loas phap seis mai truct	
tkii	******************		***************************************		

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Dự án cải tạo và nâng cao an toàn đập (WB8) Tiểu dự án Sưa, chữa x, nãng cấp hỗ Phú Vinh

Ý KIỂN THAM VẨN CẬP XÃ VÀ CỘNG ĐÔNG TRONG VÙNG DỰ ÁN Hang. Str. ngày 26 tháng 3 năm 2015 Sau khi nghe Ban Quản lý dự án trình bày tóm tắt nội dung, các hạng mục của TDA và tư vấn trình bày về các tác động của dự án đến môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu, UBND xã có ý kiến như sau: Về sự đồng thuận của địa phương đối với dự án: MAND xã hoày toàu was ha việc they hier TOA Về phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án và các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng: - Về phạm vi ánh hưởng: Than Car Chia va tou fly 10 - Về các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng: - And và cay trea trêis đas (lua keo) Về những tác động của Dự án đến môi trường tự nhiên và kinh tế - xã hội: 3.1. Tác động tích cực: - sais bab an toan che dap va nguldi dais d'ha - Tang dian tick tuai 3.2. Tác động tiêu cực - go Tiển điể nguy có gày ở nhiều mới trước

TT	Sự có phát sinh	Năm	Khu vực BAH	nắt sinh từ khi XD công Mức độ AH đến MT, XH	Các biện pháp khắc phục/ kết quả khắc phục
1	ke cu o philos	(000	Cac he change or our	-Mai au toau xá lu	xay day them their su co' day 100 m
		in the second	a Life	10- 1 -1 1011	án: ,
6. Ki	g. Alal. cal. lên nghị đối vớ No. vghí. Al	i chủ d i chủ d id id	u Subt hele hu án: t au châp mãi Teutora	tha tuyến thoàd đồng tại cág hành valniệm tực đám bas tiến	nusi hulaj Cal qui Jist Jo Plus

PHIẾU ĐIỀU TRA VỀ PHẠM VI, ĐỐI TƯỢNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỚNG/ HƯỞNG LỢI TỪ TIỂU DỰ ÁN

1. Thông tin chung

. Thong tin chung . Ten TDA: Sava chia sà rang cấp hố Phen Vinh, that phi Đơng Hồi

- Chủ đầu tư/ Cơ quan cung cấp thông tin: UBND xã Thuần Đức, thất phi Đông Hấ - Người đại diện liên lạc: Phan Thị Tê Nga

- Địa chỉ liên hệ:

DT: 0984 642 476 Email:

Fax

2. Mô tả các hạng mục của tiểu dự án

Mô tả tên hạng mục, vị trí, qui mô, công suất, mục đích thực hiện hạng mục và các biện pháp thi công (bảng 1)

Bảng 1: Mô tả các hạng mục của TDA

TT	Mô tả các hạng mục chính (Tên hạng mục, mô tả vị trí, qui mô, công suất)	Mục đích thực hiện hạng mục	Biện pháp thi công	
1	Papchinh Zdap = + 24,2 Ztrajohan soj = +25,2 Briddin - Im Nat dap dia dad	-Dain bao an toan Cay trink	Khoan shut chay	
2	Train x2 him: William x2 him + 16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Sia chia gia co	
3	Cong lay rulls: Kiew cog ryun khay ap: Q+k = 2,5 - Bx H = 1,2 x 1,6; L=67,6	- then bos cuy cap the miles telo via nuise soul hood	xãy duy cấy mớ	

3. Thống kê phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án và các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng:

3.1 Về phạm vi ảnh hưởng:

Thống kế số xã BAH, Diện tích đất tự nhiên BAH, dân số trong vùng dự án (bảng 2)

Bảng 2: Thống kê phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án

Số xã bị ảnh hưởng	DT đất tự nhiên	Dân số (người)	Số hộ	Tỷ lệ DT thiểu số (%)	Thành phần dân tộc
X Thian Die	4535,94 ha	4532	1115	0%	100% ing Kal
Tổng cộng					

3.2. Thống kê các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng:

Thống kê các đối tượng BAH: Đất nông nghiệp, đất lâm nghiệp, thủy sản và các loại khác, số hộ bị ánh hưởng (thu hồi đất, di dân, di chuyển mố mà...), tỷ lệ người dân tộc thiểu số bị ảnh hưởng, số người được hưởng lợi, tỷ lệ hộ nghèo, di tích lịch sử văn hóa, số mỗ mà bị di dời (bảng 3 và 4)

PHIẾU ĐIỀU TRA VỀ PHẠM VI, ĐỐI TƯỢNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG/ HƯỞNG LỢI TỪ TIEU DU AN

- Tên TDA: Sưa Chưa và năng cấp hố phủ Vinh - Chủ đầu tư/Cơ quan cung cấp thông tin: UBNO phương Đão Shu - Hành phố thông Hơn - Người đại diện liên lạc: Hoàng Nga Cương

- Địa chỉ liên hệ:

DT: 0948 47995 Email:

Fax

2. Mô tả các hạng mục của tiểu dự án

Mô tà tên hạng mục, vị trí, qui mô, công suất, mục đích thực hiện hạng mục và các biện pháp thi công (bảng 1)

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TT	Mô tả các hạng mục chính (Tên hạng mục, mô tả vị trí, qui mô, công suất)	Mục đích thực hiện hạng mục	Biện pháp thi công
1	fâp chinh: toáp = +29,2; 2 + g chair sag = +25,2 Brial day = 5 m		- Gia co mai thurdry him the like - khaan phut chang the
2	Trais xá lư chính : hau ce 3 cuto, & chiai rày hair là 18m; 010/0 = 408 m/k	- kao dan si anto	Sud clura + gras
3	Day you	+ than bad an town cag find	- gio cê mal
		cua noplai dan	1.

3. Thống kế phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án và các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng:

3.1 Về phạm vi ảnh hưởng:

Thống kế số xã BAH, Diện tích đất tự nhiên BAH, dân số trong vùng dự án (bảng 2)

Bảng 2: Thống kê phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án

Số xã bị ánh hưởng	DT đất tự nhiên	Dân số (người)	Số hộ	Tỷ lệ DT thiểu số (%)	Thành phần dân tộc
philog Dog Son	16,65 ten	9353	2533	0	Kierlo
Tổng cộng					

3.2. Thống kê các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng:

Thống kê các đổi tượng BAH: Đất nông nghiệp, đất lâm nghiệp, thủy sản và các loại khác, số hộ bị ảnh hưởng (thu hồi đất, di dân, di chuyển mỗ mà...), tỷ lệ người dân tộc thiểu số bị ảnh hưởng, số người được hưởng lợi, tỷ lệ hộ nghèo, di tích lịch sử văn hóa, số mồ mà bị di dời (báng 3 và 4)

100		DAN SOLD			Dia diem: Inann ruo Lykana an		SO HO BI AN	SO HO BỊ ẢNH HƯƠNG	1000000	
Tên xā Long Dân số (người)	ng 1 số rời)	Tổng Số hộ (hộ)	DAN SO, DAN LỌC thiểu số Tổng Số và tỉ lệ hộ (hộ) với tổng dân số dân số	Tĩ lệ hộ làm NN (%)	Tí lệ hộ nghèo (%)	Số hộ được hưởng lợi (HQ)	Số hộ bị ảnh hướng của Dự án (thu hồi đất, di dời, di chuyển mồ mã)	Số hộ dân tộc thiểu số bị ảnh hường của Dự án	Di tích văn hóa lịch sử trong xã bị anh hưởng Dự án (kể tên)	Số mồ mã phải di đời do Dự án
		1.85	13/	(6)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(17)
(1) (2) (3)	3)	(4)	(6)	(0)	1		1.0	4		0
18. p. Say Sr. 9933	80	1833	71%		7/2		35	8	3)	

Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập Việt Nam (WB8) - Tiểu dự án tính Quảng Bình	PHIỆU THỰ THẬP THÔNG TIN VỀ PHẠM VI ẨNH HƯỚNG CỦA ĐỰ ẨN Gia điểm: Thành Phố độc Ngà Ngày	
	io di	1141
	4	á

Tên xã diện tích diện nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn tich dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn tich dất tự dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất tự dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất tự dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất tựch dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS cư công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS của nghiệp NTTS của công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS của công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS của công trìn trên dất trên dất nồng nghiệp NTTS của công trìn trên dất nghiệp NTTS cổ nghiệp NTTS				TONG	IEN TICH	DAT (ha)		DIEN	DIEN TICH DAT BI ANH HUGNG/THU HOI (ha)	I ANH HU	ONG/THU	HOI (ha)
UB & About Sha As 65 (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)	H	Tên xã	Tổng diện tích đất tự nhiên	Tổng diện tích đất nông nghiệp	DT đất lâm nghiệp	DT dåt NTTS		Đất nông nghiệp	Đất lâm nghiệp	Dất NTTS	Đất thổ cư	DT nhà ở, công trình trên đất bị thu hồi
E.	(3)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		UB. P. A. But										
		e é										

Ghi chú: Cần ghi rõ điện tích đất bị ảnh hưởng/ thu hồi tạm thời hay vĩnh viễn

Người cung cấp thông tin

Xác nhận của địa phương

Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập Việt Nam (WB8) - Tiểu dự án tính Quảng Bình PHIẾU THU THẬP THÔNG TIN VỀ PHẠM VI ẨNH HƯỚNG CỦA

SO HO BI ANH HUONG	Ti lệ hộ Ti lệ hộ duyc Dự án (thu bị ánh trong xã bị ph làm NN (%) (HQ) dời, di Đự án (kể Đợi, di Đự án (kể Đội, di Đư án (kế Đội, di Đư án (kế được Mỹ ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở ở	(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)	4500 0 0 12 0 0 0		
DÂN SỐ, ĐÂN TỐC	Dân tộc thiểu số Và ti lệ hộ (hộ) % so với tổng dân số	(4) (5)	1115		
D	Tổng Dân số (người)	(3)	4382		
DÂN	Tên xâ	(2)	Thuis Arc		
	Ė	(3)	70		

Ghi chú: - Cột (4): Ghi tên dân tộc và tỷ lệ % so với tông dân số - Cột (10): Kể tên các công trình văn hóa, cấp xếp hạng - Ghi rõ các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng tạm thời hay vĩnh viễn

Người cung cấp thông tín

Xác nhân của địa phương

Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập Việt Nam (WB8) - Tiểu dự án tính Quảng Bình PHIỀU THU THẬP THÔNG TIN VỀ PHẠM VỊ ẨNH HƯỚNG CỦA ĐỰ ẨN Dja điểm: Thành Phố ARR Hơ

HÓI (ha)	DT nhà ở, công trình trên đất bị thu hồi	(12)	
NG/THU I	Đất thổ cư	(11)	
I ANH HU	Đất NTTS	(10)	
DIEN TÍCH ĐÁT BỊ ẢNH HƯỚNG/THU HÓI (ha)	Đất lâm nghiệp	(6)	
DIENT	Dất nông nghiệp	(8)	
	DT đất thổ cư	0	29.34 ho
DAT (ha)	DT dåt NTTS	(9)	.94ha 366.85 ha 3030.19ha 12.33ha 29.34ha
TÔNG DIÊN TÍCH ĐÁT (ha)	DT dất lâm nghiệp	(5)	3030.19h
TONG D	Tổng diện tích đất nông nghiệp	(4)	366.85 h
	Tổng điện tích đất tự nhiên	(3)	
	Tên xã	(2)	Xa" Muzin Due 4535
	L	(1)	10

Ghi chú. Cần ghi rõ điện tích đất bị ảnh hưởng/ thu hỗi tạm thời hay vĩnh viễn

Người cung cấp thông tin

Chap & 15/14

olgayen Duy

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

PHIẾU ĐIỀU TRA HIỆN TRẠNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÙNG DỰ ÁN

Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa, nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới
I/ THÔNG TIN CHUNG:
Ngày điều tra: 25/03/2015 Địa điểm ĐT: Xã. Thuận Đức
Người điều tra: Lĩ. Thự Tranh Koa. Đơn vị công tác: Đờn vị Từ văh TO
Người cung cấp thông tin: lẽ Thị. Hạnh
Don vi công tác: than Thuân Ha, xã Thuân the the thong the

I. MIỀU TẢ MÔI TRƯỜNG HIỆN TẠI

Miêu tả	Các thông tin cần thu thập
2.1 Vị trí địa lý:	
2.2. Môi trường vật	t lý
Địa chất	(Mô tả địa tầng và lịch sử địa chất khu vực dự án) Địa chất khu việ
Địa hình	(Mô tả đặc điểm địa hình, mô hình thoát nước xung quanh khu vực thi công) là hình cloc
Khí hậu, thủy văn	(Nêu các thông tin về mưa, gió, nắng, nhiệt độ, chế độ dòng chảy bao gồm cả rùi ro, tiềm ẩn) Khi hay gọc mua
Các sự cố thiên nhiên	(Nêu các sự cổ về sại lớ, bão lũ, hạn hán, xâm nhập mặn, động đất) (aí sai cổ như sạt lờ, đồng đất chứa trững xây sa ở dia phương Tuy nhiên, cho phương cũng bị anh bương nhệ
Các sự cố phát sinh tại công trình trong lịc sử	(Nêu các sự cổ đã phát sinh trong lịch sử như vỡ đập, nứt, lún, rò ri, ngập lụt vùng hạ du) Ho Phụ Vinh chùa trong xay ra các M cố võ dạp nất, lun
Chất lượng không khí	(Mô tả chất lương không khí bằng quan sát kết hợp số liệu quan trắc của tinh và đánh giá theo QCVN) Chất lương khống khí tương khu vic của địa phường khá hơng lãnh, chứa có dấu hiệu của sai ô nhiệm
Tiếng ồn và độ rung	(Quan sát thực địa kết hợp số liệu quan trắc của tính và đánh giớ theo QCVN) Khu vực dân củ tương xã khá yên tính, không G

Miêu tă	Các thông tin cần thu thập
Nguồn nước	(Mô tả trữ lượng, chất lượng nước, các nguồn gây ô nhiễm đối với mặt, nước ngầm phục vụ sinh hoạt và sản xuất trong vùng dự án. Số hộ sử dụng nước sinh hoạt và DT được tưới từ hồ chứa) Pa tố các hỗ dạn vấn thể dụng nước giững đão làm rguồn nước ăn ưỡng, kinh hoạt . Nhin chung, chất hường nước khíc tốt, thể lường ởn định
2.3 Môi trường sinh	t học
Hệ thực vật	(Thống kê về loài, sự phong phủ và đa dạng, các loài quí hiếm bị đe dọa tròng vùng dự án hoặc khu vực tiếp giáp với khu vực bị ảnh hưởng. Các loài thực vật trong vùng nhạy cảm, vùng đất ngập nước, công viên và các khu bảo tồn. Các loài có tầm quan trọng về kinh tế, thương mại) He thiế vật chủ yếu là các loài cây tượg của ngàời dân! lao tham, luci, họa way biể; , mang câu) lehong tự loại dặc dựca
Hệ động vật	(Thống kế về loài, đặc điểm cư trú, di trú, các loài quí hiểm bị để dọa trong phạm vi vùng dự án hoạc khu vực tiếp giáp với khu vực bị ảnh hưởng. Các loài động vật trong vùng nhạy cảm, vùng đất ngập mước, công viên và các khu bảo tồn. Các loài có tầm quan trọng viện tế, thương mại) Hồng vất hương chả chống có, Hồng vất trong chải chứng có,
Các khu vực được bảo vệ	(Thống kế các khu vực cần được bảo vệ như vùng đất ngập nước khu vực bảo tồn đa dạng sinh học, quĩ gen) Trong đưa bản xã không có khu vực bảo tốn đã dụng sinh học, vung đất ngập nước
2.3. Môi trường vi quanh hiện trường	ăn hóa-xã hội: (Thống kê, mô tả hiện tại và dự kiến ở khu vực xung tiểu dự án)
Dân số và thành phần dân tộc	(Thống kê dân số, mật độ đân số, thành phần dân tộc, các bộ tộc truyền thống, tỷ lệ trẻ em, phụ nữ, phong tuc, tập quán sinh hoạt, nguyện vong, quan điểm, thái độ) Thanh phần dân tọc: 100% dân tố là người kinh (thôn Thuận tạ)
Thu nhập và đời sống	(Thống kế thu nhập, nguồn thu chính của người dân trong vùng dự án, so vớ thu nhập chung của toàn tinh) Một phân hộ clân sain xuất nông nghiệp, một phân bươ bon nhỏ là, một phân làm công nhan

Miêu tả	Các thông tin cần thu thập
Việc làm và thị trường lao động	(Thống kế tỷ lệ lao động trong các ngành kinh tế, tỷ lệ thất nghiệp) Thị tương lao động nhữu han chí , người dân không có nhữu có hội him kiến việc làm
Hiện trạng sử dụng đất	(Thống kế diện tích đất tự nhiên, đất NN, LN, NTTS, ao hồ, đất chư sử dụng, đất thổ cư, hoang hóa) không xõ vẽ dựn téh đất trong toàn thôn.
Hiện trạng phát triển các ngành sản xuất	(Thống kê hiện trạng phát triển, cơ cấu của các ngành sản xuất Nông nghiệp, làm nghiệp, thủy sản, thương mại, dịch vụ) Lạc ngành sản xuất chính : san xuất nong nghiệp thường mại nhà
Cơ sở hạ tầng nông thôn	(Thống kê cơ sở hạ tầng như đường giao thông, thủy lợi, điện, khư vui chơi giải tri trong vùng dự án) Cơ sở ha tũng có nhiều biến đơn: thư chiếu hưởng tích cức
Di sån văn hóa	(Thống kê các di sản văn hóa trong vùng dự án như khu di tích lịch sử, nhà văn hóa và các đổi tượng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án) Tươ đạ ban không to khu di hích lịch hà nhà văn hoá · · ·
Y tế công cộng và sức khỏe của người dân	(Thống kê các loại dịch bệnh trong vùng dự án, dịch vụ y tế và chẳm sóc sức khỏe của người dân trong vùng dự án) Chường trính chẳm soc suit schoe công đồng ara chính quyển đườc thực hiện that tol
Đối tượng hưởng lợi	(Thống kế số người được hướng lợi, các ngành được hướng lợi hưởng lợi về vật chất, tinh thần). Hỗi tường dước hưởng lời là caí hộ dan và khu vực lan can hỗ khu Vinh
An ninh trong vùng dự án	(Đánh giá về tình hình bom, mìn còn sót lại trong chiến tranh) An Noh khu vực dam bao, người dàn sống yan bình

Người thu thập thông tin

Xác nhận của địa phương

3

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc ----00o----

PHIẾU ĐIỀU TRA HIỆN TRẠNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÙNG DỰ ÁN

Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa, nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới 1/ THÔNG TIN CHUNG:

Ngày điều tra: 24/03/20/5 Địa điểm ĐT: phường thống São
Người điều tra: 6. Thí Dook Hoa Don vị công tác: 100 vị Tư vào
Người cung cấp thông tin: (30. Thư. Hồng Moa
Don vị công tác: Mgười dan To dan phố Gi. Chữa, phương thống São

I. MIÊU TĂ MÔI TRƯỜNG HIỆN TẠI

Miêu tả	Các thông tin cần thu thập
2.1 Vị trí địa lý:	
2.2. Môi trường vậ	t lý
Dịa chất	(Mô tá địa tầng và lịch sử địa chất khu vực dự án) tha chất đến don lớp
Địa hình	(Mô tả đặc điểm địa hình, mô hình thoát nước xung quanh khu vực thi công) tra hình có dạng cao ở phía Tây và thấp dẫn vĩ
Khí hậu, thủy văn	(Nêu các thông tin về mưa, gió, năng, nhiệt độ, chế độ dòng chây bao gồm cả rủi ro, tiềm ẩn) hơng ương có đặc chữm thủ hàu nhiệt đối gió mưa với 2 mua phân but to têt
Các sự cố thiên nhiên	(Nêu các sự cổ về sạt lờ, bão lũ, hạn hán, xâm nhập mặn, động đất). Thị dia ban hương tổng Sử chứa có các hữn tương về kạt là, dong dat. Tuy nhiên vào một số năm có bão lớn, dia
Các sự cổ phát sinh tại công trình trong lịc sử	(Nêu các sự có đã phát sinh trong lịch sử như với đập, nửt, lún, rò rì, ngập lựt vùng hạ du) Hỗ Phu Vinh chữa tường xây xã các hiện tường như với đặp, nửt, lun.
Chất lượng không khí	(Mô tả chất lượng không khí bằng quan sát kết hợp số liệu quan trắc của tinh và đánh giá theo QCVN) Chốa lượng không khí tại khu dân cử khá tương lãnh, sach sẽ
l'iếng ồn và độ rung	(Quan sát thực địa kết hợp số liệu quan trắc của tính và đánh giá theo QCVN) Tại khu viữ dẫn cử khá yếp tính và không co

whing him trong rung chain não

Miêu tả	Các thông tin cần thu thập
Nguồn nước	(Mô tả trữ lượng, chất lượng nước, các nguồn gây ô nhiễm đối với mặt, nước ngầm phục vụ sinh hoạt và sản xuất trong vùng dự án. Số hộ sử dụng nước sinh hoạt và DT được tưới từ hồ chứa) Nhiều họ dân tương phuếng vấn dưng ngườn nước dunh là nước giếng đão lợing khoan, thi lường và chất lường nước còn khá tốt
2.3 Môi trường sin	h học
Hệ thực vật	(Thống kế về loài, sự phong phủ và đa dạng, các loài quí hiểm bị đe dọa tròng vùng dự án hoặc khu vực tiếp giáp với khu vực bị ảnh hưởng. Các loài thực vật trong vùng nhạy cảm, vùng đất ngập nước, công viên và các khu bảo tồn. Các loài có tẩm quan trọng về kinh tế, thương mại) Hệ thực vất tương vưng chủ yếu là cây tượng cuả các hộ dân như : keo, hàm, bạch đán, cám, bươn, lưa
Hệ động vật	(Thống kê về loài, đặc điểm cư trú, di trú, các loài quí hiếm bị đe dọa trong phạm vi vùng dự án hoạc khu vực tiếp giáp với khu vực bị ảnh hưởng. Các loài động vật trong vùng nhạy cảm, vùng đất ngập nước, công viên và các khu bảo tồn. Các loài có tầm quan trọng về kinh tế, thương mại) Hệ đơng vất hơng vưng hau thứ là động vật nưới như: cho, nươ, lớn, gà không có động vật hoạng dã.
Các khu vực được bảo vệ	(Thống kê các khu vực cần được bảo vệ như vùng đất ngập nước, khu vực bảo tồn đa dạng sinh học, quĩ gen) Tại dựa bản phường tông Sản không có khu vực cần dước bao về như khu vực báo tôn da dọng sinh học
2.3. Môi trường và quanh hiện trường t	in hóa-xã hội: (Thống kê, mô tả hiện tại và dư kiến ở khu vực xưng
Dân số và thành phần dân tộc	(Thống kê dân số, mật độ đân số, thành phần dân tộc, các bộ tộc truyền thống, tỷ lệ trẻ em, phụ nữ, phong tục, tập quản sinh hoạt, nguyên vong, quan điểm, thái độ) 100% người dân hong phương Đồng Sởn là người dân tốc Kuch, không có người dân tốc thườu số
Thu nhập và đời sống	(Thống kế thu nhập, nguồn thu chính của người dân trong vùng dự án, so với thu nhập chung của toàn tinh) Ng ưỡn thu nhập chính cuả người dân trong vũng chủ yếu là San xuốt đơng nghiệp, một pháp từ lưnh chonh, hưởn mọn nhọ lễ

Miêu tả	Các thông tin cần thu thập
Việc làm và thị trường lao động	(Thống kế tỷ lệ lao động trong các ngành kinh tế, tỷ lệ thất nghiệp) (8 hói tim kiểm việc làm trẻ các doanh nghiệp trong phương đối với người dân trong phường không nhiều
Hiện trạng sử dụng đất	
Hiện trạng phát triển các ngành sắn xuất	(Thống kế hiện trạng phát triển, cơ cấu của các ngành sản xuất Nông nghiệp, làm nghiệp, thủy sản, thương mại, dịch vụ) Không võ hiện hang phát tuần cuả từng nghành
Cơ sở hạ tầng nông thôn	(Thống kê cơ sở ha tầng như đường giao thống, thủy lợi, điện, khu vui chơi giải tri trong vùng dự án) (d sở ha tấng, đặc bật giao thống trong phương có nhiều thay đội, được năng cấp tốt hỏn
Di sắn văn hóa	(Thống kế các di sản văn hóa trong vùng dự án như khu di tích lịch sử, nhà văn hóa và các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án) Kông vưng không có khy chi hich lịch khi kry công binh văn khá lịch kử.
Y tế công cộng và sức khỏe của người dân	(Thống kẻ các loại dịch bệnh trong vùng dự án, dịch vụ y tế và chẳm sóc sức khỏe của người dân trong vùng dự án) Người clân trong phường đước chain sốc, truyền truyền về các chường trính kế hoạch hoá, già dinh, phống chống dịch
Đối tượng hưởng lợi	(Thống kế số người được hưởng lợi, các ngành được hưởng lợi, hưởng lợi về vật chất, tinh thần). Đời tương hưởng lới là cuế vưng lan cân hỗ
An ninh trong vùng dự án	(Đánh giá về tình hình bom, mìn còn sốt lại trong chiến tranh) An ninh - thất til -xã hội tương khu dẫn cư dam bao.

Người thu thập thông tin

Mác uhận của địa phương Hoá Cas Chy Tổng Hoa

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập Tự do - Hạnh phúc --00----

PHIẾU ĐIỀU TRA HIỆN TRẠNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÙNG DỰ ÁN

Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa, nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới I/ THÔNG TIN CHUNG:

Ngày điều tra: 26/03/2015	a diễm ĐT: thường Đống Sản
Người điều tra: l. Thị. Thanh Koa	
Người cung cấp thông tin: Nguyên Tex.	그들은 선생님이 얼마나 있는 것이 되었다면서 그 것이 그렇게 되었다. 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그
Đơn vị công tác:Người dân tố 3. 76.	dan pho Con China ptong San.

I. MIỀU TẢ MÔI TRƯỜNG HIỆN TẠI

Miêu tả	Các thông tin cần thu thập
2.1 Vị trí địa lý:	
2.2. Môi trường vậ	it lý
Địa chất	(Mô tà địa tầng và lịch sử địa chất khu vực dự án) gồm cực lốp đất
Dia hinh	(Mô tả đặc điểm địa hình, mô hình thoát mước xung quanh khu vực thi công) ló địa hình đốc thư chiếu từ Tay sang thông, độ lốc tường
Khí hậu, thủy văn	(Neu các thông tin về mưa, gió, nắng, nhiệt độ, chế độ dòng chảy bao gồm cả rúi ro, tiềm ấn) Khi hầu tương vũng phân thưo 2 mua số sử (mũa khō và mua mưa) với hướng giờ phố biến teủ vũng lài gươ mũa Đợng kài và gió Tông Nam (khō người
Các sự cố thiên nhiên	(New các sự cổ về sạt lờ, bão lữ, hạn hán, xâm nhập mặn, động đất) Trong khu việ chưa tăng có các họi cổ họt bề, đồng đất, hay đờig đời Tuy nhiên vào năm có họi lớn (1999, 2010) làm múc nước hō dàng, một bời khu việ thai ở bên xã Thuần Điề bị ngàng Đông Sôn có tra hướn cao nên lướng bị ảnh hưởng nhiều
Các sự cổ phát sinh tại công trình trong lịc sử	(Nêu các sự cổ đã phát sinh trong lịch sử như vỡ đập, nử, lún, rò ri, ngập lựt vùng hạ đu) Hồ Phư Vinh chùa thấy có hiện tường lữ chưan dẫn (ac sử cổ về dấp, nất lư
Chất lượng không khí	(Mô tả chất lượng không khí bằng quan sát kết hợp số liệu quan trắc của tính và đánh giá theo QCVN) Chất lường mỗi thường không khí khu vực phường bồng Sản khá sạch tế và tương lanh.
Tiếng ồn và độ rung	(Quan sát thực địa kết hợp số liệu quan trắc của tính và đánh giá theo QCVN) Cac khu dan cư phường Đông Sôn khá yến tính

Miêu tả	Các thông tin cần thu thập
Nguồn nước	(Mô tả trữ lượng, chất lượng nước, các nguồn gây ô nhiễm đối với mặt, nước ngầm phục vụ sinh hoạt và sản xuất trong vùng dự án. Số hộ sử dụng nước sinh hoạt và DT được tưới từ hồ chứa) Người dân tượng phương phần lớn dượn nước giững đão hoạc giững khoan làm ngiễn nước chính tương sinh hoại (một số hộ dượng nước máy), tuổ lường nước hưởng để ốn dịnh thực muia
2.3 Môi trường sin	th học
Hệ thực vật	(Thống kê về loài, sự phong phú và đa dạng, các loài quí hiếm bị đe dọa tròng vùng dự án hoặc khu vực tiếp giáp với khu vực bị ảnh hưởng. Các loài thực vật trong vùng nhạy cảm, vùng đất ngập nước công viên và các khu bảo tồn. Các loài có tầm quan trọng về kinh tế, thương mại) lai khu vực phương tống Sơn, hưc vật chủ yếu là cây do rgiði dán trong như keo, tran, bạch dan. khong có loài thức vật đặc hiệu não.
Hệ động vật	(Thống kẻ về loài, đặc điểm cư trú, di trú, các loài qui hiểm bị đe dọa trong phạm vi vùng dự án hoạc khu vực tiếp giáp với khu vực bị ảnh hưởng. Các loài động vật trong vùng nhạy cảm, vùng đất ngập mước, công viên và các khu bảo tồn. Các loài có tầm quan trọng về kinh tế, thương mại) hong jam vi khu vúc phương chủ yeu là các loại đơng gán vi khu vúc phương chủ yeu là các loại đơng gán nước (gá , ví , hau , bō, lòn , cho, mọc -) không
Các khu vực được bảo vệ	(Thống kế các khu vực cần được bảo vệ như vùng đất ngập nước, khu vực bảo tồn đã dạng sinh học, quĩ gen) (càn vung thượng lưu hỗ có rường phong hỗ (khoảng cách khoảng 20 - D.km) là khu vực cũn chức bao vệ
2.3. Môi trường vớ quanh hiện trường t	ĩn hóa-xã hội: (Thống kê, mô tả hiện tại và dự kiến ở khy vực rung
Dân số và thành phần dân tộc	(Thống kê dân số, mật độ đân số, thành phần dân tộc, các bộ tộc truyền thống, tỷ lệ trẻ em, phụ nữ, phong tục, tập quản sinh hoạt, nguyện vong, quan điểm, thái độ) Toàn bộ người dân thong vưng đềy là người kinh, không tư người dân tôc thưu số
Γhu nhập và đời ống	(Thống kê thu nhập, nguồn thu chính của người dân trong vùng dự án, so vớ thu nhập chung của toàn tính) Dân củ trong phương chủ yếu thu nhập từ các ngạnh thường mại, buôn ban cho và một phần từ sản xuất năng nghiệp

Miên tả	Các thông tin cần thu thập
Việc làm và thị trường lao động	(Thống kế tỷ lệ lao động trong các ngành kinh tế, tỷ lệ thất nghiệp) Toù địa phương không có nhữu có hỗi cho người kong phường tin vậc
Hiện trạng sử dụng đất	(Thống kế điện tích đất tự nhiên, đất NN, LN, NTTS, ao hồ, đất chư sử đưng, đất thổ cư, hoàng hóa) trên ương đất tương phương gồm: đất Tự nhữn, đất Nông nghập, đất nưới trống khủy xán, đất ở
Hiện trạng phát triển các ngành sản xuất	(Thống kế hiện trang phát triển, cơ cầu của các ngành sản xuất Nông nghiệp, tâm nghiệp, thủy sản, thương mại, dịch vụ) Chủ yếu người dan tương phường đầu sản xuất nông nghiệp và kinh deanh buôn bah, nhỏ lử.
Cơ sở hạ tầng nông thôn	(Thống kế cơ sở ha tầng như đường giao thông, thủy lợi, điện, khu vui chơi giải trí trong vùng dự án) (d hỏ ha tang những năm gắn dãy diớc chính quyền dấu từ năng cấp, dain bao chất lường công từnh
Di sản văn hóa	(Thống kế các di sản văn hóa trong vùng dự án như khu di tích lịch sử, nhà văn hóa và các đối tượng bị ánh hưởng bởi dự án) kong vững không có di sản văn hoá như khu chis hích lịch sử, nhà vàn hoá
Y tế công cộng và sức khỏe của người dân	(Thống kê các loại dịch bệnh trong vùng dụ án, dịch vụ y tế và chẳm sốc súc khỏc của người dân trong vùng dụ án) Người dân trong phường được chính quyền và các cán, bộ huận huyện y tế g thường xuyên phố biến các chính sách
Đối tượng hưởng lợi	phương chúp vĩ dan tố là hoạch bác gia định và xinh thực phậ (Thống kê số người được hưởng lợi, các ngành được hưởng lợi, hướng lợi về vật chất, tịnh thần). Đối hưởng chức hưởng lời là nhưng khu vực và người dân cuả cal khu vực làn cản, xung quanh hỗ khú Vanh - nời làng trực hiện hoạt động cuả TDA
An ninh trong vùng dự án	(Đánh giá về tính hình bom mìn còn sói lại trong chiến tranh) An ninh thật từ tượng vưng that ôn định, không xây Na cal vụ tiểm cấp - tương thân

Người thu thấp thống tin Người cùng cấp thống tin Xác nhận của địa phương
ng a ngư in xhi nga

Lẽ Thi Tranh Roa

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc ----00----

PHIẾU ĐIỀU TRA TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN ĐẾN MÔI TRƯỜNG, XÃ HỘI

Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa, nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới

manager .			
TT	Hạng mục công trình (Nêu tên các hạng mục chính, khối lượng thực hiện, địa điểm	Tác động tích cực (Nêu đôi tượng, địa điểm, số lượng được hưởng lợi)	Tác động tiêu cực (Nêu đối tượng, địa điểm, số lượng bị tác động)
1	là pha' ban min		- Có thể gây tại nay che
			- Có thể gày tại nay che cáng nhân sà tha t à dais
1.	lan lap mal baig		- 8 which khora the
	xay ding wa cho		bui
	cara ishan		
2		- Dain Lag coup	Tiem an namy ce nothing
-	n // /	1 1	1 100 -01 -0
3	xãy mới ság lấy nước	- fain bas cung cap ali mide titl	I CON

Ghi chú: Các đối tượng bị tác động bao gồm: cảnh quan, môi trường đất, nước, không khí, các ngành SX, thu nhấp, tạo việc làm, đời sống, sinh hoạt của người dân, hệ động vật, thực vật, di sản văn hóa, khu bảo tồn (những đối tượng đánh giá trong hiện trạng. Cần định lượng về số lượng, địa điểm của các đối tượng bị tác động

1 1 - XH QUE ROS

Người thu thập thông tin

I/ THÔNG TIN CHUNG:

Xác nhận của địa phương

Plu Phi

Nguñ dan Mg La Onay Mgar



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

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PHIEU ĐIỀU TRA	A TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ	ÁN ĐẾN MÔI	TRƯỜNG, XÃ HỘI
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Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa, nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới

	AC ĐỘNG CỦA ĐỘ AN I	ĐẾN MÔI TRƯỜNG,	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
TT	Hạng mục công trình (Nêu tên các hạng mục chính, khối lượng thực hiện, địa điểm	Tác động tích cực (Nêu đôi tượng, địa điểm, số lượng được hưởng lợi)	Tác động tiêu cực (Nêu đối tượng, địa điểm, số lượng bị tác động)
1	Van Juges nel		- Kung cấp tuyến ghương
2	gide shong mal		- xuang cap tuyến đường
	baing		dois.
3	Sua club, naig	- Dam bas au	
	cấp đặp chunh	day cho voldi	
ác n át, a	gành SX, thu nhập, tạo việc	c làm, đời sống, sinh họ (những đối tượng đán)	n, môi trường đất, nước, không khí, oạt của người dân, hệ động vật, thực n giá trong hiện trạng. Cần định lượng
NT.	ời thu thập thông tin		Xác nhận của địa phương

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lạp - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHII	ÉU ĐIỀU TRA TÁC ĐỘ	NG CỦA ĐỰ ÁN Đ	én môi trường, xã hội
I/ TH Ngày	dự án: Sửa chữa, sâng IÔNG TIN CHUNG: diều tra: LA [9.5] . 20.(huly Dog Sch
Ngườ	ời điều tra: Nguyễn X vau ví cung cấp thông tin: . Nap ÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN I	yes. Thi Nga +	stác: Cág try Cê phao To loir và Than dil M Don vị công tác: người dain
TT	Hạng mục công trình (Nêu tên các hạng mục chính, khối lượng thực hiện, địa điểm	Tác động tích cực (Nêu đối tượng, địa điểm, số lượng được hưởng lợi)	Tác động tiêu cực (Nêu đối tượng, địa điểm, số lượng bị tác động)
1	Khao set, Khom them		- Tac string khong stay te
2	Scular mat bay xagly who tam do a fam do		- Gay à relien không thi
3,	This cay driving green the		- à plien niète (é the gay xoi man, cat le bè li, céc en co ve das
các r vật, c về số	ngành SX, thu nhập, tạo việc	c làm, đời sống, sinh hơ (những đối tượng đán) ối tượng bị tác động	n, môi trường đất, nước, không khí, nạt của người dân, hệ động vật, thực ngiả trong hiện trạng. Cần định lượng Xác nhận của địa phương
	nga ng y si ah rga	Vania X with	

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

PHIỀU ĐIỀU TRA TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN ĐẾN MÔI TRƯỜNG, XÃ HỘI

Tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa, nâng cấp hồ Phú Vinh, thành phố Đồng Hới	
I/ THÔNG TIN CHUNG:	
Ngày điều tra: 2 f. 105 12011 Dia điểm: shulding Đạg Sơu	
Người điều tra: Định Thị Ly. Đơn vị công tác Cáng Ty Ce phầu T	il Main 45. Hair July M
Người cung cấp thông tin: Nguyên	
tally their and an experience of the second and a contract of the second and the	

II. TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN ĐẾN MÔI TRƯỜNG, XÃ HỘI

TT	Hạng mục công trình (Nêu tên các hạng mục chính, khối lượng thực hiện, địa điểm	Tác động tích cực (Nêu đổi tượng, địa điểm, số lượng được hướng lợi)	Tác động tiêu cực (Nêu đối tượng, địa điểm, số lượng bị tác động)
1	Vais changes namper, VI		- Lain xuông câi tuyện được
2.	The hor dal		- lam mai đất của 12 hà dais + Tsan San hêngla!
3	Diet fiel vo ly		- gây ngâp ủng cánh hưởng t
			- lain hu hay tupin duty
4	Sila chita, nang ay	- pain bao au toan + cung air	
		dy nucce	

Ghi chú: Các đổi tượng bị tác động bao gồm: cảnh quan, môi trường đất, nước, không khí, các ngành SX, thu nhập, tạo việc làm, đời sống, sinh hoạt của người dân, hệ động vật, thực vật, di sán văn hóa, khu bảo tồn (những đối tượng đánh giá trong hiện trạng. Cần định lượng về số lượng, địa điểm của các đối tượng bị tác động

Người thu thập thông tin

Xác nhận của địa phương

Dial shi Ly

Biểu mẫu 7 - Phiếu khảo sát hộ gia đình



BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN BAN QUẨN LÝ TRUNG ƯƠNG CÁC DỰ ÁN THỦY LƠI DỰÁN SỬA CHỮA VÀ NÂNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐẬP

PHIÉU KHẢO SÁT KINH TÉ - XÃ HỘI

Chào Ông/bà,

Dự án Sửa chữa và cấp cao an toàn đấp (WB8) được Bộ Nông nghiệp và PTNT xây dựng nhằm vay vốn ODA của WB, đầu tư tại 28 tinh trên cả nước trong đó có tinh Quảng Bình nhằm hỗ trợ thực hiện chương trình an toàn đập của Chính phủ thông qua nâng cao sự an toàn của các đập và hồ chứa ưu tiên cũng như bảo vệ người và tài sản của cộng đồng ở hạ lưu.

Rất mong Ông/bà cung cấp một số thông tin liên quan đến điều kiện kinh tế, sinh hoạt và sản xuất của gia đình để làm căn cứ đánh giá mức độ ảnh hưởng/tác động của Dự án. Các thông tin được cung cấp cam kết chỉ phục vụ cho hoạt động khảo sát, đánh giá của Dự án.

Rất mong nhận được sự hợp tác của Ông/bà.

Ma Ba	ing noi:	/; Nga	y knao sat:	<u> </u>	
1.	Họ và tên chủ hộ: Địa chỉ nhà: f. â	Dang 7	the flu timen h	hiler Giới tính: a. Muni s. Lu	[2] Nam=1; Nữ =2
Ông/B	ÔNG TIN CHUN à cho biết một số t người:			hường xuyên sống t	rong hộ gia đình?

H	Quan hệ với chủ hộ	Giới tính	Nām sinh	Dân tộc	Tình trạng hôn nhân	Trình độ học vấn (đã có bằng)	Việc làm chính hiện nay cua cac thành viên
	1. Người trá lời. 2. Vợ/chồng 3. Con 4. Cháu 5. Bố/ mẹ 6. Ông/bà 7. Anh/chị/em 8. Khác	1. Nam 2. Nû	nih ny sityana yan-atsau, pitaliji	1. Kinh 2. Khome 3. Chām 4. Hoa 5. Khác (ghi rõ)	1. Độcthân 2. Có vợ/chồng 3. Ly hôn 4. Ly thân 5. Goá 6. Không phù hợp 7. Không biết	0. Mù chữ 1. Tiều học (cấp 1) 2. THCS (cấp 2) 3. THPT (cấp 3) 4. Trung cấp/đạy nghề 5. Cao đặng/đại học 6. Chưa đi học 7. Không biết	1. Mắt sức lao động 2. Nông, lâm, ngư nghiệp 3. Buôn bán, dịch vụ 4. Cán bộ, nhân viên nhà nước 5. Học sinh, sinh viên 6. Tiếu thủ công nghiệp 7. Công nhân 8. Lực lượng vũ trang 9. Nội tượ 10. Hưu tri 11. Làm thuê/lâm mướn 12. Không có việc làm 13. Không phù hợp
	A1	A2	A3	A4	AS	A6	A7
-	Chicko Me	(NÃ)	1984	(7)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2							
3							
4							
S							
9				176			
7							
oc							
6			oub				
10							

B	1. Loại nhà							
1.	 Kiên cố (Nhà xây từ 1 tầng trở lên/ tường gạch, mái bế tổng cốt thép) 							
2.	2. Bán kiên cố (Nhà tường gạch, mái ngói/tôn)							
3.	Nhà gỗ, lợp lá (nhà cột/vách gỗ, n	nái gỗ/lá)						
4.	Nhà tạm (nhà tranh tre, che chấn t	ạm bằng gỗ/tôn	.)					
5.	Không có nhà							
6.	Khác (nhà chung cư) ghi rõ:							
B	2. Tình trạng pháp lý về sử dụng	đất						
B	2.1. Hộ gia đình có giấy chứng nh	iận quyền sử dụn	g đất ở không ?					
		(2. Kh	ông					
B	2.2. Hộ gia đình có giấy chứng nh	iận quyền sử dụn	g đất sản xuất kh	ông?				
	1. Có	2. Kh	ông					
B	3. Gia đình dùng nước từ nguồn	nào? (chọn 1 ngư	iồn chính)					
Г	The state of the s	Nước ăn uống	Nước tắm giặt	Nước sản xuấ				
S	ông ngòi/ kênh rạch tự nhiên	(200 200 00						
L	ấy nước từ hồ thủy lợi	A. S.	a condition of the	EN TRUCK				
G	iếng khoan/đào	*	65,077,057	Day of the last				
Н	ệ thống cung cấp nước sạch của		OIL	Catholic Co.				
nh	hà nước	English and	Delicate and I					
Н	ệ thống thủy lợi	de many had	integral in the	the land of the				
N	uớc mưa		Suprantant	Principal III				
В	4. Gia đình hiện đang sử dụng	nhà vệ sinh (h	ố xí, cầu tiêu) l	oại nào? (chọn				
pl	hương án)							
1	 Không có nhà vệ sinh 	4. Nhà cầ	u đơn giản (đào hố	trong vườn)				
) :	Nhà vệ sinh tự hoại/bán tự hoại	Nhà cầi	u trên ao, sông, su	ối, kênh mương				
- 3	 Nhà vệ sinh hai ngăn 	6. Loại kh	nác (ghi rõ):					
B	Hiện nay gia đình sử dụng ng	uồn năng lượng	nào là chính để t	hắp sáng?(chọn				
pl	hương án)							
	 Dầu Điện ắc quy, máy nổ, thuý điện nhỏ. 							
	 Gas, hơi đốt Nguồn năng lượng khác (ghi rõ) 							
+	3. Điện lưới							
	B6. Hiện nay gia đình sử dụng loại nhiên liệu nào để đun nấu: (chọn một nguồn chính)							
B								
	1. Cùi							
B	1. Cùi 2. Than		6. Biogas					

B. TÀI SĂN

B7. Trong nhà có những đồ dùng/thiết bị sau đây không? (ĐTV: hỏi từng loại đồ một)

Tên loại đồ dùng	Có	Không	Tên loại đồ dùng	Có	Không
1. Vô tuyến truyền hình	+	n Ame	8. Xe ô tô (trừ công nông)		A-M
2. Internet		5-10	9. Tù lạnh	+	Bet all
3. Ghe xuồng máy		6-6	10. Điều hoà nhiệt độ	1	SO L
4. Xe máy/ xe đạp điện	+		11. Máy tính		
 Điện thoại cố định 			12. Máy giặt		
6. Điện thoại di động	4		13. Bình nóng lạnh		
7. Bếp ga	4		14. Khác (ghi rõ):		

C. THU NHẬP VÀ CHI TIÊU

C1. Ông/bà cho biết thu nhập của gia đình trong 12 tháng qua từ các nguồn thu sau?

TT	Nguồn thu nhập	Tổng thu nhập (nghìn đồng)
1	Các hoạt động sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt, chăn nuôi, nuôi trồng thủy sản, trồng rừng)	3 trên
2	Buôn bán, dịch vụ, kinh doanh	Deligion litria may fel
3	Tiểu thủ công nghiệp	and an and an
4	Lương/tiền công	36
5	Tiền tiết kiệm, tiền cho/biểu, tiền gửi	
6	Tiền hỗ trợ gia đình chính sách/có công cách mạng	101/01/01/01
7	Nguồn thu nhập khác	
	Tổng cộng	39-40

C2. Ông/bà có thể cho biết ước tính chi phí của gia đình trong năm qua?

STT	Các khoản chi	Chi phí 12 tháng (nghìn đồng)
1	Chi tiêu dùng hàng ngày (ăn, uống, điện, nước)	Course was to be to be
2	Xây dựng, sửa chữa nhà cửa	The Land Browning
3	Giáo dục (học hành/đào tạo)	
4	Chẳm sóc sức khoẻ (thuốc, khám chữa bệnh)	A Coll., boll, drill
5	Chi phí cộng đồng (hiếu, hi, đóng góp xây dựng)	then velocity
6	Chi phi cho hoạt động sản xuất/kinh doanh của gia đình	RELEGION OF THE
7	Khác, ghi cụ thể:	W 1 8
	Tổng chi (nghìn đồng)	50 trêu

C3. Nhìn chung, so với các gia đình khác ở địa phương mức sống hộ gia đình của ông/bà thuộc loại nào:

1. Khán giả

1. Nghèo đói

1 2. Trung bình

2. Không thể nói/không biết

3. Có túng thiếu

C4. Trong 12 tháng qua, gia đình ông/bà có thiếu lương thực không?

1. Có, thiếu từ 1-2 tháng

4. Không thiếu

2. Có, thiếu từ 3-4 tháng

5. Không trả lời/không biết

★ 3. Có, thiếu trên 4 tháng

C5. Điều kiện sống của hộ gia đình có thay đổi trong 3 năm gần đây không?

Không thay đổi

2. Tốt hơn

3. Kém hơn

D. TIÉP CẬN CÁC DỊCH VỤ XÃ HỘI

D1. Xin ông bà đánh giá về một số lĩnh vực ở địa phương so với cách đây 3 năm?

TT	Vấn đề	Tốt hơn	Như cũ	Kém hon
1	Dịch vụ y tế/chăm sóc sức khỏe	X		
2	Giáo dục/trường học	X		
3	Cung cấp nước ăn uống/sinh hoạt		×	
4	Cung cấp nước tưới cho sản xuất	Hu-3.4.2911	X	361.151
5	Cơ sở hạ tầng (cấu, cống, đường xá giao thông)	X		
6	Dịch bệnh trong hoạt động sản xuất		X	4
7	Thiên tai (bão lụt, hạn hán, rét hại)		Halia	X
8	Dịch vụ khuyến nông/hỗ trợ sản xuất nông nghiệp		X	

D2. Trong khoảng 1 tháng vừa qua ông/bà hoặc các thành viên khác trong gia đình có các hoạt động nào sau?

TT	Hoạt động	Thường xuyên	Thinh thoảng	Hiếm khi	Không bao giờ
1	Đọc sách, báo		1441	X	
2	Xem tivi	X		ES ISSNY MUSE	
3	Nghe đài		10.10	×	
4	Đi du lịch		AX IO ION		×
5	Đi chùa/ nhà thờ		X		
6	Tham gia lễ hội		X		
7	Khác (ghi rõ)	HART INVESTIGATION		HALL RESTAN	

(Lưu ý: Được coi là thường xuyên đối với xem tivi, nghe đài đọc sách báo là hoạt động hàng ngày; đối với các phương án còn lại được coi là thường xuyên là hoạt động hàng tháng; từ đó suy ra các mức độ khác để điều tra viên đánh dấu vào ô thích hợp).

1. Có	2. Không
04. Hiện nay gia đình có trẻ em trong độ t	uổi đi học (từ 5-17 tuổi) nhưng bỏ học không
¥ 1. C6	 Không → Chuyển hỏi câu D7
05. Ông/bà có mấy cháu đã bỏ học?	, trong đó:
Con trai:	Con gái:
O6. Lý do bỏ học?	posició mobile at al
Nguyên nhân bỏ học đối với con trai	Nguyên nhân bỏ học đối với con gái
1. Khó khãn kinh tế	 Khó khăn kinh tế
2. Bỏ học để lao động sản xuất	 Bỏ học để lao động sản xuất
3. Các chấu không muốn học	 Các cháu không muốn học
4. Học lực kém/không đỗ	 Học lực kém/không đỗ
Trường học xa/đi lại khó khan	Trường học xa/đi lại khó khăn
6. Con trai không cần học cao	Con gái không cần học cao
7. Khác (ghi cụ thể)	 Khác (ghi cụ thể)
D7. Trong 12 tháng qua gia đình có ai	bị ốm đau không?
★ 1. C6	
 Không → Chuyển sang câu D 	010
D8. Nếu có, vấn đề sức khỏe của những	
1. Câm/cúm	5. Viêm gan
2. Bệnh hô hấp	Nhiễm chất độc/ngộ độc
3. Sốt rét	7. Tai nan thương tích
4. Bệnh tả/lỵ	8. Khác cập hyệt
Do Cio đình đã đấn đầu để khám và điểt	u trị (với trường hợp người bị lần gần đây nh
	Nhu cầu gia đìn
TT Nơi điều tr	i (đánh dấu X)

D9. Gia đình đã đến đầu để khám và điều trị (v	ới trường họp người bị lần gần đây nhất)?
--	---

TT	Nơi điều trị	Nhu cầu gia đình (đánh dấu X)
1	Trạm y tế xã	
2	Phòng khám liên xã (phòng khám đa khoa)	a litteri
3	Bệnh viện huyện	X
4	Bệnh viện tỉnh	- Intrinsic
5	Bệnh viện trung ương	All results
6	Cơ sở y tế tư nhân tại xã	
7	Tự mua thuốc tại hiệu thuốc	A REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
8	Chữa bằng thuốc đông y	Set Strate and St.
9	Tự chữa ở nhà bằng các loại lá/truyền thống	- 17m idea - 3.50
10	Khác (ghi rõ):	and the second second
11	Không khám chữa gì/tự khỏi	

D10. Hiện nay, ở giảm sức khỏe n		g theo ong o				
The state of the s	The state of the s	rau quả khôn	g an toàn			
		c ăn uống, sin				
2.00 CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF TH	i ngập úng, ti		EURD*S.			
P	ước sinh hoạ					
		không khí/tie	ing òn			
6. Địa phu	rong xuất hiệ	n nhiều loại c	lịch bệnh			
	ghi rõ):					
D10. Gia đình ô	ng/bà có bảo	hiểm y tế kl	nông?			
✗ 1. Có (Dù	là loại bảo h	iểm nào)				
2. Không						
E. HOẠT ĐỘN	G SÂN XUÂ	T				
E1. Xin cho biết	thêm vài ch	ni tiết về số di	ện tích sản x	cuất của gia	đình ông/bà	1:
and the same of th	Đất xây dựng nhà ở (m²)	Đất vườn/ trồng cây lâu năm (m²)	Đất nông nghiệp (ha)	Đất nuôi trông thủy sản (ha)	Đất diêm nghiệp (làm muối,) (ha)	Đất lâr nghiệp (ha)
1. Tại địa phương	200	1900	2000			* , *
 Thuê thêm nơi khác 		110000			7-21-	
E2. Trong vòng	một hay h	ai năm tới ô	ng/bà có dự	định gì sa	u đây cho ho	oạt động
kinh tế của gia	đình (có thể	lựa chọn nhi	ều phương á	n)?		
✓ 1. Tiếp tụ	c duy trì hoạ	t động như hi	ện nay			
Mô rột	ng mô hình sá	n xuất, kinh c	doanh hiện na	ay		
		n xuất kinh d	oanh hiện nay	Y		
	an xuất kinh					
		n sản xuất kin	h doanh			
	ó định hướng					
E3. Hiện tại gia		no khong?	11 43) CI	å 46 m4	
1. Có, Số			nghin do	ng →Chuy	en den £4	
	→Chuyển					
E4. Gia đình va	y cho mục đ	ich gì? (ghi n		E CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		
1. SX nông ng	ghiệp			tư buôn bá		
2. Chăn nuôi			9. Khá	im, chữa bệ	nh	
3 Nohê thuỷ	sản (nuôi trồ	no đánh hắt)	10. H	oc hành		

Mua đất sản xuất
 Mua đất thổ cư

13. Xây dựng, sửa chữa nhà cửa14. Mục đích khác (ghi rõ):.......

Lâm nghiệp (trồng rừng)

Tiểu thủ công nghiệp
 Mua sắm đồ dùng lâu bền

7. Chi tiêu hàng ngày

E5. Gia đình đã vay của ai?

TT	Nguồn vay	Lựa chọn
1	Người thân, hàng xóm, bạn bè	
2	Người cho vay lãi	
3	Quỹ tín dụng nhân dân, HTX tín dụng	6115
4	Ngân hàng nông nghiệp và PTNT	0.11
5	Ngân hàng (chính sách xã hội) phục vụ người nghèo	an
6	Các ngân hàng khác	
7	Các chương trình phát triển (Chương trình tạo việc làm 120, v.v)	D. STORY
8	Quỹ xoá đối giảm nghèo	
9	Hội phụ nữ, các đoàn thể quần chúng khác	
10	Nguồn khác (ghi rõ):	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000

E6. Lúc gia đình cần hỗ trợ (vật chất/tinh thần), ai là người đầu tiên mà ông/bà nghĩ có thể hỗ trợ? (chi chọn 3 phương án)

Vật chất	Tinh thần
1. Bố mẹ hai bên	1. Bố mẹ hai bên
2. Anh chị em ruột hai bên	2. Anh chị em ruột hai bên
3. Con cái	3. Con cái
4. Họ hàng/Bà con khác	4. Họ hàng/Bà con khác
5. Hàng xóm	5. Hàng xóm
6. Bạn bè	6. Bạn bè
7. Chính quyền, đoàn thể	7. Chính quyền, đoàn thể
8. Không có ai	8. Không có ai
9. Khác (ghi rō):	9. Khác (ghi rõ):

E7. Hiện nay, gia đình ông/bà có nhu cầu gì cần hỗ trợ từ dự án hay Nhà nước:

TT	Những loại hỗ trợ	Nhu cầu gia đình (đánh dấu X)
1	Hỗ trợ một khoản tiền đầu tư sản xuất (vốn, lãi suất ưu đãi)	*
2	Kinh phí chuyển đổi mục đích sử dụng đất nếu có	*
3	Hỗ trợ một khoản tiền xây dựng, cải tạo nhà ở	1
4	Hỗ trợ chi phí đào tạo nghề mới	X
5	Tập huấn khuyển nông, hướng dẫn sản xuất	×
6	Hỗ trợ chi phí học hành của con cái	X
7	Cấp thẻ BHYT cho người bệnh kinh niên, người già, trẻ em >6 tuổi	×

TT	Những loại hỗ trợ	Nhu cầu gia đình (đánh dấu X)
8	Hỗ trợ chi phí cấp nước hợp vệ sinh (khoan giếng, nước máy)	X
9	Hỗ trợ chi phí làm nhà vệ sinh	A Land Control of the
10	Hỗ trợ lắp điện lưới	
11	Không có nhu cầu	
12	Khác (ghi cụ thể)	a sur war of X
1.2	Kilae (gill eq die)	

E8. Nếu gia đình ông/bà trong diện bị ảnh hưởng của dự án, ông/bà dự định sử dụng số tiền hỗ trợ từ dự án như thế nào: (chọn các phương án phù hợp)

1	Mua đất sản xuất	8	Gửi tiết kiệm
2	Mua đất thổ cư	9	Trà nợ
3	Xây mới nhà ở X	10	Chi tiêu hàng ngày
4	Sửa chữa, nâng cấp nhà ở	11	Mua sắm đồ dùng gia đình đắt tiền
5	Đầu tư cho buôn bán, dịch vụ, SX phi nông nghiệp	12	Chữa bệnh
6	Đầu tư sản xuất nông, lâm, ngư nghiệp	13	Đầu tư cho con cái học hành 💉
7	Học thêm nghề khác (phi nông nghiệp)	14	Chia cho con và những người thân khác
		15	Khác (ghi cụ thể)

G. MỘT SÓ VÁN ĐỂ LIÊN QUAN ĐẾN DỰ ÁN

G1. Ông/bà có biết ở địa phương có dự án thủy lợi chuẩn bị sửa chữa nâng cấp đập hay không?

					2
1	Riet (A	Voi tên	hoặc mô	ta	

2. Không biết Chuyển G3

G2. Nếu có biết, Ông/Bà biết từ nguồn nào?

(Có thể chọn nhiều phương án để khoanh tròn)

- Được phổ biến từ họp thôn/bản
- 2. Được phổ biến từ họp ở xã
- 3. Xem ti vi, nghe đài/đọc báo
- 4. Nghe từ đài phát thanh của xã
- 5. Nghe cán bộ chính quyển, đoàn thể nói
- 6. Nghe từ vợ/chồng
- 7. Nghe người trong gia đình, họ hàng nói
- 8. Nghe bạn bè/hàng xóm nói
- 9. Khác (ghi rõ):.....

G3. N	iếu Dự án Sửa chữa nâng cao an toàn đập được triển khai, theo ông /bà Dự án
mang	lại những điều tích cực/tốt đẹp gì cho địa phương?
X	 Câi thiện điều kiện cấp nước sinh hoạt/ sản xuất
7.7	 Cải thiện điều kiện sản xuất, tăng năng suất cây trồng, vật nuôi
1	 Tạo việc làm, tăng thu nhập từ sản xuất nông nghiệp
7	 Giải quyết vấn đề mất an toàn cho người dân khu vực hạ du
X	 Giải quyết vấn đề mất an toàn cho sản xuất khu vực hạ du
*	6. Giải quyết tình trạng ô nhiễm môi trường
x++ x+ x +	 Giải quyết vấn đề đi lại giữa các khu vực sản xuất, khu dân cư
~	8. Giải quyết tình trạng ô nhiễm môi trường
10000	 Phát triển các hoạt động phi nông nghiệp (buôn bán, dịch vụ, du lịch)
	10. Khác (ghi rõ)
G4.	Theo ông bà, khi xây dựng công trình tại địa phương sẽ gây lên vấn để tác động
	cyc gì?
	 Gây ô nhiễm môi trường (đất, nước, không khí)
1	2. Gây úng lụt/khô hạn
X	 Gây ra tệ nạn xã hội
	 Ảnh hưởng đến hoạt động văn hóa, tỉnh thần
	 Giảm năng suất/sản lượng nông nghiệp do thiếu nước tưới
×	 Bất tiện cho việc đi lại sinh hoạt, sản xuất
X	 Gây ra thiếu việc làm/mất việc làm
	 Phải di dời, tái định cư cho người dân
×	9. Mất đất sản xuất
X	10. Gây ra thiếu việc làm/mất việc làm
	11. Khác (ghi rõ):
G4.	Ông bà ủng hộ địa phương sửa chữa nâng cấp hồ đập này hay không?
X	1 66
	2. Không Tại sao?
	3. Ý kiến khác
	TIẾN THỰC VÈ CÁC BỆNH LÂY NHIỄM, TRUYỀN NHIỆM QUA ĐƯỜNG
	ÌNH DỤC VÀ HIV/AIDS (STDs/HIV/AIDS)
H1.	Ông/bà có thể cho biết HIV là gì ?
	1. Vi khuần gây bệnh
X	 Vì rút gây suy giảm miễn dịch ở người
	3. Nấm
	4. Không biết

H2. Theo ông/bà thì bệnh AIDS có chữa lành được không?

- 1. Chữa được
- ★ 2. Không thể chữa được
 - 3. Không biết

H3. Ông/bà có thể kể tên một số bệnh lây truyền qua đường tình dục?

x 1. Lâu

2. Mù dương vật

★3. Giang mai

4. Khác:

5. Nấm âm đạo/ âm hộ

H4. Ông/bà biết được thông tin về STDs/HIV/AIDS qua những nguồn nào? (Khoanh tròn các phương án thích hợp):

1. Báo/ đài/ Internet

3. Cuộc họp

* 2. Tivi

4. Khác

5. Bộ y tế

H5. Theo ông/bà, những nguyên nhân nào sau đây dẫn đến STDs/HIV/AIDS? (Khoanh tròn các phương án thích hợp)

- 1. Tiêm thuốc hoặc tiêm ma túy có dùng chung bơm kim tiêm với người khác
 - 2. Dùng chung chén bát với người nhiễm HIV
 - Bị muỗi hoặc côn trùng cắn (đốt)
 - 4. Quan hệ tình dục không dùng bao cao su
 - Me mang thai truyền cho con

H6. Theo ông/bà, muốn phòng tránh STDs/HIV/AIDS thì phải làm gì? (Khoanh tròn các phương án thích hợp)

- ★ 1. Sống chung thủy một vợ một chồng
 - Sống cách ly người bị nhiễm HIV/AIDS
 - 3. Sử dụng bao cao su khi quan hệ tình dục
 - 4. Dùng riêng bơm kim tiêm trong mọi trường hợp
 - 5. Không bắt tay người bệnh
 - 6. Không dùng chung bát đũa với người bệnh.

H7. Theo ông/bà thì loại tài liệu truyền thông nào là tốt nhất để người dân dễ dàng nắm bắt thông tin về sức khỏe cộng đồng ?

1. Tờ rơi

× 4. Ti vi

★ 2. Pano/ Áp phích/ Tranh lớn

5. Khác

3. Báo đài

3. Khác:....

I. VÁN ĐÈ GIỚI

1. Việc phân công lao động trong gia đình Ông/bà như thế nào?

Hoạt động sản xuất	Cả hai	Nam giới	Nữ giới
Trồng trọt (trồng lúa, màu)			X
Chăn nuôi			X
Trồng rừng/ chăm sóc/ bảo vệ rừng			
Khai thác lâm sản		I do bed of	
Đánh bắt, nuôi trồng thủy sản			and in
Làm công nhân/làm thuê	militar of a		d the leading
Kinh doanh/Buôn bán		homel les	Doct Line
Đi làm ăn xa (không thường xuyên ở nhà)			MITTEE A
Hoạt động trong gia đình	Cả hai	Nam giới	Nữ giới
Chăm sóc trẻ/con cái			×
Quét dọn nhà cửa	INC. INC.	THE WAY	×
Nấu nướng/nội trợ	A)=1 FEET PA		×
Tham gia công việc cộng đồng	Că hai	Nam giới	Nữ giới
Tham gia họp cộng đồng		EZ ZOEN	×
Tham gia tập huấn về sản xuất	E - UIN	Spiriter St	X
Sinh hoạt các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội	13112-14 B		×
Tham gia quyêt định	Cả hai	Nam giới	Nữ giới
Quyết định các khoản chí tiêu lớn trong gia đình (mua sắm tài sản có giá trị, cưới hỏi)	(Gyarana)		×
Quyết định việc học tập, chọn nghề của con cái			×
Quyết định đầu tư, hoạt động sản xuất			X

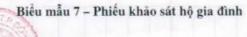
Cảm ơn sự hợp tác của ông/bà!

Người lập phiếu

le The Tranh Kaa

Đại diện hộ gia đình

KT. Har Stan (Me)



BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN BAN QUẢN LÝ TRUNG ƯƠNG CÁC DỰ ÁN THỦY LƠI DỰÁN SỬA CHỮA VÀ NÂNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐẬP

PHIẾU KHẢO SÁT KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI

Chào Ông/bà,

Dự án Sửa chữa và cấp cao an toàn đập (WB8) được Bộ Nông nghiệp và PTNT xây dựng nhằm vay vốn ODA của WB, đầu tư tại 28 tinh trên cả nước trong đó có tinh Quảng Bình nhằm hỗ trợ thực hiện chương trình an toàn đập của Chính phủ thông qua nâng cao sự an toàn của các đập và hồ chứa ưu tiên cũng như bảo vệ người và tài sản của cộng đồng ở hạ lưu.

Rất mong Ông/bà cung cấp một số thông tin liên quan đến điều kiện kinh tế, sinh hoạt và sản xuất của gia đình để làm căn cứ đánh giá mức độ ảnh hưởng/tác động của Dự án. Các thông tin được cung cấp cam kết chỉ phục vụ cho hoạt động khảo sát, đánh giá của Dự án.

/ : Ngày khảo sát: 25 /03/2015

Rất mong nhận được sự hợp tác của Ông/bà.

2. Địa chỉ nhà:	Nguyên Thi Hóa Tố 2, thôn Thuận Hã.,	xă. Thuộn thất	
. THÔNG TIN CHUN	G VÈ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH		
ng/Bà cho biết một số t	hông tin về những người thườ	ng xuyên sống trong hộ gia	đình?
ó 5 người:			

TI	Quan hệ với chủ hộ	Giới tính	Năm sinh	Dân tộc	Tinh trạng hôn nhân	Trình độ học vân (đã có bằng)	Việc làm chính hiện nay cua các thành viên
SOADW REAL PROPERTY.	1. Người trả lời. 2. Vợ/chồng 3. Con 4. Cháu 5. Bố/ mẹ 6. Ông/bà 7. Anh/chị/em 8. Khác	2. Nữ	naturale del governe del refere i prefesione	1. Kinh 2. Khome 3. Chăm 4. Hoa 5. Khác (ghi rồ)	1. Độcthân 2. Có vợ/chông 3. Ly hôn 4. Ly thân 5. Goá 6. Không phù hợp 7. Không biết	0. Mù chữ 1. Tiều học (cấp 1) 2. THCS (cấp 2) 3. THPT (cấp 3) 4. Trung cấp/dạy nghề 5. Cao đăng/đại học 6. Chưa đi học 7. Không biết	1. Mắt sức lao động 2. Nông, lâm, ngư nghiệp 3. Buồn bán, dịch vụ 4. Cán bộ, nhân viên nhà nước 5. Học sinh, sinh viên 6. Tiểu thủ công nghiệp 7. Công nhân 8. Lực lượng vũ trang 9. Nội trợ 10. Hưu tri 11. Lâm thuế/lâm mướn 12. Không có việc làm 13. Không phù hợp
100	Al Contract of the Contract of	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7
-	Chủ hộ	(2)	1962	(1)	(2)	(2)	(8)
2							
6							DE SE
4							
2				13			2000年
9			i de		1		
7			100				80
00							
6					ad s		No
10							

B. TÀI SẢN			
B1. Loại nhà			
1) Kiên cố (Nhà xây từ 1 tằng trở lên	/ tưởng gạch, mái	bê tông cốt thép)	
 Bán kiên cố (Nhà tường gạch, mái 	i ngói/tôn)		
 Nhà gỗ, lợp lá (nhà cột/vách gỗ, n 	nái gỗ/lá)		
 Nhà tạm (nhà tranh tre, che chắn t 	ạm bằng gỗ/tôn	.)	
5. Không có nhà			
6. Khác (nhà chung cư) ghi rõ:		*****************	*****************
B2. Tình trạng pháp lý về sử dụng	đất		
B2.1. Hộ gia đình có giấy chứng nh (1) Có	ı<i>ận quyền sử dụn</i> 2. Kh		
B2.2. Hộ gia đình có giấy chứng nh			ông ?
1. Có	2. Kh	ALCOHOLOGY NO CONTRACTOR	
B3. Gia đình dùng nước từ nguồn			
SPERIO		Nước tắm giặt	Nước sản xuất
Sông ngời/ kênh rạch tự nhiên	E TOTAL		
Lấy nước từ hồ thủy lợi		A PERSONAL PROPERTY.	of cooperation
Giếng khoan/đào	×	×	
Hệ thống cung cấp nước sạch của	/		RATE AND A STATE OF
nhà nước	No also as	and the state	
Hệ thống thủy lợi			Section 1
Nước mưa		Sand of the or	-6.01
B4. Gia đình hiện đang sử dụng	nhà vệ sinh (h	ố xí, cầu tiêu) l	oại nào? (chọn l
phương án)			
 Không có nhà vệ sinh 	4. Nhà cầu	u đơn giản (đào hố	trong vườn)
2) Nhà vệ sinh tự hoại/bán tự hoại	5. Nhà cầu	u trên ao, sông, su	ối, kênh mương
3. Nhà vệ sinh hai ngăn	6. Loại kh	ác (ghi rõ):	*******
B5. Hiện nay gia đình sử dụng ng	uồn năng lượng	nào là chính để t	hấp sáng?(chọn l
phương án)			
1. Dầu	4. Điện ắc	quy, máy nổ, thu	ý điện nhỏ.
2. Gas, hơi đốt	5. Nguồn	năng lượng khác (ghi rõ)
(3) Điện lưới			
B6. Hiện nay gia đình sử dụng loại n	hiên liệu nào để đ	lun nấu: (chọn mội	nguồn chính)
		ı, lá cây	
(1.)Cůi	J. Kom iç	of the way	
2. Than	6. Biogas		

B7. Trong nhà có những đồ dùng/thiết bị sau đây không? (ĐTV: hỏi từng loại đồ một)

Tên loại đồ dùng	Có	Không	Tên loại đồ dùng	Có	Không
Vô tuyến truyền hình	×	-6-1	8. Xe ô tô (trừ công nông)	0.0==	170
2. Internet		1- 10	9. Tû lạnh	X	
3. Ghe xuồng máy		1 -	10. Điều hoà nhiệt độ		
4. Xe máy/ xe đạp điện	×		11. Máy tính		
 Điện thoại cổ định 			12. Máy giặt		
6. Điện thoại di động	K		13. Bình nóng lạnh		
7. Bếp ga			14. Khác (ghi rõ):		

C. THU NHẬP VÀ CHI TIỀU

C1. Ông/bà cho biết thu nhập của gia đình trong 12 tháng qua từ các nguồn thu sau?

тт	Nguồn thu nhập	Tổng thu nhập (nghìn đồng)		
1	Các hoạt động sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt, chăn nuôi, nuôi trồng thủy sản, trồng rừng)	et mer fakt Was y		
2	Buôn bán, dịch vụ, kinh doanh	December 200 Military		
3	Tiểu thủ công nghiệp			
4	Lương/tiền công	thing your can and		
5	Tiền tiết kiệm, tiền cho/biểu, tiền gửi	100		
6	Tiền hỗ trợ gia đình chính sách/có công cách mạng	日本の日本		
7	Nguồn thu nhập khác	21110		
	Tổng cộng	000 000 00		

C2. Ông/bà có thể cho biết ước tính chi phí của gia đình trong năm qua?

STT	Các khoản chi	Chi phí 12 tháng (nghìn đồng)
1	Chi tiêu dùng hàng ngày (ăn, uống, điện, nước)	B of the old 28
2	Xây dựng, sửa chữa nhà cửa	1,66 (1-564)
3	Giáo dục (học hành/đào tạo)	each L
4	Chăm sóc sức khoẻ (thuốc, khám chữa bệnh)	March and L
5	Chi phí cộng đồng (hiếu, hi, đóng góp xây dựng)	Statuted (1)
6	Chi phi cho hoạt động sản xuất/kinh doanh của gia đình	DA SUPERIOR AND
7	Khác, ghi cụ thể:	141(1)
	Tổng chi (nghìn đồng)	65 000 000

C3	. Nhìn	chung,	so	với	các	gia	đình	khác	ò'	địa	phuong	mức	sống	hộ	gia	đình	cůa
ôn	g/bà th	uộc loại	i nà	10:													

1. Khán giả

1. Nghèo đói

(2) Trung bình

2. Không thể nói/không biết

Có túng thiểu

C4. Trong 12 tháng qua, gia đình ông/bà có thiếu lương thực không?

1. Có, thiếu từ 1-2 tháng

4 Không thiếu

2. Có, thiếu từ 3-4 tháng

5. Không trả lời/không biết

3. Có, thiếu trên 4 tháng

C5. Điều kiện sống của hộ gia đình có thay đổi trong 3 năm gần đây không?

- 1) Không thay đổi
- 2. Tốt hơn
- 3. Kém hơn

D. TIẾP CẬN CÁC DỊCH VỤ XÃ HỘI

D1. Xin ông bà đánh giá về một số lĩnh vực ở địa phương so với cách đây 3 năm?

TT	Vấn đề	Tốt hơn	Như cũ	Kém hơn
1	Dịch vụ y tế/chăm sóc sức khỏe	×		
2	Giáo dục/trường học	X		
3	Cung cấp nước ăn uống/sinh hoạt	Х		
4	Cung cấp nước tưới cho sản xuất		D ALFAL	115-54
5	Cơ sở hạ tầng (cầu, cổng, đường xá giao thông)	Х		140
6	Dịch bệnh trong hoạt động sản xuất			X
7	Thiên tai (bão lụt, hạn hán, rét hại)		Enti	×
8	Dịch vụ khuyển nông/hỗ trợ sản xuất nông nghiệp		gfus deță	-3-

D2. Trong khoảng 1 tháng vừa qua ông/bà hoặc các thành viên khác trong gia đình có các hoạt động nào sau?

TT	Hoạt động	Thường xuyên	Thinh thoảng	Hiếm khi	Không bao giờ
1	Đọc sách, báo			×	
2	Xem tivi	×		10, 20, 500	
3	Nghe đài		Filler Fi	×	11.5
4	Đi du lịch		12 12 12	X	10
5	Đi chùa/ nhà thờ	×			
6	Tham gia lễ hội		X	E CHERTINE	10
7	Khác (ghi rõ)			10 0 s2d5 91	

(<u>Lưu ý</u>: Được coi là *thường xuyên* đối với xem tivi, nghe đài đọc sách báo là hoạt động hàng ngày; đối với các phương án còn lại được coi là *thường xuyên* là hoạt động hàng tháng; từ đó suy ra các mức độ khác để điều tra viên đánh dấu vào ô thích hợp).

D3. Hiện nay gia đình có con em đang đ	2. Không
(1) C6	
	uỗi đi học (từ 5-17 tuỗi) nhưng bỏ học không? 2. Không → Chuyển hỏi câu D7
1. Có	, trong đó:
D5. Ông/bà có mấy cháu đã bỏ học?	Con gái:
Con trai: D6. Lý do bō học?	Con gan
Nguyên nhân bỏ học đối với con trai	Nguyên nhân bỏ học đối với con gái
Khó khăn kinh tế	Khó khăn kinh tế
2. Bỏ học để lao động sản xuất	 Bỏ học để lao động sản xuất
Các cháu không muốn học	 Các cháu không muốn học
4. Học lực kém/không đỗ	 Học lực kém/không đỗ
Trường học xa/đi lại khó khan	Trường học xa/đi lại khó khăn
6. Con trai không cần học cao	6. Con gái không cần học cao
7. Khác (ghi cụ thể)	7. Khác (ghi cụ thể)
D7. Trong 12 tháng qua gia đình có ai 1 C6 2. Không → Chuyển sang câu D	
D8. Nếu có, vấn đề sức khỏe của những	
(1) Cām/cúm	5. Viêm gan
2. Bệnh hô hấp	 Nhiễm chất độc/ngộ độc
3. Sốt rét	7. Tai nan thương tích
4. Bệnh tả/lỵ	(8) Khác Huyết đợ
D9. Gia đình đã đến đầu để khám và điểt	u trị (với trường họp người bị lần gần đây nhấ
TT Nơi điều tr	Nhu cầu gia đình

D9. Gia đình đã đến đầu để khám và điều trị (với trường hợp n	gười bị lần	gần đây nhất)?
		3

тт	Nơi điều trị	Nhu cầu gia đình (đánh dấu X)
1	Trạm y tế xã	
2	Phòng khám liên xã (phòng khám đa khoa)	A CONTRACT OF THE
3	Bệnh viện huyện	× .
4	Bệnh viện tinh	The second second
5	Bệnh viện trung ương	
6	Cơ sở y tế tư nhân tại xã	the line in the
7	Tự mua thuốc tại hiệu thuốc	to be a sile of
8	Chữa bằng thuốc đông y	
9	Tự chữa ở nhà bằng các loại lá/truyền thống	Comment Co.
10	Khác (ghi rõ):	in the fill and the state of the state of
11	Không khám chữa gì/tự khỏi	Land Control of the C

D10. 1	Hiện nay, ở địa	phuong	theo	ông/bà	những	yếu t	ố nào	đang	tác	động	xấu,	làm
giảm :	sức khỏe người	dân?										

- (1) Các loại thực phẩm, rau quả không an toàn
- (2) Ô nhiễm nguồn nước ăn uống, sinh hoạt
- 3 Nước bị ngập úng, từ đọng
- 4. Thiếu nước sinh hoạt
- (5) Ô nhiễm môi trường không khí/tiếng ồn
- 6. Địa phương xuất hiện nhiều loại dịch bệnh
- 7. Khác (ghi rõ):

D10. Gia đình ông/bà có bảo hiểm y tế không?

- (1) Có (Dù là loại bảo hiểm nào)
- 2. Không

E. HOẠT ĐỘNG SÂN XUẤT

E1. Xin cho biết thêm vài chi tiết về số diện tích sản xuất của gia đình ông/bà:

	Đất xây dựng nhà ở (m²)	Đất vườn/ trồng cây lâu năm (m²)	Đất nông nghiệp (ha)	Đất nuôi trông thủy sản (ha)	Đất diễm nghiệp (làm muối,) (ha)	Đất lâm nghiệp (ha)
1. Tại địa phương	200	TELEVISION V				
Thuê thêm nơi khác		(ko m/O /			Mali	

E2. Trong vòng một hay hai năm tới ông/bà có dự định gì sau đây cho hoạt động kinh tế của gia đình (có thể lựa chọn nhiều phương án)?

- (1) Tiếp tục duy trì hoạt động như hiện nay
- 2. Mở rộng mô hình sản xuất, kinh doanh hiện nay
- 3. Thu hẹp mô hình sản xuất kinh doanh hiện nay
- 4. Dừng sản xuất kinh doanh
- 5. Chuyển đổi mô hình sản xuất kinh doanh
- 6. Chưa có định hướng gì

E3. Hiện tại gia đình có vay nợ không?

1. Có, Số tiền vay:	nghìn đồng	→Chuyển đến E4
2. Không → Chuyển đến E6		

E4. Gia đình vay cho mục đích gì? (ghi những phương án phù hợp)

. SX nông nghiệp	8. Đầu tư buôn bán/dịch vụ
. Chăn nuôi	9. Khám, chữa bệnh
. Nghề thuỷ sản (nuôi trồng, đánh bắt)	10. Học hành
. Lâm nghiệp (trồng rừng)	11. Mua đất sản xuất
. Tiểu thủ công nghiệp	12. Mua đất thổ cư
. Mua sắm đồ dùng lâu bền	13. Xây dựng, sửa chữa nhà cửa
. Chi tiêu hàng ngày	14. Mục đích khác (ghi rõ):
	. Chăn nuôi . Nghề thuỷ sản (nuôi trồng, đánh bắt) . Lâm nghiệp (trồng rừng) . Tiểu thủ công nghiệp . Mua sắm đồ dùng lâu bền

E5. Gia đình đã vay của ai?

TT	Nguồn vay	Lựa chọn
1	Người thân, hàng xóm, bạn bè	9.6
2	Người cho vay lãi	
3	Quỹ tín dụng nhân dân, HTX tín dụng	
4	Ngân hàng nông nghiệp và PTNT	80
5	Ngân hàng (chính sách xã hội) phục vụ người nghèo	12
6	Các ngân hàng khác	4.5
7	Các chương trình phát triển (Chương trình tạo việc làm 120, v.v)	
8	Quỹ xoá đói giảm nghèo	
9	Hội phụ nữ, các đoàn thể quần chúng khác	- der
10	Nguồn khác (ghi rõ):	A Part

E6. Lúc gia đình cần hỗ trợ (vật chất/tinh thần), ai là người đầu tiên mà ông/bà nghĩ có thể hỗ trợ? (chi chọn 3 phương án)

Vật chất	Tinh thần
l. Bố mẹ hai bên	1. Bố mẹ hai bên
2. Anh chị em ruột hai bên	2. Anh chị em ruột hai bên
3. Con cái	3. Con cái
4. Họ hàng/Bà con khác	4. Họ hàng/Bà con khác
5. Hàng xóm	5. Hàng xóm
6. Ban bè	6. Bạn bè
7. Chính quyền, đoàn thể	7. Chính quyền, đoàn thể
8. Không có ai	8. Không có ai
9. Khác (ghi rō):	9. Khác (ghi rõ):

E7. Hiện nay, gia đình ông/bà có nhu cầu gì cần hỗ trợ *từ dự án hay Nhà nước*:

TT	Những loại hỗ trợ	Nhu cầu gia đình (đánh dấu X)		
1	Hỗ trợ một khoản tiền đầu tư sản xuất (vốn, lãi suất ưu đãi)	TA CHOOL TO		
2	Kinh phí chuyển đổi mục đích sử dụng đất nếu có	property (Fig.)		
3	Hỗ trợ một khoản tiền xây dựng, cải tạo nhà ở	Hou may D. S. I.		
4	Hỗ trợ chi phí đào tạo nghề mới	×		
5	Tập huấn khuyển nông, hướng dẫn sản xuất	anguar La		
6	Hỗ trợ chi phí học hành của con cái	X		
7	Cấp thẻ BHYT cho người bệnh kinh niên, người già, trẻ em >6 tuổi	An ion (I i h		

TT	Những loại hỗ trợ	Nhu cầu gia đình (đánh dấu X)
8	Hỗ trợ chi phí cấp nước hợp vệ sinh (khoan giếng, nước máy)	en e
9	Hỗ trợ chi phí làm nhà vệ sinh	THE PORT OF
10	Hỗ trợ lắp điện lưới	A THE PARTY OF THE
11	Không có nhu cầu	7
12	Khác (ghi cụ thể)	

E8. Nếu gia đình ông/bà trong diện bị ảnh hưởng của dự án, ông/bà dự định sử dụng số tiền hỗ trợ từ dự án như thế nào: (chọn các phương án phù hợp)

1	Mua đất sản xuất	8	Gửi tiết kiệm		
2	Mua đất thổ cư	9	Trå nợ		
3	Xây mới nhà ở	10	Chi tiêu hàng ngày		
4	Sửa chữa, nâng cấp nhà ở	11	Mua sắm đồ dùng gia đình đất tiền		
5	Đầu tư cho buôn bán, dịch vụ, SX phi nông nghiệp	12	Chữa bệnh		
6	Đầu tư sản xuất nông, lâm, ngư nghiệp	(13)	Đầu tư cho con cái học hành		
7	Học thêm nghề khác (phi nông nghiệp)	14	Chia cho con và những người thân khác		
		15	Khác (ghi cụ thể)		

G. MỘT SÓ VẨN ĐỂ LIÊN QUAN ĐẾN DỰ ẨN

G1. Ông/bà có biết ở địa phương có dự án thủy lợi chuẩn bị sửa chữa nâng cấp đập hay không?

1. Biết	(Nói tên	hoặc mô	tá:
---------	----------	---------	-----

(2) Không biết Chuyển G3

G2. Nếu có biết, Ông/Bà biết từ nguồn nào?

(Có thể chọn nhiều phương án để khoanh tròn)

- Được phổ biến từ họp thôn/bản
 - 2. Được phổ biến từ họp ở xã
 - 3. Xem ti vi, nghe đài/đọc báo
 - 4. Nghe từ đài phát thanh của xã
 - 5. Nghe cấn bộ chính quyền, đoàn thể nói
 - 6. Nghe từ vợ/chồng
 - 7. Nghe người trong gia đình, họ hàng nói
 - 8. Nghe bạn bè/hàng xóm nói
 - 9. Khác (ghi rõ):.....

G3. Nếu Dự án Sửa chữa nâng cao an toàn đập được triển khai, theo ông /bà Dự án
mang lại những điều tích cực/tốt đẹp gì cho địa phương?
(î) Cải thiện điều kiện cấp nước sinh hoạt/ sản xuất
(2) Cải thiện điều kiện sản xuất, tăng năng suất cây trồng, vật nuôi
Tạo việc làm, tăng thu nhập từ sản xuất nông nghiệp
 Giải quyết vấn đề mất an toàn cho người dân khu vực hạ du
(5) Giải quyết vấn đề mất an toàn cho sản xuất khu vực hạ du
(6) Giải quyết tình trạng ô nhiễm môi trường
7. Giải quyết vấn để đi lại giữa các khu vực sản xuất, khu dân cư
8. Giải quyết tình trạng ô nhiễm môi trường
 Phát triển các hoạt động phi nông nghiệp (buôn bán, dịch vụ, du lịch)
10. Khác (ghi rõ)
G4. Theo ông bà, khi xây dựng công trình tại địa phương sẽ gây lên vấn đề tác động
tiêu cực gì?
(1). Gây ô nhiễm môi trường (đất, nước, không khí)
(2). Gây úng lụt/khô hạn
(3). Gây ra tệ nạn xã hội
4. Ảnh hưởng đến hoạt động văn hóa, tinh thần
 Giảm năng suất/sản lượng nông nghiệp do thiếu nước tưới
(6) Bắt tiện cho việc đi lại sinh hoạt, sản xuất
(7). Gây ra thiếu việc làm/mất việc làm
8. Phải di dời, tái định cư cho người dân
Mất đất sản xuất
10. Gây ra thiếu việc làm/mất việc làm
11. Khác (ghi rō):
G4. Ông bà ủng hộ địa phương sửa chữa nâng cấp hồ đập này hay không?
(1) C6
2. Không Tại sao?
3. Ý kiến khác
H.KIÉN THỰC VÈ CÁC BỆNH LÂY NHIỄM, TRUYỀN NHIỆM QUA ĐƯỜNG
TÌNH DỤC VÀ HIV/AIDS (STDs/HIV/AIDS)
H1. Ông/bà có thể cho biết HIV là gì ?
1. Vi khuẩn gây bệnh
2 Vi rút gây suy giảm miễn dịch ở người
3. Nâm
4 Không hiết

nz. Theo ong/ba thi bệnh AIDS có c	hữa lành được không ?
 Chữa được 	
 Không thể chữa được 	
3. Không biết	
H3. Ông/bà có thể kể tên một số bện	h lây truyền qua đường tình duc 2
(ĵ). Lâu	
③ Giang mai	Mů dương vật Khác:
5. Nấm âm đạo/ âm hộ	4. Kilde
	về STDs/HIV/AIDS qua những nguồn nào?
(Khoanh tròn các phương án thích h	op):
(). Báo/ dài/ Internet	3. Cuộc họp
② Tivi	4. Khác
5. Bộ y tế	
H5. Theo ông/bà, những nguyên r	nhân nào sau đây dẫn đến STDs/HIV/AIDS?
(Khoanh tròn các phương án thích h	ор)
	dùng chung bơm kim tiêm với người khắc
 Dùng chung chén bát với người 	nhiễm HIV
 Bị muỗi hoặc côn trùng cắn (đốt 	
Quan hệ tình dục không dùng ba	
Me mang thai truyền cho con	do cao su
0 -1 0 1 1 1	
the free ong/ba, muon phong tran	nh STDs/HIV/AIDS thì phải làm gì? (Khoanh
tròn các phương án thích hợp)	Committee of the life state of the state of
(1) Sống chung thủy một vợ một chí	
Sông cách ly người bị nhiễm HI	
3. Sử dụng bao cao su khi quan hệ	
4) Dùng riêng bom kim tiêm trong	mọi trường hợp
 Không bắt tay người bệnh 	
6. Không dùng chung bát đũa với n	
H7. Theo ong/bà thi loại tài liệu truy	ền thông nào là tốt nhất để người dân dễ dàng
nắm bắt thông tin về sức khỏe cộng đ	ồng ?
(1) Tờ rơi	④ Ti vi
Pano/ Ap phích/ Tranh lớn	5. Khác
3 Báo đài	3. Khác:

I. VÁN ĐỂ GIỚI

Việc phân công lao động trong gia đình Ông/bà như thế nào?

Hoạt động sản xuất	Cả hai	Nam giới	Nữ giới
Γrồng trọt (trồng lúa, màu)	×		
Chăn nuôi	×		
Trồng rừng/ chăm sóc/ bảo vệ rừng			- 0/1/4
Khai thác lâm sản			
Đánh bắt, nuôi trồng thủy sản		190 m	Tarely def
Làm công nhân/làm thuế	100 200	×	16443
Kinh doanh/Buôn bán	X	tengal tip	est In
Đi làm ăn xa (không thường xuyên ở nhà)			
Hoạt động trong gia đình	Că hai	Nam giới	Nữ giới
Chăm sóc trẻ/con cái			×
Quét dọn nhà cửa			X
Nấu nướng/nội trợ			_ <
Tham gia công việc cộng đồng	Cả hai	Nam giới	Nữ giới
Tham gia họp cộng đồng	×		
Tham gia tập huấn về sản xuất		*	
Sinh hoạt các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội		×	
Tham gia quyêt định	Cả hai	Nam giới	Nữ giới
Quyết định các khoản chi tiêu lớn trong gia đình (mua sắm tài sản có giá trị, cưới hỏi)	X	To the last	
Quyết định việc học tập, chọn nghề của con cái	X		
Quyết định đầu tư, hoạt động sản xuất		X	

Cảm ơn sự hợp tác của ông/bà!

Người lập phiếu

Đại diện hộ gia đình

In thi Thanh Moa

Hoà Nguyễn Ehi Hoà

APPENDIX A8. PICTURE OF CURRENT STATUS OF SUBPROJECT AREA

1 Status of Phu Vinh reservoir



Figure 4 Main dam



Figure 5 Upstream roof of main dam



Figure 6 Breakwater



Figure 7 Spillway



Figure 8 Outlet No 01 of spillway



Figure 9 Management house of irrigation culvert

2 Effected area by implementation of sub-project



(a) Downstream of dam

(b) Dowstream near irrigation channel



(c) Downstream near transportation route of Dong Son precinct

Figure 10 Effected area by implementation of sub-project (a), (b), (c)

3 Picture of public consultation



Figure 11 Pictures of interview households in the sub-project area



(a) Dong Son people's committee

(b) Thuan Duc people's committee

Figure 12 Pictures of 1st public consultation





(a) UBND phường Đồng Sơn

(b) UBND xã Thuận Đức

Figure 13 Pictures of 2st public consultation

4 Pictures of sampling and field survey



(a) Air sample collection



(b) Groundwater sample collection



(c) Phu Vinh reservoir sample collection



(d) Soil sample collection

Figure 14 Picture of samples collection

APPENDIX A9. COST ESTIMATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

	Cost estimation for capacity building									
ТТ	Works	Unit	Quantity	Days	Price	Total	Policy documents			
1	Cost of hiring experts	expert/ day	4	2	555,944	4,447,552	Circular No. 219/2009/TT-BTC of November 19, 2009, prescribing a number of spending norms applicable to official development assistance-funded projects/programs			
2	Metting hall rental	day	1	2	500,000	1,000,000	According to Point 1a, Article 4, Circular No. 97/2010/TT-BTC			
2	Projector rental	day	1	2	200,000	400,000	According to Point 1a, Article 4, Circular No. 97/2010/TT-BTC of July 06, 2010, on work-trip allowances and conference expenditures applicable to state agencies and public non-business units			
3	Drinking water	Person/ day	15	2	15,000	450,000	According to Point 2d, Article 4, Circular No. 97/2010/TT-BTC of July 06, 2010			
4	Lunch	Person/ day	15	2	60,000	1,800,000	According to Point 2a, Article 4, Circular No. 97/2010/TT-BTC of July 06, 2010			

5	Travelling cost (105 km x 2 side x 6 people) 1 people of Dong Hoi DONRE, 2 people of CPO, 1 people of constractor, 02 people of CSC	km/ day	120	2	5,000	1,200,000	According to Point 2b, Article 2, Circular No. 97/2010/TT-BTC of July 06, 2010 (self-sufficient mean of transport but support on distance (km) x price (include fuel + depreciation of vehicle)
6	Material printing and stationery cost					960,000	Invoices & Release document that according to Point 2e, Article 4, Circular No. 97/2010/TT-BTC of July 06, 2010
-	15 sets of materials x 50 page	Page	750	2	500	750,000	
-	Ball pen	Individual	15	2	2,000	60,000	
_	Notebook	book	15	2	5,000	150,000	
T	otal cost of capacity building		I+I]			10,257,552	
	VAT (10%)	10%*IV				1,025,755	
	Total		IV + V		11,283,307		
Round						11,283,000	

Cost estimation for environmental monitoring

ТТ	Works	Unit	Quantity	Days	Price	Total	Policy documents
I	Costs of Environmental Management Consultant in the construction phase					78,929,728	
Ι	Air Environment					21,979,300	
	Number of sample		5				
1	Dust total	Sample	5	4	83,547	1,670,940	
4	CO	Sample	5	4	443,188	8,863,760	
5	SO2	Sample	5	4	371,348	7,426,960	
6	NO2	Sample	5	4	284,429	5,688,580	
5	Noise	Sample	5	4	96,600	1,932,000	
II	Surface water Environment					21,208,500	
	Number of sample		3				
1	рН	Sample	3	4	51,520	618,240	
2	BOD5	Sample	3	4	160,373	1,924,476	
3	COD	Sample	3	4	209,534	2,514,408	
4	DO	Sample	3	4	59,470	713,640	Decision 1426/2009/QD-UBND
6	P Total	Sample	3	4	349,323	4,191,876	
7	N Total	Sample	3	4	339,402	4,072,824	
8	Colifrom	Sample	3	4	597,753	7,173,036	
III	Groundwater Environment					4,681,180	
	Number of sample		1				
1	рН	Sample	1	4	51,520	206,080	
2	TSS	Sample	1	4	141,307	565,228	Decision 1426/2009/QD-UBND
3	Hardness level CaCO3	Sample	1	4	213,072	852,288	

4	NH4	Sample	1	4	166,643	666,572	
5	Colifrom	Sample	1	4	597,753	2,391,012	
IV	Soil Environment					11,260,748	
	Number of sample		1				
1	Pb	Sample	1	4	566,532	2,266,128	
2	Cd	Sample	1	4	566,532	2,266,128	
3	Zn	Sample	1	4	573,200	2,292,800	Decision 1426/2009/QD-UBND
4	Cu	Sample	1	4	573,200	2,292,800	
5	As	Sample	1	4	535,723	2,142,892	
V	Other cost			4		19,800,000	
1	Transportation cost	Day	1	4	2,000,000	8,000,000	
2	Accommodation (3 people x 1 day/1 times)	Person	3	4	150,000	1,800,000	
3	Cost of writing report (2 monitoring report for 2 times + 1 summary report)	Report	1	4	2,000,000	8,000,000	
4	Cost of stationery	_	1	4	500,000	2,000,000	
II	Costs of Environmental Management Consultant in the operation phase					73,465,912	
I	Surface water Environment					11,344,416	
	Number of sample		1				
1	рН	Sample	1	8	51,520	412,160	Decision 1426/2009/QD-UBND
2	BOD5	Sample	1	8	160,373		

1		I			1 1	1,282,984	
						1,404,904	
3	COD	Sample	1	8	209,534	1,676,272	
4	DO	Sample	1	8	59,470	475,760	
5	Tổng N	Sample	1	8	339,402	2,715,216	
6	Colifrom	Sample	1	8	597,753	4,782,024	
II	Soil Environment					22,521,496	
	Number of sample		1				
1	Pb	Sample	1	8	566,532	4,532,256	
2	Cd	Sample	1	8	566,532	4,532,256	
3	Zn	Sample	1	8	573,200	4,585,600	Decision 1426/2009/QD-UBND
4	Cu	Sample	1	8	573,200	4,585,600	
5	As	Sample	1	8	535,723	4,285,784	
III	Other cost					39,600,000	
1	Transportation cost	Day	1	8	2,000,000	16,000,000	
2	Accommodation (3 people x 1 day/1 times)	Person	3	8	150,000	3,600,000	

3 4	Cost of writing report (8 monitoring report for 8 times + 1 summary report) Cost of stationery	Report	1	8	2,000,000	16,000,000 4,000,000	
Ш	Total cost of environment monitoring		I+II	8	300,000	152,395,64 0	
IV	VAT (10%)		10%*I	V		15,239,564	
V	Total		IV + V	7		167,635,20 4	
VI	Round					167,635,00 0	

APPENDIX A10. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

1. Objectives

a, General objectives

Strengthening flora protection at local level, reducing pesticide use in the field, improving the efficiency of prevention, managing well pesticide and pesticide use process to reduce the risk of contamination pesticides on the environment and affect human health

b, Specific objectives

Support of the Department of Plant Protection of Quang Binh in strengthening pest management and pesticide management in accordance with the national action plan on food hygiene and safety, food security, adaptation to climate change and the concerned international conventions that the Government has approved;

- Strengthening the capacity of IPM in Quang Binh, including farmer groups to implement training IPM and research activities with farmers producing rice, vegetables ... to improve life, better and more sustainable crop production, minimizing the from pesticides.
- Strengthening environmental protection, food safety through strengthening the role of predators; reduce pesticide residues to ensure food hygiene and safety, reduce environmental pollution (water, land, air)
- Improving farmers' knowledge: distinguish the major pests, secondary; identify
 predators and their role in the field, clearly understand the effect of two colors
 of pesticides, property use, know how to survey pest and use threshold control;
 understand and apply pest control measures in IPM to increase income for
 farmers.

2. The basic principles of IPM framework

The following principles will be applied to all sub-project likely to increase the use of fertilizers and pesticides:

- "Prohibited list": As defined in the screening criteria in ESIA, the project will not finance the purchase of pesticides in large quantities. However, if there is a serious infestation of pests in the region, the project will support to buy small quantities of pesticides; the acquisition, pesticides, storage and transportation will be subjected to the provisions of the Government and without objection of the Bank, the purchase of pesticides can be done. The list of banned pesticides will not be used and circulated
- IPM program and project support: All the benefits of sub-project from the renovation of irrigation systems are supported by the project and

implementation of IPM program is part of the ESMP for the sub-project. Support project will include technical assistance (consulting) to perform the non-chemical options, and priority support for agricultural extension services, including additional operating costs. The bank support fee for integrated prevention program of all sub-project and will be required or approved an independent program or as a part of ESMP. A proposed budget has been allocated for the implementation of IPM programs for the project area (in the component C). Detailed planning work will be completed through consultation close to farmers, local authority/PCP organization.

- The project will apply IPM programs as a method to minimize the potential negative impact of the increased use of fertilizers and chemicals. However, the improvement of knowledge and experience in the use of fertilizers and chemicals are through research surveys and training courses in the work as well as selecting safe use of non-chemicals, other techniques, is being investigated and/or applied in Vietnam. National IPM Program has also summarized the results of the implementation and the lessons of experience. The project will apply National IPM program results and detailed technical guidance.
- IPM Program subproject can be set up to support the implementation of the Government's policy and objectives focusing on reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- In normal conditions, if pesticide use is considered to be a necessary option, only pesticides registered with the government and the international recognition in use and project will also provide technical and economic information for chemicals use demand. It should consider the options in the management of not harmful chemicals and can also reduce reliance on the use of pesticides. The measures will be incorporated into the project design to reduce risks related to the handling and use of pesticides to allowed possible level and managed by users
- The planning and implementation of mitigation measures and other activities will be carried out closely with the authorities, powers and stakeholders, including suppliers of chemicals, to facilitate cooperation and understanding each other.

3. The approach of IPM

Focus more on the risks of abuse and excessive use chemical of plant protection products. The concerned plant are rice, vegetables, tea ... these plants tend to be sprayed more of pesticides.

Focus on community education, the initial survey will be incorporated into the task with the aim of clarifying the root cause of the abuse and excessive use of plant protection products and the associated risks. Support the capacity building of the instructor (trainer) IPM. The current program will need to be reviewed and new modules will be supplemented to increase the portion related to reducing the risk of plant protection products. The training program will be enriched with the integration of many activities such as System Rice Intensification (System Rice Intensification - SRI), minimum tillage (minimum tillage), production community and use of bioproducts replacing plant protection chemicals ... the training activities, the application will be made in the wide area application of the model.

To perform this content, it should perform the following steps:

- **Step 0**: Hiring consultants: A group of consultants (IPM consultants) will be hired to assist PMU in implementing IPM programs including ensurring results and cooperation among the agencies, farmers, and other stakeholders. The task for the consultant will be implemented at an early stage of project implementation.
- **Step 1**: Set up the basic requirements and register the program of farmers. This step should be implemented as soon as possible with appropriate questionnaire to establish base in 2013 for the use of fertilizers and of pesticides in the project area. Consultation with key agencies in the conduct of training, registration of participating farmers.
- Step 2: Set program goals and prepare a work plan. Based on the results from the questionnaire and consultation at Step 1, work plan and schedule will be prepared, including budgeting and implementation object. The work plan will be submitted to the PMU and approved by the World Bank for review and comment.
- **Step 3**: Implementation and annual review. After approval of the work plan, the activities will be implemented. Implementation progress will be included in the project progress reports. An annual evaluation report will be implemented by PMU and Sub- Department of Plant Protection.
- **Step 4**: Evaluate the impact. An independent consultant will be hired to carry out the impact assessment. This is to assess the performance of the project and to provide lessons. PMU will hire a national consultant to perform impact assessment of IPM the program

4. The contents of the sub-project

(i) Collection of information and selection of solutions

Before implementing IPM program, consultants must have the original investigation to have the necessary information such as:

- Survey to collect data on: staple crops have economic significance in the project area: seeds, crop, growth characteristics, farming techniques,
- Survey to collect data on soil conditions, pedology, local climate
- Investigate the situation of the pest, harmful rule arises, their economic damage causing on the major crops in the project area
- Investigate the role of natural enemies parasitic of pests on the major crops in the project area
- Investigate the actual situation of pest control measures, pesticide use and their effect at the local
- Investigate the socio-economic conditions, income, technical knowledge, and practices etc.

On the basis of these findings, a proposal to evaluate IPM measures will apply on specific crops in regions and localities implement the project through the following measures:

- Cultivation methods: Soil, field sanitation, crop rotation, intercropping, crop seasons, reasonable sowing and planting density, rational use of fertilizers; appropriate caring measures
- Using seed: the tradition seed and the proposed seed in use
- The biological measures: taking advantage of available natural enemies in the field, the economic threshold; 4 correct use of medicines;

(ii) Develop of demonstration models IPM

This section done by the Department of Crop Production, based on soil characteristics, climate, farming skills etc. Department of Crop Production will propose to the TDA of pilot field for agricultural development with the highly effective main crops. IPM activities in the pilot field will serve for sightseeing and guidance of practice.

Some of the main contents when building the IPM in the pilot field, as follows:

- Construction of demonstration models for applying IPM measures proposed above
- Building model involved by the people with the guidance of technical staff
- In the model, there need to build nuclear farmers, group leader
- In addition to technical assistance there should be support materials, ... for households participating in demonstration models

- Compiling IPM guiding documentation for major crops: rice, vegetables ...
- Scale of model: depending on crops, etc. specific economic conditions, models were constructed using different scales: 5-10 ha / model.

(iii) Coaching and training of IPM staff

TOT (Training of trainers) and Farmer Field School (FFS):

- Sub-project will organize workshops and staff training of IPM. The content of the training includes:
 - Distinguish the major and secondary pests
 - Identify the natural enemies of pests and diseases in the field
 - Investigate methods to detect worms and diseases
 - Understand the impact of two pesticides, using appropriate pesticides
 - The techniques pest control under IPM principles
 - Advanced farming techniques
- The understanding must be trained in theory and practical application in the field. The contents above can be trained under thematic groups: farming thematic, identification thematic and detection methods of pests and their natural enemies, the thematic of IPM techniques in production ...
 - Training object: The technical staff of the Department of Agriculture, Subdepartment of plant protection, agricultural extension of districts, communes, and cooperatives. These students will train to the farmers in the project area, the implementing of models.
 - The size of each class is from 20 to 30 students, held in each district. Learning time in each stage. According to the thematic training session, each session may last 3-5 days on both theory and practice.
 - Lecturer: hire experts from University/Research institute/Agricultural Extension Center v.v

(iv) Coaching and training of farmers

Training of Farmers (TOF) follows Farmer Field School (FFS):

- Method: Combine theoretical training and base on practical fields of farmers and demonstration model on demonstration IMP in the pilot field;
- Contents are the same as IMP staff training;
- Participants: participating farmers, farmers who direct implement the models and farmers outside if interested;
- Classes are organized in each commune.
- Lecturer: staffs attended TOT classes

(v) Evaluate and visit the field based on of demonstration models and field applied of IPM following the models of farmers

Visit the coast conference, farmers performing the demonstration models are reporters. The farmers implement the model directly with the participants; visiting farmers will calculate, compare economic performance and identify lessons, limitations and the work being done and not being done

(vi) Scientific Seminar, evaluation of result and exchange of experience and information, expand the model

Invite experts in related fields participating in the assessment, analysis and additional evaluation, perfecting the processes; the mass media, the propaganda extension organization, expansion and transfer the result, the technical advances to farmers, and production areas with similar conditions

5. The expected results and activities of the project

The project is expected to achieve the following results:

- The risk of food safety and the environment are minimized through the implementation of existing regulations in business management and use of plant protection products and other provisions in national policy and the implementation.
- The capacity of the provincial PPD, farmer trainers are enhanced meeting training work, IPM training and IPM practice advocacy are maintained.
- Support for farmer groups after learning IPM to continue experiment to determine the application technical advances more effectively in production and popular in the community.
- Support for strengthening commune locality, strengthening pesticide management including the implementation and enforcement of legislation controlling plant protection products. Construction and distribution of a short list of specific plant protection products proposed use for rice and safe vegetables production.

6. Implementation of IPM programs

Currently, Vietnam is implementing the national IPM program, so sub-project requires coordinated planning and integration of the IPM program of the project with the National IPM program to perform more effectively within of sub-project.

- Central Project Office (CPO):
 - Guide subprojects in building program of integrated pest management IPM
 - Responsible for overall supervision and monitoring progress of the IPM program of subprojects.

- Provincial Project Management Unit PPMU:
 - Developing and implementing IPM program
 - To be responsible for the preparation of periodic reports on the implementation and submitting to CPO, WB. Final plan and budget will be completed and discussed with the CPO. All documents will be stored in the project file.
- Sub-Department of Plant Protection (BVTV):
 - Provide policy and technical guidelines for the implementation of the IPM program.
 - Join in IPM model building
 - Join coaching and staff training IPM
- Plant Protection Station at district level
 - Coordinate with IPM staff to implement coaching and trained of farmers implemented IPM through the approach and provide of knowledge, support for of farmers on the safe use of pesticides when necessary.
 - Guide the list of banned pesticides
- Examine the distribution facility providing pesticides to ensure the provision of safe pesticides for farmers People's committee at commune level
 - Organizing for farmers decided to maintain the routine IPM was formed from a training course by organizing IMP-clubs or groups of farmers with the different levels of organization and structure, along with many activities (including the integration of the contents of cattle, credit, market access, etc.)
- Households in the project area:
 - Implementing IPM program has trained
 - The members of the IPM club support together to develop agricultural activities.
 - They also play a central role in the task of organizing community IPM program and general agricultural planning of commune and district as well.
- Environmental Safety Monitoring Consultant
 - Monitoring the implementation of IPM program of sub-project
 - Guides local PMU in the implementation
 - To recommend measures to improve the efficiency of implementation of IPM program of sub-project

7. Funds for implementation of IPM program

Funding estimates of the sub-project implement IPM program includes the following categories:

- Funds for research and initial testing
- Funds for Building of demonstration models
- Funds for coaching and IPM staff training: Calculated for the classes held in each district = unit price x number of district of sub-project
- Funds for coaching and training of farmers: Calculated for the organization of class in each commune = unit price x number of commune in sub-project
- Funds held assessment and the shore tours based on demonstration models and field applying IPM following models of farmers. Each district held a conference for shore tours in 1 day
- Scientific conference, evaluating results, information and experiences exchange, expanding the model. Each District held a scientific conference

Depending on the number of administrative units in sub-project which the provincial Department of Agriculture and the organization of training courses, seminars reasonable, economical and efficient.

APPENDIX A11. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEED ASSESSMENT

1. Improving crop yields

When the subproject operate, it will restore the irrigation frequency of 85% as original design, contribute to the restore of production area of rice and vegetables. Simultaneously, the implementation of subproject is also an opportunity to the people in the downstream area more access to measures, new techniques in agricultural production. In which, the technical guidance of integrated crop management (ICM) base on cropping system with rice (rice-maize, rice-soybean and rice-groundnut) will contribute to raising productivity, yield and economic efficiency for the downstream area.

341 ICM is a manufacturing process in order to provide an adequate supply of food and other products in an efficient manner, to minimize consumption of material resources, to safeguard the quality of soil, water, air and biodiversity.

Features of ICM:

- Achieve the highest economic benefit with the proper use of energy and chemicals;
- Use useful interaction of the inputs of production;
- Promote the development of natural enemies and create conditions for cultivation to limit the development of disease and pest.
- Improve soil fertility by the crop rotation and the cultivation methods;
- Maintain or increase profits, to emphasize net interest rather than the relative level of productivity;
- Reduce the lowest risk to the environment;
- To delay or avoid the proliferation of diseases, pest, weeds that resist plant protection chemicals or biological farming.

Benefits of ICM:

- Give opportunities, difficulties and major problems for growers;
- Improve the quality of agricultural products on markets;
- Diversify agricultural products to meet needs of the market;
- Minimize risk, increase profit for farmers.

- When the subproject operate, it will restore the irrigation frequency of 85% as original design, contribute to the increase of production area of rice and vegetables. Simultaneously, the implementation of subproject is also an opportunity to the people in the downstream area more access to measures, new techniques in agricultural production. In which, the technical guidance of integrated crop management (ICM) base on cropping system with rice (rice-maize, rice-soybean and rice-groundnut) will contribute to raising productivity, yield and economic efficiency for the downstream area.
- ICM is a manufacturing process in order to provide an adequate supply of food and other products in an efficient manner, to minimize consumption of material resources, to safeguard the quality of soil, water, air and biodiversity.

- Features of ICM:

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- Promote the development of natural enemies and create conditions for cultivation to limit the development of disease and pest.
- Improve soil fertility by the crop rotation and the cultivation methods;
- Maintain or increase profits, to emphasize net interest rather than the relative level of productivity;
- Reduce the lowest risk to the environment:
- To delay or avoid the proliferation of diseases, pest, weeds that resist plant protection chemicals or biological farming.

- Benefits of ICM:

- Give opportunities, difficulties and major problems for growers;
- Improve the quality of agricultural products on markets;
- Diversify agricultural products to meet needs of the market;
- Minimize risk, increase profit for farmers.

2. Public communication

342 To minimize the negative impacts caused by the implementation of the subproject as well as maximizing the positive effects, the Contractor will coordinate with local government to organize consultation meetings with the participation of stakeholders to disseminate information about the subproject, sharing all information

on items and activities of the project for the affected people, gather information about the needs and priorities of those affected as well as get information about their response about policies and the proposed activities, to ensure that those affected can be fully informed decisions that directly affect the income and their life. They have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making on issues that directly affecting them. A full communications plan will be presented in Appendix 3 of this report.

APPENDIX A12. CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES

The project works could impact sites of social, sacred, religious, or heritage value. "Chance find" procedures would apply when those sites are identified during the design phase or during the actual construction period.

Cultural property includes monuments, structures, works of art, or sites of significant points of view, and are defined as sites and structures having archaeological, historical, architectural, or religious significance, and natural sites with cultural values. This includes cemeteries, graveyards and graves.

In the event of finding of properties of cultural value during construction, the following procedures for identification, protection from theft, and treatment of discovered artifacts should be followed and included in standard bidding document.

- Immediately stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find.
- Delineate the discovered site or area.
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects.
- Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities.
- Responsible local authorities and the relevant Ministry would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures.
- Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities and the relevant Ministry. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance), conservation, restoration and salvage.
- Implementation of the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the relevant Ministry of Cultural, Sport and tourist.
- Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the relevant Ministry concerning safeguard of the heritage.
- The World Bank needs to be notified by PMU on the issues and actions taken.
- These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts. During project supervision, the Site Engineer shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered.
- Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank Supervision Reports and the
 overall effectiveness of the project's cultural property mitigation, management,
 and activities will be assessed.

APPENDIX B – SOCIAL

Appendix B1	Methodological note
Appendix B2	Public health intervention plan
Appendix B3	Public consultation, Participation and communication strategy
Appendix B4	Gender Action Plan
Appendix B5	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Appendix B6	Information disclosure, accountability and monitoring

APPENDIX B1. METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. Materials collection

Summary of work in the process of project preparation by stakeholders; Feasibility studies, provincial project proposals, prepared materials of subprojects; Provincial socio - economic development reports, related current legal documents; available documents on customs, habits of the locals...

2. Fieldwork

Fieldwork in the project area, questionnaire interview combined with field observations and group discussions, in-depth interviews with local leaders, representatives of AH and relocation groups. This activity will help collect general information of the socio-economic situation, socio-economic characteristics of people/localities in the project area, as the basis to propose appropriate measures in minimizing the adverse impacts directly and indirectly by the project.

- Socio-economic survey at household level by quantitative questionnaires: Consultant unit conduct a social-economic survey on 60 households in the subproject area (including 24 directly affected households and others belongs to irrigation and dowstream areas). Interviews were conducted to collect information according to a designed questionnaire including available possible answers; there are also open questions for further comments, while serving for information assessment and reliability verification of information, considering needs for support, rehabilitation and risks of forced relocation.
- How to select the sample of households interviewed: Villages/hamlets affected directly by the subproject including Thuan Ha, Tieu Khu 10 and Con Chua in Thuan Duc commune, Dong Hoi city, Quang Binh provinc. Total households of those are 286 households. Consultant unit selected 60/286 households (equivalent to 21% of households being danger of affected by the subprioject).
- *In-depth interview:* Interviewers will include: PMU, DRC; Local government officials; Officials of local unions; affected households; representatives of beneficiaries.
- *Group Discussion (FGD):* The consultant worked with local leaders, subproject holders to plan key FGDs. Each group consisted of 5-8 people. FGD invited participants were selected from representatives of households under the following criteria: APs (direct, indirect), representatives of beneficiary households, female headed households, especially difficult households (the elderly, disabled, policy families...).
- Observations: The Consultant took fieldworks, photographs of the situation and talked to people, to clarify the results of in-depth interviews, focus group discussions as evidence for assessment results.

- Participatory rapid assessment (PRA): The Consultant used tools of participatory rapid assessment to assist communities to easily identify the issues that need priority attention on settlement related to raising awareness of objectives, potential positive and negative impacts of the project. Qualitative survey work includes in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, consultations with objects selected in the table below:

Table B1-1: Results of interviews and consultations during SA process

Objects	In-depth interviews	FGD	Consultation
1. Affected households (direct, indirect) and representatives of beneficiary households	60 households	03 sessions	24households
2. Management, operation officials	01 individuals		02 individuals
3. Local leaders	02 people		
4. Social – political organizations, village head		03 sessions	05 organizations
5. Irrigation officers (CPC)	02 individuals		
6. Local State management agencies for agriculture, irrigation (DARD, Subdept)			03 agencies
7. Others (health agencies, media)			02agencies
Total	10 staff and 60 hhs	03 FGDs	15 staff, agencies and 60 hhs

APPENDIX B2. PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTION PLAN

1. The necessity of the construction of puplic health management plan

The activities of the subproject will generate impacts on the surroundings quality: air, water and soil environment, in addition it may arise disease. All these factors will affect directly 40 workers, the entire population around the project area (45 households) and households along the transport route (80 households). The consequence of these effects lead to increase occupational accidents, traffic accidents, diseases related to respiratory and intestinal system and eyes.

There are 125 households and 40 workers will directly contact with sources of pollution and disease from the activities of the project, although subproject have had measures to limit pollution such as dust, emissions, wastewater and epidemics, but there are potential impacts that we do not see immediately, so need to take measures for early detection of disease and sources of disease. The plan indicates the measures to minimize and prevent those impacts.

2. Objective

To control and prevent diseases, raise awareness of the people and the workers to protect health yourself; help people access fully medical services. Organize regularly medical examination to detect early disease due to impacts of the subproject; to build treatment plans for incidents related to diseases, occupational accidents and traffic.

3. Measure and content of public health management

- To train and raise awareness, prevent impacts on health
- Organize regularly medical examination for workers and people in the subproject region
- Build plan to minimize the impact on public health
- Build plan to prevent and treat diseases

4. Role and responsibility of agencies, organizations and individuals

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)/ Project Management Unit (PMU):

- DARD and PMU are responsible for building materials about public health safety training.
- Coordinate all levels of authorities in Dong Son ward, Thuan Duc commune (local authorities, Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Farmers' Union, Youth Union, hamlet representative) organize propagandic activities about health safety.

Department of Health, Dong Hoi city Preventive Medicine Center

- To train and raise awareness for all basic levels, contractors and residents about prevention measures and treatments of diseases;
- Check the medical examination process;
- To direct promptly when epidemics appear, resolving incidents related to public health.

People's Committee, Social Organizations

 To direct, guide and organize the health safety work; to coordinate closely with contractor, Department of Health and Preventive Medicine Center when epidemics appear.

Health Station: To pPrepare the medical examination plan and guide water pollution treatment, epidemic prevention and treatment.

5. Implementation Schedule

Public Health Management Plan implemented at 3 stages of the subproject and extended 6 months at operation stage.

Table B2-1 Implementation Schedule of "Public Health Management Plan"

No	Measure	Content	Responsible unit	Cost	Time
1	To train and raise awareness, prevent impacts on health	- Identify the impact of air and water environment, food safety Preventable measures (using a comforter when entering the affected area, treat water pollution by alum and chloramine B) - Cleaning household sector,	and Rural Development (DARD) - Project Management Unit (PMU)	15.000.000 millions	2 stages in the early and the midstage of the project

NT.	No Measure Content Respon		Dagmar-Shi	Pagnangible Cagt	
No	Measure	Content	Responsible unit	Cost	Time
		ranch house	ward		
			- Contractor		
2	- Organize	- Check the	- Department	Budget of	
	regularly	health of workers	of Agriculture	Dong Hoi	
	medical	3 months/ time,	and Rural	City	the start of
	examination	residents in the	•		construction
	for workers	affected areas 6 months / time			to 6 th month
	and people in the subproject		- Project		
	region	- The diseases	Management		
	region	related to	Unit (PMU)		
		respiratory	- Dong Hoi		
		system, intestinal	city		
		tract, eyes	Preventive		
		- To consult the	Medicine		
		affected people	Center		
		during examination	- Health		
			Station at		
		- Advise or	commune/		
		handle when the	ward		
		detection of abnormalities	- Contractor		
		impact of subproject			
		(timely notify to			
		the authorities			
		and functional			
		units)			
3	- Build plan	- Medical staffs	- Department	Budget of	Continuousl
	to	at commune/	of Agriculture	Dong Hoi	y during the
	minimize the impact	ward monitor	and Rural	City and	construction
	on public	regularly the	Development	contractor	time
	health	implementation	- Project		
	l		J		l

No	Measure	Content	Responsible	Cost	Time
110	TVICES CIT C		unit	0000	11110
		of the mitigation measures of construction units. - To treat timely occupational accidents and traffic - To vaccinate completely children, pregnant woman			
4	Build plan to prevent and treat epidemic	- To spray fly and mosquito-spray in the project area with the frequency of 3 months/ time To guide the water sanitation; use chloramine B for pretreatment of wastewater on work site and households When appearing epidemic, we need localize	of Agriculture and Rural Development	Budget of Quang Binh province (Department of Health) and contractor	y during the construction time (18

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment for subproject "Repair and Upgrade Phu Vinh Reservoir, Dong Hoi city"

No	Measure	Content	Responsible unit	Cost	Time
		epidemic, isolate infectious objects and spray chloramine B to disinfect.			

APPENDIX B3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

1. The necessity of the construction of communication plan

The subproject "Repair and upgrade Phu Vinh reservoir, Dong Hoi city" cause impacts: (i) positive impacts: ensure safely for 250 households in the downstream area, ensure stability source of domestic water supply for 75% of households in Dong Hoi city, 510 ha of rice in winter-spring season, 929 ha of rice in summer-autumn season, 116 ha of crop in winter-spring season, 116 ha of crop in summer-autumn season, 60 ha of aquaculture; (ii) negative impacts: acquire land and assets on land of 24 households, affect economy and public health, impact on gender equality...

The communication and public consultation plan is done throughout from the establishment of the investment project to the project operation. This helps local communities and managers to understand and visualize the entire impacts (positive, negative) to provide mitigation measures the impact on the natural environment and society, especially vulnerable objects include children, the elderly, women and sensitive ecosystem.

Information from communication and public consultation plan help managers, local authorities, monitoring unit to give decisions quickly or change timely decisions or plans during the project implementation.

2. Objective

To publish information about sub-project and provide all materials on the action plan to government at various levels, social organizations, unions and resident in sub-project areas. To consult local communities and organizations for the plan will be made for each stage of the project. The feedback helps the investors and the management level to improve plans to meet practical needs prior to the implementation of the action plan.

3. Contents

- Information on the subproject and policies of interest will be disseminated to people by Project Management Unit (PMU);
- Environmental and Social Management Plan: (i) the PMU and consultancy units provide information of impacts and mitigation measures; (ii) To consult the local authorities and social organizations, unions, people around the project area.
- Resettlement Action Plan: Provides information about land acquisition, resettlement, compensation cost apply framework and support policies of the

subproject and the provisions of Quang Binh Province and government at various levels, affected people

- Gender Action Plan: provides information about gender equality for the local authorities and social organizations, unions, people around the project area.
- Public Health Management Plan: provides information on the solutions, disease prevention plan, medical examination periodically.
- Social security, traffic safety, social evils: provide information about law, legal education for workers, people around the subproject area.
- Dam Safety: disseminate plans when occurring dam safety incidents in the construction process and the rainy season.
- Operate mining and flood discharge: provide information and detailed plans for the flood discharge to people around the project area and downstream area; make protection plan for the people, the buildings in downstream of the dam.

4. Forms of communication, community consultation

In order to organize the effective communication activities, need understand the basic elements of the communication process and public relations of them.

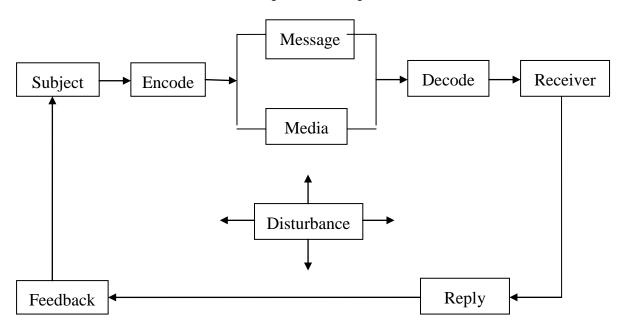


Diagram B3-1: The elements of the communication process

- Organize meetings to disseminate information for local authorities, social organizations, unions, people of the subproject region (Thuan Duc commune, Dong Son precinct);
- Through the mass media, basis loudspeakers, commune and village boards.
- Issue brochures, consultative questionnaires to local authorities, unions, people of the subproject area;

- Through the activities of organizations and clubs;
- Training;
- Other media and information forms.

5. Role and responsibility of agencies, organizations and individuals

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development represents Quang Binh province people's committee is an investor, and Project Management Unit for investment and construction in Agriculture and Rural development of Quang Binh province is the project implementation unit.

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)/ Project Management Unit (PMU):

- DARD and PMU are responsible for building materials about communication plan and participatory public consultation.
- Coordinate government at various levels in Thuan Duc commune, Dong Son precinct (local authorities, Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Farmers' Union, Youth Union, hamlet representative) organize propaganda activities for this plan.

People's Committee, Social Organizations

- To direct, guide and organize the propaganda activities and disseminate contents of communication, participatory public consultation.
- Direct news agencies, local propaganda agencies to spend the appropriate time for disseminating plans and the impact of the subproject.

Land Clearance Committee

- Provide information about land acquisition, resettlement, compensation cost apply framework and support policies of the subproject and the provisions of Quang Binh Province and government at various levels, the affected people.

Health Station: disseminate information on the disease prevention plan, medical examination periodically, solutions when having epidemic.

6. Implementation Schedule

The communication plan and participatory public consultation implemented under stages of the subproject; to provide completely information for local people and government at various levels.

Table B3-1 Implementation Schedule of "Communication Plan, Consultation with Community Participation"

No	Stage	Content	Form	Responsible unit	Receptive unit	Note
1	Preparation	Disseminate information, consult the authorities about subproject: scale, type of investment, the main works, incidence, benefits of the subproject.	Organize meeting at government at various levels, mass organizations.	DARD and PMU	Quang Binh Province People's Committee, Department of Planning and Investment, Department of Finance, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Dong Hoi city People's Committee, Government of Thuan Duc commune- Dong Son precinct.	
		Disseminate information	Meetings, leaflets,	PMU coordinate	Dong Hoi city	Perform 2

No	Stage	Content	Form	Responsible unit	Receptive unit	Note
		about policies,	consultation votes at all	with design	People's Committee,	times: to
		compensation plan, the	government levels, the	consultancy unit,	Thuan Duc	prepare
		draft of resettlement	affected households	resettlement	commune, Dong	and
		action plan.	around the subproject	action plan	Son Precinct,	present a
			area.	consultancy unit.	Women's Union,	draft of
					Fatherland Front,	resettleme
					Farmers' Union,	nt action
					Cadastral Division	plan
					of commune/	
					precinct, 60	
					households in the	
					project area.	
		Disseminate information	Meetings, leaflets,	PMU coordinate	Dong Hoi city	Perform 2
		about project, present	consultation votes at all	with design	People's Committee,	times: to
		the draft of ESIA and	government levels, the	consultancy unit,	Thuan Duc	prepare
		ESMP reports, gender	affected households	ESIA	commune, Dong	and
		plan, public health,	around the subproject	consultancy unit	Son Precinct,	present a
		communication, etc.	area		Women's Union,	draft of
					Fatherland Front,	resettleme
					Farmers' Union,	nt action
					Cadastral Division	plan.
					of commune/	
					precinct, 60	

No	Stage	Content	Form	Responsible unit	Receptive unit	Note
					households in the project area.	
		Compensation and resettlement	Organize meetings to disseminate information about measure, counting, compensation plan, post information in noticeboard of commune/ precinct and village/ urban groups.	PMU coordinate with Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board	Thuan Duc commune People's Committee (Dong Son Precinct), Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Farmers' Union, Cadastral Division of commune/precinct and 24 affected households.	Implemen t according to Resettlem ent Action Plan report.
No	Stage	Content	Form	Responsible unit	Receptive unit	Note
2	Construction and Operation	Gender Action Plan Public Health Management Plan Social Management Plan	Meetings, leaflets, basic broadcasting,	PMU and Social Supervising Consultant	Thuan Duc commune People's Committee (Dong Son Precinct), Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Farmers' Union, Cadastral Division	Implemen t in 3 phases of the subproject .

No	Stage	Content	Form	Responsible unit	Receptive unit	Note
		Environmental Management Plan	consultation votes at government at various levels, the affected households around the subproject area	PMU and Environmental Supervising Consultant	of commune/ precinct and 60 affected households. DONRE, Thuan Duc commune People's Committee (Dong Son Precinct), Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Farmers' Union, Health Station, Cadastral Division of commune/ precinct and 60 affected households.	Implemen t in 3 phases of the subproject
		Public order and social evils Traffic Safety and Fire Prevention and Extinction		PMU and contractor	Thuan Duc commune People's Committee (Dong Son Precinct), Women's Union, Fatherland Front,	Constructi on Stage.

No	Stage	Content	Form	Responsible unit	Receptive unit	Note
					Farmers' Union,	
					Health Station,	
					Cadastral Division	
					and Police of	
					commune/ precinct .	
					_	

Monitoring Assessment: PMU make a monitoring report of communication plan and participatory public consultation to control communication content, synthesize feedback from the Supervising Consultant Unit, local government, social organizations, unions and citizens to supplement or amend policies and measures of the management plan to suit each stage of the subproject.

7. Implementation Cost

The implementation cost of this plan is integrated with other plans (communication content and methods will be acquired and build by other plans. Social Management Plan chairs other plans related to social issue. Cost of this phase focuses primarily for broadcasting and organizations, the expected cost is 50,000 million (fifty million VND) in 18 months.

APPENDIX B4. GENDER ACTION PLAN

A gender action plan is needed to facilitate the full participation of women in the subproject construction stage, providing new opportunities for women to boost their income, without increased burden on their lives, and contributing to the enhancement of women's role and status in the subproject area. The objectives of this plan include:

- The local contractors will employ at least 30% of female workers in maintenance, construction and repair works;
- For a similar type of work, female workers should be paid as much as male workers:
- Safety conditions must be equal to both men and women;
- The local contractors will not use child labor;
- The use of local labors is encouraged and the establishment of labor camps will be avoided;
- The Women's Group and Union will be consulted about the information of subsubproject;
- Training on gender gender will be provided for national, provincial and local authorities (i.e. PMUs, and other stakeholders);
- Training and capacity building is provided for women to engage in public decision-making and sub-subprojects in a way that makes the most sense;);
- The involvement of women in subproject study tours is ensured.
- The agricultural extension services aimed at women are designed and delivered to women;
- The awareness enhancement campaign on HIV/AIDS will be launched before the start of civil works. PMU is responsible for monitoring including the participation of women, target works and trainings, and HIV prevention campaigns;
- At least one woman shall be involved in the Supervision Board of a commune (about 1/3 of the members).

The Subproject's Gender Action Plan

Achievements	Tasks and Indicators	People in charge	Period
Achievement 1: Improvement of dam safety and irrigating conditions.	The contractors shall prioritize unskilled labor (through subcontracting); at least 30% of the total labor force is local unskilled ones; Among this 30% local labor, female workers shall be prioritized; Male and female labor will receive the same wages for the same type of work; The Contractors shall not employ children; Those locals wish to work for the subproject shall register at their villages/hamlets. Then, these registrations shall be provided by the Head of the villages and communes to the Contractors for selection in favor of poor and vulnerable households.	Coordinator shall ensure the record of these terms in the Contract; the list of registered labor shall be submitted by	During construction stage
Achievement 2: Enhancement of people's capacity to make advantages of the	At least 30% of women shall participate in agricultural extension courses.	Staff of Provincial PMU, District staff, Communal staff.	During construction stage

Achievements	Tasks and Indicators	People in charge	Period
Subproject			
Subproject Achievement 3: Enhancement of awareness on potential social evils of vulnerable objects, especially women and ethnic minorities	Programmes on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking. Programmes on community-based risk mitigation. Information about risk mitigation will be transferred to the communes and villages affected by the Subproject using the participatory approach with a focus on the poor	The Provincial and Communal Women's Union shall organize and host the program (training and preparation of materials) in collaboration with the district/communal health center. The Village's Women's Union	before and during construction
	and vulnerable households (e.g. ethnic groups, households headed by women, households with elderly and disabled people). The documents and information should be appropriate in terms of language, culture and gender, and especially translated into ethnic languages in the region; Women's Union, the representative of Centre for HIV/AIDS prevention and communal staff shall give training to communicators in each commune/village in the	Health Centres shall support the communal Women's Union. Subproject coordinator shall provide local and international gender experts and specialists on Ethnic Minorities. Gender experts and specialists on EM shall review	

Achievements	Tasks and Indicators	People in charge	Period
	subproject area. The programs will be implemented at the communes and villages by two communicators (village chief and one member of the Women's Union). The program will be implemented in the villages and on market-days through distribution of subproject/program materials and use of loudspeakers	and supplement the required ones for the Program.	
	Program on risk mitigation during subproject construction stage: PMU and the contractor will coordinate closely with the health services in communes and districts to implement programs on awareness enhancement and education on disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment for laborers. All programs and documents are built with integration of gender issues, including vulnerability and needs of men and women. The Contractor shall:		During construction stage.

Achievements	Tasks and Indicators	People in charge	Period
	Implement awareness enhancement programs workers and communities, including education and communication on HIV infection and preventive measures. Provide free consulting services and encourage employees to do HIV tests so that they all know about their health status. Support the access to health services and encourage HIV-infected patients to admit their status; Provide medical equipment (free condoms) for workers in the camps;		
Subproject Management	Guidelines on Gender and Development and Education shall be provided for PMU staff, local agencies and Contractors. All capacity enhancement activities shall include the involvement of women and ethnic minorities.	Subproject implementation consultantPPMU	During design and initial implementation stages

To perform this task, CPMU and PMU with assistance from consultants for protect socio / gender, will establish and implement an effective management system.

This system will provide feedback on a number of indicators to show that is to avoid or mitigate the social risks associated with the subproject properly.

Estimated funding for implementation of the gender action plan

No.	Content	Detail	Unit	Total
1	Women's group meetings (3-4 meetings / hamlet)	Package, 3 hamlets x 1,000,000 VND / hamlet	1,000,000 VND / hamlet	3,000,000
2	Training for hamlet women officers	2 people/ hamlet x 3 hamlets	500,000	3,000,000
	Total			6,000,000

APPENDIX B5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

1. Key principles of grievance redress mechanism

During the subproject implementation, ethnic minority people, local communities and related units can send their complaints to the implementation or local authority. Therefore, the grievance mechanism will be applied to persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those that may have interests in a project and/or have the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively. In order to ensure that the grievance mechanism brings positive impacts to affected ethnic minority communities, the consultation with local authorities and affected people about the mechanism will be implemented for all subprojects/activates. Key principles of the mechanism contains:

- The basic rights and interests of PAPs are protected
- PAPs have the rights to lodge grievances and get their grievances settled for free of charge
- The grievance procedure will be an important part of the conflict resolution mechanism that is community-based, involving representatives of other vulnerable groups.

The grievance mechanism should be disclose publicly for affected communities as well as they need to be informed the address of organizations being responsible for resolving their complaints. Grievances related to any aspect of the Project will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus.

2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The mechanism is established to resolve complaints of ethnic minority people. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

First stage, CPC: An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint before the receiving department of the Commune People's Committee to be received and guided for necessary procedures. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 5 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it (Note: in remote and mountainous areas, the complaint should be resolved within 15 days). The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles Upon issuance of decision of CPC, the complainants can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the DPC.

<u>Second stage</u>, <u>DPC</u>: Upon receipt of complaint from the household, the DPC will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles. Upon issuance of decision of DPC, the complainants can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the PPC.

<u>Third stage, PPC</u>: Upon receipt of complaint from the household, the PPC will have 30 days (or 45 days in remote and mountainous areas) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints. Upon issuance of decision of PPC, the household can make an appeal within 45 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the court within 45 days.

Final stage, Province Court of Law Arbitrates: Should the complainant file his/her case to the court and the court rule in the right of the complainant, then Provincial government agency will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favor of PPC, the complainant will have to receive compensation as described in the approved compensation plan and obey all requirements of land clearance.

To assure that the mechanism described above is pragmatic and acceptable to PAPs, consultation with local authorities and affected communities about this mechanism is needed, particularly consultation with vulnerable groups.

APPENDIX B6. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND MONITORING

1. The implementation preparation process of ESIA

1.1 Purpose of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report (ESIA)

Purpose: To provide information about the current state of the natural environment and society of the project area; to predict impacts of the project on the environment in the project reception area at implementation phase and after the project is completed; to define environmental issues related to the project; propose measures to mitigate the negative impacts on the environment during the preparation, construction and operation to ensure compliance with the provisions of the environmental protection of the Republic of Socialist Vietnam and operating policies of the World Bank (WB).

1.2. Content of ESIA report

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report of "Repair and Upgrade Phu Vinh Reservoir, Dong Hoi city" subproject includes contents (but do not limit):

- 1. Research content of report on the works construction investment and the technical documentation, legal and institutional framework.
- 2. Collect data on socio-economic, climatic, hydrological and environmental issues relating to the subproject area.
- 3. Environmental monitoring in the subproject area.
- 4. Identify the main risks to the environment, environmental impact assessment.
- 5. Develop the roles and responsibilities of the units relating to ESIA of the project.
- 6. Develop management programs and measures to minimize the impacts of subproject on the natural environment and society.
- 7. Develop framework of environmental monitoring and responsibility of the monitoring unit.
- 8. Develop training programs, raise awareness about environmental protection for the concerned unit.
- 9. Develop mechanism for monitoring report, assessment ESIA.
- 10. Build program, plan, schedule and costs for the implementation of environmental management of subproject.
- 11. Implement the policy of information access.
- 12. Summary and write report on Environmental and social impact assessment.
- 13. Submit World Bank before the home authorities appraise.

1.3. Specific assignment

Assignment 1: Investigate and survey the current state of the environment in the subproject area

(1) Natural condition

- Survey and gather data on water resources, hydrological regime, topographical features, geology and mineral resources, etc.

(2) Flora and fauna

- Investigate and collect data; to form the distribution diagram and assess the status of biological resources: (i) The degree of vegetation cover; (ii) Distribution of animal and plant species; (iii) The species of precious and rare native plants.
- (3) Socio-economic condition
- Survey infrastructure of water supply systems, drainage, supply water, the proportion of the population using clean water, water quality, wastewater system, power supply systems, traffic system, channels, irrigation works, dams and reservoirs.
- Survey the population, skilled labor, economic structures, health, education, community health and other social issues.
- Survey nation, religion and cultural works in the project: name/ type and location of archaeological significance, history is likely to be affected by subproject.
- Survey the current use of agricultural land, industry and transportation.
- (4) Disasters, environmental incidents relating to the natural disaster
- Investigate the phenomena of erosion, subsidence, landslide, sand storm, drought; to learn the causes, consequences and institutional capacity to deal with natural disasters in the subproject area.

Assignment 2: Monitor environmental status in the platform of subproject area

- (1) Measurement, sampling and analysis of the state of air quality, noise
- + Category: measure, survey the elements as wind direction, wind speed, total dust, noise, CO, NO₂, SO₂.
 - + At four locations in the sub-project area.
- + Method and device: Method of monitoring, measurement and analysis in accordance with standards prescribed by the State of Vietnam on environmental protection.
- (2) Measurement, sampling and analysis of water environment quality
 - Surface water:
 - + Category: pH, DO, BOD₅, COD, TSS, total P, total N, Coliform.

- + Location: At 3 positions in the subproject area.
- + Method: Sampling, preservation and analysis comply with Vietnam Standards.
 - Groundwater:
 - + Category: pH, DO, TSS, hardness (as CaCO3), NH₄, Coliform.
 - + Location: At 01 position in the subproject area.
- + Method: Sampling, preservation and analysis comply with Vietnam Standards.
- (3) Sampling and analysis of soil quality
 - + Category: Cu, As, Cd, Pb, Zn.
 - + Location: At 2 position in the subproject area.
- + Method: Sampling, preservation and analysis comply with Vietnam Standards.

<u>Assignment 3: Assess the potential impact of subprojects to the environment and the mitigation measures</u>

Provide safety screening results according to criteria of environmental and social policy framework of project, identify and assess the potential impacts (positive and negative) related to:

Natural resources, conservation areas, forest, vegetation cover, biodiversity

- River system: hydrology, water quality, sediment, erosion
- Drainage system: capacity, especially flood season
- The quality of ambient environment: air quality, noise
- Safety and Human Health
- Mineral resources
- Income, employment and living conditions of local people

To predict environmental impacts and propose mitigation measures:

- Pre-construction phase
- Construction/ building phase
- Operation and maintenance phase

Assignment 4: Review dam safety program and project impact screening

- Overview of the history of the dam construction (time, location, type, etc.), the social issues concerned and how the issues are resolved.
- Overview of the dam safety program and the potential options for the support of the project to the community.

- Overall assessment of the safety issues, potential policies, including the potential impact (both positive and negative) of this work to the community, ethnic minorities, including the potential social impact from a gender perspective.
- Screening overall impacts of subproject related to land compensation and livelihood rehabilitation issues as poverty objects through the resettlement program, the development challenges are generated by this project with the local community.
- Provide some advice and guidance for the task of subproject in the future.

Assignment 5: The initial assessment of the economic and social issue

Consultant will survey socio-economic issue, develop a socio-economic data of the subproject area, discover the characteristics of economic, political, cultural, ethnic, social structures. This survey includes at least the following aspects.

- Develope data on ethnicity and anthropology of population in the project area, including their history, the physical expansion, social customs, traditional characteristics and culture, interactions and relationships of the various groups.
- Build map on the status of socio-economic development in the project area, including human resource conditions, the state of economic development, labor and patterns, type of livelihoods, infrastructure and services (health, education, labor, services, etc.), as well as the local development needs, priorities and challenges, and the intervention.
- Develope economy and society for community and the affected population, including special indicators related to the standard and quality of their lives.

Assignment 6: Analysis of stakeholders

This analysis is important to inform the project design, particularly in the development of project consultations and community strategies.

- Build map of the main stakeholders at national and local levels, including the affected people of the project, beneficiary communities, local government agencies, the media and non-governmental organizations...
- Sketch the institutional responsibilities, functions and interactions of the community and institutions related to the water sector, especially dam construction, operation and maintenance;
- Disseminate the project information to stakeholders;
- Consult the stakeholders to bring the look, the relevance and their expectations related to the project;

- Analyse the stakeholder, feedbacks, their role and the possible changes in the preparation and design of the project;
- To propose recommendations for the design project.

Assignment 7: Identify and consult community or ethnic minorities

Features of economic, cultural, social, their needs to be given to the minority community and the committed efforts are required to minimize the adverse effects and enhance the benefits of the project to them;

- Determine the presence of ethnic minorities community in the project area;
- Identify, gather demographic information, social and cultural characteristics, livelihood and employment patterns, the use of natural resources, institution and interaction with other ethnic groups;
- Review law and other relevant policies in Vietnam related to ethnic minorities;
- Disseminate the project information in the appropriate form with the local culture and the language, to ensure meaningful and effective of information dissemination;
- Implement community consultation in the form of freedom, react assessment and their sight of projects and to assess whether the project has agreement and great support from them.

Assignment 8: Gender assessment

Women are important stakeholder of the project, in all affected groups and beneficiaries. It is important to understand the gender aspects of the project and the different impacts on women to maximize the benefits of the project. Review and action plan on gender shall include, but not limited to, the following::

- Review the legal framework and policies in Vietnam relating to gender;
- Review the structure of formal and informal institutions and processes affect gender;
- Review the settings, capacity and the limit of the relevant agencies to solve gender concerns;
- Analyse the local culture, especially among the different indigenous groups, related to gender and women, particularly focusing on the formal institutions, cultural norms, behaviors and custom;
- Assess the traditional role and the current status of women in the context of social, economic, cultural, political and institutional aspect of communities in the project area;
- Analyse the potential impacts of the project (both positive and negative) on women;

- Analyse the barriers, challenges and difficulty with women's participation, including an ability assessment of the participation;
- Identify potential entry points and intervention measures to enhance the gender sensitivity and minimize adverse impacts, promoting women's participation, maximize the benefits of the project for women;
- Recommendations for the planning and implementation of the project groups to approach and solve the gender problems in the project;
- Recommendations for approaches and interventions to promote the benefits of the project for women and their participation in the project.
- Develop a gender action plan for the project, including monitoring and evaluation.

Assignment 9: Implement the policy of information access (OP 4.17)

- Consultations are done 2 times:
- + The first time: Determine scope: Introduction about project, preliminary environmental impact caused by the activities of the project, measures and environmental management plan, the opinion of the mitigation measures; Determine environmental factors have not been identified earlier in the project area.
- + The second time: Complete draft ESIA: To report and discuss the results of the ESIA, the responsibility of the relevant units and get feedback as well as the consistency of the results of the ESIA.
- Community consultation and information dissemination: Organize the public consultation meeting at the commune level within the affected communes.

Assignment 10: Develop environmental monitoring program for the subproject

- Monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures during preparation, construction and operation; monitoring the impacts of the TDA to economy and society in the project area.
- Monitoring environmental parameters to determine: the environmental impact of the project, the situation of meets the environmental criteria and implementation of design criteria and operation of subproject.

Assignment 11: Build the implementation framework

- Specify the responsibilities of each unit (including the capacity of these units when implementing measures in the ESIA and training needs), implementation plan, estimated cost and how the ESIA is integrated in the subproject.

2. Arrangement, institution and monitoring, assessing activities

No	Duties for making ESIA	Implementation arrangement	Institution	Monitoring	Assessment
1.	Duty 1: Survey currently environme	ntal status in the subproject area			
	Natural state	Investigate, collect documents about water resource, hydrological regime, topographic and geologic feature, mineral resources		Monitor runoff, wind, rain	Has the natural state bee changed during the process of the subproject implementation?
	Flora and fauna	Investigate, collect data, make distribution pattern and assess the status of biological resource: (i) coverage level of vegetation; (ii) flora and fauna species; (iii) local rare animal.	-Law on	Destiny, quantity, species.	Have the fauna and flora been changed when conducting the subproject?
	Social – economic condition in the subproject area	Investigate, survey infrastructure condition such as water supply and irrigation system, water supply source, population rate to be used fresh-water, the quality of water supply, waste water system, waste water irrigation systemelectricity supply system, traffic roads, channel system, irrigation construction, dams and reservoirs Investigate, survey population, occupation, structure of economy, health, education, health of communities and social issues. Investigate ethnic, religious issues; physical and non-physical ccultural construction (name, type) are potentially affected by the subproject.	Biodiversity - Law on Water resource - Law land - Law on Forest protection -Law on cultural heritage	Infrastructure; Electricity, water; Irrigation construction; Traffic accident; Health, education; Culture, society; Occupation; Land use status.	Has the ability of access to social services been interrupted during the construction stage? Have the local infrastructure been eroded by the subproject implementation?

No	Duties for making ESIA	Implementation arrangement	Institution	Monitoring	Assessment
		Investigate survey Agricultural land use state, traffic and industrial status in the subproject area.			
	Environmental incidents regarding natural hazards disaters	Investigate erosion status, depression, sliding, sand-storm, droughtas well as identify reasons, impacts of the hazards and ability to natural disasters in the subproject area.		Number of disaster, frequency, scope of incidents: erosion, depression, landslide, drought, flood.	How often do the incidents happen in the subproject area? How is their impact level?
2.	Duty 2: Existing environmental state	us monitoring in the subproject			
	Measuring, sampling and analysing the quality of air environment and noise	Measuring, surveying indicators: wind director, wind speed, total dust, noise, CO, NO2, and SO2. At 04 locations in the subproject area.	QCVN 05:2013 QCVN 26:2010	Monitoring at 04 locations with indicators as the preparation stage	
	Measuring, sampling and analysing water quality	Measuring the quality of surface water: pH, DO, BOD5, COD, TSS, total P, total N, and Coliform. Location: At 03 locations in the subproject area. Measuring, sampling and analysing the quality of under water: pH, DO, TSS, hardness (CaCO3), NH4, Coliform. Location: At 01 location in the subproject area.	QCVN 08:2008 QCVN 09:2008	Monitoring at 03 locations with indicators as the preparation stage	Has the Environment been polluted by construction activities? Has the landscape in the subproject area been changed? Has waste quantity been increased?
	Sampling and analysing soil quality	Indicators: Cu, As, Cd, Pb, Zn. Location: At 02 locations in the subproject area.	QCVN 03:2008	Monitoring at 02 locations with indicators as the preparation stage	
3.	Duty 3: Assess potential impacts of t	he subproject on the environment and	mitigation measuress		
	Air environment	+ Investigate, collect data of natural	Law on	+ Indicators of gender;	Have the quality of

No	Duties for making ESIA	Implementation arrangement	Institution	Monitoring	Assessment
	Under water, surface water environment Soil environment Ecological environment and biodiversity Assess gender issues Assess health of communities Assess the access ability of social services (education, health, freshwater, electricity) Assess labour safety, traffic safety, social issues. Assess local cultures, customs	and social condition in the subproject. + Monitor the environmental state of soil, water and air environment in the subproject area. + Hold consultation meetings with related departments, CPCs, social organisations. + Consult directly and indirectly affected people and entitled communities. + Use statistical, analysis tools and models + Use PRS method	Biodiversity, Law Water resource, Law land, Law Forest protection, Law on Cultural heritage, Law on Gender equality, Law on Marriage and Family; Law on domestic violence prevention and control. Current standards on environment and society.	+ Indicator of public health; + Indicators of soil,water, air environment + Indicator of ability to acess with social services.	surface water and flow been changed? (For example: raise the turbidity of the flow due to waste water from workers 'camps, construction waste and erosion.) Have the Environment been polluted by activities of the construction? Have domestic violence, respiratory diseases, digestive diseases increased? The access ability to social services: education, health care
4.	Duty 4: Evaluate Dam safety progra	m and screen impacts of the subprojec	t	I	
	General history of dam construction (time, location, construction level) Dam safety program and potential selection relating the support for local communities of the subproject General assessment of dam safety issues, potential impacts (both negative and positive) of the construction to local communities, ethnic minority people including potentially social impacts regarding	Investigate, survey and collect documents at units: + CPCs of affected areas + Operational unit of a reservoir. + Residential communities living near a reservoir area, after spill way area; Field work survey in the subproject area	Decree No.72 on Dam safety; Ordinance No. 32 on Exploitation and protecting irrigation construction.	+ Monitor landslide, and the sedimentation of the centre of reservoir +Water leaking through the body of the dam; + Operational incidents of water supply valve; + Incidents of spill way.	The stability of the construction; Has been any incident of the construction there? Have the construction supplied fully for living and production activities?

No	Duties for making ESIA	Implementation arrangement	Institution	Monitoring	Assessment
	gender aspect.				
5.	Duty 5: Original assessment on socia				
	Consultant unit will conduct to survey social-economic condition, make social-economic data of the subproject area, thereby, indicating typical characteristics of economy, culture, politics, society. Local resources, economic development state, labor source, livelihoods, infrastructure and social services (health care, education, labor, other services) as well as local development demands, advantages and disadvantages, intervention of local authorities and communities in social-economic development.	- Investigate, survey and collect documents at units: + CPCs of affected areas; + Operational unit of a reservoir; + Residential communities living near a reservoir area, after spill way area; + Department of Natural resource and Environment, Department of Finance, Department of Agriculture and Rural development; + Quang Binh statistical office Field work survey in the subproject area.	Law on Gender equality, Law on Marriage and Family; Law on Cultural heritage, Law on domestic violence prevention and control.	Income level of households; livelihood restoration ability; Income source of male and females; Production activities in the subproject area; Ability to access with social services; Labour and traffic accidents; Risk of health of communities.	Social-economic status; Has income level been stably? What is main income source? Occupational Education Health Land Electricity, water supply and environmental sanitation; Ethnic minority.
6.	Duty 6: Analyze related organization	ns			
	Describe responsibility, institution, function of related organisations and their interaction with local communities. Consult related organisations to collect their opinions as well as expectations regarding the subproject. Analyse related organisations and their responses during consultation process; potential changes during	A free, prior and informed manner; Consult local authorities; Consult related units; Functions, duties of related units.	TOR of project Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (WB8)	The coordination among departments; The coordination among CPCs at levels; The coordination among social organizations.	Have involved units implemented fully their duties and functions?

7. I	Duty 7: Identify affected people and Disseminate subproject information to local residents by a manner in accordance with local culture to ensure that communities in the	consult communities or ethnic minorit	y people		Location; Number of affected ethnic
I t a a e s	Disseminate subproject information to local residents by a manner in accordance with local culture to	consult communities or ethnic minorit	y people		Number of
t a e	to local residents by a manner in accordance with local culture to				Number of
S	subproject area can understand the subproject.	A free, prior and informed manner	Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP Decision	Have ethnic minority households been accessed with social services and	minority households; Number of average individuals, average age,
f a t s s	Conduct public consultation in a free, prior and informed manner, assess responses of communities to the subproject as well as evaluate the support of local people with the subproject implementation. Duty 8: Assessment regarding gende	Directly consult affected households Group discuss PRA Investigate, survey and collect information of the subproject area, affected households	No.2356/QĐ-TTg dated December 04, 2013 of Prime Minister on promulgating ethnic minority strategy action program up to 2020	activities? Have allowance activities been gain as proposed implementation plan? Have public consultation and information disclosure been implemented for ethnic minority as planned?	education level; Gender of householders; The level of access to social services such as health, education; Type of land and legal state of land use; Occupational; Income level and source;

No	Duties for making ESIA	Implementation arrangement	Institution	Monitoring	Assessment
	Analyse local nature, especially pay more attention cultures and customs of vulnerable groups such as ethnic minority, women	Investigate, collect information about	Law on Gender	Domestic violence; The third natality; Roles of women;	State, roles of women;
	Assess traditional and current role of women in social, economic, political, cultural condition in the subproject area.	gender issues; Consult local authorities; Consult social organisations; Consult directly and indirectly	equality, Law on Marriage and Family; Law on Cultural heritage, on Law on	Land owner and use of males and females; Income level and source of males and females; Family expenditures and	Roles of women in economic development aspect The participation of women in social
	Analyse barriers, challenges, difficulties for the participation of women in social activities including capacity of the participation.	affected women.	domestic violence prevention and control.	decision-maker; Education, gender equality in education aspect; Rate of pupils enrolled, drop-out rate, school age.	organisations Gender issues : health, physical
9.	Duty 9: Information access policy in	nplementation			
	Campaign 1: Identify scope: Introduce project, environmental impacts of the project, mitigation measures, environmental management plan, consult opinions about mitigation measures, identify environmental parameters which have not been identified in the subproject area.	Consultation with stakeholders Information disclosure	Law on Land Policy OP 4.17 of WB Law on Environment	Have local authorities and communities been disseminated information about the subproject? Have subproject information, policies, leaflets been disseminated	Have local communities been received subproject information, compensation, allowance policies?
	Campaign 2: Complete ESIA draft: aim to inform and discuss results of ESIA, responsibilities of related units and collect responses as well as give general results of ESIA.		protection	to local people?	How have media methods been?
10.	Duty 10: Make social-environmental	l monitoring program for the subproje	ct		
	Monitor the implementation of	Progress, construction methods	Law on	Monitor parameters of soil,	Has the Environment

No	Duties for making ESIA	Implementation arrangement	Institution	Monitoring	Assessment
	mitigation measures during construction preparation, construction and operation; monitor impacts of the subprojects on society-economy in the subproject.	Identify sources and objects affected by the subproject. Assess, identify impacts (short-term, long-term) Mitigation measures	Biodiversity, Law on Water resource, Law land, Law on Cultural heritage, Law on Gender equality, Law on	Contractor Monitor social indicators	
	Monitor environmental parameters to identify: negatively environmental impacts of the subproject; ability to meet environmental criteria and operation and design criteria implementation of the subproject.	Institution, function and duties of stakeholders.	Marriage and Family Current standards about social-environmental issues.	such as: livelihood, gender equality, public health, education, electricity, water. Traffic and labour safety, social issues, cultural conflicts.	been took care of well?