

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA16141

Date Prepared/Updated: 29-Feb-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Vietnam	Project ID:	P156678
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P119077
Project Name:	Vietnam Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Project - Additional Financing (P156678)		
Parent Project Name:	URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER (P119077)		
Region:	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	22-Feb-2016	Estimated Board Date:	29-Apr-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Water	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (90%), Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection (10%)		
Theme(s):	City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (100%)		
Borrower(s):	SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM		
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Construction		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source	Amount	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	23.00	
	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	69.00	
	International Development Association (IDA)	50.00	
	Total Project Cost	142.00	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			

Is this a Repeater project?	No
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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Vietnam is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in East Asia and Pacific region with the share of urban population expected to grow to 50 percent by 2025. The rapid urban growth is largely due to rural-urban migration and urbanization which, in turn, is fueling economic growth. While the highest rates of migration occur in larger cities such as Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang, and Hanoi, medium-sized cities also play an essential role in Vietnam’s urbanization process. Vietnam’s urban areas are classified into the following six groups: (i) two national special cities (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City); (ii) three national first class cities (Hai Phong, Da Nang and Can Tho); (iii) ten provincial first class cities (Da Lat, Vinh, Nam Dinh, Hue etc.); (iv) ten provincial medium-sized provincial second class cities (Tam Ky, Ninh Binh etc.); (v) 30 provincial medium-sized third class towns (Dong Xoai, Uong Bi, Bim Son, Dong Ha etc.); and (vi) 600 small district towns. Approximately 45 percent of the urban population lives in medium-sized cities comprised of 100,000 - 300,000 people. These areas often lag behind large urban areas in terms of access to basic services while they are rapidly growing due to their proximity to larger urban areas, such as Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. The Government considers these areas critical to urban strategy for developing a system of cities and ensuring broad equity between large and smaller urban centers.

The Government’s policy framework for urbanization is the Master Plan for Urban Development in Vietnam to 2025 and Vision to 2050. This plan sets out a strong emphasis on Vietnam’s urban transition, with a well-structured understanding of the role Vietnam’s cities are playing in integrating the regional and global economy. The main objective of the master plan is to achieve balanced and strategic growth, through a national urban system consisting of urban centers of various scales and types distributed throughout the country. Specifically, the plan envisages the development of medium and small urban areas as development hubs within larger urban areas and provinces.

Sectoral and institutional Context

While urban areas remain the main engines of growth for Vietnam’s economy, the country faces the challenge of developing infrastructure and providing proper urban services. There are 78 medium size cities in Vietnam that have a population greater than 100,000. An estimated 30 million people - roughly 34 percent of the population-- live in these cities. Out of this population, approximately 5.7 million people do not have access to adequate water and 18 million people do not have access to adequate wastewater services. Even for those who are connected, there is a need to improve the quality of services in terms of continuity, reliability and water

Water source degradation is threatening the security of water supply, particularly in areas vulnerable to overexploitation and environmental degradation from human activities and climate change. This has the potential of reversing the rate of access to safe water supply. A key area of concern is the economically significant Mekong delta region which is very vulnerable to climate change induced weather extremes and sea level rise. An average sea level rise of one meter is projected to inundate some 39 percent of the whole Mekong Delta, impacting some 35 percent of its 17.4 million (2012) population. Coastal facing provinces in the delta are already facing saline

intrusion of surface and ground water sources leading to a serious reduction in freshwater sources.

The demand for better services is increasing as the urban population is growing at the rate of four percent per year. For the urban water and wastewater sector alone, the country would need to spend an estimated USD1.8 billion per year until 2020 to provide quality services and meet the Government's targets as set out in the Master Plan for Urban Development. By 2020, about 45 million people are expected to live in urban areas posing a further challenge to national efforts in order to ensure good quality urban services are provided to address the demographic pressures resulting from rural to urban migration. Basic services such as water supply, improved sanitation, and wastewater collection and treatment are particularly lagging in local towns and cities with urban population of 50,000 to 100,000 people. Such infrastructure services would not only spur economic growth but also improve the environment, reduce the risk to human health due to contamination from wastewater, and allow urban areas to adapt to climate change through well designed drainage systems.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

To increase access to sustainable water services and environmental sanitation in selected urban areas in the Project Provinces

Key Results

The proposed Additional Financing is USD119 million, including an IDA credit of USD50 million and IBRD loan of US\$69 million. The proposed AF supports the following activities:

- (i) Cost Overrun in the amount of USD20 million IDA for VUWSWP: recovering cost overrun associated with the appreciation of the US dollar allowing completion of remaining activities specified under the water supply and environmental sanitation subcomponents of the original project.
- (ii) Scaling-up subcomponent 1B of Environmental Sanitation to add Binh Duong Wastewater and Drainage Program in the amount of USD92 million (USD23 million in IDA, USD69 million in IBRD): building the wastewater and drainage systems in Binh Duong province, specifically in Di An Town. Binh Duong is one of the seven water supply subprojects under component 1A of the VUWSWP and the AF will be used for the newly proposed wastewater and drainage program expansion in the province to enhance the overall project impact.
- (iii) Additional Technical Assistance to MOC (USD7 million IDA): developing Mekong Delta water supply investment to be financed by the Bank. The TA supports MOC in the preparation and development of the priority investment in water sector, specifically, the regional water supply investments in seven Mekong Delta provinces to address the emerging major threat to the security of water supply source and ensure adequate water supply to the population. The funds will be used for the preparation of the feasibility study report, detailed engineering design (DED) and bidding documents, environmental and social safeguards reports, institutional development for related provinces in the region, and related MOC project management activities.

It is critical that the project acquires additional funds to support the aforementioned activities. The recovery of the cost overrun of USD20 million will enable the VUWSWP to complete the

activities envisioned under the PDO. The proposed wastewater and drainage program in Binh Duong is designed to provide improved drainage and sanitation services in Di An town which is the main industrial hub for the province and the region. It will also improve the environment in Di An town by reducing water pollution into the surrounding Saigon and Dong Nai rivers. These two rivers are the main sources of water supply for millions of inhabitants, including Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), one of the most populated cities in Vietnam. The AF is further justified given Binh Duong's exceptional performance under the water supply subproject of VUWSWP. The province completed its water supply subproject two years ahead of the plan with good quality, good project management and in full compliance with working ratio and other legal covenants throughout the project implementation. Also, Binh Duong has implemented two Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) financed similar wastewater projects with satisfactory results. The TA to MOC will support the ministry in developing water supply investments since it is the line ministry responsible for the national urban water and sanitation services.

In view of these needs, the following three options were considered: (i) providing additional funding of USD20 million only to complete the current project (ii) designing a follow-up USD92 million standalone project for Binh Duong; and (iii) providing an additional finance of USD119 million for the cost overrun, scaling-up subcomponent 1B to add an environmental sanitation subproject in Binh Duong province and additional TA to MOC. Among the three options, the combined AF is found to be the most efficient to respond to the above demands in a cost effective way. Specifically, the AF: (i) enables the completion of activities under the original project; (ii) capitalizes on Binh Duong's proven effective implementation arrangements which have generated satisfactory results under the ongoing VUWSWP; (iii) saves time and cost associated with the project preparation while maintaining the momentum of the results achieved to-date; and (iv) facilitates MOC in achieving its mandates for water sector development.

D. Project Description

The newly added subproject under component 1B, Di An Wastewater and Drainage Program, is similar to the other seven wastewater subprojects under the VUWSWP. The activities entailed under the AF are described below:

Component 1: Investment and Project Implementation (USD112 million):

Part 1A: Ongoing sub-projects (USD20 million)

Water Supply: completion of existing project activities in Ninh Binh, Tam Ky, Da Lat, Dong Xoai, Phu Quoc subprojects. The other two subprojects in Uong Bi and My Phuoc have been completed.

Environmental Sanitation: (i) completion of existing project activities in Ninh Binh, Bim Son, Thai Hoa, Dong Ha, Tam Ky, Da Lat and Dong Xoai subprojects.

Part 1B: Di An Wastewater and drainage sub-project (USD92 million)

Construction of wastewater and drainage systems in Di An town

Component 2: Technical Assistance to MOC (USD7 million)

□ Preparation of Mekong Delta water supply investment, specifically, the regional water supply security investments in six Mekong Delta provinces of An Giang, Hau Giang, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau and Kien Giang and the city of Can Tho. The funds will be used for the preparation of the feasibility study, detailed engineering design (DED) and bidding documents, environmental and social safeguards reports, institutional development for the related provinces in the region, and related MOC project management activities.

Component Name

Component 1: Investment and Project Implementation

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component 2: Technical Assistance to MOC

Comments (optional)

E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The AF activities will primarily be implemented in Di An town, Binh Duong province. The province is located in southeast of Vietnam, with an estimated total population of 1.9 million. Di An town is located in the southern part of Binh Duong bordering Dong Nai and Saigon rivers, with a total area of about 60km² and a population of 380,000. Due to its special location as a gateway from HCMC to Binh Duong, Di An town is home to many local and international industries and continues to attract foreign investments and migrants seeking job opportunities. Among its population, 63 percent are migrants from the Mekong Delta, central and northern Vietnam. Land use in Di An town is mainly for industrial and urban development purposes and 100 percent of the town's inhabitants are categorized as urban population. Currently, storm water and wastewater from over 80% land area of Di An Town has been finally discharged to the Dong Nai river, and the remaining 20% has been discharged to the Saigon river. These two rivers are particularly important sources of raw drinking water which has been supplying 2 million cubic meters of raw water each day for Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai and Binh Duong provinces. The proposed AF Project covering the construction of the drainage and sewerage collection and treatment system for Di An town aims at protecting water quality in the Dong Nai and Saigon rivers in accordance with the approved drainage and wastewater treatment masterplan of South of Binh Duong region.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Ly Thi Dieu Vu (GEN02)

Nghi Quy Nguyen (GSU02)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The AF retains the proven institutional and implementation arrangements of the on-going project. For the new Di An sub-project, the same project management unit (PMU) in Binh Duong Water

Supply, Sewerage and Environment Company (BIWASE) which implemented the water supply sub-project under the current VUWSWP, will be responsible for implementation. While the project owner is Binh Duong PPC, after completion of construction, BIWASE will still be responsible for operation and maintenance of the wastewater system and Di An local government will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the drainage system. Given BIWASE's strong capacity and its outstanding track record in implementing the water supply subproject under VUWSWP, implementation of the AF is expected to be completed within three year time frame, from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The AF propose to build a new wastewater treatment plant and sewerage collection system with a capacity of 20,000 m³/d for Di An town, Binh Duong province. An advanced sequencing batch reactor (ASBR) treatment technology will be applied. The treated wastewater will be led through T4 box to drain into Cai Cau stream before discharging into the Dong Nai river. Most of the parameters in the treated wastewater which meets Vietnamese national standard QCVN 14: 2008/BTNMT (columnA2): BOD5: 30mg/l, TSS: 50 mg/l, Total N: 30 mg/l, Total P: 6 mg/l. Sewers will be installed in five wards including Dĩ An, Tân Đông Hiệp, Đông Hòa, An Bình và part of Tân Bình ward. The Binh Duong subproject also covers the construction of 6.2 km of box drains dimensions up to 3.5x3.5 m and rehabilitation of 3.8 km existing open drainage channels dimensions up to 16m x 3m.</p> <p>Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment and Management Plan (ESIA/ESMP) has been prepared for Binh Duong AF project to assess the potential impacts and propose mitigation plans to monitor and manage the potential impacts. Public consultation has been carried out as part of ESIA/ESMP preparation.</p> <p>The ESIA concluded the project will bring positive socio-environmental and health impacts and economic benefits to the people in the project area. New and improved storm water drainage would help address the flooding issue and reduced associated negative impacts such as obstruction of traffic, safety risks and pollution in the Project area where currently 25 locations are subjected to frequent localized flooding during the rainy season. The new</p>

		<p>sewer collection system and the Tan Dong Hiep wastewater treatment plant would collect and treat 20,000 cubic meters of sewerage before discharging into existing waterbodies. This would result in improvements in surface water quality, urban sanitation conditions and landscape in the project area.</p> <p>There are some potential negative impacts and risks during pre-construction, construction and operation phases of the proposed investments. The key pre-construction impacts and risks include safety risks related to explosive materials that might have been left at the WWTP site during the war and relocation of 23 households from the WWTP treatment site. Construction impacts are mostly localized and temporary: i) increased level of dust and noise; ii) generation of solid waste, particularly approximately 1 million cubic meters of excavated and dredging materials; iii) increased turbidity and sediments in water sources; iv) traffic disturbance and increased traffic safety risks; v) interruption in existing infrastructure and public services; vi) health, safety and environmental issues related to workers and the general public; vii) social disturbance. The key concerns during operation phase of the wastewater treatment plant would be odor generation (mainly from H₂S, NH₃ and VOC), sludge generation and system failure risk.</p> <p>The Project's potential negative impacts and risks are mostly at low to moderate level, and can be managed through the mitigation measures incorporated into the project proposals and as proposed in the ESMP. The ESMP also includes recommendations on environmental friendly solutions, greening and landscaping. The key proposed measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimated 560 million VND or 22,700 USD was budgeted for mine clearance; - Combine engineering solution with greening measures to protect the banks of Cai Cau and Lo streams; - Retain the 20,000 top soil from the WWTP site for tree planting at the end of construction phase; - WWTP design included odor treatment unit, 10m wide green corridor and the distance from treatment
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		<p>units to the nearest residential meets Vietnamese standard QCVN 01:2008/BXD;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The WWTP's wastewater intake, pumping station, sludge drying unit will be built within bound structures which allow the collection and treatment of gases (mostly VOC, H2S, NH3 etc.). <p>Approximately one millions cubic meters of excavated materials will be reused for ground levelling at the Tan Binh resettlement site and the Tan Dong Hiep quarry at its closure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For construction-related potential impacts and risks, the ESMP proposed a comprehensive Environmental Specifications (ES) to be included in the bidding documents and construction contracts. The contractor is required to prepare site-specific Environmental Management Plans based on the proposed mitigation plan set out in the ES. Examples of the mitigation measures that are included in the ES consist the following : i) the contractor is required to provide safety and environmental training for the workers including informing them about the project's worker's codes of practices, provide adequate protective clothing such as hats, shoes, gloves etc. for the workers to use; ii) protect the disturbed areas with signboards and fences, and restrict access to these areas; iii) implement measures for dust control and maintain sanitation conditions such as covering the trucks during transportation, watering dusty areas, daily cleaning up of the access road near the WWTP and the residential areas, ensuring that excavated materials are transported away from disturbed areas within 24 hours; iv) control surface runoff within WWTP construction site to prevent water pollution and sedimentation in nearby drains and streams; v) periodically maintain construction plants and equipments; vi) provide and maintain temporary access to roadside buildings if access is disrupted; schedule construction activities to avoid sensitive hours and days at schools, markets, churches, pagodas etc; vii) reinstate the sites after construction; viii) contract an authorized dealer to collect and handle hazardous wastes such as used oil and fuels, or return them to the suppliers; ix) maintain good communication with local authorities and communities etc. <p>In addition to the measures incorporated in the</p>
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		<p>feasibility study and engineering design, some of the potential impacts and risks during operation phase will be addressed as part of operational procedures such as provide training for operators on Occupational Health, Safety and Environment, and provide them with adequate protective clothing, contract licensed contractors for solid waste and hazardous waste collection and handling the disposal. Particularly, the sludge generated from WWTP operation will be transported to the existing South Binh Duong Solid Waste Treatment Complex for composting or brick production.</p> <p>The construction supervisors will be required to carry out day-to-day environmental monitoring and supervision on the contractor's environmental performance and environmental quality monitoring during construction phase, prepare reports to the project owner and relevant local authorities</p> <p>The final draft of the ESIA/ESMP has been disclosed locally and the Bank website on 30 December 2015.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	<p>The Project will not affect any critical natural habitats. Only some shrubs, eucalyptus and other garden trees at the proposed WWTP will be removed, and no rare or endangered species will be affected. The potential impacts on the vegetation cover and trees at the WWTP will not be avoidable and trees will be planted surrounding the WWTP after construction.</p> <p>When the new sewer pipeline system and the Tan Dong Hiep Wastewater Treatment Plant become operational, wastewater from residential areas in the catchment will be collected and treated before being discharged into water bodies. Surface water pollution related to uncontrolled/untreated wastewater in the serviced areas will be reduced. Environmental condition within and along existing waterways in the project area would be improved.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Project will be implemented in urban settings thus will not affect any forest
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The Project will not involve in the procurement, handing, transportation, usage or disposal of any pesticide.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	There are some physical cultural resources such as

		temples and churches in the Project area. However, they are only temporarily affected during construction such as dust, esthetic impact, and interrupted accessibility to these structures during religious events. Noise and vibration impacts are minor as the distance from the fences of existing structures to the nearest construction sites is at least 10m. Construction activities will be scheduled avoiding religious events; works will be carried out in stages and good site management measures will be applied to minimize the construction's potential impacts. No land acquisition is required in these buildings. Chance find procedure has been developed and included in the Environmental Management Plan to address cases where artifacts are unearthed during the excursion of earthwork.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There is no ethnic minority people living in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	In this AF, this policy is triggered due to the need of land acquisition for the construction of (i) wastewater treatment plants, (ii) pumping stations and (iii) pipeline networks. By appraisal, a resettlement plan has been prepared in accordance with the project's RPF, OP 4.12 and latest governmental regulations. The RPs include measures that ensure displaced people are: (i) informed about the options regarding resettlement; (ii) consulted and offered alternative resettlement choices; and (iii) provided with effective compensation and livelihood restoration. The estimated area to be acquired in this project is 1506m ² for 7 pumping stations and 68.226, 3m ² for wastewater treatment plant. The estimated budget for resettlement related activities is VND 152.91 billion (equivalent to US\$ 7.3 million).
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Some subprojects under the parent project extract water from existing reservoirs for drinking water supply
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	OP 7.50 is applicable to the project since the Saigon River is an international waterway and given the nature of project activities. As noted above, the Binh Duong SubProject interventions include the rehabilitation, construction of drainage and sewer systems and a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) with capacity of 20,000 m ³ /d (long term plan to be 60,000 m ³ /d) in Di An Town of Binh Duong province. Storm water from the new/ rehabilitated

		<p>drainages and treated wastewater effluent from the WWTP will be discharged to two local streams which finally flow into the Dong Nai River, a tributary of the Sai Gon River. The Dong Nai river joins with the Saigon River (which is an international river), about 20 km downstream of the project area.</p> <p>The relevant characteristics of the most related streams and canals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed wastewater treatment plant will discharge its effluent into the Cai Cau and Tan Van streams. The Tan Van stream flows into the Dong Nai River. The Cai Cau and Tan Van are small streams, 3 - 4 km long each, run entirely within Di An town. - The Dong Nai River is connected to the downstream Saigon River and runs exclusively within Vietnam, and Vietnam is the lowest downstream riparian of the Saigon River which is an international waterway that eventually discharges to the South China Sea; and - Saigon River originates in Cambodia and meets the Dong Nai river after which Sai Gon River turns into Nha Be River, which discharges to the South China Sea. <p>The Binh Duong Subproject's Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) notes that the proposed investments will "bring about better storm water drainage" and that "surface and groundwater pollution due to untreated and uncontrolled wastewater will be reduced". The ESIA also sets out mitigation measures for the potential increase in turbidity and sediments in the water sources during construction phase of the drainage and sewer systems. The ESIA also has indicated that the project physical interventions only have negligible impacts on the Dong Nai river water quantity and quality. In operation phase, even at capacity 60,000 m³/d, the proposed WWTP only contributes less than 0.3% to the flow of the Dong Nai River in dry season. Water quality (BOD, SS, N) in Cai Cau stream would be influenced by treatment efficiency of the proposed WWTP but not the Dong Nai river (where values of SS, BOD, N are only up to 3% different between 0 and 100% treatment efficiency of the proposed</p>
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		<p>WWTP). As the Dong Nai River joins the Sai Gon River at about 20 km downstream of the proposed WWTP, it can be concluded that the proposed subproject only have negligible impacts on the quality and quantity of water in the Sai Gon River. The proposed project would not cause any harm to the water quality or quantity of the Sai Gon River.</p> <p>Considering that (i) the Dong Nai River runs exclusively within Vietnam; (ii) Vietnam is the lowest downstream riparian of the Saigon River; and (iii) the project does not cause any harm to other riparian states, it is the Task Team's determination that the exception to the riparian notification under paragraph 7(c) applies to the project.</p>
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The project is not implemented in disputed area

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>Environment. The key environmental issues and impacts of the parent projects include: relocation of graves and unexploded materials (left by the war) before construction, traffic disruption and disturbance during construction phase, dust and visual impacts, solid waste generation, landslide risks at deeply excavated areas, safety issues for workers and communities, safe usage and storage of oil/fuel/electricity, greening and landscaping opportunities. Environmental safeguard has been well-managed under Binh Duong and Dong Ha subprojects, monitored and reported in other subprojects with minor gaps identified during supervision missions and independent monitoring.</p> <p>Construction impacts are mostly localized and temporary. Approximately 1 million cubic meters of excavated and dredging materials will be reused for backfilling or levelling in lowland areas in Binh Duong. The key concerns during operation phase of the wastewater treatment plant would be odor generation (mainly from H₂S, NH₃ and VOC), sludge generation and system failure risk.</p> <p>Social. The project will be implemented in 05/07 wards (Tan Dong Hiep, Di An, Dong Hoa, An Binh, Binh Thang) of Di An town. The project will acquire permanently and temporarily land for the construction of (i) wastewater treatment plants, (ii) pumping stations and (iii) pipeline networks. The estimated area to be acquired in this project is 1506m² for 7 pumping stations and 68.226, 3m² for wastewater treatment plant. The pipelines will be constructed in the ROW of existing roads, so only public land will be affected. The project will cause permanent land acquisition impact to 57 households, 3 firms and 5 organizations. in which 23 HHs will be physically relocated. The project will also cause temporary impacts to 258 HHs, operating small business shops along the roads. No IP affected by the construction of this project.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>

<p>No adverse indirect or long term impacts are expected due to anticipated future activities in the project area.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>Three options have been analyzed in the project feasibility study. The selected one has the least impact on land acquisition and resettlement with (i) shorter pipeline networks; (ii) the usage of public vacant land for pumping stations; and (iii) the long distance between residential area – with high population density – and the wastewater treatment plant.</p> <p>Three options of wastewater treatment technology have been considered in the project feasibility study, including: i) Conventional Activated Sludge Treatment Technique (CAS), Oxidation Ditches (OD), Sludge Batch Reactor Technique (SBR) and Advanced Sludge Batch Reactor Technique (ASBR). ASBR treatment technology was selected based on the following advantages: a) neither primary nor sedimentation tanks are required thus land needed would be 10% less than CAS treatment technology; b) no addition of chemical is required; c) electricity consumption during operation phase would be 50% less than CAS and DO treatment technology; d) higher treatment efficiency with nutrients (N-P) can be removed partially; e) less odor emission; and f) good operational experience are in place</p>
<p>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</p>
<p>The implementing agencies (MOC, PPMUs) have experience implementing WB safeguard policies under the parent project. The Binh Duong province has demonstrated an excellent performance under the parent project, completing its subproject way ahead of the scheduled closing date. The implementation of safeguard policies will be subjected to internal monitoring of PPMU, the WB’s task team supervision and external monitoring by an independent consultant. Additional training will be provided to the implementing agencies, ensuring full compliance with Bank policies..</p> <p>Environment. Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESIA/ESMP) for Di An subproject has been prepared in accordance with World Bank’s safeguard policies. The ESIA/ESMP included measures to ensure that the potential socio-environmental impacts are properly identified and assessed, mitigation measures are proposed, and arrangements for ESMP monitoring and supervision are in place. Compensation and support to households affected by land acquisition shall be arranged by the PMU. A specialized army unit shall be contracted to carry out explosive materials clearance at the wastewater treatment plant before construction commencement. Relevant environmental terms and clauses will be included in the TOR for engineering design, construction and construction supervision contracts. The detail engineering design consultant shall incorporate relevant mitigation measures, greening, landscaping and environmental friendly solutions specified in the ESMP into engineering proposal and cost estimation. The contractor shall be responsible for implementing the mitigation measures during construction phase. The costs for implementing the mitigation measures during construction phase shall be included in the construction contract value. The TOR and value of construction supervision contract shall also include environmental supervision and provision of training on health, safety and environment for the contractors, including HIV/AIDS training/awareness. PMU will be responsible to ensure that the subproject is in compliance with the Bank’s safeguard policies and Vietnamese environmental management legislations.</p>

<p>Social. A resettlement plan (RP) for Di An subproject has been prepared in accordance with the project RPF, the World Bank’s OP 4.12 and the latest governmental policies. The RPs include measures to ensure that displaced people are: (i) informed about the options regarding resettlement; (ii) consulted and offered alternative resettlement choices; and (iii) provided with effective compensation and livelihood restoration. The estimated budget for resettlement related activities is VND 152.91 billion (equivalent to US\$ 7.3 million). A portion of resettlement activities (mainly for wastewater treatment plant) are currently being conducted as part of a separate activity approved by Binh Duong PPC. The Resettlement Plan, in addition to its conventional contents, consists of a dedicated section for analyzing completed activities and applicable policies in comparison with OP 4.12.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>The affected people and communities and other relevant stakeholders have been consulted on the subproject’s ESIA/ESMP, RP. The feedbacks from the consultations have been incorporated into the project design, the final draft of safeguard instruments (ESIA, ESMP, RP). These final versions have been disclosed both locally at the MOC, PPMUs, sub-project areas, and through the InfoShop in Washington, DC. The Appraisal Stage Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet of the project will also be disclosed at the InfoShop.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	29-Dec-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	30-Dec-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	29-Dec-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	30-Dec-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? 69 Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) 1032 Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

V. Contact point

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Lixin Gu, Vinh Quang Nguyen	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Peter Leonard (SA)	Date: 01-Mar-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Ousmane Dione (PMGR)	Date: 01-Mar-2016
Country Director:	Name: Victoria Kwakwa (CD)	Date: 03-Mar-2016