

**PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF QUANG BINH PROVINCE  
COASTAL CITIES SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT**

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**(Draft Version)**

**DONG HOI CITY SUB-PROJECT**



**DONG HOI, 2016**

**PEOPLE’S COMMITTEE OF QUANG BINH PROVINCE  
COASTAL CITIES SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT**

=====

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
**COASTAL CITIES SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT**  
**– DONG HOI CITY, QUANG BINH PROVINCE SUB-PROJECT**

**INVESTOR REPRESENTATIVES**

**Quang Binh, 2016**

### OVERVIEW

Social impact assessment (SIA) is a tool for planners to learn how people impact and are impacted by development activities. It is conducted to identify key stakeholders and establish a suitable framework for their participation in the selection, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. SIA also aims to ensure that the objectives and motivation for change can be accepted by the majority of people who are expected to benefit from the project and to early identify the existence ability as well as possible risks of a project. Some issues to learn in social assessment include: (1) the impacts of the project on different groups, especially women and vulnerable groups; (2) mitigation measures to minimize the adverse impacts of the project; (3) social risks which may affect the success of the project; (4) necessary organizational arrangements for the participation and allocation of projects; setting up an adequate plans to build required capacity at all corresponding levels

The social assessment uses a variety of different methods and techniques to obtain sufficient and accurate information about residents in the project area, including: analyzing and evaluating documents related to the project; quantitative survey questionnaire by random sampling; qualitative survey with in-depth interview techniques, group discussion and public consultation.

This report is called Society Impact Assessment (SIA) - Dong Hoi City Sub-project, Quang Binh province, under Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project. The report is considered as a standard document in line with requirements and procedures of World Bank (WB). The report provides information and results of SIA of the project for preparing documents on safeguard policies such as Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>OVERVIEW</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 Project Introduction	8
1.2 Project objectives	9
1.3 Project components	10
<b>2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1 Objectives of SIA	18
2.2 Methodology	18
2.3 Process of organizing socio-economic survey	20
<b>3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA</b>	<b>22</b>
3.1 Geographical location	22
3.2 Climate, meteorology conditions	22
3.3 Economic Conditions	24
3.4 Population and workforce	25
3.5 Educatio and Healthcare	27
3.6 Flood situation	28
<b>4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1 Occupations	31
4.2 Information of survey participants	32
4.3 Household size	33
4.4 Education	34
4.5 Household assets	35
4.6 Households income and income group division	36
4.7 Household Medical and Public Health	38
4.8 Vulnerable Households/ People	39
4.9 Transportation	40
4.10 Current drainage situation	41
4.11 Current drainage and wastewater treatment situation	42
4.12 Current situation of solid waste collection	44
4.13 Power supply, telecommunications	45
4.14 Cultural, historical and religious buildings	45

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

4.15	HIV-AIDS in the project area and surroundings	46
4.16	Gender in the main political issues	47
4.17	Participation in family and community's activities	48
5.	<b>DESIRES AND PAYMENT POSSIBILITY</b>	49
5.1	Desired investment sectors	49
5.2	Desires and willingness to give opinions and monitor the process of implementation of subproject	50
5.3	Desires and payment possibility for connecting with the wastewater drainage system	52
5.4	Desires and payment possibility for upgrading school and public toilets	53
5.5	Desires to receive information from the project	53
6.	<b>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT</b>	55
6.1	Enhancing wastewater collection and treatment capacity, contributing to improve flooding and environmental pollution	55
6.2	Improving flood drainage and anti-landslide on the banks of Cai river, ensuring the flood drainage capacity and safety for residents	56
6.3	Enhancing capacity and awareness for local communities	56
6.4	Ensuring technical and financial sustainability after project completion	56
6.5	Reducing social and environmental impacts of the project on affected residents	56
6.6	Developing the social welfare for vulnerable groups and strengthening social capital for the residents in project area, focusing on women and the poor	57
7.	<b>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT</b>	58
7.1	Unemployment and income of farmers suffering from land acquisition	58
7.2	Poverty	58
7.3	Access limit and temporary impacts on economic activities	59
7.4	Impacts on public safety and health	59
7.5	Social evils	60
7.6	HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases	60
7.7	Other social impacts	60
a.	Traffic congestion	60
b.	Dust, air emission and noise	61
8.	<b>MITIGATION MEASURES</b>	65
	(see Consultation and communications plans with community involvement)	69
9.	<b>THE ACTION PLAN</b>	71
9.1	Gender Action Plan (GAP)	71
9.2	Community Health Action Plan (CHAP)	75
9.3	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	78
9.4	The implementation of ESIA	78

---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

9.5	Consultation and communications plans with community involvement	78
9.6	Complaint mechanism and resolution	80
9.7	Information disclosure, social accountability and monitoring	82
a.	Consultation and information disclosure	82
b.	Social Accountability	85
c.	Monitoring with involvement	85
9.8	Budget for expected mitigation action plans	86
10.	ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS	87
10.1	Roles of related parties involved in project management and implementation	87
a.	Roles of management agencies	87
b.	Roles of associations and communities	88
10.2	Coordination among stakeholders	89
10.3	Demand of in-depth capacity training for stakeholders	89
11.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	90
11.1	Conclusions	90
11.2	Recommendations	90
12.	APPENDIXES	92
	APPENDIX 1 SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS	92
	APPENDIX 2 CONSULTATION	97
	APPENDIX 3: INTERVIEW SURVEY	111

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Locations of outfalls .....	11
Table 2. Quantity of drainages and sewers .....	11
Table 3. R3 sewers manholes .....	13
Table 4. Quantity and proposed locations of wastewater pumping stations.....	14
Table 5. List of school and public toilets.....	15
Table 6. Total area of each type of affected land .....	17
Table 7. Secondary data collection for SIA of Sub-project .....	18
Table 8. Households joining the socio-economic survey .....	19
Table 9. Information about households joining group discussion in Sub-project .....	20
Table 10. Key climate parameters.....	23
Table 11. Floods and Typhoons in Quang Binh from 2006-2015.....	23
Table 12. Damages from floods and typhoons in Quang Binh.....	24
Table 13. Population of Dong Hoi City in 2015 .....	25
Table 14. Some cultural norms in Dong Hoi City.....	28
Table 15. Occupations of households joining in-depth interviews and questionnaire survey .....	31
Table 16. Age group of survey participants .....	33
Table 17. Average number of household members and labor/ household in subproject area .....	34
Table 18. Educational background of survey participants .....	35
Table 19. Household assets by living standards .....	36
Table 20. Poverty rate of wards in subproject area.....	37
Table 21. Income sources by household living standards.....	38
Table 22. Health and healthcare .....	38
Table 23. Water-related diseases in Dong Hoi City.....	39
Table 24. Cultural, historical and religious building in the subproject area .....	46
Table 25. Administrative units and labor of Dong Hoi City .....	47
Table 26. Priorities for the purpose of development by income group .....	49
Table 27. Percentage of households willing to contribute ideas by gender.....	50
Table 28. Percentage of households willing to participate in monitoring process by gender.....	51
Table 31. Information desired to received from the project by gender.....	52
Table 30. Information desired to receive from the project by gender .....	53
Table 31. Information receiving methods by gender.....	53
Table 32. Information receiving frequency .....	54
Table 33. Community concerns and mitigation measures proposed for the sub-project.....	63
Table 34. Project activities, issues and stakeholders .....	69
Table 35. Gender action plan.....	72
Table 36. The contents and forms of consultation/information disclosure .....	84
Table 37. Estimated budget for the implementation of expected mitigation action plans .....	86



---

**LIST OF FIGURES**

<i>Figure 1. Outline of invested route.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Figure 2. Diagram of survey and SIA in the project area.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Figure 3. Geographical location of Sub-project .....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Figure 4. Demographic and labor characteristics of subproject area.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Figure 5. Labor structure by industries in sub-project area.....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Figure 6. Flooding in Dong Hoi on September 14th, 2012.....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Figure 7. Flooding in Dong Hoi in October, 2014 .....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Figure 8. Heavy rain caused flooding on many streets in Dong Hoi on September 15th, 2015...</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Figure 9. Flooding in Dong Hoi on June 5th, 2016.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Figure 10. Occupational structure of surveyed household members.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Figure 11. Survey participants by gender .....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Figure 12. Waste collection in Dong Hoi Province .....</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Figure 13. Investment priorities by gender .....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Figure 14. Percentage of households willing to contribute ideas.....</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Figure 15. Percentage of households willing to participate in monitoring process .....</i>	<i>51</i>



### ABBREVIATIONS

Ahs	Affected households
CMC	Construction monitoring consultant
CCSEP	Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project
CHAP	Community Health Action Plan
CMD	Cubic Meter per Day
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DOC	Department of Construction
DOF	Department of Finance
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOT	Department of Transport
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental impact assessment
ECOP	Environmental Code of Practice
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Monitoring System
FS	Feasibility Study
GAP	Gender Action Plan
LIA	Low-income area
MOC	Ministry of construction
MUDP	Management of Urban Development under Urban Development Agency
NUUP	National urban upgrading program
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PPMU	Project Management Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
PPC	People's Committee
URENCO	Urban Environment Company
WB	World Bank
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Introduction

1. Vietnam has made remarkable progress in economic growth and poverty in recent years, and has recently graduated to lower middle income country status. Over the last two decades, the country has recorded among the highest growth rates in the world, which in turn enabled poverty reduction at record pace. GDP growth, however, fell from an average rate of 7.3 percent during 2000-2007 to 5.8 percent during 2008-2012. Growth has subsequently recovered to around 6.0 percent in 2014, an estimated 6.7 percent in 2015, and a forecast 6.0% in 2016. The external sector has held up well despite the global situation, but domestic demand remains weak on account of subdued private sector confidence, overleveraged SOE and (*undercapitalized*) banking sectors, and shrinking fiscal space. The slowing of the growth rate has had limited impact in large cities which continue to attract domestic and foreign investment. An integral part of Vietnam's transition from low-middle income to advanced status has been its transition from a largely rural to urban economy. The country's economic progress has coincided with rapid urbanization, with Vietnam sustaining a 3 percent annual urban population growth rate from 1999 to 2011. The urban population is currently 35 percent of the total population and is expected to reach 40 percent by 2020. This growth has contributed to the significant challenges in service delivery and infrastructure in the cities, in general, and specifically, for sanitation management (*wastewater, drainage and solid waste*).
2. The proposed Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project (CCSEP) will build on the success of the Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project (CCESP) (*P082295/P122940*) which had the PDO: to improve the environmental sanitation in the project cities (*Dong Hoi, Nha Trang and Quy Nhon*) in a sustainable manner and thereby enhancing the quality of life for city residents. The CCESP was implemented from June, 2007 to November 30th, 2014. The design indicators of the CCESP were achieved and the following results were realized in the project areas: (1) flooding decreased significantly and no wastewater was discharged onto beaches and into canals; (2) lakes, canals and rivers were upgraded; (3) public toilets and toilets at schools have been properly operated and maintained; and; (4) capacity of the PMUs and relevant authorities was strengthened. With the gradual increase of wastewater and solid waste tariffs cost recovery and project sustainability were improved.
3. This Project will be implemented over a period of five years and will finance priority investments in the four participating project cities (*Dong Hoi, Nha Trang, Phang Rang-Thap Cham, and Quy Nhon*). The Project will consist of the following four components with a total estimated project cost of US\$273 million. This will be financed through (1) an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan of US\$46 million, (2) an International Development Association credit of US\$190 million, and (3) counterpart

---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

# 1. INTRODUCTION

---

resources of US\$37 million from the government of Vietnam central budget, Binh Dinh Province, Quang Binh Province, Khanh Hoa Province, and Ninh Thuan Province.

4. The Project development objective is to increase access to sanitation services, enhance flood protection in selected areas, and strengthen the operational performance of sanitation utilities in selected cities. The Project includes 4 components:
  - **Component 1: Sanitation Infrastructure Expansion (US\$186.0 million).** This component will contribute to PDO achievement in increasing access to sanitation services and enhance flood protection in selected areas.
  - **Component 2: Urban Connectivity Improvement (US\$46.0 million).** This includes priority roads and bridges along canals, drains and rivers to support urban development - over 7km of strategic roads and four bridges.
  - **Component 3: Compensation and Site Clearance (US\$4.0 million).** This component will provide funding for compensation, site clearance and resettlement site works. The Bank's funding will only be used for the construction of technical infrastructure (*roads, utilities etc*) for the resettlement area in Pham Rang.
5. The CCSEP – Dong Hoi City Sub-project (*hereinafter called Sub-project*) is proposed to be implemented over 10 wards: Dong Phu, Hai Dinh, Dong My, Hai Thanh, Dong Son, Duc Ninh Dong, Bac Nghia, Phu Hai, Bac Ly, Nam Ly, and Duc Ninh Commune. This project is purely a welfare with the highest aim to improve environmental sanitation, improve health, spiritual and material life for residents, which are also main targets in the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) signed between WB and Vietnam Government.
6. ***The CCSEP, Dong Hoi City Sub-project*** is aimed at upgrading the infrastructures, improving environmental sanitation according to criteria of sustainable development based on synchronous building and community involvement. The project investment is essential to meet the residents' desires about a clean living environment, playing a part in enhancing the urban landscape, attracting tourists and investors to Dong Hoi.

## 1.2 Project objectives

7. General objective: “To improve the sanitation and health of city residents through the construction of sewer and drainage lines and wastewater collection, pumping stations, Grade 3 routes (R3), enhancing the collection at household connections, minimizing pollution of underground water, surface water to ensure the environmental pollution reduction; To strengthen the capacity of solid waste collection, construction of school sanitation, public toilets, to improve household sanitation conditions and protect people's health; to complete the technical infrastructure, urban landscaping, habitat, facilitate the development of tourism industry, to ensure that the industry is a key industry and a both domestic and international tourist attraction, promoting the overall development of the city of urban standard type II, expecting to achieve type I in the future.”

---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 8. Specific objectives

- To improve drainages and reduce the number of flooding locations;
- To improve the collection of wastewater and solid waste, upgrade public toilets, improve household sanitation and contribute to environmental and health improvement for residents;
- To upgrade and improve transport and water supply infrastructure for the city;
- To create the “Green - Clean – Nice” urban landscape, to promote the sustainable development of tourism and service sectors;
- To improve the operation and management capacity of Project Management Units (PMU), government agencies, public institutions and other participants;
- To ensure the financial and technical sustainability after the completion of the project
- To reduce environmental and social impacts of the project on residents affected by the project implementation, to improve and enhance living conditions for local people and tourists.

## 1.3 Project components

9. **Component 1- Sanitation Infrastructure:** This component includes: (1) Construction and installation of 9.82 km of general drainage using reinforced concrete; (2) Construction of six reinforced concrete outfalls D1500; (3) Construction and installation of 14.07 km of HDPE D150-D500 plastic sewers; (4) Installation of 41.1 km of R3 drainage system using uPVC D300; (5) Construction of five pumping stations; (6) Dredging and embankment lining of 475 m of Cau Rao River; (7) Construction of Cong Muoi Bridge; (8) Providing Equipment for Duc Ninh WWTP; (9) Providing solid waste collection equipment;; (10) Construction and installation of 11 school toilets and six public toilets.

- **(1) General Drainage System (9.82 km):** Use reinforced concrete with a diameter of between D1500 and D600, box culverts BxH = 3000x1500 will be installed at the Dong Son, Bac Ly, Nam Ly, Phu Hai wards. Culverts are placed under the roadway, drainage basins through the flushing gates, construction of separate wells for collecting wastewater to Duc Ninh treatment station;
- **(2) Construction of six reinforced concrete outfalls D1500**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

*Table 1. Locations of outfalls<sup>1</sup>*

Name	Location	Connection Lines	Receiving lake	Basin area (ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OF 1	X: 1929873.71 (m) Y: 562001.78 (m)	Drainage route no.1	Dong Son Lake	32.7
OF 2	X: 1929738.72 (m) Y: 562160.71 (m)	Drainage route no.3		
OF 3	X: 1933231.08 (m) Y: 563094.53 (m)	Drainage route no.24	Tay Huu Nghi Lake	180.25
OF 5	X: 1932625.32 (m) Y: 562163.75 (m)	Drainage route no.6		
OF 4	X: 1933083.87 (m) Y: 563250.79 (m)	Drainage route no.16	Khe Duyen Lake	64.65
OF 6	X: 1933034.02 (m) Y: 561784.53 (m)	Drainage route no.22		

- **(3) Construction of sewers (14.07Km):** HDPE PN6 design size D150÷D500, is placed beneath the road to the buried depth from (1m÷4.5m) to collect wastewater from households through tertiary drainage system, leading to the pumping station to be transfered and processed at Duc Ninh WWTP.

*Table 2. Quantity of drainages and sewers<sup>2</sup>*

No.	Streets	Pipe Size	Routes	Length (m)	Installation Depth (m)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Ly Thai To	D1000-L=490m D1000-L=305m D600: L=149m D800: L=123m D1000-L=333m D1000-L=498m D1500-L=249m D300-L=505m D200- L=1191m D300-L=522m D400-L=215m D200- L=780m D400- L=456m	Drainages Routes (DR) no. 1, 3, 3A, 4, 5 Sewer Routes (SR) no. 1,2,3,5,6	5,816	1.2 – 4.3
2	Le Hong Phong	D1500-L=275m D600- L=97m D400-L=1898m	DR no. 1, 2 SR no. 1	2,270	1.8 – 2.2
3	Phan Huy Ich	D300=L=520m D300-L=558m D300-L219m	SR no. 4, 16	1,297	1.6 – 2.5

<sup>1</sup>Source: Sub-project FS Report in August, 2016

<sup>2</sup>Source: Sub-project FS Report in August, 2016

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

# 1. INTRODUCTION

No.	Streets	Pipe Size	Routes	Length (m)	Installation Depth (m)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4	Tran Nhat Duat	D300 -L=628m	SR no. 7	628	1.2
5	Nguyen Van Troi	D300- L=400m	SR no. 8	400	1.08 – 3.09
6	Ngo Gia Tu	D800- L=88m D300-L=495m	DR no. 7 SR no. 9	583	1.67 – 3.35
7	Huu Nghi	D800-L=132m D1000-L=562m	DR no. 8, 14	694	1.3 – 1.5
8	To Huu	D800-397m	DR no. 9	397	1.3
9	Nguyen Van Linh	2mX2m-L=188m	DR no. 10	188	2.5
10	Le Truc	D800-L=132m	DR no. 11	132	1.3
11	Nguyen Huu Canh	D800-L=160m	DR no. 12	160	1.3
12	Subzone 4, Dong Phu	D1500-L=268m	DR no. 13	268	2
13	Thong Nhat Street Lane (Duc Ninh Dong)	D600-L=226m	DR no. 15	226	1,5
14	Phan Dinh Phung	D1000-L=403m D1500-L=342m D1000-L=258m D1500-L=333m D1000-L=244m D800-L=134m D1000-L=403m D1500-L=342m	DR no. 16, 17, 18,22, 24	2.459	1.3 - 2
15	Hoang Dieu	D800-L=299m D1000-L=77m D800: L=288m	DR no. 19, 20	664	1.3 - 2
16	Le Loi	D600: L=167m D800: L=99m D600-L=173m D600- L=136m D800-L=217m	DR no. 21, 25	792	1.2 – 1.5
17	Ton That Tung	D600- L= 120m D800- L=125 m D300- L=272m D300-L=208m	DR no.6 SR no. 10,22	725	2.15 – 2.47
18	Trung Truong	D1000- L=147 m D15000- L=157 m	DR no. 6	304	1.5 - 2
19	Bau Tro Fence	D300- L=316m D300- L=733m	SR no. 11, 28	1.049	1.6 – 2.4
20	Truong Phap	D150- L=499m	SR no. 12	499	1.2
21	Hoang Sam	D300-L=191m D400-L=229m D300-L=405m D150- L=432m	SR no. 13,15, 23, 24	1.603	1.2 – 3.46

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

# 1. INTRODUCTION

No.	Streets	Pipe Size	Routes	Length (m)	Installation Depth (m)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		D200- L=346m			
22	Subzone 9, Bac Ly	D1000-L=453m D1500-L=436m D300 -L=475m	DR no. 24 SR no. 14	1.364	1.45 - 3m
23	To NVH Subzone 10	D300- L=195m	SR no. 17	195	2 – 2.3
24	To TB 19	D300-L=440m D300-L=200m	SR no. 19, 21	640	1.5 – 3.74
25	Vu Trong Phung	D300-L=334m	SR no. 20	334	1.8 – 2.4
26	Le Duc Tri	D300-L=1047 D300-L=198m D300- L=420m	SR no. 25, 26, 27	1.665	1.5 – 2.6

- **(4) Installation of 41.1 km of R3 sewers:** tertiary drainage system (R3) with uPVC PN6 D300pipes, has a installation depth from 1÷2m, 12-20m intervals for household connections. The brick manholes are layouted at suitable locations to favorably ensure that people can connect to sewage households systems.

Table 3. R3 sewers manholes<sup>3</sup>

No.	Wards	Length (m)	Manholes for R3 and for connections
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Hai Dinh	1,491	63
2	Dong My	93	4
3	Dong Phu	1,115	36
4	Bac Ly	8,724	854
5	Nam Ly	3,870	431
6	Hai Thanh	2,769	278
7	Duc Ninh Dong	1,181	87
8	Duc Ninh Commune	7,870	722
9	Dong Son	7,928	771
10	Bac Nghia	6,058	370
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>41,099</b>	<b>3,616</b>

- **(5) Construction of five pumping stations:** using reinforced concrete M250, size from 2.5x2.5m-4x4m, 6-8m deep, with a sidewalk, with a concrete or stainless steel lid and stainless inox ladder attached to a pump station to facilitate the management and operation.

<sup>3</sup>Source: FS Report of Sub-project June 2016

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



# 1. INTRODUCTION

Table 4. Quantity and proposed locations of wastewater pumping stations<sup>4</sup>

No.	Pumping Stations (PS)	Locations	Capacity (cmd)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )/ (depth)	
				construction	complete
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	PS15	Truong Phap Str., - Hai Thanh Ward Coordinates: X = 566 427.920 (m) Y = 1 934 322.420 (m)	950	26.24	16.74
				6.5	6
2	PS16	The road connecting Nhat Le II Bridge with bypass Coordinates: X = 566 361.950 (m) Y = 1 929 847.150 (m)	1,078	26.24	16.74
				5	4.5
3	PS17	Le Loi Str.–Duc Ninh Commune Coordinates: X = 566 330.720 (m) Y = 1 929 231.210 (m)	1,360	37.74	26.24
				6	5.55
4	PS18	Ly Thai To Str. – Dong Son Ward Coordinates: X = 562 725.900 (m) Y = 1 929 475.530 (m)	1,080	26.24	16.74
				5	4,5
5	PS19	Hoang Sam Str.–Bac Ly Ward Coordinates: X = 562 838.710 (m) Y = 1 932 844.240 (m)	980	37.74	26.24
				5.7	5.2

- **(6) Dredging and embankment lining of 475m of Cau Rao River** (The remaining from CCSEP due to running out of fund) the river is averagely over 50m wide. The river bed will be dredged to the design level from -1.2 to -1.70.
- **(7) Construction of Cong Muoi Bridge:** including three spans, and one 30.39m-long arch span and two 8m-long beam-slab spans, the total length of the bridge is 48.5m.
- **(8) Providing equipment for Duc Ninh WWTP:** Duc Ninh WWTP was built with a design capacity of 10,000 cmd on 2020 and 19,000 cmd in 2030. There are 16 aerators using wind/ solar energy, they are included in the original design of the WWTP but not purchased under the CCESP due to lack of financial resources. Currently, the plant is operating with a capacity of 6,200 cmd and the quality of treated wastewater complied with QCVN 14-2008. When CCSEP is completed, the treatment capacity is expectedly to reach 14,378 cmd. Therefore, it is very important to invest in equipment to ensure meeting QCVN 14-2008. The project has proposed to equip 16 vertical, solar aerators, with the volume of 2500m<sup>3</sup>/h. The aerators will provide continuously moving flows (9m<sup>3</sup>/s), that in turn increase the concentration of dissolved oxygen, to boost activation of the micro-organisms in water and enhance wastewater treatment efficiency.
- **(9) Providing solid waste collection equipment:** The project will provide 05 compacter trucks, 500 trash cans of all types of 240÷500 liters, and 500 trolleys.

<sup>4</sup>Source: FS Report of Sub-project in June 2016

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

# 1. INTRODUCTION

- **(10) Construction and installation of 11 school toilets and six public toilets:** Building 11 school toilets and 06 public toilets within Dong Hoi City. Expected public toilets: semi-automatic, outside dimensions: 4.2m x 1.8m x 2.4m (*depth x width x height*), inside dimensions of each module: 1.5m x 1.4m x 2.2m (*depth x width x height*), the operating room: 1.0m x 1.8m x 2.4m (*depth x width x height*), monolithic module assembly, easy installation or removal crane.

Table 5. List of school and public toilets<sup>5</sup>

No.	Locations	No. Of pupils served (till 2020)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>I</b>	<b>School toilets</b>	
1	Dong Son No.1 Secondary	560
2	Duc Ninh Primary	617
3	Bac Nghia Secondary	625
4	Duc Ninh Dong Primary	615
5	Duc Ninh Secondary	615
6	Hai Thanh Secondary	522
7	Loc Ninh Secondary	615
8	Quang Phu Secondary	362
9	Bac Ly No.2 Secondary	625
10	Nam Ly No.2 Secondary	600
11	Nam Ly No.1 Secondary	600
<b>II</b>	<b>Public mobile toilets</b>	<b>ypes</b>
1	Khe Chuoi, Quang Phu Beach	Mobile
2	Con Market	Mobile
3	Nhat Le River Embankment (Hai Thanh Bridge)	Mobile
4	Tam Hoa park corner (opposite to Han Mac Tu Str.)	Mobile
5	Vuon Dua, opposite to Quang Binh Lottery Company	Mobile
6	Cong Doan Market Corner	Mobile

10. **Component 2 – Urban Connectivity:** (1) Road construction of 1.44km long from Nhat Le II Bridge to the city bypass, (2) Construction of Le Ky Bridge and (3) Construction of Tay Bridge (*located on the route*) to avoid flooding and sea level rise in Bao Ninh region;

- **(i) Road construction** from Nhat Le II Bridge to the city bypass Phase 1, 1.44 km long, Bn=36m wide, including 10,5m x 2 = 21,0m road surface, 6,0m x 2 = 12,0m the sidewalk; 3.0m road divider. The design velocity is  $V_{tk} = 60\text{Km/h.}$  The first point

<sup>5</sup>Source: FS Report of Sub-project in June 2016

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Km0 + 00, intersects with Nhat Le II Bridge Road at Km665 + Nhat Le 450 1A National Highway. The end point is at the bypass.

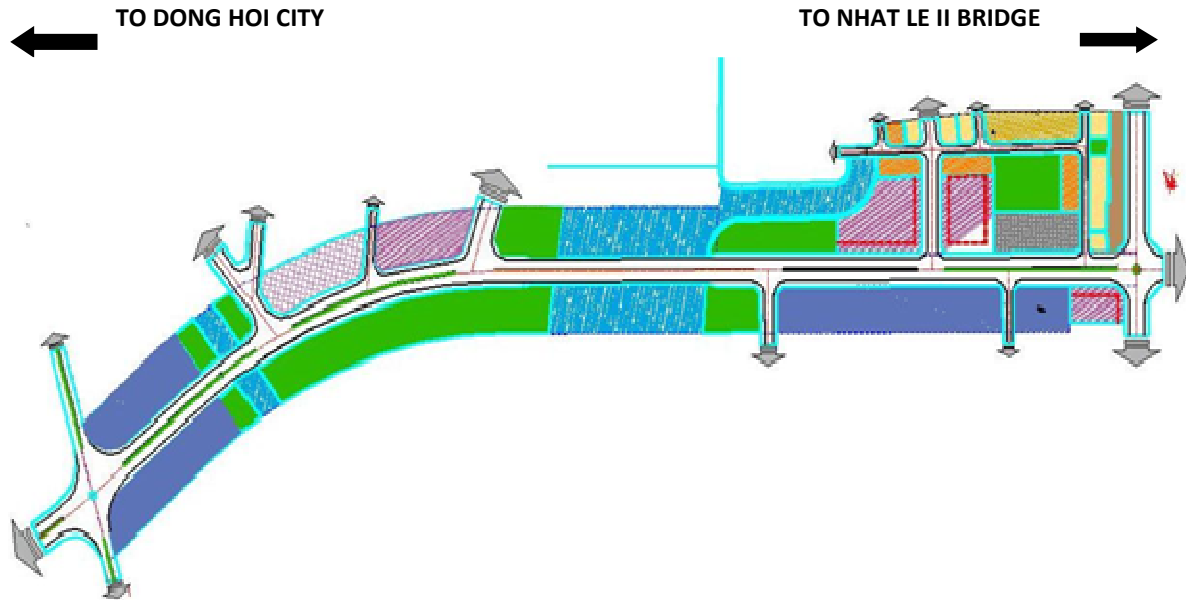


Figure 1. Outline of invested route

- (ii) **Le Ky Bridge:** The bridge is 211.85m long, 30m wide, has six 33m-long prestressed reinforced concrete beams, 12 lam posts using high-pressure mercury lamps.
  - (iii) **Cau Tay Bridge:** consists of one T-shaped beam made of prestressed reinforced concrete with a length of 24m. The bridge is surfaced with a layer of 70mm-thick asphalt concrete, RC handrail built on-site. Handrail post, handrails and cross rails are made of aluminum alloys. Bridge abutments are usually made of on-site reinforced concrete, and the foundation is formed of bored piles  $D = 1.0\text{m}$ .
11. **Component 3 – Resettlement and Site Clearance:** Relocation compensation for Ahs, site clearance within the Sub-project; Demining in the project construction site to meet requirements of the construction:
- Component 1 – Sanitation Infrastructure, No resettlement
  - Component 2 – Urban connectivity, Total area of permanently acquired land is  $141,655.2 \text{ m}^2$ , including agricultural land; aquaculture land; transportation land, irrigation ditches and water surface. More details are shown in the following table.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Table 6. Total area of each type of affected land<sup>6</sup>

No.	Wards/ Communes	Agricultural Land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Aquaculture Land(m <sup>2</sup> )	Common Land (roads, irrigation ditches) (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total area affected (m <sup>2</sup> )
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Duc Ninh Dong	17,933.00	16,729.00	22,876.40	
2	Phu Hai	7,753.40	14,681.20		
3	Duc Ninh	140.00	21,300.00		
4	Bac Ly	24,333.00	6,545.00		
5	Dong Phu	9,364.20			
<b>Total</b>		<b>59,523.60</b>	<b>59,255.20</b>	<b>22,876.40</b>	<b>141,655.20</b>

- After the field work in wards and communes of the project, combined with the preliminary design drawings, the consultant team has identified the affected households by the project. 85 households affected by the project are affected in terms of productive land, in which there are 29 households in Duc Ninh Dong ward, 12 households in Phu Hai Ward, 02 in Duc Ninh, 19 Dong Phu and 23 in Bac Ly.
- The compensation and site clearance shall comply with the resettlement policy framework of the project approved by Prime Minister of Vietnam under Document No.1078/TTg-QHQT on June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016, summarized as below:

12. **Component 4 – Technical assistance and institutional reform:** This component is very important to ensure the success of the project, it consists of 04 main categories (1) Institutional reform; (2) Technical Assistance for PMU; (3) Implementation assistance (*Making PDO/FS/HSMT/Auditing...*) and (4) Other expenses. There are two main funds: (1) Counterpart funds: USD \$3.46 million, mainly for PMU expenses, verification, construction insurance, complete settlement... (2) ODA: USD \$0.3 million, Ministry of Construction và WB are coordinating and promoting to find funds for institutional reform and technical assistance for PMU and stakeholders.

<sup>6</sup>Source: FS Report of Sub-project in June 2016

## 2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### 2.1 Objectives of SIA

13. SA was conducted together with the environmental assessment of the project on the basis of FS. The main purposes include:
- First, to examine potential positive and negative impacts of the sub-project;
  - Second, to identify mitigation measures and propose activities related to community to achieve the development objective of the project..
14. A gender analysis is also done as a part of SA in order to learn to understand (*from the perspective of the project impacts*) to allow gender mainstreaming to promote gender equality as well as to further improve the development efficiency of sub-projects and the whole project. Based on the extent of potential impacts of the project, a Gender Action Plan, Gender Monitoring Plan as well as Public Health Action Plan, Communication and Consultation Strategy, and Stakeholder Participation Plan will be prepared.

#### 2.2 Methodology

15. **Secondary Data Collection:** Information and data related to the project were collected from the PMU and from other sources of local socio-economic analyses such as Dong Hoi City Statistical Yearbook, the socio-economic reports of the the province/ districts/ communes and related Poverty Analysis.

Table 7. Secondary data collection for SIA of Sub-project

No.	Sources	Document types
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	<b>Management Agencies:</b> State Management Agencies ( <i>ministries, departments and authorities at all levels</i> )  PMU (CPO/CPMU);	- Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of WB. - EHS Guidelines of WB
1	<b>Management Agencies:</b> State Management Agencies ( <i>ministries, departments and authorities at all levels</i> )  PMU (CPO/CPMU);	- Related legal documents - Reports of Sub-project phase I; - Sub-project FS; - Profile of technical design work items in the project; - Other documents and projects implemented in the sub-project area; - Dong Hoi City Statistical Yearbook; - Livelihood, socio-economic reports of localities in sub-project; - Statistics from local departments.

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

No.	Sources	Document types
(1)	(2)	(3)
2	Media, newspaper, TV station, etc.	- Articles, information related to socio-economic issues of subproject area; - Academic articles about the environment

16. **Survey and Primary Data Collection:** After screening, a framework and survey were discussed to determine the appropriate sample size, techniques/ methods to collect data.

- Secondary data collection is conducted in each site visit by three main methods: (1) questionnaires, forms, and in-depth questions for specific identified participants (*local staff, some severely Ahs, some vulnerable households*); (2) questionnaires with pre-designed questions suitable with required collected information for households in sub-project area (*see pre-designed questions in Appendix 1*); (3) public consultation or discussion groups to exploit these resources in a comparative way together with direct observation to assess the degree of the impact is to change the perception and awareness of every individual in consultation or discussion.
- The identification of subjects for the interview and survey should be analyzed and must cover the entire sub-project areas, and ensure the sample distribution to the subproject.

17. **Quantitative method:** A socio-economic survey was carried out over 200 households (questionnaires), and 700 households (in-depth interview) in 10 wards and one commune in sub-project area.

Table 8. Households joining the socio-economic survey<sup>7</sup>

No.	Wards/ Communes	No. of households		
		Beneficiaries	Ahs	Total
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Dong Phu	14	19	39
2	Dong My	17	0	17
3	Hai Thanh	15	0	15
4	Dong Son	20	0	20
5	Duc Ninh Dong	13	29	42
6	Bac Nghia	25	0	25
7	Duc Ninh	13	2	15
8	Phu Hai	13	12	25
9	Bac Ly	21	23	44
10	Nam Ly	17	0	17
11	Hai Dinh	20	0	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>188</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>273</b>

<sup>7</sup>Study objects: Household owner (*husband or wife*) –is the financial decision maker in the family, taking into account the balance of male/female responders to ensure gender equality.

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 18. Qualitative method:

- The qualitative method was conducted by in-depth interviews over 73 main information providers including: chairmen of PPCs of province/ city/ communes/ wards; provincial officers of economic department/ construction planning/ land use planning; municipal officers of Infrastructure department; heads/ vice heads of neighborhood groups, households located in the project area (*including Ahs and beneficiaries*).
- Seven group discussions were held with 45 Ahs (*agricultural land loss*) in Phu Hai, Duc Ninh Dong, Duc Ninh, Dong Phu and Bac Ly wards with about 12 participants for a group discussion.

Table 9. Information about households joining group discussion in Sub-project

Communes/ wards	Total Ahs	Total households in socio-economic survey	Total number of people	Total population		Ethnicity			
				Male	Female	Kinh		Others	
						Households	Population	Households	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Duc Ninh Dong	29	29	152	78	74	29	152	0	0
Phu Hai	12	12	67	37	30	12	67	0	0
Duc Ninh	02	02	15	8	7	2	15	0	0
Dong Phu	19	19	101	51	50	19	101	0	0
Bac Ly	23	23	119	61	58	23	119	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

19. **Data processing and analyzing:** The responses from the questionnaire (*form*) are processed by a data analysis software SPSS and updated throughout the process of assessment. Qualitative information is handled in two ways: (1) directly using fieldwork techniques if applicable; (2) using quotes and case studies to make quantitative information clearer.

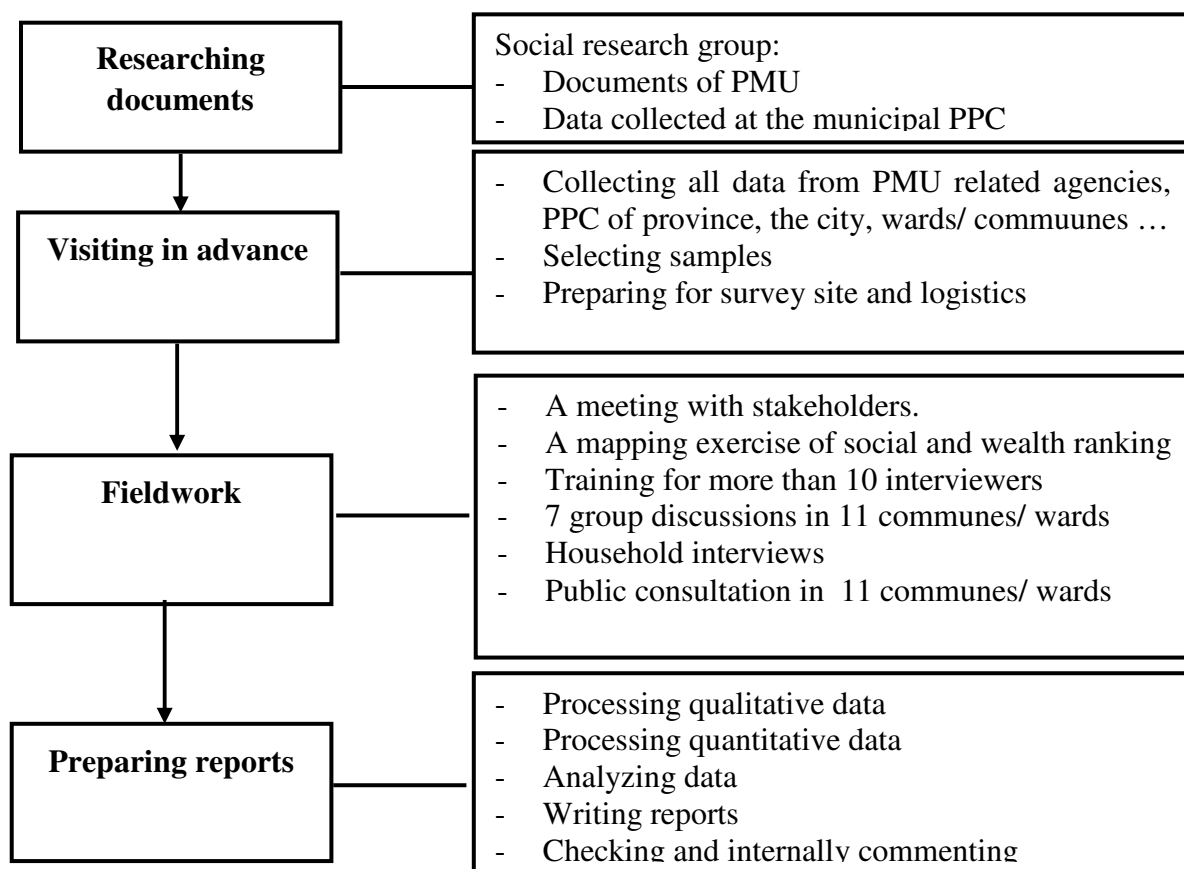
### 2.3 Process of organizing socio-economic survey

20. The process of organizing socio-economic survey to support making the report of SA is shown in the figure below:



## 2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

---



*Figure 2. Diagram of survey and SIA in the project area*

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

#### 3.1 Geographical location

21. Dong Hoi City is located at the coordinates of 17°22' N and 106°29' E, along the National Highway 1A, 490km from Hanoi to the North, 160km from Hue city to the South. Dong Hoi is bordered with:
- Bo Trach District to the North and the West;
  - Quang Ninh District to the South;
  - South China Sea to the East;
22. The project is implemented widely all over the whole city, including 10 urban wards and 06 neighborhood communes with total area of 155.5 km<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 3. Geographical location of Sub-project

#### 3.2 Climate, meteorology conditions

23. Located in the monsoon tropical area of southern Vietnam, Dong Hoi city in general and Bao Ninh commune in particular have a high average annual temperature. Monthly rainfall is highest in October. The average monthly climate parameters are shown in the table 10 below.
24. The average humidity is around 83÷85% highest at 87% in winters and lowest is 50% in summers. Annually, Dong Hoi has two main windy seasons: northwest - southeast winter wind and southeast – northwest summer wind. The southwest wind, also called as “Phon” wind is dry and hot. The average evaporation rate is 85÷90 mm/ month.

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

Table 10. Key climate parameters<sup>8</sup>

Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average/ Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Average temperature °C	25.1	17.8	18.5	21.4	26.3	29.2	30.1	29.7	29.2	26.8	25.6	24.8	25.4
Average rainfall mm	38.3	11.0	17.5	82.2	154.7	82.6	123.2	145.2	547	281.9	156.8	103.7	1744
Humidity %	88	90	89	87	80	72	69	75	84	86	85	85	83
ETP mm (*)	58	43	58	72	123	165	191	154	85	80	76	74	1178

Table 11. Floods and Typhoons in Quang Binh from 2006-2015

YEARS	No. OF TYPHOONS	No. OF FLOODS
(1)	(2)	(3)
2006	2	3
2007	2	5
2008	1	3
2009	2	3
2010	1	2
2011	4	7
2012	1	0
2013	1	1
2014	0	0
2015	0	0
Total	14	24
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

25. Annually, Quang Binh province has been often suffered from typhoons and floods. Most of the typhoons happen from September to October, the time with the highest number of storms, accounting for 72% of total annual typhoons. The typhoons often bring heavy rain; maximum daily rainfall may reach 564mm, and maximum wind speed 38m/s. From 2006 to 2012, 13 typhoons hit the province, averagely 2 typhoons per year, highest at 4 typhoons in 2011.
26. The latest typhoon is “Wutip”– Grade II typhoon landed violently on Dong Hoi on 30/09/2013 with the toll of 5 deaths and over USD\$200 million.
27. Because of being situated on the narrow land strip in the central region, being adjacent to the sea and abnormal weather condition due to Global Warming, Quang Binh has been facing frequent stormy conditions, heavy rainfall and flood condition as well, with a total of 24 floods or averagely 3 floods/year over the period 2006-2015.

<sup>8</sup>Source: Center for Meteorology Data –Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, except ETP

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

28. The flood situation on Nhat Le River is mainly caused by the flood discharge from Kien Giang and Dai Giang river, local rainfall and tide. The annual max flood discharge on Kien Giang river at Kien Giang station, and Dai Giang River at Tam Lu station, Nhat Le River at Dong Hoi station is shown in the table below.

*Table 12. Damages from floods and typhoons in Quang Binh<sup>9</sup>*

Years	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No. of typhoons landing Quang Binh	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	13
No. of floods landing Quang Binh	3	5	3	3	2	7	0	23
No. of death (person)	9	25	12	4	59	7	1	117
No. of injury (person)	8	148	46	16	239	20	0	477
No. of fallen houses (house)	62	735	52	31	419	1	0	1.300
No. of flooded houses (house)	0	139.358	19.917	35.335	169.943	24.589	19	389.161
No. of affected schools (school)		73	190	246	439	47	0	995
No. of affected clinics (clinics)	18	27	82	29	109	20	0	285
Area of damaged paddy fields (ha)	7.039	8.701	502	386	3.819	798	423	21.668
Area of damaged crops(ha)	1.957	3.372	4.226	2.951	6.611	2.661	796	22.574
Area of damaged aquaculture (ha)	480	130	748	19.564	2.372	357	33	23.684
No. of damaged, wrecked boat (boat)	0	94	43	0	139	0	1	277

29. Above figures show the toll caused by floods in Quang Binh province. The greatest toll is to the other districts, not Dong Hoi city. As for Dong Hoi city, because the rivers have steep slope and flows into Nhat Le River, near the mouth of the Nhat Le River, rainy water in the rainy days is drained quickly and does not cause the flood situation in river basins.

### 3.3 Economic Conditions

30. Economic structure: In 2015 agriculture, forestry and fishery accounts for 5.7% of the economy; industry and construction 39.9% and services 54.4%. It is expected that by 2020: agriculture, forestry and fishery will account for 3.3%; industry and construction 42.5% and services 54.2%.
31. Per capita income till 2015 reached VND 67.5 million/ year (*equivalent to USD \$3,000*), till 2020 will reach VND 147 million/ year (USD \$5.800).
32. The economic growth from 2011-2015 averagely increased from 13 to 13,5%/year; from 2016 to 2020 will reach 13.5 - 14%/year.

<sup>9</sup>Synthesizing survey statistics collected in Quang Binh

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

33. As for industry sector, Dong Hoi city's main products are seafood, garments, wood and ceramics products, mining (*clay, peat, ...*), construction materials, fertilizer, chemical. Its industrial production value increases 12.8% on an annual average. The production facilities are increased dramatically with 2196 establishments, helps create 11,525 jobs.
34. The production value of agriculture, forestry and fishery is increased by 4.4% annually. The internal structure shifted positively towards urban agriculture, productivity, quality and efficiency. Income from the arable land area is above 50 million dong/ ha, up from 30% in 2010 to 35.8% in 2015. Some safe vegetable production areas have been developed in Bao Ninh Commune, Duc Ninh Commune. Livestock raising activities are developed towards improving the quality and value. The farm and family farm is focused on investment. The proportion of animal breeding value in agricultural production activities is increased from 49% in 2010 to 52% in 2015. The diseases of cattle and poultry are strictly controlled.
35. The economic situation of the city in the first 6 months is basically stable. Industrial production value reached 50.8%; production value of agriculture, forestry and fisheries 45.1%; total retail sales of goods and services increased by 16.1% YOY; revenue is estimated VND 425 billion, equal 50.1% plan; the poverty rate fell below 1%. Infrastructure, cultural institutions, health, education are flourished; security and defense are maintained; security is stabilized.
36. In 2011, the poverty rate is 2.05%, from the highest 4.35% in Nghia Ninh to the lowest 0% in Hai Dinh and Dong My wards. Data provided by the Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs showed that the city provides that 51.8% or 330 households are headed by the women. In 2012, the poverty rate fell slightly to 1.72%, of which 59.1% or 316 poor households are headed by the women. Poverty rate in the province in 2015 is 0.95%, of which Nghia Ninh commune has the highest poverty rate of 3.03%. Poverty rate in female-headed households is higher than male-headed households. Poverty rate is higher in households headed by women than by men. Poor households face many difficulties in accessing services, education and health.

#### 3.4 Population and workforce

37. The population in 2016 is 116,903 people (32,528 households), with an average density of 750 people/km<sup>2</sup><sup>10</sup>.

*Table 13. Population of Dong Hoi City in 2015*

NO.	WARDS/ COMMUNES	POPULATION			AREA (km <sup>2</sup> )	DENSITY (People/km <sup>2</sup> )
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Hai Thanh	5.553	2.773	2.679	2.780	2.268
2	Dong Phu	10.177	5.078	4.915	5.099	2.664

<sup>10</sup>Source: Quang Binh Statistical Office , Dong Hoi 2015

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

NO.	WARDS/ COMMUNES	POPULATION			AREA (KM <sup>2</sup> )	DENSITY (People/km <sup>2</sup> )
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3	Bac Ly	17.493	8.729	8.574	8.764	1.758
4	Dong My	2.934	1.458	1.418	1.476	5.249
5	Nam Le	14.165	7.068	6.932	7.097	3.535
6	Hai Dinh	3.690	1.841	1.811	1.849	2.692
7	Dong Son	8.645	4.314	4.220	4.331	442
8	Phu Hai	3.775	1.884	1.804	1.891	1.208
9	Bac Nghia	7.530	3.753	3.662	3.777	1.005
10	Duc Ninh Dong	5.256	2.623	2.517	2.633	1.890
11	Quang Phu	3.080	1.523	1.532	1.557	955
12	Loc Ninh	8.476	4.230	4.164	4.246	636
13	Bao Ninh	9.278	4.630	4.560	4.648	525
14	Nghia Ninh	4.806	2.399	2.352	2.407	306
15	Thuan Duc	4.153	2.072	2.044	2.081	92
16	Duc Ninh	7.892	3.938	3.824	3.954	1.420
<b>Total (the whole city)</b>		<b>116.903</b>	<b>58.313</b>	<b>58.590</b>	<b>155.87</b>	<b>750</b>

38. According to statistics<sup>11</sup>: 71.18% of population of Dong Hoi City live in urban area, 28.82% rural area. Working age is counted from 18 to 60, the number of workers in the working age of the city is 66,185 people (31,445 female workers), in which 42,345 people working in the economic sector, 8,045 people in agricultural sector, 16,852 people in the construction industry and 17,445 people in services& travel (approximately 19.0%, 39.8%, 41.2% respectively).

Population Structure in urban and rural area of Sub-project area

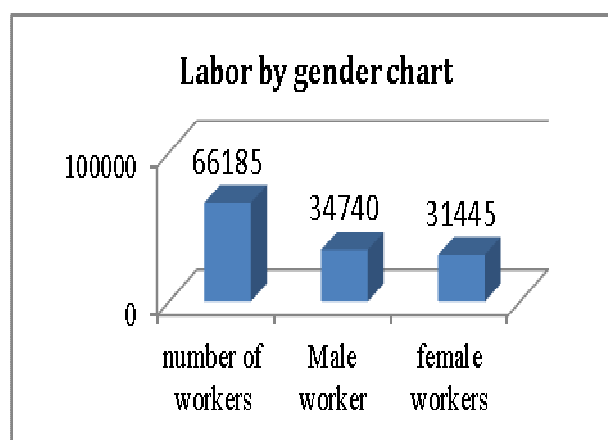
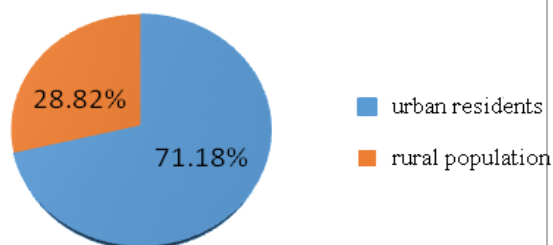


Figure 4. Demographic and labor characteristics of subproject area

<sup>11</sup>Source: Synthesizing survey date in April, 2016

#### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

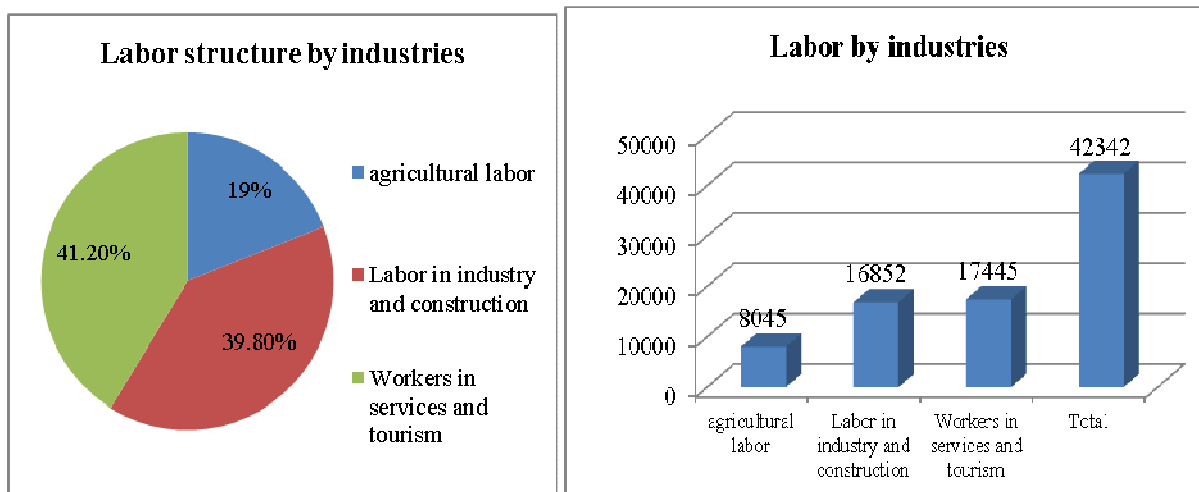


Figure 5. Labor structure by industries in sub-project area

#### 3.5 Educatio and Healthcare

39. The whole city has 71 educational institutions, including 20 kindergartens, 22 primary schools, 18 secondary schools, five high schools, four colleges and one vocational training center and one university. In general, the current educational facilities can meet the basic demands for training not only for Dong Hoi City, but also other districts in the province, other provinces and Laos.
40. Wards/ communes of subproject area all meet the national standards of primary and secondary education. Among 36 schools, the proportion of qualified teachers is 100%, Female teachers account over 82% female teacher in high schools, especially over 80% in primary and secondary schools. In the high school, gender inequality in the division of labor is still going on, women are mainly responsible for caring, housework and men mainly participate in productive activities and community activities, men play a decisive role in family and in the community;
41. The whole city has three hospitals (*one central hospital, one provincial hospital and one district hospital*). The city also has provincial healthcare centers and healthcare centers in communes, wards and a plenty of private licensed clinics. The facilities and specialized equipment at the healthcare centers are regularly given investment for upgrading. The medical staffs meet the requirements in terms of quantity and quality to meet the people's medical examination and treatment demand. The city has 100% communes meeting the national healthcare standards; 100% of the healthcare center have doctors; the proportion of malnourished children under five years old fell from 11% in 2010 down to 8.48%,
42. The whole project are has 34 medical establishments including three hospitals, one regional clinic, 10 private clinics and 20 medical clinics. The total of 1,243 beds ensure better service for health care needs of the residents.

---

#### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

Table 14. Some cultural norms in Dong Hoi City<sup>12</sup>

Criteria	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
- Total no. of wards/ communes	16	16	16	16	16
- No. of cultural recognized families	23.044	23.675	24.823	25.499	26.400
- % of cultural recognized families	90,6	92,7	92,3	93,3	94,2
- Cultural recognized villages, groups	98	111	114	117	102
- % of Cultural recognized villages, groups	63,2	71,6	73,5	75,5	75,6
- Recognizing agencies	132	132	113	150	164
- % compared to registration	97,8	97,8	99	95	94,2
- Cultural Family Club	35	35	35	35	35
- Cultural houses of villages, groups	144	144	147	149	150
- Total of public performance teams	230	235	274	276	276

#### 3.6 Flood situation

43. In general, water from rivers and lakes does not cause the flood situation for Dong Hoi city. However, many low-lying areas in the city have not received investment in the drainage system or the drainage system is degraded. As a result, the local flood situation still occurs in case of rain. Environmental Sanitation Project on Dong Hoi city (*Project I*) together with the construction of the drainage system has improved many local flood situations. However, many areas which do not get investments or have old degraded drainage system still face flood situation in case of rain. The typical example is Ngo Gia Tu street and its surrounding area, intersection of Huu Nghi Street and 19m-wide road to Tay Huu Nghi residential area, near the headquarters of Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Hoang Sam street to the field area, the road along the railway line from the intersection of F325 road and construction site of Tay Huu Nghi residential area and some areas on roads to Khe Duyen Lake. The above area is the typical flood area with prolonged flood periods should be put on investment in this new project.
44. Additionally, Dong Hoi city still have many local flood areas with lower level in some areas which are less populated, have small traffic density routes and far from the central areas...
45. Some areas often get flooded when heavy rains:
- Le Truc – Quang Trung Fork;
  - Huu Nghi Str. near Bac Ly market;
  - Huynh Thuc Khang – Mai Luong Cluster – flyover foot;
  - To Huu, Le Truc, Ly Thai To, Le Loi Streets
  - Downstream region of Cau Rao River, Duc Ninh commune.

<sup>12</sup> Source: Dong Hoi City Statistical Year Book 2015

#### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

- The North of Vietnam – Cuba Hospital, Bac Ly ward.
- The paddy field of Loc Ninh Commune.
- Dong Son Ward



*Figure 6. Flooding in Dong Hoi on September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2012*



*Figure 7. Flooding in Dong Hoi in October, 2014*



*Figure 8. Heavy rain caused flooding on many streets in Dong Hoi on September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

#### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

*Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project – Dong Hoi City Sub-project*

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

---



*Figure 9. Flooding in Dong Hoi on June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016*

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

### 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

#### 4.1 Occupations

46. According to the social survey of the project, the subproject area has quite high employment rate in the business sector, employees, etc. and low unemployment rate illustrate that socio-economic conditions of the sub-project area is developing compared with the overall situation of the whole province of Quang Binh.
47. According to the analysis from the survey results, indepth interviews, main occupations are: trade, services (*accounting for 46.1%*), followed by public officials and employees and retired, agriculture - fisheries, and finally industrial, handicraft and construction.

Table 15. Occupations of households joining in-depth interviews and questionnaire survey<sup>13</sup>

Wards/ Communes	Incapacitation	Business, service	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Officials	Students	Handicraft	Employees	Unemployment	Children under 6 years	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Total of samples (%)</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<i>Dong Phu</i>	2.3	45.1	3.8	6.0	18.0	0.8	5.3	7.5	6.8	4.5
<i>DongMy</i>	4.0	48.0	0.0	4.0	17.3	0.0	2.7	8.0	13.3	2.7
<i>Hai Thanh</i>	3.1	61.5	0.0	3.1	18.5	0.0	3.1	1.5	9.2	0.0
<i>Dong Son</i>	4.7	40.7	1.2	9.3	14.0	0.0	5.8	1.2	11.6	11.6
<i>Duc Ninh Dong</i>	6.8	41.5	0.6	9.1	20.5	0.0	6.3	3.4	6.8	5.1
<i>Bac Nghia</i>	2.8	44.0	3.7	6.4	20.2	2.8	2.8	6.4	4.6	6.4
<i>Duc Ninh</i>	3.3	50.8	0.0	4.9	26.2	0.0	6.6	3.3	3.3	1.6
<i>Phu Hai</i>	3.0	60.0	0.0	4.0	20.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	7.0	1.0
<i>Bac Ly</i>	4.7	40.1	1.2	9.3	22.7	0.6	5.8	1.7	6.4	7.6
<i>Nam Ly</i>	6.9	44.4	0.0	8.3	22.2	0.0	5.6	2.8	5.6	4.2
<i>Hai Dinh</i>	3.4	46.0	3.4	5.7	17.2	1.1	5.7	6.9	5.7	4.6

<sup>13</sup>Source: Socio-economic survey data of Sub-project in 2016



## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

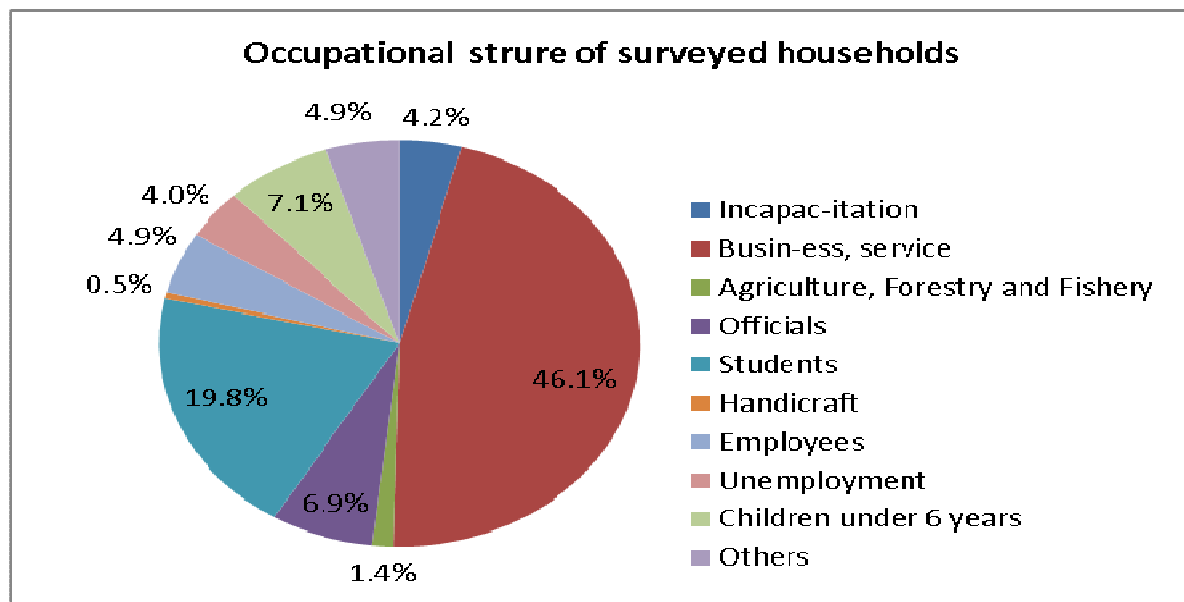


Figure 10. Occupational structure of surveyed household members

### 4.2 Information of survey participants

48. Gender: Among 273 selected people, there are 110 male interviewees (36.63%) và 163 female interviewees (63.37%).

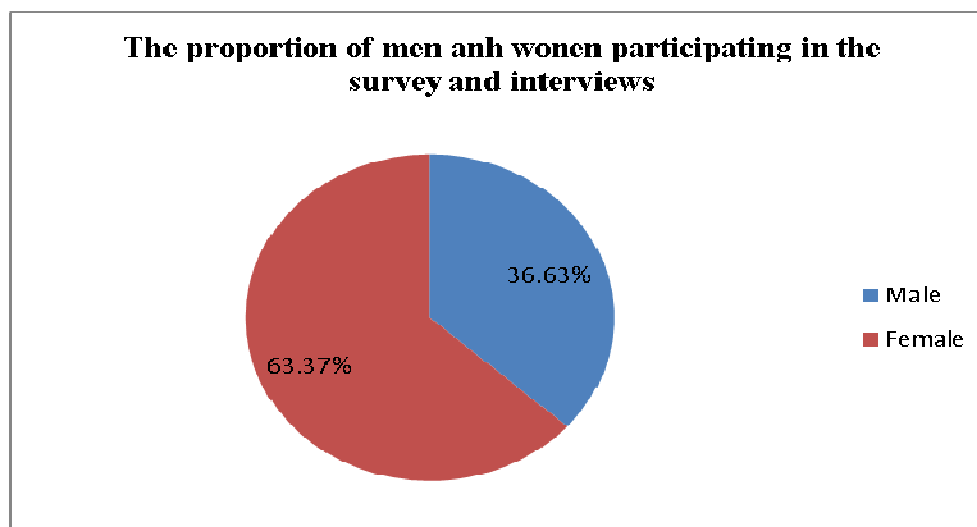


Figure 11. Survey participants by gender

49. The age group of survey participants“ the oldest age group is 31-50 years old (over 56%) and 20-30 year old age group (accounting for nearly 30%).

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

Table 16. Age group of survey participants<sup>14</sup>

No.	Wards/ Communes	20-30		31 - 50		51 - 60		Over 60		Total	Rate (%)
		Frequency	Rate (%)	Frequency	Rate (%)	Frequency	Rate (%)	Frequency	Rate (%)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Dong Phu	11	33.3	12	36.4	8	24.2	2	6.1	33	12.1
2	Hai Dinh	7	35.0	11	55.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	20	7.3
3	Dong My	5	29.4	8	47.1	4	23.5	0	0.0	17	6.2
4	Hai Thanh	4	26.7	9	60.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	15	5.5
5	Dong Son	9	45.0	10	50.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	20	7.3
6	Duc Ninh Dong	15	35.7	23	54.8	4	9.5	0	0.0	42	15.9
7	Bac Nghia	3	12.0	15	60.0	7	28.0	0	0.0	25	9.2
8	Duc Ninh	2	13.3	9	60.0	4	26.8	0	0.0	15	5.5
9	Phu Hai	3	12.0	18	72.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	25	9.2
10	Bac Ly	13	29.6	27	61.4	4	9.1	0	0.0	44	16.1
11	Nam Ly	4	23.5	12	70.6	1	5.9	0	0.0	17	6.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100</b>

50. Relationship with the household heads: The head of the household respondents accounted for 48.5%, wife/ husband of household heads accounted for 41%, child/ parent of householdheads 10.5%.

### 4.3 Household size

51. Averagely each interviewd household has 4.2 people with 2 generations or more. Households headed by male have more members than those headed by female heads (4.3 persons/ household). Among male-headed households, nuclear familt has the highest proportion, households with 3-4 members account for 47.3% and households with over 9 members accoun for 1.6%. For female-headed households,, there are averagely 3.6 members per household. In which some families have 3-4 members, account for 44.9%. Families with 1-2 members and 5-8 members account for 28.7% and 26.5%, there is no family of 9 people.

<sup>14</sup>Source: Statistics of Socio-economic Survey of subproject in 2016

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

Table 17. Average number of household members and labor/ household in subproject area<sup>15</sup>

Wards/ communes	Average household members	Household size structure by members (%)			
		1-2 members	3-4 members	5-8 members	More than 9 members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Dong Phu	4.0	17.3	46.2	36.5	.0,0
Hai Dinh	4.4	7.5	45.0	47.5	0.0
Dong My	4.3	15.8	42.1	40.4	1.7
Hai Thanh	4.3	18.4	40.5	37.9	3.4
Dong Son	4.2	7.6	54.5	37.9	0.0
Duc Ninh Dong	4.4	9.6	48.1	40.4	1.9
Bac Nghia	4.1	14.3	54.0	30.2	1.6
Duc Ninh	4.0	12.9	55	33.1	1.7
Phu Hai	4.0	18	45.2	36	1.5
Bac Ly	4.2	13.6	48.0	37.0	1.4
Nam Ly	4.4	12.7	42.3	43.7	1.4
<b>Head Gender</b>					
+ <i>Male head</i>	4.3	11.4	47.3	39.7	1.6
+ <i>Female head</i>	3.6	28.6	44.9	26.5	0.0

### 4.4 Education

52. Among 273 survey respondents and interviewees, 92.7 % learn from primary to colleges and universities. The remaining 7% include: one illiterate person (0.4%), 13 respondents didn't answer, six respondents didn't remember/ know (*account for respectively 4.8% and 1.8% total samples*). 67/273 people (24.5%) finished primary school; 95/273 (34.8%), secondary school, 76/273 (27.9%) high school, 17/273 college/ university. This rate is not much different among locals. This indicates quite high educational background of participants, so information provided by them is highly reliable.

<sup>15</sup>Source : Survey data in 2016



## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

Table 18. Educational background of survey participants<sup>16</sup>

Wards/ communes	Highest level of educational													
	Illiteracy		Primary		Secondary		High school		College/ university and higher		No answer		Unknown	
	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Dong PHu	0	0	4	25	5	31.2	5	31.2	1	6.3	1	6.3	0	0
Dong My	0	0	4	28.6	5	35.8	3	21.4	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	0
Hai Thanh	0	0	3	15	8	40	6	30	2	10	0	0	1	5
Dong Son	0	0	7	16.7	14	33.3	16	38.1	3	7.1	1	2.4	1	2.4
Duc Ninh Dong	0	0	8	33.3	9	37.5	5	20.8	1	4.2	1	4.2	0	0
Bac Nghia	0	0	5	33.3	4	26.7	3	30	1	6.7	1	6.7	1	6.7
Duc Ninh	0	0	7	28	9	36	6	24	1	4	1	4	1	4
Phu Hai	0	0	11	25	16	36.4	12	27.3	1	2.3	3	6.8	1	2.3
Bac Ly	1	5.6	5	27.8	6	33.3	4	22.2	1	5.6	1	5.6	0	0
Nam Ly	0	0	5	23.8	7	33.3	6	28.6	1	4.8	2	9.5	0	0
Hai Dinh	0	0	8	24.2	12	36.4	10	30.3	2	6.1	1	3	0	0

### 4.5 Household assets

53. Ownership of Property: According to the survey, among interviewed households, 93.5% home ownership and household assets are under the name of both spouses, only 6.5 % home ownership and property under the name of one spouse.
54. Valuable assets include: land, houses, vehicles, audiovisual media, appliances, ..., 100% households have televisions/ radios, 80% of households have motorcycles(*the rate is diferent in each income group*). The rate of 100% of households owned radio/ TV shows that this is a very favorable area for promotional activities and raise awareness through the media, which is also an advantage for the effective implementation of component 4.
55. In group 1 (*the poorest*), motorbike ownership: 1/5, telephones: 2/5, other household appliances : almost no; therefore, this is one of the drawbacks for households in this group to receive information of the project.

<sup>16</sup> Sour: Survey date in 2016

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

Table 19. Household assets by living standards<sup>17</sup>

Assets	Group 1 (the poorest)		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5 (the richest)		Total	Rate (%)
	Number of households own	Rate (%)	Number of households own	Rate (%)	Number of households own	Rate (%)	Number of households own	Rate (%)	Number of households own	Rate (%)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Cars	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	13	65	13	6.5
Motorbikes	1	20	30	85.7	67	100	73	100	20	100	191	95.5
Air-conditioners	0	0	4	11.4	23	34.3	54	74	20	100	101	50.5
Luxury furniture	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	32.9	20	100	44	22
Sound system	0	0	2	5.7	12	17.9	42	57.5	12	60	68	34
Telephone	2	40	35	100	67	100	73	100	20	100	197	98.5
Color TV	3	60	35	100	67	100	73	100	20	100	198	99
Fridges	1	20	24	68.6	45	67.2	73	100	20	100	163	81.5
Washing machines	0	0	13	37.1	38	56.7	67	91.8	20	100	138	69
Heater	0	0	30	85.7	25	37.3	73	100	20	100	148	74
Bicycles	5	100	35	100	50	74.6	62	84.9	13	65	165	82.5

**Notes:** Columns 3, 5, 7, 9, 11: The proportion of each asset owned by each income group (the ratio of the number of owning households in a group/ total of households in that group);  
Column 12: Total number of households owning assets in the total sample;  
Column 13: The ratio is calculated by the total number of households owning assets/ 273 surveyed households.

### 4.6 Households income and income group division

56. Income group division: According to the criteria of the investigators as well as the socio-economic situation of subproject area, we divide the income group of surveyed households as follows:

- The poorest group consists of poor and nearly poor households whose income is under VND 15 million/ year/ person; (*Poor households have income under VND 900,000/ person/ month in wards and VND 700,000/ person/ month in commune; Nearly poor households have income under VND 1-1.3 million/ person/ month in wards and VND 900,000 – 1 million/ person/ month in communes*)
- Group 2 includes households whose income is from VND 15-30 million/ year/ person; (*higher than the nearly poor ones with an income less than or equal the region minimum wage*)

<sup>17</sup>Source : Survey data

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

- Group 3 includes households whose income is from VND 30-50 million/ year/ person; *(whose income is more than the region minimum wage and less than VND 4.2 million/month/ person)*
  - Group 4 includes households whose income is from VND 50-70 million/ year/ person; *(whose income is higher than group 3 and under the taxable income extent)*
  - Group 5 includes households whose income is more than VND 70 million/ year/ person *(whose income reached the taxable extent)*
57. With the above division, grouping criteria as above, the rates of participants respectively are: group 1 - 5 households (3%), group 2 - 35 households (18%), group 3 - 67 households (34%), group 4 - 73 households (37%), group 5 - 20 households (10%). This illustrates that the community in subproject area has quite high income, higher than other areas in Quang Binh province.
58. The poverty rate in subproject area: Income and expenses: The assessment of the poor and nearly poor households in Dong Hoi city is based on the following criteria:
- Poor households have income under VND 900,000/ person/ month in wards and VND 700,000/ person/ month in communes.
  - Nearly poor households have income under VND 1-1.3 million/ person/ month in wards and VND 900,000 – 1 million/ person/ month in communes.

*Table 20. Poverty rate of wards in subproject area<sup>18</sup>*

No.	Wards, Communes	Number of households	The poor (%)	The nearly poor (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Dong Phu	3.011	0,43	0,30
2	Hai Dinh	1.008	0	0
3	Dong My	818	0	0,24
4	Hai Thanh	1.355	1,03	1,18
5	Dong Son	2.567	1,56	1,52
6	Duc Ninh Dong	1.291	1,08	1,63
7	Bac Nghia	2.210	1,72	1,63
8	Duc Ninh	1.902	2,37	1,37
9	Phu Hai	1.018	0,49	1,77
10	Bac Ly	5.520	0,31	0,53
11	Nam Ly	4.334	0,67	0,37

59. Sources of income: The income sources are quite various. This is the urban area so income is mainly from business and services. The low rate of households involved in farming

<sup>18</sup>Source: Communal economic-social survey in May, 2016

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

shows the low rate of agricultural income (*mainly in group 1 or group 2*). Wage income sources are mainly in group 2 and group 3. Income of Group 4 and Group 5 is mainly from business and services. As the survey and interview showed, those households have different sources of income: group 1 from agricultural production (4/5 households), and being employees (3/5 households), none of them from savings, income of 71.57% is from working, 34.29% from salary and wage, and over 14% from business and services, etc. (*detailed below*)

Table 21. Income sources by household living standards<sup>19</sup>

No	Sources of income	Group 1 (the poorest)		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5 (the richest)	
		Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Agriculture	4	80.0	10	28.6	2	2.99	1	1.37	0	0.0
2	Employees	3	60.0	25	71.4	11	16.4	20	27.4	0	0.0
3	Salary	1	20.0	12	34.3	57	85.1	30	41.1	8	40.0
4	Business, service	0	0.0	5	14.3	23	34.3	61	83.6	12	60.0
5	Savings	0	0.0	1	2.9	12	17.9	35	48.0	20	100
6	Others	0	0.0	2	5.7	27	40.3	22	30.1	20	100

**Notes:** Proportion (%) is calculated for each income group: income from the respective industry/ total households in the group

### 4.7 Household Medical and Public Health

60. About 77 surveyed households (*among 200 surveyed and 73 interviewed households*) (28,7%) were sick in the past two months. This is a rather high and worrying index for health status of people in the project area compared to the general better health status and health care conditions now. There are no large differences in sickness status between locals as well as between rich and poor income groups.

Table 22. Health and healthcare<sup>20</sup>

Wards, communes	Rate of sickness in the last 1 month (%)	Rate of Health Insurance (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Total samples</b>	<b>28,7</b>	<b>80,3</b>
Dong Phu	20,4	78,8
Dong My	20,0	75,0
Hai Thanh	29,1	93,0
Dong Son	2,2	69,0

<sup>19</sup>Source: Communal economic-social survey in May, 2016

<sup>20</sup>Source: Communal economic-social survey in May, 2016

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

Wards, communes	Rate of sickness in the last 1 month (%)	Rate of Health Insurance (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Duc Ninh Dong	28,5	78,8
Bac Nghia	15,8	74,2
Duc Ninh	20,7	82,0
Phu Hai	18,3	86,7
Bac Ly	16,2	76,8
Nam Ly	22,4	82,9
Hai Dinh	11,9	78,3

61. The rate of Health Insurance of all types in surveyed households is quite high, 80.3%. In which, the highest is Hai Thanh commune with 93%. According to respondents, there are 5 main reasons having negative impact on the health situation with the level from high to low are polluted water, polluted living area, food insecurity, disease appear more due to living habits.
62. The survey data has shown some main reasons affecting residents' health including polluted water, food insecurity and polluted living area (*accounting for 44.3%*). This is also the common situation of other provinces and cities.

Table 23. Water-related diseases in Dong Hoi City<sup>21</sup>

DISEASES	2011	2012	2012/2011(%)	AVERAGE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dysentery	261	189	72.41	228
Diarrhea	394	672	92.55	497
Petechial fever	14	10	71.4	66
Total cases	1063	1178	110.8	1734
Rate	0.942%	1.041%	-	1.538%

### 4.8 Vulnerable Households/ People

63. According to the definition of vulnerable groups/ households in the RPF of the project and the subject of social protection are defined in Decree No. 67/2007/ND-CP dated 13/4/2007 and Decree No. 13/2010/ND-CP dated 27/02/2010 of the Government on policies to support the social protection beneficiaries, vulnerable groups/ households due to the project including:
- Women-headed (*not married, widowed or incapable of working*) with dependents;
  - Disabled people (*working incapacity*), the elderly and helpless;
  - The poor according to the criteria of MOLISA,
  - The landless;

<sup>21</sup>Source: Center for Preventive Medicine Dong Hoi City, September 2013

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

---

- People aged 85 and older without any pension or social security benefits;
  - The mental illness of all types of schizophrenia, psychosis has been treated by psychiatric medical agencies several times, but no sign of recovery;
  - Families and individuals adopting orphans, abandoned children;
  - The household has 02 or more severely disabled people, incapable of self-serving;
  - Members of ethnic minorities.
64. These special groups are likely to be affected disproportionately or are at risk of further impoverishment due to the relocation. Therefore, during the preparation of the compensation plan, support information, and the Compensation Committee and PMU will coordinate with PPCs of wards/ communes to investigate, update the list of vulnerable groups/ households to support them timely and appropriately.
65. According to the socio-economic survey on Ahs, there are 16 vulnerable households with 15 poor ones and two households under preferential treatment policy. Besides the compensation for land, property and trees lost, these households will also receive support following the provisions of the state and province.

### 4.9 Transportation

66. According to the staff of surveyed wards: all the wards have had basic transport infrastructure. Most of the roads are asphalt or concrete. The vehicles travel easily. Specifically:
67. Highway:
- The National Highway 1A with 11.96km (*from Km 000 to Km 655 to Km 666 + 960*) running through the city center is considered as an inter-province transportation route as well as the main urban road of the city which is covered by high quality asphalt surface
  - Ho Chi Minh Highway passing through the west of the city is 8.2 km long (*from Km 599 to Km 593 to Km 607 + 200*) and covered by high quality asphalt surface;
  - The inter-province bus station is located on Tran Hung Dao Street with the average traffic flow of 3,400 cars/year.
68. Railway:
- The north-south national railway system running through the city is 11,29 km long and 1000 mm wide;
  - Dong Hoi Railway Station is located in Nam Ly Ward at Km+ 900 with 7 platforms which are 650m- 700m long, 2 hectares land serving 162,000 visitors/ year.

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

---

- 69. Waterway: Nhat Le Port now has 50m jetty, used for goods transportation up to 200 tons. The total volume of goods to ports reaches 18,961 tons/ year, mainly agricultural and forestry products and waste.
- 70. Air traffic: Dong Hoi Airport is located to the north of the city at Loc Ninh commune. It has now been upgraded to serve airplanes A320/A21 or similar ones. The airport has 2400m long runway, 45m wide for small-body aircraft, range 500 ÷ 700 km up and down.
- 71. Internal transport: The whole urban area has about 131,375m streets and 74,000m alleys. From National Highway 1A, the city bypass and Ho Chi Minh Highway, there are road system connecting the city's residential areas and functional areas forming continuous transportation network with 74 routes with a total length of 81,535 km. In particular, there are 45. 27km asphalt road (*accounting for 56%*), 36,265 km gravel roads, (*accounting for 44%*).

### 4.10 Current drainage situation

- 72. According to the survey results in April 2016: 100% of surveyed households are using clean water. The main water source is from water supply plants (96%). Water wells remaining 4%. No households use water ponds, or other water sources.
- 73. Clean water supply for the living activities are now from the water supply system of Phu Vinh Water Plant and Hai Thanh Water Plant. Although they are two separate plants, but the same supply network.
- 74. Phu Vinh water plant supplies water to Dong Hoi City: 23 million m<sup>3</sup> capacity. Now this plant has two tanks and 01 water filtering tanks with design capacity of 19,000m<sup>3</sup>/day, but only 65% of capacity is used. The pressure of supply pump is from 3.0-3.4Gg/cm<sup>2</sup>.
- 75. Hai Thanh Water Plant supplies water to Dong Hoi City. Water supply for the plant is Bau Tro Lake. However, this fresh water lake next to the sea is so vulnerable to salinity that the water supply in dry season is limited. Therefore the plant only operates only 5hour/day, the actual capacity is 3,000 cmd while the design capacity is 9,000 cmd, The pressure of supply pump is from 1.6-2.2 Gg/cm<sup>2</sup>.
- 76. Quan Hau water plant: The water supply is taken from Dong Hoi via the pipe system along Old National Highway 1A. Its design capacity 1,000 cmd, pump pressure ranges from 1.0-1.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. In addition, to increase the water pressure at the foot of the long bridge the plant uses a pressure booster station with the pressure from 3,8-4,2Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.
- 77. Trooc Trau Lake Project with a using capacity of 7.97 million m<sup>3</sup> is expected to supply clean water to 21,500 people and 500 hectares of rice paddy with two crops in Quang Ninh Province.
- 78. Thac Chuoi Dam project with a using capacity of 32,363 million m<sup>3</sup>, the design capacity is expected to be 10,065 m<sup>3</sup> /day, provide water for 65,416 people in 2020 in the town and

---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

---

communes of Bo Trach district and the industrial zone in the northern west of Dong Hoi city.

### 4.11 Current drainage and wastewater treatment situation

79. Drainage system: The rainwater drainage system was basically completed in Dong My, Hai Dinh, Dong Phu and partly in Bac Ly and Nam Ly wards:

- **Cau Rao River:** The river is about 4.5 km long, flows across the city from the north to the south before flowing into Le Ky River. It is the main drainage system for Bac Ly Ward, Nam Ly Ward, Dong Phu Ward, Duc Ninh Dong Ward, the western part of Hai Dinh Ward. However, at the downstream, a long section is occupied into the pond, aquaculture area of surrounding households, which narrowed the river dramatically and changed the whole flow. Cong Muoi culvert crossing Le Loi Street does not meet standard so it slow down the flow.
- **Phong Thuy Ditch:** The ditch is about 2 km long, flows from the west to the east, connects the low level and flood fields in Loc Ninh to Dong Phu Ward and Hai Thanh, Ward to estuary Nhat Le river. This is an artificial ditch with the primary purpose of flood drainage for northern region of Dong Hoi as well as water storage for agricultural irrigation in the dry season.
- **Le Ky River:** With total length of about 6 km, this river flows from the west to the east, serving for the drainage purpose of Dong Son commune and western part of Dong Hoi City. This is the main water drainage for the entire Dong Hoi city.
- **Nhat Le River:** Dong My ward, Hai Dinh ward, Phu Hai ward, Hai Thanh ward drain water directly to Nhat Le river. In addition, Nhat Le river takes over all of the rainfall flowed into the river basins of Cau Rao river, Le Ky river, Phong Thuy Ditch.
- **Ho Khe Duyen Ditch:** This is the drainage system for a part of Bac Ly Ward, Nam Ly Ward, Duc Ninh Dong Ward, Bac Nghia Ward, Duc Ninh Ward. It is stemmed from F325 Road (Bac Ly Ward) running along the National Highway 1A bypass with direction Northwest – East south with a length of 6.3 km South before flowing into Nhat Le river in Duc Ninh Dong.
- **My Cuong River:** This is the drainage system for Dong Son ward, Thuan Duc ward, Bac Nghia Ward, Nghia Ninh Commune, Duc Ninh Ward. It is stemmed from Phu Vinh Dam of Thuan Duc Commune running along the northwest - southeast direction and flowing into Nhat Le river.

80. Some areas often face the flood situation in case of heavy rains:

- Intersection of Le Truc Street - Quang Trung Street;
- Huu Nghi Street, near Bac Ly market;
- Nguyen Huu Canh Street, section from Le Loi Street from Quang Trung Street;

---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

---

- Huynh Thuc Khan Street - Mai Long Street – Foot of overpass bridges;
- Tran Hung Dao Street, From Cau Rao to intersection of Dong Hoi station;
- To Huu Street;
- Downstream area of Cau Rao River of Duc Ninh Commune;
- Northern Part of Vietnam - Cuba Hospital in Bac Ly Ward;
- Fields of Loc Ninh Commune;
- Dong Son Ward, Phu Hai Ward.

81. The current situation of sewer systems as follows:

- Zone I: Dong My Ward, Hai Dinh ward, Dong Phu ward. This is inner urban area. In Dong My Ward, Hai Dinh Ward, the wastewater is collected into the general sewer system, split in separated tanks to the wastewater treatment station. Dong Phu ward has built its own sewers. The whole wastewater in this area is flown on TB11 and taken to the WWTP.
- Zone II: The Western railway part of Nam Ly ward and Bac Ly Ward. The wastewater is collected by separate sewer system and is collected into two pump stations TB3, TB4 and pumped into the general sewer system and to the WWTP. However the wastewater culvert only covers 20% demand, which should be invested more to fulfill the demands.
- Zone III: The Eastern railway part of Nam Ly ward, Bac Ly Ward. The wastewater is collected by separate sewer system and is collected into two pump stations TB1, TB2 TB4 and pumped into the general sewer system and to the WWTP. This area only has primary sewers and a part of tertiary culvert lines. It is necessary to make investment in R3 Sewer system.
- Zone IV: Duc Ninh Dong Ward. This is a residential area along Huynh Thuc Khang street. The wastewater is collected by separate drainage system and is collected into pump station TB5 and pumped into the general drainage system and to the wastewater treatment plant systems.
- Zone V: Hai Thanh Ward is located in the north of Dong Hoi city. The wastewater is collected by separate sewer system and is collected into pump station TB10 into TB07, TB08, TB11 and into TB05, TB13, then into the WWTP. The system has covered only 55% of the area.

82. Previously, the tertiary sewer system of Dong Hoi City has not been properly invested. The invested system which has been damaged more than 70% causes environmental pollution. Currently, the city has more than 45.9 kilometers of tertiary sewers. The current status of tertiary sewer system connected to the household hygiene is as follows:

---

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

---

- Dong My Ward, Hai Dinh Ward: the construction of tertiary sewer system is completed with 5,374m long of renovated and newly built tertiary sewer system, covering 95% of the area.
  - Hai Thanh Ward: This area has its own sewer system. Secondary sewers are under construction on Truong Phap street, Le Thanh Dong street and Dong Hai street. The constructed tertiary sewer is 5,100m long, covering 55% of the area.
  - Dong Phu Ward: Primary and Secondary sewers have been fully constructed, The tertiary is nearly 8,000m long, covering 70% of the area.
  - Bac Ly, Nam Ly and Duc Ninh Dong Wards: The system is under construction, but its coverage reached only 20% of the area.
83. In the areas with tertiary sewers, the households connect sewage pipes into the system. This shows that their connecting demand is very high, with the proportion of 96.8% of demanding households and 100% in some area.
84. In fact, many areas of Dong Hoi city do not have wastewater collection system, therefore the domestic wastewater is discharged directly into the environment through the overflow to the surroundings, polluting the environment in residential areas and groundwater resources.
85. Duc Ninh Wastewater treatment station was designed by LBCD-TROW International Consultancy Unit (Canada), with design capacity of 10,000 cmd by 2020. The station has been completed and put into operation, but the current capacity only reaches 6,200 cmd because the sewer system hasn't been completed yet. Connection from households to the sewers to ensure capacity is one of the priority tasks of the city in the next stage and should be invested for the project's effectiveness.
86. The treated waste water of Duc Ninh Wastewater treatment station will be disposed to Le Ky River, located in Duc Thuy Village, Duc Ninh Commune, Dong Hoi City, Quang Binh Province, which is 3.5 km far from the intersection point of Le Ky River and Nhat Le river downstream. Its coordinates under VN2000, projection 30, meridian axis of 1060 are as follows:

$$X(m) = 1.927.506$$

$$Y(m) = 565.893$$

### 4.12 Current situation of solid waste collection

87. Currently, the waste management and collection in Dong Hoi city is in charged by Quang Binh Urban Development and Environment Limited Company URENCO. The solid waste water is classified at site and sent to Ly Trach Landfill (*With capacity of 110 tons/day for 30 years*).
88. URENCO strictly follows the SOP/OM when operating the landfills. The staff includes managers, technicians and workers, machines and operating funds. URENCO will

---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

---

implement necessary measures to ensure safety and security at the landfills. Project 1 has invested in building hazardous waste landfill area.



*Figure 12. Waste collection in Dong Hoi Province*

### 4.13 Power supply, telecommunications

89. Power supply for Dong Hoi city is mainly from the national power grid through power lines and 110KV intermediate transformer stations. 100% of households in the city use the power directly national grid. The city proceed to made the cable bundle and tens of kilometers underground power lines in residential areas, urban areas, major streets,. Postal and telecommunications is developed dramatically and diversified to improve service, ADSL services, digital television and internet service is increased much more than in 2015 to meet the demand for smooth communication for people.
90. 100% of the surveyed households have access to electricity which is provided from the national grid

### 4.14 Cultural, historical and religious buildings

91. The important historical sites in Dong Hoi City is Quang Binh gate, Dong Hoi citadel, Luy Thay, war remains of Tam Toa church. The areas for project implementation and transportation do not go through the historical sites. The shortest distance from the construction site to historical sites is 70 meters. This also is the distance from the culvert system at Ham Nghi Street (*Hai Dinh ward*) to Dong Hoi citadel.
92. Religious buildings which is the nearest to the construction site is Dai Giac Pagoda, only 50 m from dredging area on Cau Rao River to the southwest. In addition, Thong Nhat road, one of the proposed transportation will pass through the front gate of Tam Toa Church. They are 2 two buildings which plays an important role in the spiritual life and beliefs of the people in Dong Hoi City in particular and in the other regions in Quang Binh province in general.




---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

93. In addition, the section from Nhat Le II Bridge to the construction site across Le Ky Rive will pass by Martyrs Cemetery of Phu Hai Ward, from 20 m to the South.

*Table 24. Cultural, historical and religious building in the subproject area*

No.	Images	Distance to the construction site (m)	Description
1		200 m	Dai Giac Pagoda faces the dredging area on Cau Rao river. This is the place where people come for praying, sightseeing on holidays, Tet and full moon days
2		200 m	The cemetery has main gate in the east. To the southern fence of the cemetery is the people's route which mainly serves the aquaculture and rice cultivation.
3		500 m	The main entrance of Tam Toa Church is located in the southwest, which is 36m wide on the side of Thong Nhat street. This is the place where ceremonies are often taken place at weekends and on other religious holidays.

### 4.15 HIV-AIDS in the project area and surroundings

94. Number of people living with HIV/AIDS in urban areas such as Dong Hoi City, Quang Trach District, Bo Trach District, Ba Don Town is higher than that in other districts.

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

95. Men diagnosed with HIV/AIDS (62%) accounted for a higher proportion than that of women (38%). HIV infection is concentrated mainly at the age of 25-39 (66%) and accounts for a high proportion over the years.
96. HIV transmission via sexual contact accounts for 78%, via blood contact 18%. Risk of blood contact infection (18%) did not correlate with the rate of HIV case caused by drug using (7%). This fact shows that the people living with HIV/AIDS declare untruthful information about drug using/injection. Blood contact infection rate (18%) is mainly due to sharing needles when injecting drug. According to the survey conducted in 2010 in Quang Binh, 16% of drug injection cases have shared needles when injecting drugs, 36.6% of drug injection cases do not use condom use or use condom infrequently when having sexual contact with female sex workers. According to IBBS survey in 2011, the rate of female sex workers using condom in sexual contact is 84.9%. Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and access opportunity to intervention programs is low. Therefore, the risk of HIV transmission among drug injecting users, female sex workers will increase the rate if there is no interference.

### 4.16 Gender in the main political issues

97. Gender in the main political issues is evaluated based on the list of civil servants, full-time and part-time officers in the communes/ wards in the project area. Generally, the percentage of women working as civil servants, full-time and part-time officers is quite high. Most of them graduated from the colleges and universities. However based on the task assignment table, women are not in charge of making decisions, both in economic and political issue in the area. Namely the position as Chairman and Vice Chairman the People's Committee are taken by men.
98. The local government officials (*both women and men*) who participate in political and social organizations say that the women's involvement in politics has been improved, in some administrative units, almost employees are female. However, according to the above analysis, the improvement in recent years has been only in terms of numbers. Actually women still hold lower positions than men in the key positions. This has bad influence in the women's participation in the decision-making process as well as the opportunity to get benefit. This problem must be included in the propaganda programme in order to improve the women's status in political participation.

Table 25. Administrative units and labor of Dong Hoi City

Administrative Units	Total (units)	Labor (people)	
		Total	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>9,441</b>	<b>5,334</b>
1. Legislative agencies	2	39	12
2. Regulatory Authority	79	2,008	750
3. The Judiciary	4	142	69

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 4. RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN PROJECT AREA

Administrative Units	Total (units)	Labor (people)	
		Total	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4. Authority of Communist Party	25	282	107
5. Agencies of political-social organizations	42	307	127
6. Agencies of social organizations	13	114	66
7. Agencies of Social - professional organizations	11	45	21
8. Business units	202	6,504	4,182
8.1- Medical units	26	1,221	849
Public	26	1,221	849
Non-public	0	0	0
8.2- Education and Training	74	2,946	2,294
Public	67	2,792	2,158
Non-public	6	154	136
8.3- Others	103	2,337	1,039
Public	103	2,337	1,039
Non-public	0	0	0
9. Businesses under Administrative units	0	0	0

### 4.17 Participation in family and community's activities

99. Survey results in terms of the labor division in families shows that women still play a major role as “*money key-keeper and a housewife*”. 72.3% of the participated women are housewife, 61.7% of the participated women work as housecleaner. The actual labor division is not different from the survey results. Basing on the analysis on the labor division in Vietnam today: Women have participated actively in the production, reproduction and caring while men have mainly engaged in manufacturing activities.
100. Some family issues are determined by both men and women. Rate of both husband and wife making decision together is very high. For example, 97.5% decision on buying expensive assets (*buildings, land, vehicles and so on*), 97.5% in bank loans, business investment; 97.5% in the children's education and employment.
101. The gender equality in the property ownership is the same, 93.5% of the respondents says that the property assets belongs to both wife/husband, 3.5% of respondents says the property ownership in the family is under the name of men and only 5% the name of women.
102. There is not any differences in the participation of both genders in community activities, in local organizations, 78.5% men and women participate in community meetings and 69.5% in local organizations. Men usually join the two activities more than women but this ratio has no significant difference
103. Generally, in the project area, there is the gender equality in making decision of the major domestic problems and participating in the local community activities. The position and role of women have been enhanced and respected day by day.

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



## 5. DESIRES AND PAYMENT POSSIBILITY

### 5. DESIRES AND PAYMENT POSSIBILITY

#### 5.1 Desired investment sectors

104. Results of the survey and interviews with households in the subproject area showed that most respondents desired to get investment in drainage infrastructure, transport, health and education. The table below shows the results of the survey on the priority areas for the purpose of local infrastructure development by desires of households.

Table 26. Priorities for the purpose of development by income group<sup>22</sup>

Priorities	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5		Total	Rate %
	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Upgrading roads	5	100	35	63.6	67	65.5	73	81.1	20	57.1	200	73
Upgrading electricity networks	0	0	28	80	57	85.1	73	100	20	100	178	65
Building and upgrading water supply system	3	60	34	97.1	67	100	73	100	20	100	197	72
Rainwater and wastewater system	4	80	35	100	67	100	73	100	20	100	199	73
Public Toilets	3	60	25	71.4	67	100	73	100	20	100	188	69
School toilets	5	100	35	100	63	94.0	73	100	20	100	196	72
Waste collection	3	60	35	100	67	100	73	100	20	100	198	73
Cultural House	4	80	26	74.3	67	100	73	100	20	100	190	70
Hospitals/ clinics	5	100	30	85.7	67	100	73	100	20	100	195	71
Schools	5	100	35	100	67	100	73	100	20	100	200	73
Markets	2	40	22	62.9	32	47.8	73	100	20	100	149	55

105. Accordingly, the three top priorities in the opinions of people by groups are little different, however, taken together are: Priority 1 - Road system, Rainwater drainage systems, Waste collection system and schools (73%); Priority 2 - Water supply system, sanitation facilities, medical facilities (over 70%); Priority 3 - other needs. Survey results reflect fairly accurately the actual situation in the city because priorities focus on three key issues which are local inundation after heavy rains, water shortages in dry season and some roads which are only gravel roads or rocky soil, which are virtually ground only, not upgraded yet.

<sup>22</sup>Source: Synthesizing survey data

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 5. DESIRES AND PAYMENT POSSIBILITY

106. In terms of gender, there is a difference between men and many women's desires. 100% men and 53-62% of women desire to invest in developing traffic and drainage system. This difference is lower for investment in waste collection and school constructions, which is shown in the following table and figure:

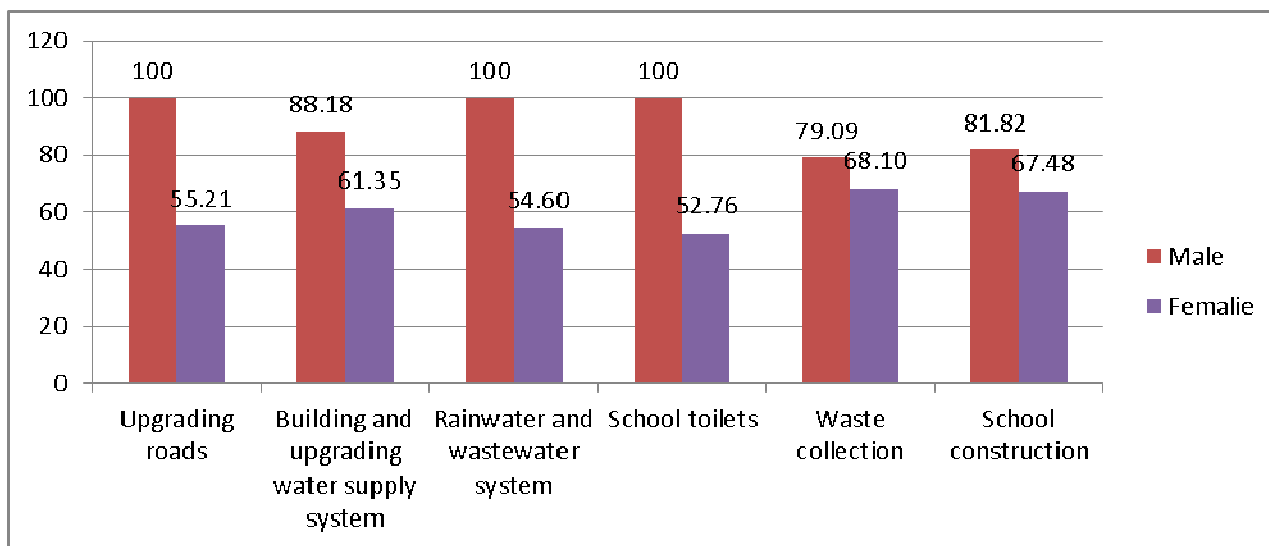


Figure 13. Investment priorities by gender

### 5.2 Desires and willingness to give opinions and monitor the process of implementation of subproject

107. Through the meetings with local authorities within the project, the local government also expressed the desire for investment in rainwater and wastewater drainage system, improvement of canals/ ditches, etc. upgrading the transport system, the public sanitation works, etc. Because of the reality in Dong Hoi, the local flooding problems after heavy rains and sanitation situation are urgent problems in development planning of the city.
108. The survey results of households showed that 90.5% of surveyed households said they are willing to participate in and contribute opinions in meetings, group discussion to build the project. The percentage of participants contributing to the project is quite high and there is a difference between men and women. The percentage of men (95.4%) is higher than women (87.2%).

Table 27. Percentage of households willing to contribute ideas by gender

Participation	Male		Female		Total	
	Frequency	Rate %	Frequency	Rate %	Frequency	Rate %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Yes	105	95.4	142	87.2	247	90.5
No	5	4.6	21	24.8	26	9.5
Total	110	100	163	100	273	100

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 5. DESIRES AND PAYMENT POSSIBILITY

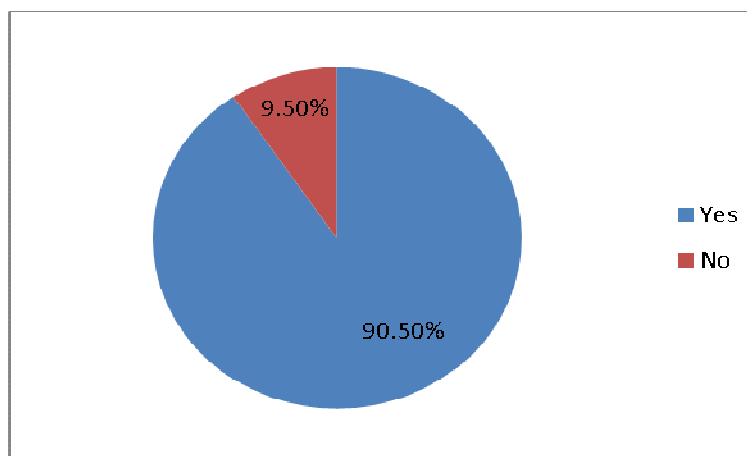


Figure 14. Percentage of households willing to contribute ideas<sup>23</sup>

109. Participation in the monitoring process: up to 61,17% of households are willing to participate and 19,78% of households would consider. 19,05% of households would not participate in monitoring with the main reason of having no time. In terms of gender::

- 58.5% men are willing to participate, so are 63.2% women;
- 25.1% men will consider, higher than that of women (15.9%).

Table 28. Percentage of households willing to participate in monitoring process by gender<sup>24</sup>

Participating in monitoring	Male		Female		Total	
	Frequency	Rate %	Frequency	Rate %	Frequency	Rate %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Always willing	64	58.5	103	63.2	167	61.17
Will consider	28	25.1	26	15.9	54	19.78
No	18	16.4	34	20.9	52	19.05
Total	110	100	163	100	273	100

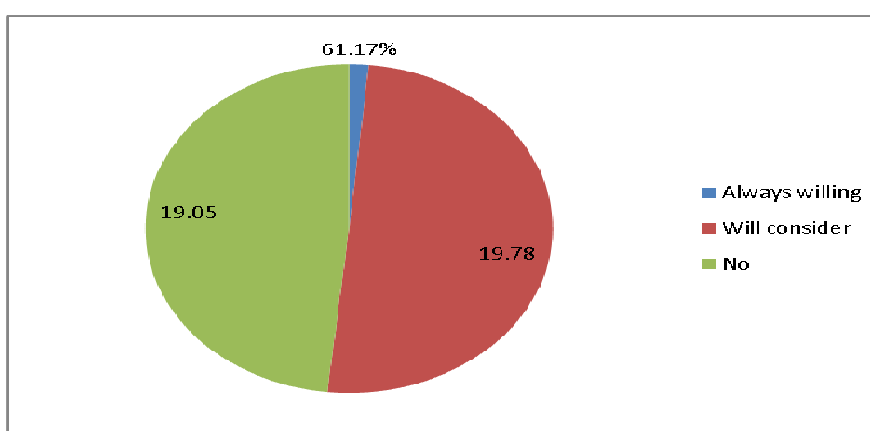


Figure 15. Percentage of households willing to participate in monitoring process

<sup>23</sup>Source: Socio-economic Survey

<sup>24</sup>Source: Socio-economic Survey

## 5. DESIRES AND PAYMENT POSSIBILITY

110. It can be shown that the communities in the project area are those whose daily life and activities occur next to the project site, who will use and operate when the project completes, and are affected directly and in long-term in many aspects of life, environmental landscape, and they are the most closely factor in the process of project implementation. Therefore community-based monitoring activity will be necessary to monitor and supervise the observance of legal regulations, find out and recommend to the competent authorities to handle violations specified employment law environment in the communes/ wards, thereby contributing to prevention of public interest compromised, causing environmental pollution in the process of project investment and operation. Therefore, the willing participation of residents in the project area as mentioned above is one of the factors leading to the success of the project.

### 5.3 Desires and payment possibility for connecting with the wastewater drainage system

111. For the question: „If there is a program upgrading the regional infrastructure, are you willing to connect to the wastewater drainage system of the program?“ 100% households said „yes“. For the question „Are you willing to pay for connecting your wastewater pipes to the common drainage system by yourself?“ 92% said „yes“

- In term of income: In Group 1, 3 out of 5 people are not willing to pay themselves (60%) because their low income is not high enough to afford for the fee. In group 2, 19/25 people are not willing to pay themselves, because they couldn't pay at this time. In group 3, 4, 5 are willing to pay themselves. This shows that the willingness to pay depends on the income of households.
- In term of gender, Among 22 people unwilling to pay, there are 3 men and 19 women. Therefore, men are more willing to pay than women.

Table 29. Information desired to received from the project by gender<sup>25</sup>

Priority areas	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5		Total	Rate
	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Desire to connect to the wastewater system	5	100	55	100	87	100	90	100	36	100	273	100
Willing for self-payment	2	40	36	65.5	87	100	90	100	36	100	251	91.9
Unwilling for self-payment	3	60	19	34.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	8.1

<sup>25</sup>Source: Socio-economic survey

## 5. DESIRES AND PAYMENT POSSIBILITY

### 5.4 Desires and payment possibility for upgrading school and public toilets

112. Accordingly, the responses about the needs of upgrading households toilet get the following results:

- 71.78% answered "yes," while 17.9% suggested being lended to upgrade household toilet, which in Group 1, 2 and 3; 76 households answered "no" Some households had spacious toilets but still answer yes but no demand for loans and self pay, they are in Group 1,2 and 3.
- In terms of gender of respondents, men answered "yes" more than women. In particular, 100% men desire to upgrade toilets, whereas 52.76% wants. For self pay, men 72.6% and women 50.6%. For the willing and loan suggestion, men accounted for 4.9% and women 13%.

### 5.5 Desires to receive information from the project

113. For the question „Do you want to receive information from the project, most of respondents want to know about the project implementation plan (100%), project activities (78.2%), project duration (74.1%), project influence 100% and finally project funding 35.1%. In terms of gender, there is no difference about information desired to receive in both two genders

*Table 30. Information desired to receive from the project by gender<sup>26</sup>*

Monitoring participation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Implementation plan	110	100	163	100	273	100
Project activities	110	100	104	63.8	214	78.2
Project duration	97	88.2	105	64.4	202	74.1
Project influence	110	100	163	100	273	100
Project funding	32	29.1	64	39.3	96	35.1

114. Information receiving method: When surveyed about the method to disseminate project information: the majority of respondents selected the population meeting, accounting for 76.8%, followed by the local loudspeakers with 72.9%, and leaflet only 20.5%.

*Table 31. Information receiving methods by gender<sup>27</sup>*

Methods	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Population meeting	97	88.2	118	72.4	215	76.8
Local loudspeakers	75	68.2	124	76.1	199	72.9
Leaflet	58	16.4	28	17.2	56	20.5

<sup>26</sup>Source: Socio-economic Survey

<sup>27</sup>Source: Socio-economic Survey

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 5. DESIRES AND PAYMENT POSSIBILITY

115. Information receiving frequency: 79.85% monthly; 18.68% quarterly; và 1.83% annually.  
There is no difference in terms of gender..

*Table 32. Information receiving frequency<sup>28</sup>*

Frequency	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %	Number of people	Rate %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Monthly	90	81.9	128	78.4	218	79.85
Quarterly	19	17.5	32	19.3	51	18.68
Annually	1	0.9	3	2.2	5	1.83
Total	110	100	163	100	273	100

<sup>28</sup>Source: Socio-economic Survey

## 6. POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

---

### 6. POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

116. This part presents potential positive impacts and benefits which the project brings in for the people living in the project area in general and households in particular. These impacts are presented in the following sub-items based on each specific objective of the project.
117. When the project is completed and put into operation, apart from quantitative economic benefits, it is impossible not to mention in quantitative economic and social security benefits including as follows:
- To reduce the flooding-related damage,
  - To be beneficial to health of local people,
  - To economize the water and waste treatment installation cost for the city,
  - To economize the maintenance cost of drainage system
  - To attract tourists thanks to improved environment for tourists and potential investors,
  - To improve the financial capability of service providers thanks to the increase in service rates, bringing in better service management and elimination of price subsidiaries from local governments,
  - To improve the city's development potentials, especially in previously inundated areas,
  - To create new business opportunities such as restaurants, retail stores and recreational activities,
  - To increase the land value in the areas where sanitary conditions and infrastructure are improved by the investment of the project
118. During the consultation meeting, the residents also agreed and supported the project implementation. Communities in the project area understand clearly the positive impacts of the subproject. The living environment and people's health is improved. Community life is also improved by preventing the damage from flooding and the spread of pollutants in the floods

#### **6.1 Enhancing wastewater collection and treatment capacity, contributing to improve flooding and environmental pollution**

119. When Component 1 is put into operation, it will enhance the operational capacity of Duc Ninh wastewater treatment plant thanks to additional investment in wastewater collection network, pumping stations, and wind and solar energy-powered aerators, and improved



## 6. POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

---

treatment capacity of regulation lakes in case the plant capacity reaches 10,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day, and basically solving the issue of wastewater collection and treatment for Dong Hoi city..

120. The city's flooding and environmental pollution will be addressed with the investment in the system of drainage and wastewater collection sewers, combined drainage system, pumping stations, and etc.
121. Also, construction of 11 toilets at high schools and 06 public toilets in the city of Dong Hoi will improve sanitary conditions and the health for students and the community.

### **6.2 Improving flood drainage and anti-landslide on the banks of Cai river, ensuring the flood drainage capacity and safety for residents**

122. Dredging 485 m Cau Rao river remaining from the CCESP project with the average river bed width of more than 50 meters will improve anti-water logging drainage and wastewater collection for proper treatment, ensuring environment sanitation for Dong Hoi city. It is necessary to ensure the optimal flood drainage capacity and safety for residents on two sides of the river.

### **6.3 Enhancing capacity and awareness for local communities**

123. The implemented subproject will enhance the capacity and awareness of local communities on disaster response, environmental protection and related issues through consultations, construction and communication and training before, during and after the implementation of sub-projects, especially gender or EM activities will create opportunities for enhancing capacity participants, increasing the social understanding and community attachment, increase the ability to organize, manage, monitor and increase the status of women in the community.

### **6.4 Ensuring technical and financial sustainability after project completion**

124. The support of project implementation is carried out through various types of consultancy, monitoring and management in different fields of construction, finance, environment, society, resettlement, and etc., as directed by the Government and Donors. Technical assistance is given for the investor, and sector management and institutional reform bodies to meet the objectives set out in the implementation phase, improving the operational efficiency and the sustainability of the project.

### **6.5 Reducing social and environmental impacts of the project on affected residents**

125. The support of the project is implemented through independent consultancy packages on social safeguard, resettlement, and environmental monitoring under the regulations of the World Bank and Vietnam Government.

---

## **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

## **6. POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT**

---

### **6.6 Developing the social welfare for vulnerable groups and strengthening social capital for the residents in project area, focusing on women and the poor**

126. Properly recognizing female headed households, poor households, paying attention to the most vulnerable groups of the population to ensure that their welfare is most interested in the project; Strengthening social activities to facilitate these groups to participate in the planning, design and implementation of subprojects, ensuring the optimal benefits they get from the project in current conditions and reducing adverse effects on them.
127. In the sub-project area, the investment will help residents, especially women to improve the quality of living environment, enhance community health (especially to avoid gynaecological diseases). Through the implementation of the action plan of the project, gender awareness will be raised in all levels of government and community.
128. During the consultations, residents really support for sub-projects in their area because they are well aware that this is the main mechanism to improve their living conditions better.

## 7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

---

### 7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

129. This part presents and mentions possibly negative effects arising during the project and prepared mitigation measures so that in case of failure of timely elimination, at least the following bad impacts can be minimized:

#### 7.1 Unemployment and income of farmers suffering from land acquisition

130. Unemployment and income of farmers suffering from land acquisition is considered one of the most interested problems in the project area. In this sub-project, there are 81/85 severely Ahs, in which 33 households lost 100% of their productive land area. Among 81 severely Ahs due to land acquisition, there are 16 vulnerable households.
131. With the local people's dependence on agriculture to make life, highly seasonal employment opportunities, and their lack of skills and low education, all limit the chance of the local people in obtaining non-farm employment, and generating income. However, most interviewed people desire to be satisfactorily compensated and given assistance in vocational training, expressing their readiness to participate in skills training courses for getting other jobs. People understand well that they could have a more stable source of income if they are equipped with the appropriate skills for non-agricultural jobs.
132. The elevation in unemployment is the overall trend among inadequately educated and poorly skilled people. This is one of the most pressing social problems in the labor market due to low level of education, inability of participation in job transition training courses, lack of business ideas, failure to join in labor export market, and etc. Meanwhile, the majority of poorly educated workers fall into low-income households and purely agricultural households with economic difficulty. Therefore, in order to meet the increasing demand of labor market, the support must be given for educational capacity building in various forms during agricultural land acquisition.
133. Special groups likely to be disproportionately affected or at risk of further impoverishment due to the impact from resettlement include: (i) female-headed households (*no husband, widowed or their husbands are incapable of working*) attached with dependents, (ii) the disabled (*unable to work*), helpless elderly people, and (iii) the poor under the MOLISA standard; (iv) those who lost 100% productive land. The compensation and livelihood recovery support for the affected people should consider vulnerable groups as exceptions because they may need more preparation time before their livelihood or living place are affected. The other supports such as economic recovery support and training will be provided to the affected people from income loss, especially for vulnerable groups in order to increase their recovery ability and improve future income.

#### 7.2 Poverty

134. For the project area with large numbers of re-porverished people, external shocks, potential cultivation disruption, as well as loss of productive land during the project

---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

---

construction could exert huge negative impacts on the lives of people. The consultation with local authorities showed that, livelihood-related issues are considered as the most powerful influence on poverty and difficulties in income generation and restoration in the project area, and as a necessary part of the social assessment or resettlement plan.

### 7.3 Access limit and temporary impacts on economic activities

135. The proposed investment contents of the project will acquire agricultural land in Phu Hai Ward and Duc Ninh Dong Commune, and then obstruct the access to productive land, workplaces and public buildings, utilities. The project may also disturb daily life and social networks of local people.
136. Construction activities generally related to the sub-project implementation may disrupt economic activities in the sub-project area: especially, road construction and installation of drain pipelines along the roads may disturb production activities in the region.
137. The income of the following groups will be impacted negatively by construction activities of the project as follows:
  - The households living on the two roadsides with construction of sewers: In addition to traffic obstruction, air and noise pollution, the households living along the two roadsides with culverts construction may have the economy affected, especially those who use front faces for doing business. According to the statistics, the project temporarily affects business operations of 200 households. The shops and restaurants, especially small ones facing roads may suffer loss of revenues due to no access to their shops, and noise and air pollution. Generally, the mentioned business establishments will hardly have a chance to attract customers during the period of sewer construction;
  - For households having rice paddy fields and fish ponds near the construction area of road and bridge: soil, stone, wastewater or excrement and other toxics left by construction activities on their rice paddies, and ponds may reduce farming productivity, affecting the income of these households.
138. The above mentioned impacts are temporary, and separated in each construction work, which will be minimized considerably by successive construction method.

### 7.4 Impacts on public safety and health

139. During the construction, there are more and more construction workers and free migrants to participate in construction/other services, which creates the pressure on medical service units in medical examination & treatment and community healthcare in case of disease out-break; labor accidents may occur in case of non-compliance with the regulations on labor safety, material spillage, unsecured transportation equipment, dangerous driving, and over-speeding. The main reasons are that local labor has not mastered thoroughly technical processes, workers are too tired due to work overtime, and machine operation may happen failures.

## 7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

---

140. The activities of domestic waste and wastewater generation, households' development of services and animal husbandry, participation of immigrants workers and temporary dwellers in the current services in the construction process will leave lakes and pools unhygienic, air pollution, and create favorable conditions for flies, and mosquitoes to reproduce, and disease outbreaks as diarrhea, dengue fever, and petechal fever in case of absence of preventative measures, timely treatment and proper hygiene maintenance.

### 7.5 Social evils

141. The construction will require about 15 regular workers for each sewer among several routes built at one time, together with about 45 regular workers in the category of bridge and road building, some are residents, and the others are from other provinces. The high concentration of immigrant workers during the construction phase can lead to social disruption, increased conflicts between immigrant workers and local population due to the difference in income, employment, behavior, and others. In addition, there is a risk that immigrant workers will fall into the trap of social evils. However, the influence of social disturbance will not be so huge in Dong Hoi city because the locals have become familiar with the immigrants from other provinces that have lived and worked here for long time, and the government also has experience in managing immigrant workers.

### 7.6 HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases

142. The project-related impacts impose the increasing risk of HIV/AIDS infection during and after the construction phase due to the growing number of construction workers, leading social evils. Women are often more likely to be vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection. The escalating infections of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, particularly via prostitution are associated risks with large scaled construction projects. These effects become even more worsened when a large number of construction workers mobilize and temporarily live in the project area.
143. For sub-project construction, most construction workers are forecast to come from rural areas and they need large space of camps, which nurtures the risks associated with human trafficking and drug use.
144. HIV/AIDS and human trafficking are particularly related to women and children. With the completion of the project, the increase in travel volume along the routes is expected to cause women and children abuse and trafficking.

### 7.7 Other social impacts

#### a. Traffic congestion

145. Digging trench for construction of storm water drainage system and installation of wastewater collection pipes along the existing roads will obstruct traffic, and increase traffic accidents, and block the entrance to the households living along the roads. The construction of the pumping station will also obstruct traffic but at smaller scope.

## 7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

---

146. According to the construction plan, the project will install the sewers in such a way only half of road width will be occupied while the other half will be maintained for traffic movements. Thus the excavation, refill, and pipe installation will occupy parts of the road surface causing disturbance to traffic and increase in traffic accidents. Excavation and refill activities may also cause spillage of soil and mud on the road. When it rains, these left materials will make road surface become slippery and dangerous for traffic means. On the other hand, spreading of construction materials and wastes around the construction sites also may cause vision reduction and affect traffic safety. The impacts to the traffic and increased risks of traffic safety will be higher on the routes where large pipes or drains are built, including the roads passing sensitive buildings such as schools (*Vo Nguyen Giap specialized school, Dong Hoi high school, and others*), markets (*e.g., Con market*), etc.
147. In fact, in the early construction time, all bid packages will not completely start at the same time, and contractors often build successively pipelines, which helps minimize impacts on the traffic of the entire city, and at each construction site.
148. Traffic congestion or incidents often occur at key intersections, and the connection points between the construction sites with roads. Some notable intersections involving in transport activities of the project are: the intersection of project road with Ho Chi Minh Highway, and 1A National Highway, between Quang Trung Street with Nguyen Huu Canh street, between Nguyen Huu Canh with Le Loi streets, between Le Loi with Thong Nhat streets, the roads on the two banks of Cau Rao river for transporting dredged soil going down to Le Loi street, between Le Loi street with the fertile soil road leading to Le Ky river.

### **b. Dust, air emission and noise**

149. The construction of storm water drainage, sewerage drainage, public toilets, roads, and others, of the subproject will generate dust and emissions from excavation; and transport vehicles and construction equipment for the subproject will generate dust and emissions over a wide area, affecting the people living along the construction road, and project-related transport and construction road users.
150. Odors arising from Cau Rao River dredging activity will have impact on the surrounding environment, notably including residential areas and shops located at the junction of the project road with 1A national highway, residents living on Le Loi street close to the point of dredging, and Dai Giac pagoda area. In addition, transport activities can also leave smelly mud on transport routes; exert small and temporary impacts on road users. However, dredging activities are carried out in a short time by the "successive" method, so it only affects a small area for a short time.
151. For construction activities of sewer pipelines and pumping stations: The biggest source of noise is originated from concrete drilling and cutting machines at asphalt road cutting sections including Truong Phap, Le Loi, and Quang Trung. The noise generated here will affect the relaxing time and many other living activities of the residents living along the route, causing stress, insomnia, and others. Therefore, is required for contractors to arrange reasonably the construction time schedule to avoid cutting and drilling activities at the relaxing time of the people.

---

## **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

## 7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

---

152. Based on the site survey results, most households along the construction road impacted by plastic cutting and drilling activities have built more than 1.5m high fences or have own closed building structure, which reduces noise levels on the households along the route. Moreover, cutting and drilling activities at each site happen only for a short time, so the noise impact on each household can be negligible.
153. For Cau Rao river dredging and embankment activities: Noise caused in the place mainly due to the operation of soil scrapers/bucket wheel excavators, according to the survey data above, at a distance of 45 m from the position of machine, the generated noise complies with the permissible limits in Vietnam Standard TCVN 26: 2010/BTNMT for common areas at 6-21h; while only at a distance of 150 meters or more, can the noise level be ensured to comply the regulations for special areas at 6-21h. The actual distance from the dredging location to the nearest houses (*in Le Loi street*) is 30 meters, at this distance, the noise level fails to meet the regulations, with the risks of adversely effect on the health and life of the local people; and the closest distance from the dredging area to Giac Pagoda gate is 50 meters, which also disturbs the pagoda's operations. Thus, for the construction within the above insecure distance, the contractor must take mitigation measures and organize reasonably construction time schedule.
154. For construction of school toilets: construction activities are carried out mainly by hand, so the noise is caused mainly by transport activities. Therefore, the contractor is required to carry out transport at the after- class time to prevent the impact of noise on the students and teachers.
155. For construction of public toilets: The construction is carried mainly by hand, so the noise is originated from transport. Therefore, the noise impact on the people living and operating in vicinity of the construction area largely depends on the transport schedule arrangement of the contractor.
156. For road construction: only in the beginning of 1,860 m construction road, and the junction section with National Highway 1A which are close to the households in the north and the stores in the south (the nearest distance is 20 m), the noise arising from construction machines has impacts in a short time, while the remaining route runs through agricultural lands, far from the resident area (over 150 m), so the noise from construction machines does not affect the local people, but only workers on the construction site.
157. For bridge construction: The bridge over Le Ky river is constructed at over 500 m away from the residential area, so the noise will impact only on construction workers, not local people.
158. For common transport: In addition to the transport routes along the roads crossed by drain culverts, the project-related materials and equipment transport routes include Ho Chi Minh national road, National Highway 1A at Tran Hung Dao section, Thong Nhat street, Le Loi street, Quang Trung street running from Phu Hai ward to the intersection with Nguyen Huu Canh street, and Nguyen Huu Canh road section at the intersection with Le Loi street, and material transport routes from the mines in Quang Ninh and Le Thuy into Dong Hoi city. These are also the routes with heavy traffic and condensed

---

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



## 7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

population living along the roads. Noise levels caused by means of transportation at a time when the vehicles pass to private houses or offices will not comply with Regulation QCVN 26: 2010/BTNMT. However, this impact is temporary, unavoidable, and can be minimized through reasonable transport schedule arrangement of the contractors.

*Table 33. Community concerns and mitigation measures proposed for the sub-project<sup>29</sup>*

No.	Community Concerns	Mitigation measure
1.	The dredging activities of the project will pose the risks of subsidence, and landslides, directly influencing the households located in, and close to the areas.	Minimize effects on households and prepare compensation for Ahs
2.	Local residents will suffer from land acquisition due to the project construction: some will have to relocate while others must mobilize temporarily; which makes the lives of households disturbed. The people are also concerned on whether the compensation cost is not satisfactory, the new location fails to meet their essential needs of infrastructure, or the resettlement land purchase cost is more expensive, and the concerns on livelihoods in the period of "post-resettlement". There are all the related worries that make local people not willing to hand over the land.	Compensate at a reasonable price Ensure household resettlement to provide adequate infrastructure such as power and water supply, drainage systems, and etc., meeting the lives of local people. Make support plans for households to stabilize life after land acquisition for the project implementation, especially those households with single member, the elderly, and the persons of over 40. In parallel with this, vocational training and job introduction are given for households in need, with the focus on vocational training for people under 40.
3.	The project should acquire the remaining distorted and non-producing land.	Carry out land acquisition drastically to avoid the loss from inability of production on the remaining distorted area.
4.	Compensation used for improper purposes arose social ills, poverty, and debt.	From local authorities, orientation on capital source must be provided for households at risk of uncontrolled financial resources.
5.	Design must ensure the conformity with the on-farm irrigation system, not affecting the production activities of people.	Cooperation among land officials, irrigation officers, & village heads in the project area should be build technical options suitable with local needs.
6.	The impact on income for aquaculture households (including natural catch and aquaculture households) in lakes and lagoons to be dredged in the future.	The construction should pay attention to the time of fish harvest among large-scaled farming households to avoid the impact on household income.

<sup>29</sup>Source: Loss Investigation Figures 2016.

## 7. POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

No.	Community Concerns	Mitigation measure
7.	During the construction process, accidents might happen in case that improper placement of bricks, sand and gravel as prescribed or careless driving. Especially accidents may occur among kids when they tend to be curious to explore the works of contractors. And in the rainy season, accidents may elevate compared to the other seasons. Digging holes, and building lakes also easily cause miserable accidents to the people, and children when they may accidentally all into pits, or lakes.	Specific notice on construction plan is required on the project sites for localities, and contractors must ensure installation of warning signs at the site. Awareness on traffic safety must be raised for the local population during construction. Although some roads are built in the project, the knowledge and safely driving behavior of local people is still poor. The local government and people in the area where roads/bridges are expected to run through requested the project to carry out training courses to raise awareness and practice safe
8	The appearance of workers from other places to the project area during the construction and use of the road will increase the risk of interference and infection of HIV and other infectious	Implementing the intervention training program on awareness raising against HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases for local people, especially women.
9	Possible environmental issues also should be considered during the construction stage, such as environmental pollution, noise, smoke, & dust.	The construction works will intersect with a number of existing roads and run through some residential areas, so at some junctions with main traffic routes, there should have warning signs, signal lights or safety equipment during the construction of earthworks, sewers, renovation, and embankment. Environmental pollution mitigation needs implementing strictly as sand and gravel removal, or transport of sand, gravel or other construction materials to the site to ensure the safe coverage to avoid dirt. The transport of dredged sediment should also consider hygienic preservation for the
10	The social ills, social security and other conflicts may occur when workers from other places come here to work.	Communication enhancement within the community on self-protection and protection of other family members.

### 8. MITIGATION MEASURES

159. During the project construction and operation process, some negative factors may appear and affect the life of people, as well as the community in the project area. These negative factors are originated from the problems such as land acquisition and resettlement, probable water use-related conflicts, increased use of fertilizers, health related risk, social evils, and others.
160. For any development projects, the involvement of the community in the project implementation process, as well as in maintenance & promotion of the project efficiency is one of key factors for the success and sustainability of each project. Survey results show that, in the project area, 98.5% of households support and want the project to be implemented as soon as possible, for avoiding the "suspended" project.
161. The positive impacts of the project are major and prominent while the negative impacts are minor and can be overcome with the compliance with policy frameworks, regulations, guidelines, project plans, donors, and the Government. In addition, solutions and mitigation measures for the negative impacts caused by the project, namely will include the following activities:
162. The first is to carry out consultation with stakeholders: Frequent consultation with local authority has been carried out in order to minimize possible negative effects and to establish communication channels during the project preparation stage. Due to the project's nature of foreign loans, the compensation on the area with various investment types and inconsistent compensation support policies may easily generate complaints, so the province will send written guidelines on implementation of inventory check, payment, and replacement price of the project based on the resettlement policy framework of the project approved by the Prime Minister. PMU coordinates with local governments in widely disseminating the community on the project's investment objectives and policies so that the community can well understand that the requirements of water use will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of use water.
163. The second relates to policy: Policies, namely related regulations on compensation, support and resettlement must be strictly complied. They include the laws and the regulations of Vietnam (*the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1992) affirms the right of citizens to own and protect the housing ownership. In addition, the Government has issued a number of laws, decrees, and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; the documents of Quang Binh province on application of the decrees of the Government*). Besides, it is necessary to consider policies, issues, gender and other vulnerable groups. At the same time, the policies also require information dissemination for the affected people, and assessment and supervision of compensation and resettlement implementation.
164. Thirdly, it should be studied deeply basic differences between Vietnam's social & resettlement policies and the WB's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (*OP 4.12*) in order to work out a appropriate solution,

## 8. MITIGATION MEASURES

---

165. The forth is to prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Despite efforts to avoid land acquisition and resettlement for locals, the acquisition of land and other properties of the people are unavoidable. Upon the request of the World Bank, the project has established RAP for the project for round one, and the 2nd round RAP will be established similarly. This plan reflects how the project will minimize the project related losses of affected people and restore their livelihoods via compensation, support, and/or subsidy. The overall objective of the Re-settlement Action Plan is to ensure that all affected people are compensated based on the replacement cost of their damages and provide supportive measures for livelihood rehabilitation, at least at the same as the pre-project levels.
166. The fifth is to prepare and implement public health management plan: Adverse effects and health related risks must be well controlled for the community during the construction. Both proactive prevention of diseases arising during the construction, and timely response to the outbreak of epidemics will be required at the same time. Dissemination and health education must be promoted to the people, and local authorities about the risk of potential diseases arising during the project construction. In particular:
- A public awareness raising program is proposed to address the negative effects of alcohol and drugs. The program focuses on areas of communes invaded by drug and alcohol addiction. Moreover, counseling and community awareness toolkit is needed to solve the problem of domestic violence. This program should also include community supervision for these issues.
  - To minimize and address the risks associated with HIV/AIDS and women trafficking which can occur during construction due to the presence of construction workers, the awareness programs on HIV/AIDS, prevention of human trafficking need to pay special attention to women. The project should better address the needs of information dissemination on HIV/AIDS and other risks such as drug abuse and human trafficking
  - The HIV/AIDS program needs include awareness-raising campaigns at construction sites and in the community, develop peer education and community monitoring in combination with the prevention of human trafficking, awareness on safe migration and community supervision. PMU and women's groups in the project communes need to pay more attention to the campaign to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS and women trafficking for the local people, especially women to mitigate potential negative impacts.
  - Finally, it is necessary to develop community-based supervision mechanisms to address safety and security related issues for the community. Community-based supervision groups can effectively handle these risks.
167. The sixth is to prepare and implement communication and health consultation plans for involved communities: It is required to improve the access for the people in the project area to information on their own interests. People will be informed, and updated with the information on construction project plans to proactively prepare for their production and daily life. Information for development may help improve the access to information

## 8. MITIGATION MEASURES

---

for people's lives, contribute to the improved quality of life, and enhance the participation of the people.

168. The seventh is to prepare and implement gender action plan: A gender action plan is required to facilitate the maximum involvement of women in the construction phase of the project, and provide new opportunities for women to increase income, but without the increased burden on their lives, contributing to women's improved role and status in the project area.
169. The eighth includes information dissemination, social accountability and supervision: In order to ensure the participation of affected communities, families, local governments and organizations in information dissemination on projects, advice on the choice of technical solutions, forecasted impact on land, income, land based property, and etc. The disclosure of information is an important contribution in promoting the project progress during implementation and preparation, as well as when the project is put into operation with the consensus of the community, and the leaders of the project management unit. This will minimize the possibility of arising conflicts and other risks, increase investment efficiency and social significance of the project.
170. The ninth is to hire a team of experienced professionals, in collaboration with PMU in implementing resettlement plans and livelihood restoration programs for local people.
171. Tenth: a number of action plans support the livelihoods of the population of the project area, especially the Ahs and vulnerable groups, as below:
  - Agriculture Extension Services: According to the report, the lack of agricultural development-related skills is a serious problem due to the local economy's heavy dependence on agriculture. Many surveyed households said that poor farming techniques are one of the causes of poverty among farming households. Agriculture extension services should be introduced to these households, and the techniques can be applied to resolve the escalation in unemployment rate in rural areas. Provincial Agriculture and Rural Development Department should work with local authorities to determine the households to receive this support.
  - Vocational training units: Establishment of vocational training facilities for households of unemployed members is the urgent need to ensure that people in the project area can find a suitable job. The skills training program should be tailored properly after the consultation on priorities, needs and education levels for households. The training programs should focus on job provision, which requires coordinating with potential employers. Vocational training centers in the project area under the management of the Ministry of Education and Training may organize the training courses on IT, textiles, mechanics, electrics, mushroom cultivation, animal husbandry, and other technical supports for agriculture; may organize intensive courses and programs for high school students, and rural households. Courses can last 3 months, 6 months, 2 years or 3 years. After the training, participants will be introduced by job centers for companies and enterprises in need of laborers with a monthly salary of approximately between VND 1,200,000 and 1,500,000. Most vocational schools are located in cities or provinces. Necessary skills must be trained for both men and women in the project area. Besides, re-training courses for both men

---

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 8. MITIGATION MEASURES

---

and women should be designed to eliminate the risks of losing jobs due to project construction. The training should also be implemented for households with disabled members.

- Internal and external support for local people: Approximately one third of interviewees answered that their villages have been given support. However, some said that, many support programs had been previously organized, but only few are currently executing. The main support sources come from the Government agencies and localities, mainly from the CPCs, Women's Union, and Farmers' Union in communes and villages. Few of other sources come from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Red Cross and overseas Vietnamese organizations. The most common type of support is credit program for the poor in doing business and farming, including husbandry. Other supports include food and clothing allocation to the poor, transfer of agricultural knowledge or training in agriculture and animal husbandry, house repair assistance, free medicine and traffic improvement. Building "houses of gratitude" for the poorest households will be launched based on capital contribution from the government and other resident, which also was mentioned by some.

## 8. MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 34. Project activities, issues and stakeholders

Project activities	Purpose and recommended activity	Remark	Stakeholder
Labor using in the construction	Based on the suitable jobs with the local level: contractors will prioritize use of unskilled local labor; and female participation in simple jobs at the site.	To ensure the women's participation in simple works at the site, the PMU should provide written instructions to local authorities, and construction contractors in coordination with WUs in communes/wards on recruiting female workers. <i>(see GAP)</i>	Project Management Unit (PMU) Authorities of communes and wards; Women's Union
Labor and environment safety during construction	All roads, bridges, and culverts should be arranged with safety signs; Contractors should be responsible to ensure convenient travel for communities not to be impacted by construction materials, and environmental safety during the construction process.	Periodical environmental monitoring program with monitoring reports and training courses on labor safety and sanitation must be required. <i>(see CHAP)</i>	PMU Environment monitoring consultant Community monitoring committee
Prevention of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking	Training programs are aimed at raising awareness about HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases caused by construction workers, especially among women, girls, and ethnic minority groups.	Intervention programs should also focus on the wards with more complete projects. <i>(see Consultation and communications plans with community involvement)</i>	Women's Union; Preventive medicine centers at wards; medical service units at communes/wards
Household economy development for poor HHs, near poor HHs, and female-headed HHs	Training programs on household economy development will be carried out through the effective loans programs. The project supports participants in the training on capital loans for household economic development via capital turnover with low interest rate of the Bank for Social Policies	Calculation and money management skills for the affected people will be a difficult question and may pose a potential risk from their inability of capital recovery in case they borrow capital. Therefore, the training on effective management and use of loans is a necessity for them. <i>(see RAP, action plan to support the livelihoods of residents in project area, especially Ahs, vulnerable groups/ households)</i>	Women's Union; Financial experts

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



## 8. MITIGATION MEASURES

Project activities	Purpose and recommended activity	Remark	Stakeholder
Implementation of training courses for communities	Vocational training programs and especially job generation activities are required for severely affected households and vulnerable HHs after they are trained.	Enterprises should be connected after career training ( <i>action plan to support the livelihoods of residents in project area, especially Ahs, vulnerable groups/ households</i> )	Department of Labors, Invalids and Social Affairs; Career orientation centers; Enterprises
Operation Management	In each ward, or commune, a group/team of "self-governed community" will be established in order to manage and protect the completed projects in the province. It is necessary to raise community awareness about preservation, care, and protection of the projects in the area of management	Gender balance should be secured in teams/groups of "Self-governed communities" ( <i>during operation and maintenance of the projects, in which women will be mobilized to participate in the groups of "self-government" to ensure their role and voice in community activities</i> )	Women's Union; Youth Union; The Fatherland Front

### 9. THE ACTION PLAN

#### 9.1 Gender Action Plan (GAP)

##### 172. Principles of establishing GAP

- Equal project opportunity and benefit sharing between man and women;
- Systematic approaching measures in order to decrease gender inequality in the project area;
- Objectives approaching methods for the subject of poor women;
- Collecting analyzing statistics on gender including inspections and evaluation designed by participating sides;
- Creating conditions for a favorable environment in order to assist the establishment of capacity and women's participation in all stages of the gender project;
- Strengthening the presence of women in all decision making agencies at all levels.

##### 173. Foundation for making GAP

- Vietnamese legal documents and the policy of the financiers;
- Result of gender assessment in the locality of project implementation;
- Specific activities in carrying out project components.

##### 174. Outputs of GAP

- Raising the awareness of the local authority leaders and the local people;
- Raising the awareness of the local people both male and female on positive and negative impacts of the project;
- Ensuring the women's participation (*at least 30%*) in the community monitoring committee;
- Ensuring the women's participation (*at least 30%*) in the consultation activities of the project;
- Ensuring the participation of both men and women in the locality in propagation activities to minimize the project's negative effects;
- Ensuring equality on approaching and beneficiary chances for women and men in the community into programs in order to lessen disadvantageous influence on health during the project implementation;
- Ensuring equality on approaching and beneficiary chances for women and men in livelihood supporting programs, especially for the groups of single women, poor women, ethnic minority women.

175. GAP

Table 35. Gender action plan

Result of the project	Operation and indexes	Responsibility	Time
<b>Component 1. Implementing the investment contents of the project</b>			
Improve the ability in discharging rain water and decreasing the number of flooded areas.	Contractors will have to prioritize in using common laborers (with the subcontract); at least 30% of the total laborers is the common ones locally  Among 30% of the local laborers, female laborers without skill are given priority; both male and female laborers are received the same salary for the same job;	PMU/project coordinating consultants bear the responsibility in ensuring these articles to be written down in the contract; commune officers will give the contractors the list of people desiring to work for the project;	In the construction phase
Reinforce the ability in collecting and treating sewage in order to improve the water, soil and air environment.	Contractors must not hire children laborers;  The people who desire to work for the project will write their names into the list of the hamlet/village. Hamlet leaders and commune officers will provide this list to contractors who will choose based on prioritizing the poor households and the easily vulnerable ones;	The commune officers is responsible for ensuring the working items to be taken place as same as proposed previously.	
Enhance the capability and efficiency of wastes collection.	Enhancing the awareness in HIV/AIDS and STD prevention for the workers in the project;	The commune's women's association is in charge of ensuring that women of the commune will be hired to work in the project.	
Improve the sanitary conditions at schools and public areas.	Consulting directly the poor women/women who are the householders in the implementing progress and making plan of sewage collecting system;		
Improve traffic condition for cities and develop infrastructure of water discharge system.	30% of the representatives is female in the community monitoring committee who are trained in plan making and technical inspection;  The toilet rooms of men and women in the construction site are isolated to each other.		

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 9. THE ACTION PLAN

Result of the project	Operation and indexes	Responsibility	Time
<b>Component 2. Building the institutional capacity in managing the investment content</b>			
Focus on the representation of women in fields/decision making/training	<p>Train the gender knowledge for the project officers to increase the knowledge of gender vulnerable issues.</p> <p>Meet the objective of employing 30% of the officers is female in the project management board and the companies/enterprises operating the investment items, especially in technical positions.</p> <p>Ensure that 50% of female officers join in the training of management, operation and control.</p> <p>Cooperate with women's union in making plan and propagate information, education and communication (IEC) to the subjects of men, women and local authority representatives.</p> <p>IEC documents on introducing generally issues and demand of women are popularized through the channels which can be accessed by women.</p> <p>Ensure that 50% of the trainees of IEC are female.</p>	<p>The project management board and the companies/enterprises operate the investment items</p> <p>Women's union</p> <p>The local authority</p>	In the time period of designing/implementation initially and during the project implementation process.
<b>Component 3. Raising the awareness of the community on the project's activities and improving environmental sustainability</b>			
Increase the activities of communicating and consulting the community with participation	<p>Make reference of the communication plan, consult the community with participation;</p> <p>Ensure the participation of women (at least 30%) in the consulting activities of the project;</p> <p>Raise the awareness of the local people, both men and women on</p>	<p>The project management board;</p> <p>Authority at commune level;</p> <p>Contractor.</p>	During the project implementation process

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 9. THE ACTION PLAN

Result of the project	Operation and indexes	Responsibility	Time
	the positive and negative impacts of the project;  Ensure the participation of women (at least 30%) in the community monitoring committee.		
Raise the awareness of the potential social evils for the easily vulnerable subjects, especially women and the ethnic minority	Make reference of the action plan for the community's health;  Information on risk reduction will be transferred to the influential communes and villages because the project uses the accessing method with participation in which the poor households and easily vulnerable ones are the center.  Documents and information should be suitable in terms of language, culture and gender; especially they should be translated into many ethnic languages in various regions.	The project management board;  Contractor; Local medical healthcare center; Commune officers.  The women's union will carry out the joint coordination to create a greater strength on HIV prevention and fighting.	In the construction time

176. Cost of implementing GAP: this cost is included in the project management cost

No.	TRAINING CONTENT	Required female rate	Estimated fee	Estimated budget
1	Enhancing the capacity of social and environmental management of sub-projects, with the community involvement.	Min 50%	5,000,000/1 course x 3 courses	15,000,000
2	Raising the awareness about the controlling and preventing infectious diseases	Min 50%	5,000,000/1 course x 3 courses	15,000,000
3	Raising awareness about the health of mothers and children	100%	5,000,000/1 course x 3 courses	15,000,000
4	Training to raise awareness of women about integrating gender action plan in subprojects	50%	5,000,000/1 course x 3 courses	15,000,000
5	Vocational training for severely Ahs	83 households		20,750,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>80,750,000</b>

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 9.2 Community Health Action Plan (CHAP)

177. General objectives: Minimize the negative impact of the project on the health of local residents and workers from other areas to perform the activities of the sub-project.

178. Detail objectives

- Enhance health communication and education for workers, farmers, local authorities about the risk of potential epidemics during the sub-project construction;
- Better control adverse impacts and risks to public health during the sub-project construction;
- Proactively preventing diseases arising during the sub-project construction, effectively responding to possible epidemics arising at the same time;
- Strictly monitoring the safety issues inside and outside the construction area, maximum prevents the factors causing unsafe labor.

179. Responsible persons/agencies

- PMU
- Safety Policy Consultant Unit;
- Contractors;
- The local government where the project takes place;
- Commune-level medical service units;
- Workers;
- Local people.

180. Specific responsibilities

- PMU: monitoring all project activities, including media planning and public health consultations. The issues related to public health is also one of the content is reflected in the complaint mechanism of the project.
- Safety Policy Advisory Unit:
  - Support local build disease prevention propagation content; labor accident prevention; content of propaganda aimed at providing knowledge, raising awareness for the community (*including workers, local people, local authorities, the project management board*);
  - Monitoring of the complaints and resolve complaints related to health problems due to the impact of the subproject.
- Contractor:
  - Assign the commander of the work or a worker in charge of occupational safety and health for workers to monitor and support related issues;
  - Coordinate with Commune Health Station and village health officers for timely update on the disease situation in the area or health problems of workers can spread;

- Coordinate with local government and health station to inform on issues related to the safety of people in the construction area or transport routes of construction materials/waste;
  - Working collaboratively with the Commune People's Committee/health station to make handling coordination mechanism when there is an accident or disease outbreak;
  - The Commander of works will be on behalf of the contractor to coordinate with local government implementing communication activities and consultations related to public health and public workers.
  - The local government where the project takes place:
    - Responsible for general all matters arising in the commune. Commune Government can assign Community Monitoring Board to monitor the activities of communication and consultation at local;
    - Commune People's Committee/Health Station actively examining the hygiene and safety at construction sites and workers' camps.
  - Commune medical service units:
    - Functions for managing, monitoring, initial first aid and reporting the issues on public health in the commune. Therefore, the issues related to public health are also monitored, supervised and supported by this unit.
  - Workers:
    - Participate in the media about health problems in the locality;
    - Perform well regulations on labor safety and hygiene.
  - Local people:
    - Participate in the media about health problems in the locality;
    - Perform well regulations on labor safety and hygiene;
    - Consciously avoid impacts arising during the implementation of sub-projects for themselves, their families and communities.
181. Place of implementation: The plan of community health management will be implemented in area where the activities related to the project take place, including 10 wards and communes of Dong Hoi city: Dong Phu, Hai Dinh, Dong My, Hai Thanh, Dong Son, Duc Ninh Dong, Duc Ninh, Phu Hai, Bac Ly and Nam Ly.
182. Time of implementation: Before and during construction of the subproject.
183. Indicators to monitor and manage
- The guides of first aid/responding to epidemics and accidents are used/given workers by the contractor.
  - The communication materials for community health of the subproject.
  - The number of direct communication sessions for workers, farmers and the community;
  - The number of workers are guided/trained on issues related to public health;



- The number of local people are guided/trained on issues related to public health;
- The number of labor accidents caused by the sub-project construction;
- The number of traffic accidents caused by vehicles used in sub-project construction;
- The number of sick workers, particularly infectious diseases;
- The availability of the medicine cabinet for workers in camps;
- The number of local people with health problems related to the implementation of sub-projects, particularly infectious diseases.

184. Funds for implementation: This is considered as a part of project management cost

No.	Training content	Estimated cost
1	Training on health and safety	5,000,000/1 course x 11 communes = 55,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>55,000,000 VND</b>

185. The contents of CHAP:

- Controlling construction site of the subproject: To protect the environment and human health, construction area will be strictly controlled in order to minimize the entry of local people. Before starting the construction work, the contractor will apply measures to maintain security and control of the entry in that location. The contractor will clear the construction site; flag to trees, bushes and fixed milestones within the construction area are not allowed to impact; and the boundaries of their territories to limit out on. The hazards inside the construction area include land digging and dams and moving machineries, so only the construction workers will be allowed into the area. This information will be announced at the meeting and regularly repeated on the social system of loudspeakers.
- Prevention of construction waste dumped out: The construction waste should be gathered and transported to the disposal site identified before construction. Waste trucks must be covered to prevent spillage affecting the environment and the activities of local people leads to health problems.
- The risk of epidemic outbreaks and spread: Kind of diseases, especially infectious diseases is often on the project site. The risk of spread of infectious diseases or risks to public health caused by workers from other places staying locally, and vice versa.
- Avoid personal injury: Workers directly involved in construction must be equipped with protective clothing labor, masks, gloves, hard hats, cotton earplugs, ... according to current regulations on occupational safety. Dissemination of knowledge on hygiene, occupational safety for all workers. Local people need to be controlled of the entry of the construction site as Section
- Responding to emergencies:
  - Provide contact information: The contractor and locality should give local people the address and contact phone in case of emergency incidents. Diagrams can provide the way to the nearest medical facility.
  - The problems may occur during subproject construction include: vehicle or construction machinery accidents, fire or environmental incidents (oil spills due to malfunctioning machinery, tanks for domestic waste of workers

broken, ...) When incidents occur, people involved in that should contact immediately to the address provided above.

- In the event of accident occurring, victims should be aided before being transported to medical facilities. Event of fire or environmental incidents should localize the problem and contact the relevant authorities to handle.
- In the event of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, or dangerous weather conditions, the contractor will stop all construction activities and bring the workers to safety. The work area will be fenced off to prevent the liquid poured out can prevent and machineries are not maintained definitely may affect the community.

### 9.3 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

186. See details in RAP of the subproject made in FS stage/ design details. This report will be evaluated and approved by Vietnam and WB before the project approval.

### 9.4 The implementation of ESIA

187. See details in ESIA of the subproject made in FS stage/ design details. This report will be evaluated and approved by Vietnam and WB before the project approval.

### 9.5 Consultation and communications plans with community involvement

188. Objectives:

- 
- Increase access to information in their own interests for the people in the project area;
- People are informed and updated the project construction plans to proactively plan for production and daily life;
- Information for development: improving access to information for people's lives and contribute to improving quality of life;
- Enhance the participation of citizens.

189. People to receive consultation and communications

- People in the commune, especially in the area of project construction and villages/hamlets with construction materials transport go through
- The local government, village/neighbor cadres
- Workers, site construction staff
- For the community, both men and women, and ethnic minorities (if any) are encouraged to join the consultation.

190. Contents of consultation and communications

- The contents, the main items of the sub-project, funding for implementation;
- The sub-project's effects brought;

- Organization implementing sub-project construction at local: information about the investor, contractor, the monitoring was carried out;
  - Plan, execution schedule of the main project items;
  - The impacts may occur during construction affecting the environment, society of the commune and the people in the project area;
  - Participation mechanism of local people, community monitoring mechanism, mechanism for resolving complaints and claims;
  - The problems are discovered during project implementation: unearth, conflicts arise, explosive materials, violations committed by contractor, investor ...
  - Notice local unskilled labor recruitment participate in construction activities.
191. Time: Before and during sub-project construction. Before the construction of approximately 1 month, the contractor will coordinate with local authorities informed about the construction plans as well as the potential impacts related to public health.
192. Locations: In communes in the area of the sub-project construction
193. The method of communication, consultation: Communication and consultation activities through the following main forms:
- Communication on ward/commune public loudspeakers. Currently, in the whole city there are loudspeaker systems in all villages. Most of the other media activities of the local to community are done through this form. Therefore, the loudspeaker systems will be used for communication for all commune's people about related issues in the sub-project construction.
  - Community Meeting/Community Consultation: This form will be done with the involvement of officials of all villages in the commune where the project implemented; people in the communes in the project area, the sub-project construction site and households along the construction material transport route or disposal site.
  - Communication integrated into the activities of mass organizations or government: Every month, the authority often have meetings with commune's officials and the mass organizations in villages, thus, the communication contents can be integrated into these activities.
194. Implementers:
- Before the project implementation: Safety Policy Advisory Unit will conduct media activities, public consultation on general safety policy issues.
  - During the project implementation: Project Management Board, the Contractor will coordinate with local government and social, village/neighbor organizations to proceed with the construction and implementation of communication activities according to the methods as above..
  - The parties involved will receive support from national and international institution experts as well as social experts and domestic and international society.
195. Implementation monitoring and supervision: Media and public consultation plans relate to the participation and supervision of the following units:

- PMU: PMU will be responsible for overall monitoring all project activities, including media planning, consultation with community involvement. These issues directly related to people about environment, society and the compensation for the affected property is also one of the contents is reflected in the complaint mechanism of the project.
- Administration of communes in the sub-project area. Commune authorities responsible for the general all matters arising in the commune. Commune authorities can assign community monitoring committee to monitor the consultation and communication activities in the local.
- Contractor: The commander of the works will be on behalf of the contractor to coordinate with local authority carry out consultation and communication activities with the participation of the community and construction workers.

196. Necessary sources: The necessary sources to implement the communication strategy include:

- Cost for communication strategy activities mentioned in construction plan in FS.
- Costs for participants: Municipal PMU, local women's unions, local authorities
  - Cost for Municipal PMU: VND 25,000,000
  - Cost for participants: VND 100,000,000
  - Total: VND 125,000,000

### 9.6 Complaint mechanism and resolution

197. Complaints relating to any project's problems will be solved through negotiations to achieve consensus. The complaint will go through three stages before it can be transferred to the court. Enforcement authority will pay all administrative, juridical fees related to complaints handler. This cost is included in the budget to implement the project. Complaint procedures and complaint resolution will be made as follows:

**First level** PPC of commune/ward. The affected households are not satisfied will submit their complaint to any member of PPC of commune/ward through the village head or directly to the PC of commune/ward in writing or speech. Members of the PPC and village head above shall notify the PPC of commune/ward of the complaint. PPC of commune/ward will work individually with the affected households whose have complaints and will have 5 days to resolve after receiving complaints (in the outback or the mountains, complaints can be solved within 15 days). The Secretariat of the PPC of ward/commune is responsible for documenting and archiving of all complaints that it handles.

When the PPC of commune/ward issued a decision, the household can appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, they can appeal to the City PPC

**Second level** City People's Committee (CPC). Upon receiving a complaint from the household, the CPC will have 15 days (or 30 days for remote and mountainous areas) since receiving the complaint to resolve the case. CPC is responsible for filing and storing documents on all complaints that it handles.

- When the CPC issued a decision, the household can appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, they can appeal to the Provincial People's Committees.
- Third level** Provincial People's Committees (PPC). Upon receiving a complaint from the household, the PPC will have 30 days (or 45 days for remote and mountainous areas) after receiving the complaint to resolve the case. PPC is responsible for filing and storing documents for all complaints to be submitted.
- When PPC issued a decision, the household can appeal within 45 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, they can appeal to the court within 45 days. PPC will then have to pay the compensation into an account kept.
- Forth level** Provincial Court. If the complainant of the case filed in court and the court make decision siding with the complainant, then the provincial government will have to increase the compensation to the extent that the court decided. In case the court sided with the PPC, the complainant will receive a sum of money has been paid to the court.
198. The decision to settle complaint will have to be sent to the complainant and the parties concerned and shall be publicly posted at the headquarters of the PC at the level settling complaint. After 03 days, there will be decisions/outcomes to settle complaint at ward/commune level, and after 07 days at the district or provincial level.
  199. To minimize the complaints to the provincial level, the PMU will coordinate with the city-level Compensation Committee to participate and advice on the complaint resolution and answering;
  200. Personnel: Environment and resettlement Officers selected by PMU will design and maintain a database of the complaints related to project from affected households include information such as: the nature of the complaint, the source and date of receipt of the complaint, the name and address of the complainant, actions to perform and the current status.
  201. For oral complaints, reception/mediator board will record these requests in a complaint form at the first meeting with the people affected.
  202. Independent monitoring consultants are responsible for checking the complaint resolution procedures and decisions. Independent monitoring consultants may propose additional measures to resolve any outstanding complaints. In the process of work related to tasks of checking the procedures for resolving complaint and reviewing the decisions on the resolving of complaint, independent monitoring agencies should closely coordinate with the Vietnamese Fatherland Front and the members of the Front are responsible for monitoring the implementation of the law on local complaints;
  203. Complaint resolution process of the project process requires the contact name and details of the officer to receive and resolve the complaint. This information will be disseminated through information leaflets and stickers in the office of the PC of communes, districts and the PMU.

204. At the same time, to avoid project delays in the process of complaint resolution, an escrow account for the payment of resettlement should be used to ensure payment of compensation after the complaint has been resolved.
205. To ensure that the complaint mechanism described above is practical and acceptable to the people affected, that mechanism is consulted with local authority and community taking into account the specific cultural characteristics, as well as traditional cultural mechanisms in submitting and resolving complaint and conflict. The objects and the efforts of ethnic minorities were also determined and decided culturally acceptable ways to figure out how to solve.

### 9.7 Information disclosure, social accountability and monitoring

#### a. Consultation and information disclosure

206. The main goals of information disclosure and public consultation are to ensure the participation of affected communities, householders, local governments and organizations involved in the sharing of information on project, advice on the choice of technical solutions, expects the impact on land, income and property on the ground... The disclosure of information is an important contribution in promoting the progress of the project during implementation, preparation, and when the project is put into operation with the consensus of the community, PMU's government. This will minimize the possibility of conflicts arising and other risks, increase investment efficiency and social significance of the project.
207. Information and community consultation program must ensure that:
- The local competent authorities as well as representatives of the affected people will be involved in project planning and making decision process. PMU will work closely with the city and communes/wards during project implementation. The participation of the people affected in the implementation process will be continued by asking the cities, communes/wards to invite representatives of the people affected participation of members of the compensation council, liberation clearance and resettlement and participation part of resettlement activities.
  - Share all information on items and activities according to the project plans for the affected people.
  - Collect information on the needs and priorities of those affected as well as receive information on their response about proposed policies and the activities.
  - Ensure that those affected can be fully informed of the decision directly affects their incomes and lives, and they have the opportunity to participate in activities and make decision on issues directly affect them.
  - Ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation.
208. For WB, who are affected by the project need to be fully informed and must be consulted thoroughly about resettlement and compensation plans. Consultation is the starting point for all activities related to resettlement. Persons affected by resettlement may fear that they could affect the livelihoods and community relations, or fear the benefits are not guaranteed. Being involved in the planning and resettlement management will help them

ease fears and bring the affected people the opportunity to participate in decisions that will affect their lives. The implementation of resettlement without consultation may lead to an inappropriate and ultimately ineffective strategy. No consultation, affected people may react negatively to the project, causing social problems, significantly slowing down the completion of the target, or even ignored, and costs will increase. Therefore, when there is consultation, initial objections about the project can be translated into constructive participation.

209. For Vietnam, the next important step in strengthening democracy at the grass-root level is Directive No.30-CT/TW of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in "Developing and implementing grass-root democracy regulations" and Decree No.79/2003/NĐ-CP on this issue also. The crux of this legislation is the famous slogan "People know, people discuss, people do and people check"; Ordinance 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 point out the problems that local government and community consulted before the competent authority make decisions; in which included the construction of the assistance compensation and resettlement related to the project, works in the ward/commune locality; Article 39, paragraph 2, of the 2003 Land Law requires disclosure of issues related to resettlement, as the reasons, plans of land acquisition, relocation plans, common compensation plans, the clearance for the affected.
210. Thus, consultation and participation is an innovation in the implementation of projects in Vietnam. This policy will overcome the shortcomings in the process of deployment and implementation of projects, by both local people and project implementers are inexperienced in this field.
211. The following points should be noted in order to encourage the stakeholders involved to participate in the consultation process in the project:
  - Identify and engage all stakeholders, especially the people living in the project areas, the affected people (men, women, the poor, the ethnic minorities ...), in the process of consultation and participation;
  - Develop participatory strategies for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.
  - Develop contents, themes needed for the promoting campaigns and information dissemination, and construct process in order to affected people can negotiate their interests.
  - Engage stakeholders in decision-making at all stages of the project implementation (*e.g. the design plans, compensation methods, consultation with the affected about the compensation methods, implementation schedule, etc.*).
  - Establish a schedule to complete the works as a campaign to provide information, the levels and forms of compensation, benefits, locations and relocation plans.
  - Develop complaint resolution process.
212. Regular community consultation should be made with the units set up and detailed design of the project categories. This ensures the proposed designs with the participation of the community and limits the adverse effects on the community. This also helps works more friendly with the community and users.



213. Consultations also to do with the stakeholders, in which some units will be responsible for management and operation of works, ensuring that they are consulted and got feedback on the designs.
214. During the construction phase, the owner of the project should promote on the mass media about the construction activities and expected progress, measures to support the affected people and process of information dissemination and getting feedback from the community. Affected Persons (APs) will be informed about the policies and procedures of the project to ensure their later life did not change much. APs will be notified if they have any questions about the project, the PMU can help solve.

*Table 36. The contents and forms of consultation/information disclosure*

<b>The information to be published</b>	<b>Forms of consultation and disclosure</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Who perform?</b>
Information on design drawings and specifications; The route plans	Discussion meeting with commune/ward administration and related departments, organizations; representatives of affected households.	The process of project survey and design.	The consultant, PMU
Information on recovery, site clearance and compensation.	The ward/commune officials and PMU consult with households affected to the initial assessment. Construct plans for recovery, compensation and discuss with APs before submitting to the competent authority making decision. Disclosure policies and answer questions through meetings with APs.	Before project deployment.	CPC, PMU
Information on the progress of implementation, monitoring mechanisms and accountability.	Meetings of population groups; notices and posters placed in public.	The start of deployment and maintenance throughout the deployment process.	PMU, CPC
Information on use and pay for local workers.	The 3-side meeting of the construction unit with the authority/ward/commune monitoring committee and local people.	Before construction.	Construction unit, community monitoring committee
Information on the potential adverse impacts and mitigation solutions.	Combined with the activities 2 and 3 above.	Before and during the implementation process.	PMU, Construction unit, CPC

215. Cost for information disclosure activities

## 9. THE ACTION PLAN

Activities	Frequency	Number	Unit price	In cash	Costs
News broadcast on loudspeakers	1 time/ week/ commune	11 communes, wards	1,000,000/ commune, ward	VND 11,000,000	Contract among stakeholders
Consultations among investors, local governments at all levels, and households related to the construction activities	1 time/ month	5 communes, wards	1,000,000/ commune, ward	VND 5,000,000	Contract among stakeholders
Notices on the bulletin board at the PPCs of communes, wards and population groups and meeting to inform current activities and plans for subsequent implementation of the project	2 times/ week	11 communes, wards	VND 5,000,000/ commune, ward	VND 55,000,000	Contract among stakeholders
<b>Total</b>				<b>VND 61,000,000</b>	

### b. Social Accountability

216. The publicity about the proposed plans of the project to the affected people and the stakeholders during the community consultation and field survey of the social assessment consultant is to give a paradigm for continuous information disclosure in the process of project implementation. Moreover, as has been requested at all public meetings, affected people want to have meetings to exchange information regularly with PMU at the headquarters of CPC with communities affected during the project implementation stage. So the reports about resettlement plans and environmental management plans need to be shown the responsibilities of the PMU to ensure that the public receive regular information about the project.
217. At headquarters of the PPC, the community meeting place in all communes where have made community consultation has identified the need to establish the tight connection to facilitate close contact maintained easily and quickly with the PMU. The best way to make a tight connection is to provide a phone number and address of the PMU which is responsible for all performance venues construction of the project items and the headquarters of all communes of components of the project.

### c. Monitoring with involvement

218. For the effectiveness of project components, it is necessary to have a monitoring plan with the involvement of stakeholders such as the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Construction, Department of Planning and Investment,

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Department of Transportation, and etc. The agencies/units which directly manage and operate project categories after completion should be also involved in monitoring the process of design and construction.

219. Along with independent monitoring unit of the project, there should be a monitoring unit at Community level, to monitor the activities of the project, particularly for activities related to resettlement, environmental sanitation and construction of various items. Monitoring unit will include representatives of local leaders, representatives of mass organizations such as Women's Union, Vietnamese Fatherland Front, Veterans Association, Farmers Union, the people's representatives... This community-level monitoring unit will be along with the independent monitoring unit of the project base on indicators of social safety to monitor project activities. Indicators of rehabilitation, production, environmental sanitation and traffic will be developed to serve the monitoring plans of the project. Through practical grasp, community supervision unit can promptly report information related to the project progress, problems arise during project implementation to inform PMU for timely solution. The responsibilities of this unit are to collect feedback from the people to submit to the competent authorities and the PMU. At the same time the people are also involved in the process of construction supervision, safety and environmental sanitation in the construction phase.
220. Community supervision unit should be set up a training plan to strengthen capacity of monitoring and evaluation of project activities. Skills in monitoring activities will be training directly for this unit and are considered as a part of the project monitoring plan with involvement.
221. Noting the application of Resolution 80/CP on community monitoring for construction works at the local.

### 9.8 Budget for expected mitigation action plans

222. All the activities proposed in the mitigation program above would be implemented with national resources, and there are no international technical assistance requirements for these activities. Beneficiaries of the programs are based on criteria of: a) vulnerability; b) poverty/income; and c) female-headed households. The table below summarizes the activities by component and year.

*Table 37. Estimated budget for the implementation of expected mitigation action plans*

No	Content	Unit Cost	Total
1	Gender Action Plan	1,000	80,750
2	Community Health Action Plan	1,000	55,000
3	Stakeholders	1,000	125,000
4	Consultation and information disclosure	1,000	61,000
<b>Total (VND)</b>			<b>321,750</b>
<b>Total (US\$ thousands)</b>			

### 10. ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

- 223. In the pre-construction and implementation phases of the project, Quang Binh provincial People's Committee plays as governing body shall be responsible for overall supervision and direction of the project under the supervision and guidance of relevant inter-departments. The PMU shall, on behalf of the governing agency, manage all activities of the project.
- 224. With involvement in the project, there are related departments and agencies, Dong Hoi city PPC, wards, communes, and communities in the area of the project, consultant units, and others.
- 225. During the operation and operation phase, the project will be handed over to the Quang Binh Environment and Urban Development One-member Limited Company for management.

#### 10.1 Roles of related parties involved in project management and implementation

##### a. Roles of management agencies

- 226. Provincial PPC is responsible for the entire operation of the project to the Government of Vietnam. Quang Binh PPC is Vietnam side's competent authority for approval of related records in the process of project pre-construction and construction.
- 227. Dong Hoi City Urban Infrastructure Environment & Climate Change Combat PMU: As the project owner, it takes full responsibility of all project activities to Quang Binh PPC; gives technical management and guidance to PMU on necessary procedures involving in contractors and works in the course of construction, and contractor monitoring on traffic safety regulations.
- 228. The Department of Planning (DOP) and Investment shall coordinate with relevant departments to implement PPC's capital plan, annual budget preparation; guide and support PMU in implementing financing procedures, appraisal procedures and processes of technical reports, project components and tender documents, bid evaluation; coordinate with relevant departments in advising the PPC in project appraisal and approval; and help PMU solve the pending problems related to the project implementation procedures.
- 229. The Department of Finance must coordinate with the Department of Planning and Investment in annual fund provision for the project under the provincial budget, support PMU in preparing financial plans, evaluating financial costs and PMU's operation to submit the PPC for approval; implement compensation rate appraisal, resettlement and livelihood restoration policies in compliance with current regulations and the World Bank's social security policies; and support PMU in solving financial problems during project implementation.

---

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 10. ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

---

- 230. The Department of Natural Resources and Environment shall guide PMU on legal procedures, appraisal and approval procedures of environmental impact assessment dossiers; coordinate with relevant departments in appraisal of resettlement compensation plans, site clearance and land allocation for the project; guide PMU and take its own responsibility of environmental management and monitoring during project construction.
- 231. Provincial State Treasury shall support PMU on legal issues, procedures of disbursement and counterpart fund provision for the project.
- 232. The site Clearance and Compensation Committee: The competent authority shall make decision within the project's scope on regimes and policies of compensation & resettlement, transfer the site to the contractor on schedule, and coordinate with PMU in resettlement and land clearance to ensure construction progress and the World Bank's social security policies.
- 233. Ward/Commune People's Committees (CPCs): The CPCs shall coordinate with the PMU in project-related information propaganda to local people; implement compensation and site clearance; coordinate with the contractors in construction; coordinate with PMU and independent monitoring experts during the supervision of contractor's performance and project implementation at grassroots levels. The PPCs are also home to capture feedback from citizens on negative matters caused by the project. The role of the PPCs is crucial and indispensable in many activities of both pre-construction and project implementation.

### **b. Roles of associations and communities**

- 234. Organizations, associations, communities and the end-users of project facilities will play very important roles in the project implementation.
- 235. Socio-political organizations, such as the Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Farmers Union, Youth Union, Vietnam association of the elderly, and etc., are the ones with many members and their roots reaching villages. Social organizations shall closely monitor project implementation processes, especially land acquisition, compensation and resettlement to ensure conformity with the Bank Bank's social safeguard policy and the current regulations of Vietnam. Organizations and units located in communities are the first one to receive information and public feedback on the activities of the project in the project pre-construction and operation process. The supervision of organizations in collaboration with resident groups located in communities have important meaning in helping the PMU, contractors promptly adjust design and construction schedule to minimize undesirable effects on the lives of the people in the affected areas.
- 236. Resident groups and alleys: They will work directly with local people and receive claims on the issues rising in the project pre-construction, implementation and operation process. Resident groups will be the final level to provide project-related information to residents and the first one to get public feedback on the project. The role of officers at residential groups is important because the officers objectively and timely reflect the aspirations and

---

## **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

## 10. ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

---

legitimate petitions of citizens to monitor the project implementation process, and minimize unwanted effects of the project on people's lives. In addition, the comments received from village officials also make project categories more relevant, resulting in more economic benefits to the community in the project's directly beneficiary area.

### 10.2 Coordination among stakeholders

237. In the pre-construction and implementation process of the project, the involvement of the stakeholders has a particularly important meaning. First of all, idea contribution in project design process will contribute important role in adjusting the design, meeting technical requirements and increasing socio-economic efficiency, as well as investment efficiency, minimum reduction of undesirable effects on the lives of people in the community, especially social and environmental impacts during the construction and operation process. Ineffective collaboration among stakeholders may cause waste of resources, delays in project implementation, impose negative impacts on the society and the environment, as well as investment efficiency. In the project implementation process, the effective cooperation among stakeholders will ensure the project schedule.
238. The analysis of the implementation process of other projects in Quang Binh province shows the coordination among stakeholders has been quite good, with no problems in the coordination among stakeholders.

### 10.3 Demand of in-depth capacity training for stakeholders

239. The PMU has experience in management of ODA-based projects, however, nearly half of officers are part-time and do not have much experience in project management. Therefore, capacity building training is carried out during the project by full-time officers, and a number of officials from concerned provincial departments.
240. The content of capacity building is defined including: education, professional training, and specialized training for the PMU's members, department experts related to project management, procurement, construction supervision, and operation management.

## 11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 11.1 Conclusions

241. CCSEP-Dong Hoi subproject funded by WB is a highly feasible investment project. This project bears multi-disciplinary nature and most environmental-social impacts in the operation phase are positive, contributing to environmental sanitation improvement, and stimulation of the city's socio-economic development, and especially mitigation of climate change impact. However, in the implementation process of the project, negative impacts are forecasted to affect the social safeguard in the project's beneficiary area. These impacts primarily arise in the pre-construction and construction phase:
242. For site clearance phase: The most significant impacts are disturbances to people's lives through the site clearance and land acquisition. The impacts are relatively huge, and cause large budget to carry out re-location and re-settlement for the people. However, there is no negative affect on cultural and historical buildings, natural habitats, and ecosystems.
243. For construction phase: The environmental impact is mainly due to the temporary land use, & order and social safeguard. These effects are only temporary during construction and can be minimized through strict compliance with construction and society management procedures.
244. In the pre-appraisal stage of WB, a RPF prepared by the investor will guide land acquisition and serve a basis for preparation of the resettlement plan – RP before the project implementation. In the implementation phase of the project, independent monitoring organizations/individuals are required for RP implementation. The report will fulfill the requirements of Vietnam Government and the World Bank on compensation, support and resettlement policies; and it serves as the document for the project owner to properly implement social safeguard measures.

### 11.2 Recommendations

245. It is required to ensure the objectives in the WB's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12, including: "The livelihoods and income sources of affected people is restored at least equal to or better than before the project" thanks to a complete and full resettlement action plan, the income rehabilitation program to be built consistent with the actual needs of each affected target group.
246. For the project, project items shall be synchronously constructed and put them into use, avoiding delayed or separated execution leading the decrease in the effectiveness of the project. On the other hand, it is required to pay attention to minimizing the adverse impacts of economic and living activities, transport, and the environment during construction. It is a need to strengthen management and supervision of the stakeholders, including the local people in the project implementation process, especially in monitoring the implementation



## 11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

of compensation, support, resettlement and life rehabilitation for affected people to ensure that all citizens may benefit from the project. So, it is required prepare a resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan for each sub-project.

247. The PMU should put into the sub-contracts the main content of impact mitigation on society, such as use of local labor (*including both men and women*) for simple jobs not requiring high skills, insurance of security and social order, and compliance with local authorities' requirements for project stakeholders.

## 12. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1  
SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Table 1: Self-evaluation of life

	Wealthy	Medium	Lack	Poor
<b>Total</b>	18.4%	63.4%	15.2%	1.8%
<b>According to communes/wards</b>				
Dong Phu	19.7%	63.5%	15.5%	1.3%
Hai Dinh	27.0%	65.0%	8.0%	1.0%
Dong My	25.3%	53.1%	21.1%	1.6%
Hai Thanh	18.6%	67.8%	10.6%	1.9%
Dong Son	16.9%	67.2%	14.1%	1.8%
Duc Ninh Dong	17.7%	62.7%	16.9%	2.7%
Bac Nghia	15.2%	65.5%	12.7%	1.6%
Duc Ninh	24.6%	67.8%	6.6%	2.9%
Phu Hai	10.9%	67.2%	19.1%	2.8%
Bac Ly	14.7%	57.7%	26.9%	1.7%
Nam Ly	13.2%	72.5%	12.7%	1.6%
<b>According to the householder</b>				
+ Female householders	18.2%	57.1%	23.3%	1.4%
+ Male householders	19.5%	64.2%	15.0%	1.3%

Table 2: Statics number of school in subproject area

According to communes/wards	Total	Classification		
		Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	High Schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Classification</b>				
Public schools	34	15	14	5
Private schools	2	1	1	-
National Standard Schools	36	21	13	3
<b>By communes/ wards</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>
Hai Thanh Ward	2	1	1	-
Dong Phu Ward	4	2	2	-
Bac Ly Ward	5	2	2	1
Dong My Ward	3	1	1	1
Nam Ly Ward	6	2	2	2
Hai Dinh Ward	2	1	1	-
Dong Son Ward	5	2	2	1
Phu Hai Ward	2	1	1	-
Bac Nghia Ward	2	1	1	-
Duc Ninh Dong Ward	3	2	1	-
Duc Ninh Commune	2	1	1	-

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 12. APPENDIXES

Table 3. Number of teachers by gender of local schools in the subproject area<sup>30</sup>

Wards/ Communes	Total	Classification		
		Primary schools	Secondary schools	High schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>318</b>
- Male	211	36	29	107
- Female	912	437	339	211
- Qualified teachers	1123	473	368	318
- Public	1061	439	350	308
- Private	62	34	18	10
<b>Divided by wards/ communes</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>318</b>
Hai Thanh Ward	37	18	19	-
Dong Phu Ward	142	83	49	10
Bac Ly Ward	109	43	39	27
Dong My Ward	123	24	30	69
Nam Ly Ward	296	73	61	162
Hai Dinh Ward	54	26	28	-
Dong Son Ward	158	53	55	50
Phu Hai Ward	27	14	13	-
Bac Nghia Ward	50	21	29	-
Duc Ninh Dong Ward	75	54	21	-
Duc Ninh Commune	52	28	24	-

Table 4. Statistics of student gender and age groups in the project area<sup>31</sup>

Wards/ Communes	Classification			
	Total	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	High Schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17467</b>	<b>7886</b>	<b>4882</b>	<b>4699</b>
Male	8856	4148	2841	1867
Female	8611	3738	2041	2832
New	4540	1771	1235	1534
Repetitive	26	18	6	2
Dropout	10	1	1	8
Public	16951	7505	4771	4675
Private	516	381	111	24
<b>Age groups</b>	<b>17467</b>	<b>7886</b>	<b>4882</b>	<b>4699</b>
- 7-11 years old	8436	7871		565

<sup>30</sup> Source: Dong Hoi City's Statistical Year Book

<sup>31</sup> Source: Dong Hoi City's Statistical Year Book

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 12. APPENDIXES

Wards/ Communes	Classification			
	Total	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	High Schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
- 12-15 years old	6238	15	4860	1363
- 16-18 years old	2699		22	2677
- Over 18 years old	95			95
<b>Divided by wards/ communes</b>	17467	7886	4882	4699
Hai Thanh Ward	421	220	201	
Dong Phu Ward	2319	1.654	641	24
Bac Ly Ward	1634	782	482	370
Dong My Ward	2225	508	380	1.337
Nam Ly Ward	4419	1.526	861	2.032
Hai Dinh Ward	880	508	372	
Dong Son Ward	2786	1.088	762	936
Phu Hai Ward	336	184	152	
Bac Nghia Ward	803	382	421	
Duc Ninh Dong Ward	822	528	294	
Duc Ninh Commune	822	506	316	

*Table 5. Number of schools, teachers, students of universities, colleges, professional and vocational schools*

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
<b>Colleges, Universities</b>				
Number of schools	1	1	1	1
Number of teachers	158	162	186	148
Number of students	5.989	5.617	2.495	2.584
Number of graduates	2.006	1.742	1.419	748
<b>Professional Schools</b>				
Number of schools	3	3	3	4
Number of teachers	155	204	174	201
Number of students	3.731	3.731	2.390	2.379
Full time/ Long term	2.707	2.707	1.742	2.346
In-service	1.024	1.024	648	33
Number of graduates	1.346	1.346	730	679
<b>Technical Vocational School</b>				
Number of schools	1	1	1	1
Number of teachers	15	20	60	63
Number of students	6.999	6.999	4.447	4.475
Number of graduates	13.662	6.709	3.452	3.473

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 12. APPENDIXES

Table 6. Statistics of health facilities in the subproject area

Wards/ Communes	Total	General Hospitals	Regional Clinics	Private Healthcare Centers	Clinics
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Number of health facilities</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
Hai Thanh Ward	2	-	-	1	1
Dong Phu Ward	4	-	-	3	1
Bac Ly Ward	2	-	-	1	1
Dong My Ward	2	-	-	-	2
Nam Ly Ward	8	2	-	5	1
Hai Dinh Ward	1	-	-	-	1
Dong Son Ward	3	-	1	-	2
Phu Hai Ward	1	-	-	-	1
Bac Nghia Ward	2	-	-	-	2
Duc Ninh Dong Ward	2	1	-	-	1
Duc Ninh Commune	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Number of hospital beds (bed)</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>128</b>
Hai Thanh Ward	6	-	-	1	5
Dong Phu Ward	9	-	-	3	6
Bac Ly Ward	9	-	-	1	8
Dong My Ward	24	-	-	-	24
Nam Ly Ward	706	695	-	5	6
Hai Dinh Ward	6	-	-	-	6
Dong Son Ward	55	-	30	-	25
Phu Hai Ward	5	-	-	-	5
Bac Nghia Ward	27	-	-	-	27
Duc Ninh Dong Ward	193	185	-	-	8
Duc Ninh Commune	8	-	-	-	8

Table 7. Medical facilities, hospital beds, medical staff

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Medical Facilities</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>
Hospitals	3	3	3	3
Regional Clinics	1	1	1	1
In which: - The city	1	1	1	1
Other facilities	10	10	10	12
Communal Clinics	16	16	16	16
<b>Hospital beds</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1083</b>
Hospital	770	735	840	880
Municipal clinics	30	30	30	30
Other facilities	10	10	10	67
Communal Clinics	106	106	106	106

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 12. APPENDIXES

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Medical Staff</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1129</b>
Doctors and higher	299	343	349	358
The city	59	59	59	60
Technicians	144	168	145	159
The city	54	62	62	72
Nurses, midwives	329	350	465	505
The city	139	139	139	133
Others	139	156	157	107
The city	5	5	6	11
<b>Pharmaceutical staff</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>128</b>
Senior Pharmacists	28	26	28	29
The city	2	2	2	2
Range pharmacist	51	65	74	77
The city	25	29	32	32
Druggist	12	14	21	22
The city	2	2	2	2
Others	-	-	-	-
The city	-	-	-	-

## APPENDIX 2 CONSULTATION

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

### BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án Môi trường bền vững các Thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án Thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình

Thời gian họp: ngày 23 tháng 06 năm 2016

Địa chỉ nơi họp: UBND phường Bắc Lý

**1. Thành phần tham dự:**

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân phường Bắc Lý, TP Đồng Hới, tỉnh Quảng Bình

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn lập báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường:

..... Ban Trung Kiên

..... Nguyễn Duy Khánh

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự: Lãnh đạo UBND phường Bắc Lý, HTL Phường, UBND TIA phường, Đại diện tổ dân phố 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 và người dân trong phường

(Có danh sách kèm theo)

**2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:**

2.1. Giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

..... Ông Hoàng Bá Trang - Chủ tịch UBND phường  
..... thay mặt Chủ PA, phường Bắc Lý

2.2. Giới thiệu tóm tắt ĐTM của dự án gồm các nội dung dự án, các tác động tích cực, tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

..... Đại diện UBND phường thay mặt chủ dự án trình bày tóm tắt về dự án và các tác động của PA tới môi trường

2.3. Thảo luận

..... Sau khi trình bày xong, chủ dự án trình bày tóm tắt báo cáo ĐTM của dự án, toàn thể hội nghị đều nhất trí với chủ trương xây dựng dự án



3. Tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

Chủ trì đã nêu lập luận, các lý luận đúng, góp của cộng đồng dân cư cũng như ý kiến của lãnh đạo địa phương về việc triển khai các PIM của dự án Chín Tịch, UBND phường. Các lý luận thay mặt hội nghị tuyên bố kết thúc

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

*Chữ*

Hàng Ba Triệu



*Figure 1. The first consultation*



*Figure 216. The second consultation*



*Figure 3. Discussion groups*

Table 1. Result of the first consultation in the subproject area

No.	Organizers	Date	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedback from PMU/ Consultants
			Local governments	Communities		
<b><i>I. Results of the first consultation</i></b>						
	Bac Nghia People’s Committee	10/5/2016	3	10	<b>Main opinions from communities</b> - Complete the compensation and land clearance before construction; - Ensure the consistency between the compensation and market price; - Support for landless households in transforming new livelihood to sustain life; - Fully implement the environmental protection measures during the construction to avoid affecting the	- Strictly implement the clearance compensation as prescribed by Vietnam Government and World Bank; - Support residents in converting their livelihoods - Support in converting people's livelihood; - Arrange suitable local workers in the project's activities; - Comply with the environmental protection measures as undertaken in the EIA report; - Supervise and speed up the consulting units and construction units to ensure the construction safety, quality and progress.
	Dong Son People’s Committee	11/5/2016	4	2		
	Nam Ly People’s Committee	11/5/2016	2	15		
	Duc Ninh Dong People’s Committee	12/5/2016	3	39		
	Dong My People’s Committee	12/5/2016	2	20		

## 12. APPENDIXES

No.	Organizers	Date	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedback from PMU/ Consultants
			Local governments	Communities		
I. Results of the first consultation						
	Bac Ly People’s Committee	13/5/2016	2	30	health, life, roads and business facades of households around the area construction of streets, bridges, pumping stations, installation of culverts;	
	Phu Hai People’s Committee	13/5/2016	3	35	- Employing local people to work in the project	
	Hai Thanh People’s Committee	16/5/2016	2	20	- Early noticing to the household whose land is in the area of influence of the project.	
	Duc Ninh People’s Committee	16/5/2016	2	30	<b>Representatives of local government:</b>	
	Dong Phu People’s Committee	17/5/2016	2	25	-Request the refund of roads affected by the project.	
	Hai Dinh People’s Committee	17/5/2016	3	20	- Carefully examine before the construction. - Handle the flushing gates carefully so as not to generate exhaust smells as others -Ensure no subsidence	

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 12. APPENDIXES

No.	Organizers	Date	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedback from PMU/ Consultants
			Local governments	Communities		
I. Results of the first consultation						
					for houses in sewer construction areas if subsidence, must compensate. - The local governemnts and residents totally agree with the project and expect the project to be soon completed and put into operation	

*Table 2. Plan of the second public consultation in subproject*

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Activities</b>
22/6 Wednesday	8:30-11:30 A.M	Bac Nghia People's Committee	-Representative of project owner; Fatherland Front Committee, Communal People's Committee, and affected households	EIA first draft The second consultation
	13:30-17:00 P/M	Nam Ly People's Committee	As above	As above
23/6 Thursday	8:30-11:30 A.M	Dong Phu People's Committee	As above	As above
	13:30-17:00 P/M	Bac Ly People's Committee	As above	As above
24/6 Friday	8:30-11:30 A.M	Phu Hai People's Committee	As above	As above
	13:30-17:00 P.M	Ninh Dong People's Committee	As above	As above
27/6 Monday	8:30-11:30 A.M	Duc Ninh People's Committee	As above	As above
	13:30-17:00 P.M	Hai Ninh People's Committee	As above	As above
28/6 Tuesday	8:30-11:30 A.M	Dong Son People's Committee	As above	As above
	13:30-17:00 P.M	Dong My People's Committee	As above	As above
29/6 Wednesday	8:30-11:30 A.M	Hai Thanh People's Committee	As above	As above

Table 3. Result of the second consultation in the subproject area

No.	Participants	Time/ Place	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedbacks from PMU/ consultants
			Local government	Communities		
I. Results of the second consultation						
1	Project owner; Fatherland Front Committee, Party Executive Committee, People’s Committee, Council of People of Bac Ly, Dong My, Nam Ly, Hai Thanh, Hai Dinh, Dong Phu wards and affected households.	Bac Ly People’s Committee	18	72	<b>Main opinions from communities</b> - Agree with environmental issues, measures to reduce the presented impact of the project was presented - Agree with all the construction works of the project which are practical , non-wasted, and beneficial to the lives of people. - Agree with issues on compensation, support for the landloss people due to the project. - Issues to consider when implementing the project in the next stage. - Need to calculate more detailed the property and the area of compensation for affected households. - Announce clearance plans as soon as possible to residents - The local government facilitate the landloss household if want to lease land not too far from their old land location - Households with sewer projects going through agree with the design	- Consultants and PMU receive all feedbacks, PMU directly handle and require consultant and construction units to comply with feedbacks of related parties. - Conduct the clearance compensation as prescribed by the Vietnam government and World Bank; - Support in converting people's livelihood; - Arrange suitable local workers in the project's activities; - Comply with the environmental protection measures as undertaken in the EIA report; - Supervise and speed up the consulting units and construction units to ensure the construction safety, quality and progress.
2	Project owner; Fatherland Front Committee, Party Executive Committee, People’s Committee, Council of People of Duc Ninh, Phu Hai, Bac Nghia, Dong Son, Duc Ninh Dong wards and affected households.	Ninh Ding People’s Committee	16	59		

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**



No.	Participants	Time/ Place	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedbacks from PMU/ consultants
			Local government	Communities		
I. Results of the second consultation						
					<p>of the project and use connector if permitted.</p> <p><b>Representatives of local government:</b></p> <p>- The construction unit must comply with the environmental protection commitments mentioned in the report. If the commitment is not met, the project owner must immediately replace another unit;</p> <p>- Project owners have committed to the government, the people to complete the compensation and land clearance before construction, the compensation should be close to the market price..</p> <p>248. - When designing WC the feedwater line must be concerned</p> <p>249. - When construction near residential areas, the vibration generated from the construction machines and cars must be concerned.</p> <p>250. - Lessons drawn from the first stage should be used to improve the construction method, ensuring safety for households affected by the construction.</p>	

No.	Participants	Time/ Place	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedbacks from PMU/ consultants
			Local government	Communities		
I. Results of the second consultation						
					251. - To minimize controversy when problems arise, such as housing property damage caused by the construction, it is necessary to examine the current state of sensitive locations, digging and construction positions through residential areas .... 252. - Reimbursement intact status of roads including routes used for waste materials transportation 253. - Ensure work safety and traffic safety especially when it’s stormy and flooded,. 254. - When designing, new technologies and the latest improvements should be applied for sewer and flushing gate. 255. - Manage the discharge connector, prevent households, restaurants, hotels from connecting directly discharging untreated sewage. 256. - Use preventive measures when the pump wastewater collection broken outage or technical malfunctions.	

### Group discussions and quick survey interviews

1. Based on focus group discussions and personal interviews with the affected households to get their opinions and demands for appropriate livelihood recovery programs.
2. For group discussions, project consultants and PMU staff held discussions as sample set by consultants, discussion in groups and with consultants and PMU officials fully answered and explained questions of residents through discussion.
3. For quick survey interviews: the consultants have based on investment reports to conduct field survey to each household in the affected areas, to preliminarily investigate the status and living conditions. Combining investigation and interviewing, the consultants gave information about the project, ask and answer questions of affected households.
4. The results are as followings:
  - Most interviewed households said that they would allocate land for the project and move to another place and find another job if they got appropriate and satisfactory compensation and support.
  - According to some surveyed households where the drainage pipe crosses, their currently living area faces many difficulties and lack of infrastructure: small and narrow alleys; uncompleted drainage, causing flood in the rainy season; contaminated sanitation due to dirty water; therefore, they look forward to the projects. They are willing to adapt to any impacts during the construction, however it is necessary to ensure safety to minimize the impacts on their lives.
  - For vulnerable groups who are quite well off, they indicated that land acquisition activities will affect their livelihoods, but their resilience of livelihoods will not be much difficult.
  - Some other commented on impacts in the construction which they have ever known through phase 1 which is: During the project, the construction may affect economic activities in areas such as limiting the business of stores, restaurants and companies along the route. During the construction, the project may cause dust and noise pollution for local residents. In addition, for the workers employed in the construction, the project may have some adverse effects related to social issues and local security. The adverse impacts have been identified and measures have been developed measures to minimize the adverse effects to residents.
  - For beneficiaries randomly selected when being interviewed, they all agreed with the implementation of the project.



*Figure 4. Group discussion*



*Figure 5. Quick survey and interviews*

5. Consultation Program: Step 1: Social Professionals informed participants of projects and sub-projects; Step 2: Professionals perform discussion with participants according to the content above.
6. Issues / ideas outlined in the consultation include:
  - Information on the project.
  - Current problems of the local in agricultural production, urban development: health, urban transport infrastructure, landscape, public services such as hospitals, schools, economic conditions, arising problems, ...;
  - The need for supporting programs to build new rural areas to improve rural transport systems, infield transportation, infield irrigation works, drainage, expansion of irrigated rice growing two crops, management and operation irrigation works, rural environment improvement, crop production model with high efficiency, development of non-agricultural industries, ...
  - The need for accessing to clean water during the dry season, flooding season, water supply for production;
  - The need for solving the problems of land acquisition by affected households/ villages in the project area of construction works; for example, appropriate

compensation for affected land and houses to buy new land and build new houses.

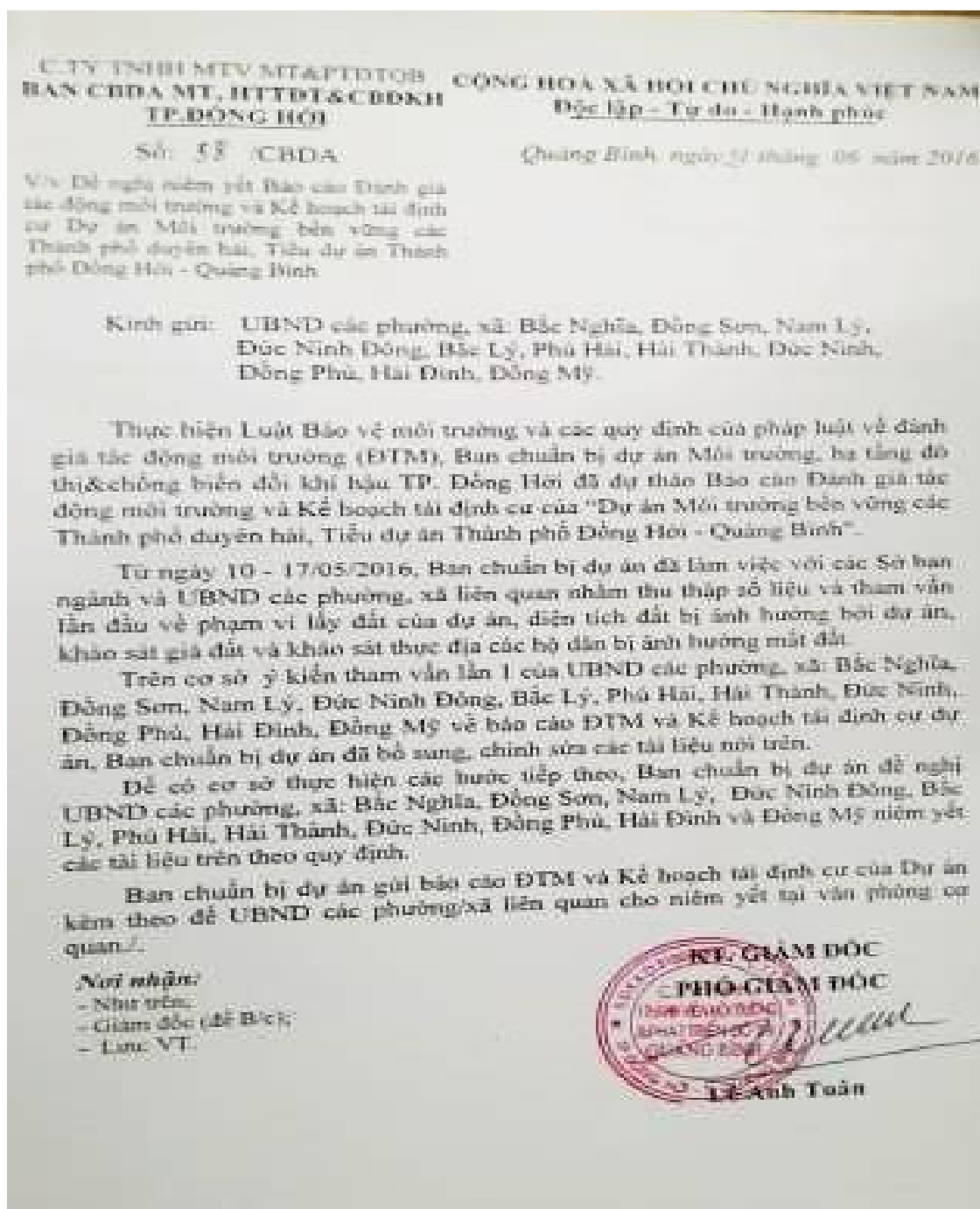
- The need for social support, job training, improvement of production conditions, living standards and income for women, ethnic minorities, training needs and job creation;
- Activities with the participation of the community in the preparation and implementation of the project;
- The availability of the localities involved in the project; and
- The support for the project.

7. Comments selected during in-depth interviews and group discussions as below:
8. Residents in the area affected by the project agreed with the construction of the project, because the sanitation project of Dong Hoi City in phase 1 has got extremely effective achievements. In phase 1, the project has improved environmental sanitation in the whole city, thereby enhanced the living quality of its citizens.
  - "Before the project, the rainy season has caused flooding situation as damage to houses, property, stores, vehicles, roads and other infrastructure projects ... When the project is implemented, inundation has decreased significantly; "
  - "Previously, untreated sewage was directly released into the sea or into the canals causing serious environmental pollution, thanks to the project, this situation doesn't exist any more;"
  - " Previously, the lakes, canals, rivers were heavily polluted with very unpleasant the smell, we are affected by the stench, maybe even a lot of rubbish too, especially in the summer. When the project began, the lakes, canals, rivers were upgraded to create positive change in the landscape and environmental sanitation. In phase 2, we are looking forward and hope the project will solve many more problems."
  - "Opinion of leaders of Dong Hoi City Department of Education: Previously, in schools, hygiene conditions are very difficult for children with degraded and filthy toilets. When the project began, the toilet systems at schools were rebuilt, with more public toilets to serve the people and tourists, making the city become cleaner. Currently, many schools in the city needs to build toilets and the city also needs many more public toilets. We suggest the project could be soon implemented and improve sanitation conditions throughout the city to live up to grade 2 city as has been recognized; "
  - "We concur with the investment policy, project construction, but we are also businessmen we suggest the project should be implemented thoroughly and strictly, only digging roads when building and installing wastewater pipelines

of drainage systems. Do not dig the roads and leave them for a long term before construction, which will affect our business, the landscape and environment. If not, we do not agree to implement the project because it will not be much improved environment for business households as us (Currently the roadway, and pavement are very beautiful then, are they still beautiful after being dug up as before?); "

- "We agree with the project if we get adequate compensation, transparency, quick payment, and no procrastination;"
- "Leadership of Bac Ly Ward People's Committee: It wasted our government and residents a lot of money and effort to get new, clean and beautiful roads and alleys as today. The dug roads will will never be the same, even degraded. All project owners need closely monitor construction units, if degraded, the damaged road system must be rebuilt and warranted after that. Previously, some construction units also repaired the roads but not very well, after a period of time, the road was broken, causing a sensation among the people, creating negative public opinion in ward ... "
- "If construction period is long term, officials and workers of the construction units from other places will have to declare their temporary residence to the police. Project owners, construction units must commit to manage their officials and employees, have healthy lifestyle without any crimes the construction site, which affects the local security."

### APPENDIX 3: INTERVIEW SURVEY





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

Quảng Bình, ngày 21 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Nguyễn Duy Khánh

Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới.

Bên nhận: UBND Phường Phú Thọ

Đơn vị: UBND Phường Phú Thọ

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niêm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niêm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (ĐTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tái định cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Nguyễn Duy Khánh

Bên nhận hồ sơ: Nguyễn Thanh Nhân

Quảng Bình, ngày 21 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Phạm Trung Kiên

Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới.

Bên nhận: Hoàng Ngọc Vũ - Phó chủ tịch UBND Phường

Đơn vị: UBND Phường Đồng Phú - TT. Đồng Hới - Huyện Bố Trạch

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niêm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niêm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (ĐTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tái định cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Phạm Trung Kiên

Bên nhận hồ sơ: Hoàng Ngọc Vũ

Quảng Bình, ngày 21 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Nguyễn Duy Khánh

Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới.

Bên nhận: UBND Phường Đức An

Đơn vị: UBND Phường Đức An

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niêm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niêm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (ĐTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tái định cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Nguyễn Duy Khánh

Bên nhận hồ sơ: Đài Minh Tuấn

Quảng Bình, ngày 21 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Nguyễn Duy Khánh

Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới.

Bên nhận: UBND Xã Đức Ninh

Đơn vị: UBND Xã Đức Ninh

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niêm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niêm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (ĐTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tái định cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Nguyễn Duy Khánh

Bên nhận hồ sơ: Đặng Thị Hương Giang

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 23 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Nguyễn Duy Khánh  
Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới.

Bên nhận: UBND Phường Đồng Sơn  
Đơn vị: UBND Phường Đồng Sơn

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niêm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niêm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (ĐTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tái định cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Nguyễn Duy Khánh  
Bên nhận hồ sơ: Nguyễn Thị Bích Hồng  
CHỖ TIỀN  
MÃI XUÂN BANG

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 23 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Phạm Trung Kiên  
Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới.

Bên nhận: Nguyễn Thị Bích Hồng - Chủ tịch UBND Phường  
Đơn vị: UBND Phường Đồng Sơn - TP. Đồng Hới

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niêm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niêm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (ĐTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tái định cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Phạm Trung Kiên  
Bên nhận hồ sơ: Nguyễn Thị Bích Hồng  
CHỖ TIỀN  
MÃI XUÂN BANG

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 23 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Phạm Trung Kiên  
Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới.

Bên nhận: Nguyễn Thị Bích Hồng - VP.TT  
Đơn vị: UBND Phường Đồng Sơn

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niêm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niêm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (ĐTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tái định cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Phạm Trung Kiên  
Bên nhận hồ sơ: Nguyễn Thị Bích Hồng  
CHỖ TIỀN  
MÃI XUÂN BANG

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 23 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Nguyễn Duy Khánh  
Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới.

Bên nhận: Đào Thị Bích Huyền  
Đơn vị: UBND Phường Đồng Sơn - TP. Đồng Hới

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niêm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niêm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (ĐTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tái định cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Nguyễn Duy Khánh  
Bên nhận hồ sơ: Đào Thị Bích Huyền  
CHỖ TIỀN  
MÃI XUÂN BANG

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 15 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Phạm Trung Kiên

Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới,

Bên nhận: Đoàn Thị Thanh Tâm - Chủ Văn phòng,

Đơn vị: UBND phường Hải Hòa - TP Đồng Hới

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niệm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niệm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (DTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tài chính cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Phạm Trung Kiên

Bên nhận hồ sơ: Đoàn Thị Thanh Tâm

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 15 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Phạm Trung Kiên

Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới,

Bên nhận: Đoàn Thị Thanh Tâm - Phó Chủ tịch UBND

Đơn vị: UBND phường Hải Hòa - TP Đồng Hới - QL

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niệm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niệm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (DTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tài chính cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Phạm Trung Kiên

Bên nhận hồ sơ: Đoàn Thị Thanh Tâm

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 15 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Phạm Trung Kiên

Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới,

Bên nhận: Đoàn Thị Thanh Tâm - Chủ Văn phòng UBND phường

Đơn vị: UBND phường Hải Hòa - TP Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niệm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niệm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (DTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tài chính cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Phạm Trung Kiên

Bên nhận hồ sơ: Đoàn Thị Thanh Tâm

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 15 tháng 6 năm 2016

**BIÊN BẢN GIAO NHẬN HỒ SƠ**

Bên giao: Phạm Trung Kiên

Đơn vị: Ban chuẩn bị Dự án Môi trường, hạ tầng đô thị & chống biến đổi khí hậu thành phố Đồng Hới,

Bên nhận: Đoàn Thị Thanh Tâm - Chủ Văn phòng UBND phường

Đơn vị: UBND phường Hải Hòa - TP Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình

Nội dung: Bàn giao tài liệu Dự án Môi trường bền vững các thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình để niệm yết tại địa phương.

**Danh mục tài liệu bàn giao:**

TT	Tên tài liệu	Số lượng
1	Công văn của Chủ dự án đề nghị niệm yết tài liệu của dự án.	01
2	Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường (DTM) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01
3	Kế hoạch hành động Tài chính cư (RAP) của Dự án (Bản dự thảo lần 1, đã được chỉnh sửa theo ý kiến góp ý của Nhà tài trợ và các bên liên quan).	01

Bên giao hồ sơ: Phạm Trung Kiên

Bên nhận hồ sơ: Đoàn Thị Thanh Tâm